**Document number 151**

**Text number 0**

Puberty is a long process that starts with an increase in hormone production, which in turn causes a number of physical changes. It is a period of life characterised by the emergence and development of secondary sexual characteristics (for example, a deeper voice and a larger Adam's apple in boys and the development of breasts and a more curved and pronounced pelvis in girls) and a marked shift in hormonal balance towards adulthood. This is triggered by the pituitary gland, which releases hormones into the bloodstream, triggering a chain reaction. The male and female gonads are then activated, causing them to grow and develop rapidly; the triggered gonads begin mass production of the chemicals they now need. The testes primarily release testosterone, while the ovaries release mainly oestrogen. The production of these hormones gradually increases until maturity is reached. Some boys may develop gynaecomastia due to sex hormone imbalances, tissue reactivity or obesity.

**Question 0**

At what stage of life does a surge in hormone production trigger a series of physical changes?

**Question 1**

Which gland secretes hormones into the bloodstream?

**Question 2**

Which part of the body releases testosterone in men?

**Question 3**

Which part of the body releases oestrogen in women?

**Question 4**

Sex hormone imbalances, tissue sensitivity or obesity can cause what in boys?

**Text number 1**

A thorough understanding of adolescence in society depends on knowledge from different perspectives, such as psychology, biology, history, sociology, education and anthropology. In all these perspectives, adolescence is seen as a transition between childhood and adulthood, with the cultural purpose of preparing children for adult roles. It is a period of many transitions, involving education, vocational training, employment and unemployment, and transitions from one life situation to another.

**Question 0**

What is the cultural purpose of youth?

**Question 1**

What is the transition period between childhood and adulthood like?

**Question 2**

Is adolescence a phase of one or more transitions?

**Question 3**

What transitions take place during puberty in addition to life circumstances?

**Text number 2**

Puberty also affects the circulatory and respiratory systems, as the heart and lungs of an adolescent grow in size and capacity. These changes increase strength and exercise tolerance. Gender differences are evident, as men tend to develop "larger hearts and lungs, higher systolic blood pressure, lower resting heart rate, greater ability to transport oxygen to the blood, greater ability to neutralise the chemical products of muscular exercise, higher haemoglobin levels and more red blood cells".

**Question 0**

How do the human heart and lungs change during puberty?

**Question 1**

An increase in the size and capacity of the heart and lungs causes what changes in the body?

**Question 2**

Which sex tends to develop larger hearts and lungs?

**Question 3**

Which sex usually has more red blood cells than the other?

**Question 4**

Which body system in the human lungs is an important contributor?

**Text number 3**

The human brain is not fully developed by puberty. Between the ages of 10 and 25, the brain undergoes changes that have significant effects on behaviour (see cognitive development below). The brain reaches 90% of its adult size by the age of six. So the brain does not grow very much during adolescence. However, brain folds continue to grow in complexity until the end of adolescence. The biggest changes in brain folds during this period occur in the parts of the cortex that process cognitive and emotional information.

**Question 0**

Is the human brain fully developed by puberty?

**Question 1**

What percentage of adult size does the brain reach by the age of six?

**Question 2**

The biggest changes in the brain during puberty occur in the parts of the cortex that process what kind of information?

**Question 3**

Which parts of the brain become more complex in adolescence?

**Question 4**

The brain reaches 90% of its adult size when a person turns what year?

**Text number 4**

Serotonin is a neuromodulator involved in the regulation of mood and behaviour. The development of the limbic system plays an important role in determining rewards and punishments, and in processing emotional experiences and social information. Changes in levels of the neurotransmitters dopamine and serotonin in the limbic system make adolescents more emotional and sensitive to rewards and stress. The corresponding increase in emotional variability may also increase young people's vulnerability. The effect of serotonin is not limited to the limbic system: gene expression of several serotonin receptors changes dramatically during puberty, particularly in the human frontal and prefrontal cortex.

**Question 0**

Which neuromodulator is involved in mood and behaviour regulation?

**Question 1**

Are the effects of serotonin limited to the limbic system?

**Question 2**

Serotonin is a neuromodulator involved in the regulation of what?

**Question 3**

Which brain system determines rewards and punishments, emotional experiences and social information?

**Question 4**

Which two neurotransmitters cause young people to be more emotional and sensitive to rewards and stress?

**Text number 5**

Young people's thinking is less tied to concrete events than children's: they can think about possibilities beyond the present. One indicator of young people's increased ability to think about possibilities is the improvement in deductive reasoning skills, which leads to the development of hypothetical thinking. This gives the ability to plan for the future, to see the future consequences of actions and to offer alternative explanations for events. It also makes young people more skilful debaters, as they can argue against a friend's or parent's assumptions. Young people also develop a more sophisticated understanding of probability.

**Question 0**

Are young people or children more connected to concrete events?

**Question 1**

Deductive reasoning leads to the development of what kind of mindset?

**Question 2**

What kind of mindset allows you to plan ahead and make young people more skilful debaters?

**Question 3**

Which mathematical concept do young people understand better as their hypothetical thinking ability increases?

**Text number 6**

The timing of puberty can have important psychological and social consequences. Boys who mature early tend to be taller and stronger than their friends. They have an advantage in attracting the attention of potential partners and in selection for sport. Adolescent boys often have a good body image and are more confident, self-assured and independent. Boys who mature late can be more assertive because of poor body image when comparing themselves to already developed friends and peers. However, early puberty is not always a positive thing for boys; early sexual maturation in boys may be associated with increased aggression due to the hormonal surge that affects them. Because adolescent boys look older than their peers, they may face increased social pressure to conform to adult norms; society may perceive them as more emotionally developed, even though their cognitive and social development may lag behind their appearance. Studies have shown that boys who mature early are more likely to be sexually active and more likely to engage in risky behaviour.

**Question 0**

Are boys who mature early or later more likely to be sexually active and engage in risky behaviour?

**Question 1**

Increased aggression and early sexual maturation in young boys is due to what?

**Question 2**

Are boys who mature early or late usually taller and stronger than their friends?

**Question 3**

What is one reason why a late maturing boy may not be as confident when comparing himself to others?

**Text number 7**

Wisdom, the ability to understand and evaluate things, developed through experience, increases between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five and then levels off. Thus, during the transition from adolescence to adulthood, individuals acquire wisdom that is age-related. Wisdom is not the same as intelligence: young people do not improve significantly on intelligence tests because their scores are relative to others in their age group, and the relative position does not usually change - everyone matures at about the same rate in this way.

**Question 0**

How is wisdom defined?

**Question 1**

Wisdom increases from the age of fourteen to what?

**Question 2**

Is wisdom the same as intelligence?

**Question 3**

Do young people perform significantly better on IQ tests than other age groups?

**Question 4**

Which word is defined as the ability to perceive and evaluate things developed through experience?

**Text number 8**

In the context of adolescent development, adolescence can be defined as a biological, physical transition marked by the onset of puberty and the end of physical growth, a cognitive change in the ability to think abstractly and multidimensionally, or a social phase of preparation for adult roles. Significant pubertal and biological changes include changes in genitalia, height, weight and muscle mass, as well as significant changes in brain structure and organisation. Cognitive advances include both increased knowledge and the ability to think abstractly and reason more effectively. The study of adolescent development often involves interdisciplinary collaboration. For example, researchers in neuroscience or biobehavioural sciences may focus on changes in brain structure during adolescence and their impact on cognition or social relationships. Sociologists interested in adolescence may focus on the adoption of social roles (e.g. worker or romantic partner) and how this varies across cultures or social contexts. Developmental psychologists might focus on changes in relationships with parents and peers as a result of school structure and adolescent status.

**Question 0**

How is youth defined biologically?

**Question 1**

How is youth defined cognitively?

**Question 2**

Changes in genitalia, height, weight and muscle mass are examples of what type of changes?

**Question 3**

Increased knowledge and the ability to think abstractly are examples of what kind of change?

**Text number 9**

Jean Macfarlane founded the University of California, Berkeley's Institute of Human Development, formerly known as the Institute of Child Welfare, in 1927. The Institute was instrumental in launching research into healthy development, in contrast to earlier work that had been dominated by theories based on pathological personalities. The studies looked at human development during the Great Depression and the Second World War, in the unique historical circumstances in which a whole generation of children grew up. The Oakland Growth Study, initiated by Harold Jones and Herbert Stolz in 1931, was designed to study the physical, intellectual and social development of children in the Oakland area. Data collection began in 1932 and continued until 1981, allowing the researchers to collect longitudinal data on individuals from adolescence to adulthood. Jean Macfarlane launched the Berkeley Guidance Study, which examined children's development in terms of their socio-economic and family background. These studies provided the background for Glen Elder, who in the 1960s proposed a life-course approach to adolescent development. Elder formulated a number of descriptive principles about adolescent development. According to the principle of historical time and place, an individual's development is shaped by the period and place in which he or she grows up. The principle of the importance of timing in an individual's life suggests that life events have a differential impact on development depending on when they occur in an individual's life. According to the idea of interconnected life stages, an individual's development is shaped by the interconnected networks of relationships to which he or she belongs, and according to the principle of human agency, an individual's life course is shaped by his or her choices and actions in the context of his or her historical period and social network.

**Question 0**

Who founded the Institute for Human Development at the University of California, Berkeley?

**Question 1**

In what year was the University of California, Berkeley's Institute for Human Development founded?

**Question 2**

What was the former name of the Institute for Human Development at the University of California, Berkeley?

**Question 3**

What year was the Oakland Growth Survey launched?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Oakland Growth Survey stop collecting data?

**Text number 10**

For men, the most important milestone of puberty is the first ejaculation, which occurs on average at 13. For women, it is menarche, the onset of menstruation, which occurs on average at 12-13. The age of menarche is influenced by heredity, but it is also influenced by a girl's diet and lifestyle. Whatever the genes, a girl needs to have a certain fat content to reach menarche. Thus, girls with a high-fat diet who do not exercise will, on average, start menstruating earlier than girls with a low-fat diet who do low-fat exercise (e.g. ballet and gymnastics). Girls who suffer from malnutrition or who live in societies where children are expected to do manual labour also start their periods later.

**Question 0**

What is the most important milestone in a man's puberty?

**Question 1**

What is the average age of first ejaculation for men?

**Question 2**

What is the most important milestone in a woman's puberty?

**Question 3**

What other factors besides heredity influence when menstruation starts?

**Question 4**

Do malnourished girls start their menstrual cycle earlier or later than girls on a high-fat diet?

**Text number 11**

Young people can identify a range of "possible selves" they could become, and the long-term possibilities and consequences of their choices. Exploring these possibilities can lead to sudden changes in self-concept as the young person chooses or rejects characteristics and behaviours in an attempt to steer the real self towards the ideal self (the one the young person wants to be) and away from the feared self (the one the young person does not want to be). For many, these differences are uncomfortable, but they also seem to motivate achievement by behaving in line with the ideal and separating oneself from the feared possible self-images.

**Question 0**

How can the ideal self be described from the perspective of an adolescent?

**Question 1**

How can the feared self be described from the perspective of an adolescent?

**Question 2**

Do young people show intentional behaviour towards an ideal or feared self?

**Text number 12**

In women, changes in primary sexual characteristics are associated with growth of the uterus, vagina and other parts of the reproductive system. Menarche, the onset of menstruation, is a relatively late developmental stage that follows a long series of hormonal changes. Usually, a girl is not fully fertile until several years after menarche, as regular ovulation follows menarche for about two years. Unlike men, women are therefore usually physically mature before they are able to conceive.

**Question 0**

What is the term for the start of menstruation?

**Question 1**

How many years does regular ovulation follow menarche?

**Question 2**

Do males or females appear physically mature before they are ready to reproduce?

**Question 3**

Which two areas of the reproductive system grow during puberty in women?

**Text number 13**

Primary sex characteristics are characteristics directly related to the genital organs. In men, the first stages of puberty include the growth of the testicles and scrotum, followed by the growth of the penis. As the penis develops, the seminal vesicles, prostate and bulbourethral glands also enlarge and develop. The first ejaculation of semen usually occurs about a year after the onset of accelerated penile growth, although this is often culturally rather than biologically determined, as in many boys the first ejaculation occurs as a result of masturbation. Boys are usually fertile before they are adult-looking.

**Question 0**

What activity often leads to a boy's first ejaculation?

**Question 1**

What are the primary sex characteristics?

**Question 2**

What does the first stage of puberty involve for men?

**Question 3**

After the testicles and scrotum grow, while the male body part grows next?

**Question 4**

Which parts of the male body expand and develop at the same time as the penis?

**Text number 14**

Adolescence means a rapid change in your role in the family. Young children tend to assert themselves strongly, but are unable to exert much influence over family decisions until early adolescence, when parents increasingly see them as equals. The role of adolescents is to increase their independence while maintaining a caring relationship with their parents. As children reach adolescence, conflicts between parents and children often increase significantly and family cohesion weakens. These disputes often concern minor issues of control, such as curfews, acceptable dress and the young person's right to privacy, which may previously have been seen by young people as matters under the full control of their parents. Disagreements between parents and young people also increase as friends show greater influence on each other, new influences on young people that may be at odds with parental values. Social media is also playing an increasingly important role in youth-parent disagreements. While parents did not have to worry about the threats of social media in the past, it has become a dangerous place for children. While young people are pursuing their freedoms, for parents, not knowing what their children are doing on social media sites is a challenging issue because of the increasing number of predators on social media sites. Many parents have very little knowledge of social networking sites, and this further increases their distrust. An important challenge in the relationship between parents and young people is to understand how to improve the potential of online communication while managing its risks. Although conflicts between children and parents increase during adolescence, they are relatively minor problems. On important life issues, most young people still share the same attitudes and values as their parents.

**Question 0**

At what point do parents see their children as equals?

**Question 1**

At what stage of development do conflicts between parents and children increase and family bonds weaken?

**Question 2**

Do most children during adolescence and adolescence have the same or different attitudes and values as their parents?

**Text number 15**

The first step is to prune the primary functions of the brain, such as motor and sensory areas. Brain areas involved in more complex processes lose material later in development. These include the lateral and prefrontal cortex. Some of the most important developmental changes in the brain occur in the prefrontal cortex, which is involved in decision-making and cognitive control, as well as other higher cognitive functions. During adolescence, myelination and synaptic pruning in the prefrontal cortex increase, improving the efficiency of information processing, and neural connections between the prefrontal cortex and other brain regions are strengthened. This leads to better evaluation of risks and rewards and better impulse control. In particular, the development of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex is important for impulse control and anticipatory planning, while the development of the ventromedial prefrontal cortex is important for decision making. Changes in orbitofrontal cortex are important for reward and risk assessment.

**Question 0**

Which part of the brain is involved in decision-making and cognitive control?

**Question 1**

Which area of the brain is important for impulse control and advance planning?

**Question 2**

Which part of the brain is important for assessing rewards and risks?

**Question 3**

What are the first areas to be pruned during puberty?

**Question 4**

Motor and sensory skills are examples of what kind of brain activity?

**Text number 16**

Peer-to-peer communication allows young people to explore their feelings and identity and to develop and assess their social skills. Peer groups offer their members the opportunity to develop social skills such as empathy, sharing and leadership. Young people choose peer groups on the basis of similar characteristics they find in themselves. By tapping into these relationships, young people become more accepting of who they are becoming. Group norms and values are incorporated into the young person's own sense of self. By developing new communication skills and reflecting on the skills of their peers and their own opinions and values, young people can share and express feelings and other concerns without fear of rejection or judgement. Peer groups can have positive effects on individuals, such as academic motivation and achievement. While peer groups can facilitate each other's social development, they can also hinder it. Peer groups can have negative effects, such as encouraging peer pressure to experiment with drugs, drinking, vandalism and stealing. Susceptibility to peer pressure increases in early adolescence, peaks at around one year of age14 and declines thereafter. Further evidence that peer pressure impairs social development has been found in Spanish adolescents, where emotional (rather than solution-focused) reactions to problems and emotional instability have been associated with physical aggression towards peers. Both physical and interpersonal aggression are associated with a range of persistent psychological difficulties, particularly depression, as is social rejection. As a result, bullied young people often develop problems that lead to further victimisation. Bullied young people are more likely to continue bullying and to bully others in the future. However, this relationship is less stable in cases of cyberbullying, which is a relatively new problem among young people.

**Question 0**

Where can peer groups have a positive impact on the individual?

**Question 1**

What negative experiences can peer pressure contribute to in adolescence?

**Question 2**

At what age is peer pressure tolerance at its highest?

**Question 3**

What social skills do peer groups offer their members the opportunity to develop?

**Text number 17**

There are at least two main approaches to understanding cognitive change in adolescence. One is a constructivist view of cognitive development. It is based on the work of Piaget and uses a quantitative, spatio-temporal approach, assuming that cognitive development in adolescents is relatively sudden and abrupt. The second is a cognitive processing approach, derived from artificial intelligence research, which attempts to explain cognitive development in terms of the growth of specific parts of the thinking process.

**Question 0**

What was Piaget's view of cognitive development in adolescence?

**Question 1**

Does Piaget believe that cognitive development was sudden and sharp or slow and steady?

**Question 2**

Besides the information processing aspect, what is another important approach to understanding cognitive changes in adolescence?

**Question 3**

The information processing perspective on cognitive development comes from which study?

**Text number 18**

Adolescence is a time of sexual maturation, which is also reflected in social interaction. Although young people may engage in casual sexual encounters (often referred to as hook-ups), most sexual experiences during this developmental stage take place in romantic relationships. Young people may use technology and social media to seek romantic relationships because they feel it is a safe place to experiment with dating and identity exploration. These social media encounters can be the start of a new relationship. Kissing, holding hands and hugging are a sign of satisfaction and commitment. Among young adolescents, "heavy" sexual activity, characterised by genital stimulation, is often associated with violence, depression and poor relationship quality. This effect does not apply to sexual activity in late adolescence in a romantic relationship. Some studies suggest that early sexual activity is genetically linked to risk factors for crime, suggesting that there is a group at risk for both early sexual activity and emotional distress. However, for older adolescents, sexual activity in the context of a romantic relationship is actually correlated with lower levels of deviant behaviour after controlling for genetic risk, in contrast to sex outside of a relationship (hook-ups).

**Question 0**

Casual sexual encounters are often referred to as what?

**Question 1**

Do most of your adolescent sexual experiences take place in romantic relationships or apart from them?

**Question 2**

Where do some young people feel it is safe to seek romantic relationships, experiment with dating and explore their identity?

**Question 3**

What distinguishes "heavy" sexuality from other forms of affection?

**Question 4**

Is sexual activity in romantic relationships associated with less or more deviant behaviour in older adolescents?

**Text number 19**

The third increase in cognitive abilities is related to thinking about thinking itself, called metacognition. It often involves monitoring one's own cognitive activity during the thinking process. As young people become more aware of their own thinking patterns, they are better able to manage themselves and study more effectively. It also plays a role in social cognition, leading to increased introspection, self-awareness and intellectualisation (in the sense of thinking one's own thoughts, rather than as a defence mechanism in the Freudian definition). Adolescents are much better able than children to understand that humans do not have complete control over the workings of the mind. The capacity for introspection can lead to two forms of adolescent egocentrism, which leads to two different problems of thinking: imaginary audiences and personal fables. These are likely to peak at the age of fifteen, as is self-awareness in general.

**Question 0**

What term is used to describe thinking about thinking itself?

**Question 1**

Are young people or children better able to understand that people are not in full control of their thoughts?

**Question 2**

At what age are imaginative audiences and personal stories at their peak?

**Question 3**

At what age does self-awareness usually peak?

**Text number 20**

A questionnaire, called the Teenage Time Frame, has measured the age at which individuals think young people should be able to engage in autonomy-related behaviours. The questionnaire has been used to measure cultural differences in young people's perceptions of autonomy, finding, for example, that white parents and young people tend to expect autonomy earlier than those of Asian descent. It is therefore clear that there are cultural differences in young people's perceptions of autonomy and that these differences have implications for young people's life styles and development. For young people in sub-Saharan Africa, the concepts of individuality and freedom may not be useful in understanding youth development. Rather, African conceptions of childhood and adolescent development are relational and interdependent.

**Question 0**

What questionnaire has been used to measure the age at which young people should be able to behave independently?

**Question 1**

Do white or Asian parents tend to expect independence earlier than others?

**Question 2**

What has the Teenage Timetable Survey measured?

**Text number 21**

The potential consequences make sexual behaviour somewhat risky, especially for young people. Unprotected sex, poor contraceptive use (e.g. withdrawal), multiple sexual partners and poor communication are some aspects of sexual behaviour that increase individual and/or social risk. Characteristics of young people's lives that often correlate with risky sexual behaviour include higher levels of abuse experiences and low levels of parental support and control. Adolescence is also generally a time of questioning sexuality and gender. This may involve intimate experimentation with both same-sex and opposite-sex people. Such experimental sexual behaviour can be seen as similar to the exploration of other aspects of identity, such as occupational, social and leisure identity, all of which involve some degree of risk.

**Question 0**

What is an example of a bad contraceptive method?

**Question 1**

Is higher or lower parental support associated with risky behaviour?

**Question 2**

Is experimental sexual behaviour considered similar or separate from other aspects of identity?

**Question 3**

Do unprotected sex, multiple sexual partners and poor communication increase or decrease individual and social risk?

**Text number 22**

Research seems to support the hypothesis that young people and adults think about risk in the same way, but have different values and therefore come to different conclusions. Some have argued that there may be evolutionary advantages to an increased risk appetite in adolescence. For example, without risk-taking, teenagers would not have the motivation or confidence to leave their families. Moreover, from a population perspective, there is the advantage that a group of individuals who are willing to take more risks and try new methods balances the more conservative elements that are more typical of the knowledge acquired by older adults. Risk-taking can also have reproductive benefits: young people are now at the forefront of sexual attraction and courtship, and risk-taking is required to impress potential partners. Research also shows that sensationalistic search for a starting point can influence risk-taking behaviour across the lifespan.

**Question 0**

Do the studies support or reject the hypothesis that young people and adults think about risk in the same way, but have different values and therefore come to different conclusions?

**Question 1**

The primacy of sexual attraction and courtship may prove useful to complement what reproductive benefits?

**Question 2**

What research suggests can influence risk-taking behaviour throughout the lifespan?

**Text number 23**

The development of identity is a stage in the life cycle of a young person. For most, the search for identity begins in adolescence. During these years, young people are more open to "experimenting" with different behaviours and appearances to discover who they are. In other words, in trying to find their identity and discover who they are, young people are happy to rotate through several identities to find the one that best suits them. However, developing and maintaining an identity (during the adolescent years) is a difficult task due to many factors such as family life, environment and social status. Empirical studies suggest that this process could be more accurately described as identity development rather than identity formation, but it confirms a normative process of change in both the content and structure of ideas about the self. The two most important aspects of identity development are self-concept and self-esteem. Because choices made during the adolescent years can affect later life, a high sense of self and self-control in mid-adolescence leads to better decisions in the transition to adulthood. researchers have used three general approaches to understanding identity development: self-concept, sense of identity, and self-esteem. The adolescent years create a more conscious group of young adults. Adolescents pay close attention and put more time and effort into their appearance as their bodies undergo changes. Unlike children, teenagers strive to look presentable (1991). The environment in which young people grow up also plays an important role in the development of their identity. Studies by the American Psychological Association have shown that adolescents with less privileged upbringings have more difficulty developing their identity.

**Question 0**

When does the search for identity begin for most people?

**Question 1**

What factors make it difficult to develop and maintain an identity during adolescence?

**Question 2**

What are the two most important aspects of identity development?

**Question 3**

What are three general approaches to understanding identity development?

**Question 4**

Do young people with a less privileged upbringing have more or less difficulty in developing their identity?

**Text number 24**

Subsequent studies show that self-discovery begins early in adolescence, but identity is rarely achieved before age18 . The first year of university has a significant impact on identity development, but may in fact prolong psychosocial deferral by encouraging re-examination of previous commitments and exploration of alternative possibilities without encouraging resolution. For the most part, the evidence has supported Erikson's stages: each correlates with the personality traits he initially predicted. The research also confirms the transience of the stages; there is no definitive end point in the development of identity.

**Question 0**

Identity is rarely achieved before what age?

**Question 1**

Is there a definitive end point to the development of identity?

**Question 2**

Which theorist's idea of developmental stages is supported by evidence?

**Question 3**

Does introspection start early or late in adolescence?

**Text number 25**

Self-centredness in young people is a self-conscious desire to feel important in a peer group and to enjoy social acceptance. In contrast to the conflicting aspects of self-concept, identity represents a coherent self-concept that remains stable under all circumstances, incorporating past experiences and future goals. Everyone has a self-concept, whereas Erik Erikson argued that not everyone fully achieves identity. Erikson's theory of developmental stages involves an identity crisis in which young people must explore different possibilities and integrate different parts of themselves before they commit to their beliefs. He described the resolution of this process as a stage of "identity attainment", but also stressed that the identity challenge "is never resolved completely in one go and once and for all in one stage". Adolescents initially define themselves in terms of belonging to a group. "Clothes help teenagers explore new identities, separate themselves from their parents and bond with their peers." Fashion has played a major role in helping teens "discover themselves"; fashion is constantly evolving, reflecting the changing personality of teens. Young people are trying to define their identity by consciously shaping themselves in different ways to find what suits them best. Through trial and error, matching both their own image and the image that others see and react to, young people can get a sense of who they are Just as fashion evolves to influence young people, so does the media. "Modern life takes place amidst an endless stream of flesh on screens, pages and billboards." This flood registers consciously or unconsciously in the mind, causing problems with self-image, which contributes to the adolescent's sense of identity. Researcher James Marcia developed the current method of testing an individual's progress through these stages. His questions are divided into three categories: occupation, ideology and relationships. Answers are scored according to the extent to which the individual has done research and the extent to which he or she has made commitments. As a result, the individual is classified as a) identity diffusion, where all children begin, b) identity closure, where commitments have been made without exploring alternatives, c) moratorium, or exploration, or d) identity attainment, where moratorium has occurred and led to commitments.

**Question 0**

Which theorist claimed that not everyone achieves full identity?

**Question 1**

How do young people initially define themselves?

**Question 2**

How is a moratorium defined?

**Question 3**

Which researcher developed the current method for testing the individual's process of identity stages?

**Question 4**

James Marcia divides questions into how many categories?

**Text number 26**

The final important part of identity formation is self-esteem. Self-esteem is defined as thoughts and feelings about self-concept and identity. Most theories of self-esteem recognise that all genders and age groups have a strong desire to maintain, protect and enhance their self-esteem. Contrary to popular belief, there is no empirical evidence that self-esteem declines significantly during adolescence. "Barometric self-esteem" fluctuates rapidly and can cause severe anxiety and distress, but baseline self-esteem remains very stable throughout adolescence. The validity of global self-esteem scales has been questioned, and many argue that more specific scales might reveal more about young people's experiences. Girls are more likely to enjoy high self-esteem when they have supportive friendships, and the most important function of friendship for them is having someone who can provide social and moral support. When they fail to gain the approval of friends or cannot find someone with whom to share common activities and interests, girls in these cases suffer from low self-esteem. In contrast, boys are more concerned about establishing and asserting their independence and defining their relationship with authority figures. On the other hand, lack of romantic competence, such as failure to win or maintain the affection of an opposite or same-sex person (according to sexual orientation), is the main cause of low self-esteem among adolescent boys. Since both men and women happen to have low self-esteem after the end of a romantic relationship, they are prone to other symptoms resulting from this condition. Depression and hopelessness are just two of the different symptoms, and it is said that women are twice as likely to experience depression and men are three to four times more likely to commit suicide (Mearns, 1991; Ustun & Sartorius, 1995).

**Question 0**

What term is used to define a person's thoughts and feelings about their self-concept and identity?

**Question 1**

Is there evidence that self-esteem declines in adolescence?

**Question 2**

What type of self-esteem fluctuates rapidly and can cause severe anxiety and distress?

**Question 3**

What type of self-esteem remains stable throughout adolescence?

**Question 4**

What is the most important role of friendship?

**Text number 27**

When it comes to sexual identity, puberty is the moment when most gay, lesbian and transgender young people begin to identify and understand their feelings. Many young people may choose to come out publicly at this stage of life, when their identity is formed; many others may go through a phase of questioning or denial, which may include experimentation with both gay and heterosexual experiences. A study of 194 lesbian, gay and bisexual young people under the age of 21 found that awareness of sexual orientation emerged at around one year of age on average10 , but disclosure to peers and adults occurred at around one year of age1617 . Accepting and creating a positive LGBT identity can be difficult for some young people for a variety of reasons. Peer pressure is a major factor when young people questioning their sexuality or gender identity are surrounded by heteronormative peers, and this can cause great anxiety because they feel different from others. Although coming out can also contribute to better psychological adjustment, there are real risks involved. Coming out in the midst of a heteronormative peer environment is often associated with the risk of exclusion, offensive jokes and even violence. This is why the suicide rate among LGBT youth is statistically up to four times higher than that of their heterosexual peers, due to bullying and rejection by peers or family members.

**Question 0**

What is the average age at which people become aware of their sexual orientation?

**Question 1**

What is the average age of disclosure to peers?

**Question 2**

What is the average age at which adults come out?

**Question 3**

How many times higher is the suicide rate among LGBT youth than among their heterosexual peers?

**Question 4**

What factors are causing the rise in suicide among LGBT youth?

**Text number 28**

Although family roles change during adolescence, the home environment and parents continue to play an important role in young people's behaviour and choices. Young people who have good relationships with their parents are less likely to engage in risky behaviours such as smoking, drinking, fighting and/or unprotected sex. In addition, parents influence the upbringing of adolescence. A study by Adalbjarnardottir and Blondal (2009) found that 14-year-old adolescents who identify their parents as authority figures are more likely to complete secondary education by the age of 22 - because the support and encouragement of an authority figure motivates the adolescent to complete school to avoid disappointing that parent.

**Question 0**

Is it more or less likely that young people whose parents are authoritative parents will complete secondary education by the age of 22?

**Question 1**

Are young people who have a good relationship with their parents more or less likely to smoke, drink, fight or have unprotected sex?

**Question 2**

Which researchers carried out a study in 2009 on young people, their parents and completion of upper secondary education?

**Text number 29**

Much research has been done on the psychological effects of body image on young people. Today's teenagers are exposed to more media on a daily basis than any generation before them. Recent studies have shown that the average teenager watches around 1500 hours of television per year. This means that today's young people are exposed to many of society's ideal images of beauty. The concept of being dissatisfied with one's image or appearance has been defined as "body dissatisfaction". In teenagers, body dysmorphia is often associated with body weight, low self-esteem and atypical eating habits. Researchers are still debating the impact of the media on teenage body immaturity.

**Question 0**

Are today's teenagers more or less exposed to media than other generations?

**Question 1**

On average, how many hours of TV do teenagers watch per year?

**Question 2**

Teenagers' views on body weight, low self-esteem and atypical eating habits lead to what?

**Question 3**

What is the definition of "body dysmorphia"?

**Text number 30**

A possible major impact on adolescence is a change in family dynamics, especially divorce. Divorce accounts for around 50% of all divorces, so divorce is common and adds to the already large change in adolescence. Custody disputes soon after divorce often reflect the lack of control and conflict between parents. Divorce usually leads to a reduction in contact between the young person and the custodial parent. In extreme cases of domestic instability and abuse, divorce can have a positive impact on families by reducing conflict in the home. However, most studies suggest that divorce has a negative impact on adolescence and later development. A recent study found that, compared to their peers growing up in stable divorced families, children who experience divorce and experience new family changes in late adolescence make less progress in mathematics and social studies over time. Another recent study proposed a new theory called adolescent epistemological trauma theory, which suggests that traumatic life events, such as parental divorce in late adolescence, predict lifelong effects on adult conflict behaviour that can be mitigated through effective behavioural assessment and education. Parental divorce in childhood or adolescence continues to have negative effects in the twenties and thirties. These negative effects include romantic relationships and conflict styles, which means that as adults they are more likely to use avoidance and competitive styles to manage conflict.

**Question 0**

What is the current divorce rate?

**Question 1**

Does divorce usually result in more or less contact with the non-custodial parent?

**Question 2**

Which new theory suggests that traumatic events in adolescence have lifelong effects?

**Question 3**

Does parental divorce in childhood or adulthood have a positive or negative effect on a person in early adulthood?

**Text number 31**

Some examples of social and religious rites of passage that occur in the United States and other cultures around the world include confirmation, bar and bat mitzvahs, quinceañeras, sweet sixteens, cotillions and debutante balls. In other countries, initiation ceremonies play an important role, marking the transition to adulthood or the entry into adolescence. The transition can involve distinct physical changes, ranging from a change of clothes to tattoos and scarring. In addition, the transition to adulthood may also vary according to gender, with certain rituals being more common for men or women. This shows the extent to which puberty is at least partly a social construct; it takes different forms depending on the cultural context and may be reinforced more by cultural practices or transitions than by general chemical or biological physical changes.

**Question 0**

What are some examples of social and religious rites of passage?

**Question 1**

In what physical ways do some cultures mark the transition to adulthood?

**Question 2**

Do cultural transitions to adulthood differ or are they similar?

**Text number 32**

Romantic relationships tend to become more common throughout adolescence. By the age of 15, 53% of young people have been in a romantic relationship for at least one month in the previous 18 months. In a 2008 YouGov survey for Channel 4, 20% of young people aged 14-17 interviewed said they had their first sexual experience when they were 13 or younger in the UK. A 2002 US study found that people aged 15-44 reported that the average age of first sexual intercourse was 17.0 for men and 17.3 for women. The typical duration of relationships also increases during the teenage years. This steady increase in the likelihood of a long-term relationship can be explained by sexual maturation and the development of the cognitive skills needed to maintain a romantic attachment (e.g. caring, appropriate attachment), although these skills do not develop strongly until late adolescence. Through long-term relationships, young people can acquire the skills needed to build quality relationships later in life and develop feelings of self-esteem. Overall, positive romantic relationships among young people can have long-term benefits. Quality romantic relationships are associated with higher levels of engagement in early adulthood and are positively related to self-esteem, self-confidence and social competence. For example, young people with positive self-esteem are more likely to consider themselves more successful partners, while negative experiences can lead to low self-confidence as a romantic partner. Young people often mate within their own demographic group in terms of race, ethnicity, popularity and physical attractiveness. However, there are traits in which certain individuals, especially adolescent girls, seek to be different. Most adolescents date around their own age, but boys tend to date boys of the same age or younger and girls of the same age or older.

**Question 0**

Do romantic relationships tend to increase or decrease during adolescence?

**Question 1**

What percentage of young people have had a romantic relationship lasting at least one month by the age of 15?

**Question 2**

At what age did American men report their first sexual intercourse?

**Question 3**

At what age did American women report their first sexual intercourse?

**Question 4**

Does the typical duration of relationships increase or decrease in adolescence?

**Text number 33**

There are certain features of adolescent development that are more rooted in culture than in human biology or cognitive structures. Culture is defined as "a symbolic and behavioural heritage from the past that provides a community framework for what is valued". Culture is learned and socially shared and affects all aspects of an individual's life. For example, social obligations, sexual expression and the development of belief systems are all things that are likely to vary according to culture. In addition, youth culture is made up of characteristics that are specific to young people, such as dress, music and other media use, employment, art, food and drink choices, leisure and language. For these reasons, culture is a dominant and powerful presence in young people's lives, and therefore we cannot fully understand today's young people without studying and understanding their culture. However, culture should not be seen as synonymous with nation or ethnicity. There are many cultures in any country and in any racial or socio-economic group. Moreover, to avoid ethnocentrism, researchers must be careful not to define the role of culture in youth on the basis of their own cultural beliefs.

**Question 0**

How is culture defined?

**Question 1**

Does culture affect all, some or none of the aspects of an individual's life?

**Question 2**

What is the challenge that researchers face when studying culture and young people?

**Question 3**

Should culture be directly linked to nation or ethnicity?

**Text number 34**

When discussing young people's peer relationships, it is also important to consider how young people communicate with each other. An important aspect of communication is the channel used. Channel in this context refers to the form of communication, whether it is face-to-face, email, SMS, telephone or other means. Teenagers use many newer forms of communication, such as text messaging and social networking sites like Facebook, especially when communicating with their peers. Young people are using online technologies to experiment with emerging identities and to expand their peer groups, such as by increasing the number of friends they make on Facebook and other social media sites. Some young people are using these newer channels to improve their relationships with peers, but there can also be negative uses, such as the cyberbullying mentioned earlier and the negative impact on family.

**Question 0**

How do young people use online technologies?

**Question 1**

What does "channel" refer to in youth communication?

**Question 2**

What negative effects can the use of newer online communication channels have?

**Text number 35**

In today's society, young people also face some risks when their sexuality starts to change. Some of these risks, such as emotional distress (fear of abuse or exploitation) and sexually transmitted infections/diseases, including HIV/AIDS, are not necessarily part of adolescence, but other risks, such as teenage pregnancy (due to failure or neglect to use contraception), are seen as a social problem in most Western societies. One in four sexually active adolescents becomes infected with an STI. In the US, young people often choose "anything but intercourse" for sexual activity because they mistakenly believe that it reduces the risk of STIs. Across the country, doctors are reporting increasing diagnoses of herpes and human papillomavirus (HPV), which can cause genital warts and is now believed to affect 1%15 of the teenage population. Girls aged 15-19 have a higher incidence of gonorrhoea than any other age group. A quarter of all new HIV cases are in people under 21. Multrine also notes in the article that a Kaiser Family Foundation survey in March found that 81% of parents want schools to discuss condoms and contraception with their children. They also think students should be able to be tested for sexually transmitted infections. Teachers also want to discuss these topics with their students. But while nine out of ten sex education teachers across the country agree that students should be taught about contraceptives at school, more than a quarter say they have received explicit instructions from school boards and administrators not to teach. According to anthropologist Margaret Mead, the turmoil in adolescence in Western societies has a cultural rather than physical cause; societies in which young women engaged in free sexual activity did not experience such adolescent turmoil.

**Question 0**

What percentage of sexually active young people become infected with sexually transmitted infections?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the teenage population is affected by herpes and HPV?

**Question 2**

Which sexually transmitted disease is more common in girls aged 15-19 than in any other age group?

**Question 3**

What proportion of all new HIV cases are among people under 21?

**Question 4**

According to a survey by the Kaiser Family Foundation, what percentage of parents want schools to discuss contraception with their children?

**Text number 36**

Adolescence is a period often characterised by increased rights and privileges for individuals. While there is cultural variation in legal rights and the corresponding ages, there is considerable consistency across cultures. Since the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989 (where children are defined as under 18), almost all countries in the world (with the exception of the United States and South Sudan) have made a legal commitment to promote a non-discriminatory attitude towards young people of all ages. This includes protecting children from unsupervised child labour, military recruitment, prostitution and pornography. In many societies, children who have reached a certain age (often 18, but this varies) are considered to have reached the age of majority and are legally regarded as adults who are responsible for their actions. Those below this age are considered minors or children. A person under the age of majority can reach the age of majority through legal emancipation.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted?

**Question 1**

Which two countries are not legally committed to promoting non-discrimination for young people?

**Question 2**

What is the process for an adult to acquire adult rights?

**Question 3**

What is legally different for an adult?

**Text number 37**

In addition to sharing household chores, some cultures expect young people to contribute to the family's financial responsibilities. According to experts in family finance and financial education, young people develop sound money management skills through saving and spending money and planning for future financial goals. Differences between families in sharing financial responsibilities or allocating grants may reflect different social backgrounds and internal family processes, which are also influenced by cultural norms and values, as well as the business sector and market economy of a given society. For example, in many developing countries it is common for children to attend fewer years of formal schooling so that they can start working when they reach puberty.

**Question 0**

Is it common in developing countries for children to attend fewer or more years of formal schooling?

**Question 1**

Why do children in developing countries often attend fewer years of formal schooling?

**Question 2**

According to family economics and financial education experts, how do young people develop healthy money management skills?

**Text number 38**

In many cultures, the transition to adult-like sexuality is defined by certain biological or social milestones. For example, menarche (a woman's first menstrual period) or semenarche (a man's first ejaculation) are common defining points of sexuality in many cultures. In addition to biological factors, the sexual socialisation of an adolescent depends largely on whether his or her culture is restrictive or permissive of teenage or premarital sexual activity. Restrictive cultures openly discourage sexual activity in unmarried adolescents or until the adolescent goes through a formal rite of passage. These cultures may attempt to restrict sexual activity by segregating men and women throughout their development or by publicly shaming and physically punishing them when sexual activity occurs. Less restrictive cultures are more tolerant of expressions of adolescent sexuality or of male-female interaction in public and private spaces. Less restrictive cultures may tolerate some aspects of adolescent sexuality and resist others. In some cultures, for example, teenage sexual activity is acceptable, but teenage pregnancy is highly undesirable. Other cultures do not object to teenage sexual activity or teenage pregnancy, as long as they occur after marriage. In permissive societies, open sexual behaviour by unmarried teenagers is considered acceptable and sometimes even encouraged. Whether the culture is restrictive or permissive, there are likely to be differences in how women and men are expected to express their sexuality. Cultures vary in how open these double standards are - in some it is enshrined in law, while in others it is transmitted through social conventions. LGBT young people face a lot of discrimination, are bullied by people who are different from them, and may find coming out as gay a traumatic experience. The sexual attitudes adopted by a culture can therefore be seen to influence the beliefs, lifestyles and social perceptions of its young people.

**Question 0**

What word refers to a man's first ejaculation?

**Question 1**

Which word refers to a woman's first period?

**Question 2**

What is the term for a culture that discourages sexual activity among unmarried young people?

**Question 3**

What is the term for cultures where sexual behaviour by unmarried teenagers is considered acceptable or even encouraged?

**Question 4**

Are men and women expected to express their sexuality in the same way or are there differences between genders and cultures?

**Text number 39**

Drinking habits and their underlying motives often reflect certain personality traits of the individual; in fact, the four dimensions of the five-factor personality model are related to drinking motives (all except 'openness'). Higher pleasure motives for alcohol use tend to reflect individuals' high levels of extraversion and sensory desirability; such pleasure motivation also often indicates low conscientiousness, manifested as reduced inhibition and a greater tendency to aggression. On the other hand, drinking to cope with negative emotional states is strongly correlated with high neuroticism and low agreeableness. The use of alcohol as a coping mechanism for negative emotions is often associated with many other behavioural and emotional disorders, such as anxiety, depression and low self-esteem.

**Question 0**

Which of the dimensions of the five-factor model is not related to drinking motives?

**Question 1**

Is alcohol consumption a positive or negative coping mechanism?

**Question 2**

What is the motive for drinking alcohol that leads to low conscientiousness, reduced inhibition and a greater tendency to be aggressive?

**Question 3**

Drinking to cope with negative emotional states is strongly correlated with which behavioural characteristics?

**Text number 40**

Although the results of the research have not been conclusive, some findings have shown that electronic communication has a negative impact on young people's social development, replaces face-to-face communication, undermines their social skills and can sometimes lead to unsafe interactions with strangers. A 2015 review reported that "young people lack awareness of strategies to cope with cyberbullying, which has been consistently associated with an increased likelihood of depression". Studies have shown differences in how the internet negatively affects young people's social functioning. Online socialising tends to make girls particularly vulnerable, while socialising in internet cafés seems to affect only boys' academic performance. However, other studies suggest that internet communication brings friends closer and is beneficial for socially anxious teenagers who find it easier to socialise online. A more convincing finding has been that internet use has a negative impact on the physical health of adolescents, as time spent on the internet replaces time spent exercising. However, the Internet can be of considerable benefit in educating teenagers, as they can access information on a wide range of topics.

**Question 0**

Does research show that internet use has a positive or negative impact on the physical health of young people?

**Question 1**

Why does research show that the internet has a negative impact on young people's physical health?

**Question 2**

How can the internet help socially anxious teenagers?

**Question 3**

Which online activities are consistently associated with an increased likelihood of depression?

**Text number 41**

After a steady decline from the late 1990s to the mid-2000s, illicit drug use among young people has increased in the United States. Along with alcohol, marijuana is the most common drug used by adolescents. According to data collected by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, between 2007 and 2011, marijuana use increased from 5.7% to 7.2% among eighth graders, from 14.2% to 17.6% among tenth graders, and from 18.8% to 22.6% among twelfth graders. In addition, MDMA use has increased dramatically in recent years, from 1.4% in 2010 to 2.3% in 2011 among high school students. The increase in ecstasy use is likely to be linked, at least to some extent, to the growing popularity of rave culture.

**Question 0**

What is the most commonly used substance in adolescence in the United States?

**Question 1**

Apart from alcohol, what is the most common drug use in adolescence?

**Question 2**

Which drug use increase is likely to be at least partly due to the growing popularity of rave culture?

**Question 3**

Was drug use among teenagers increasing or decreasing between the late 1990s and the mid-2000s?

**Text number 42**

There is little difference in the motivations of boys and girls for drinking until adolescence. Differences between male and female reasons for drinking begin to emerge around the age of 14-15; in general, boys tend to view drinking in a more social light than girls, who on average report using alcohol more often as a coping mechanism. The latter effect seems to change in late adolescence and early adulthood (18-19 years); however, despite this trend, both girls and boys tend to have a greater desire to drink for pleasure rather than as a coping mechanism, regardless of age.

**Question 0**

At what age do men and women start to differ in the reasons for their alcohol consumption?

**Question 1**

Do boys or girls view drinking in a more social light?

**Question 2**

Which gender reports using alcohol most often as a coping mechanism?

**Question 3**

With age, is the desire to drink more for pleasure or less for survival?

**Text number 43**

Adolescence (Latin adolescere, meaning "growing up") is a transitional stage in a person's physical and mental development, usually between puberty and adulthood. Adolescence is most closely related to teenage years, although its physical, psychological and cultural manifestations may begin earlier and end later. For example, although puberty has historically been associated with the onset of adolescence, it now typically begins before adolescence, and there has been a normative shift towards starting before adolescence, particularly for women (see precocious puberty). The physical growth (especially in males) and cognitive development that usually occurs in adolescence can extend into the twenties. Thus, chronological age gives only a rough indication of adolescence, and researchers have had difficulty in agreeing on a precise definition of adolescence.

**Question 0**

Where does the word "adolescence" come from?

**Question 1**

What is the Latin meaning of the word "adolescere"?

**Question 2**

What is another term for full age?

**Question 3**

The physical growth and cognitive development commonly observed in young people can extend to what age?

**Text number 44**

Over the last ten years, the number of social networking sites available to the public has grown considerably, as has the number of young people using them. Several sources report a high proportion of young people using social media: two thirds (68%) of teenagers send text messages daily, half (51%) visit social networking sites daily and 11% send or receive tweets at least once a day. In fact, more than a third (34%) of teens visit their main social networking site several times a day. One in four (23%) teenagers are heavy users of social media, meaning they use at least two different social media on a daily basis.

**Question 0**

Has the number of social networks available to the public increased or decreased in recent years?

**Question 1**

What percentage of 12-17 year olds say they have at least one social network profile?

**Question 2**

What percentage of teenagers say they text every day?

**Question 3**

What percentage of teenagers say they visit social networking sites on a daily basis?

**Question 4**

What percentage of teenagers are "heavy" social media users, using two different types of media on a daily basis?

**Text number 45**

In girls, early maturation can sometimes lead to increased self-consciousness, but this is typical of maturing women. As their bodies develop in advance, adolescent girls may become more insecure and dependent. Thus, girls who reach sexual maturity early are more likely than their peers to develop eating disorders (such as anorexia nervosa). Nearly half of American high school girls' diets are dieting. In addition, girls may face sexual advances from older boys before they are emotionally and mentally mature. In addition to having earlier sexual experiences and more unwanted pregnancies than late maturing girls, early maturing girls are more vulnerable to alcohol and drug abuse. Those who have had such experiences tend not to do as well at school as their 'inexperienced' peers.

**Question 0**

Are girls who mature early in life more or less likely to develop eating disorders?

**Question 1**

Nearly half of American high school girls hope to achieve which goal with their diet?

**Question 2**

Are girls who mature early or late more vulnerable to alcohol and drug abuse?

**Question 3**

Do early or late maturing girls have more unwanted pregnancies?

**Question 4**

Who does better at school: sexually experienced or inexperienced teenagers?

**Text number 46**

During adolescence, there are also significant physical changes in the distribution of fat and muscle. This process is different in women and men. Before puberty, there is little difference between the sexes in the distribution of fat and muscle; during puberty, boys' muscles grow much faster than girls', although both sexes have rapid muscle development. Conversely, although both sexes increase body fat, the increase is much more pronounced in girls. In girls, the increase in fat often occurs just before puberty. In adolescent boys, the ratio of muscle to fat is about three to one, while in girls it is about five to four. This may help to explain the gender differences in sporting performance.

**Question 0**

Does the distribution of fat and muscle in the body change in the same way or differently between men and women during puberty?

**Question 1**

Do boys or girls grow muscles faster during puberty?

**Question 2**

Is the increase in body fat greater for boys or girls?

**Question 3**

What is the relationship between muscle and fat in post-pubertal boys?

**Question 4**

What is the relationship between muscle and fat among post-pubertal girls?

**Text number 47**

Changes in secondary sexual characteristics include all changes that are not directly related to sexual reproduction. In men, these changes include the appearance of pubic, facial and body hair, deepening of the voice, roughening of the skin around the arms and thighs, and increased development of sweat glands. In women, secondary sex changes include breast enlargement, pelvic enlargement, pubic and axillary hair development, nipple enlargement and nipple protrusion. Secondary sex changes during puberty are often referred to by the five Tanner stages, named after the British paediatrician who developed the classification system.

**Question 0**

What is a secondary change in sex characteristics?

**Question 1**

How many Tanner stages are there?

**Question 2**

What was the occupation of the person who developed the Tanner classification system?

**Question 3**

Breast enlargement, pubic hair development and nipple enlargement are examples of what type of changes?

**Question 4**

Is deepening of the voice a primary or secondary sex characteristic in men?

**Text number 48**

Compared to children, young people are more likely to question the claims of others and less likely to accept facts as absolute truths. Through experience outside the family circle, they learn that the rules they were taught as absolute are in fact relativistic. They begin to distinguish between rules based on common sense (e.g. don't touch hot stove) and rules based on culturally bound norms (etiquette rules, don't socialise until a certain age), which younger children do not. This can lead to a tendency to question authority in all areas.

**Question 0**

Are children or young people more likely to question claims and less likely to accept facts?

**Question 1**

Is dating at a certain age a common sense or cultural standard?

**Question 2**

Is refraining from touching a hot stove a common sense or a cultural norm?

**Text number 49**

The formal study of adolescent psychology began with the publication of G. Stanley Hall's "Adolescence in 1904". Hall, who was the first president of the American Psychological Association, regarded adolescence primarily as a time of inner turmoil and upheaval (sturm und drang). This view of adolescence was based on two then-new ways of understanding human behaviour: Darwin's theory of evolution and Freud's psychodynamic theory. He believed that youth represented the phylogenetic transition of our ancestors from primitiveness to civilisation. Hall's arguments remained relatively unchallenged until the 1950s, when psychologists such as Erik Erikson and Anna Freud began to formulate their theories of adolescence. Freud believed that the psychological disorders associated with adolescence were biologically based and culturally universal, while Erikson focused on the dichotomy between identity formation and role fulfilment. Despite their different theories, the three psychologists agreed that adolescence was an inherently disturbed and psychologically confused time. Less turbulent aspects of adolescence, such as peer relationships and cultural influences, were largely ignored until the 1980s. From the 1950s to the 1980s, research in the field focused mainly on describing behavioural patterns rather than explaining them.

**Question 0**

Who was the first president of the American Psychological Association?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the publication that started the formal study of adolescent psychology?

**Question 2**

From the 1950s to the 1980s, was the focus of the field on describing or explaining behavioural patterns?

**Question 3**

Which theorist is known for his views on evolution?

**Text number 50**

Self-concept is known as a person's ability to hold opinions and beliefs that are defined confidently, consistently and firmly. In early adolescence, cognitive development leads to greater self-awareness, greater awareness of others and their thoughts and judgements, the ability to think in abstract, future possibilities, and the ability to consider multiple possibilities simultaneously. As a result, adolescents experience a significant shift from the simple, concrete and global self-concepts typical of young children; as children they defined themselves in terms of physical features, whereas as adolescents they define themselves in terms of their values, thoughts and opinions.

**Question 0**

How do children usually define themselves?

**Question 1**

Do children or young people define themselves in terms of values, ideas and opinions?

**Question 2**

What idea is known as a person's ability to have opinions and beliefs that are stated confidently, consistently and firmly?

**Question 3**

Greater self-awareness, better awareness of others and the ability to consider several possibilities at once are examples of what kind of development?

**Text number 51**

Young people's environment plays an important role in the development of their identity. Although most youth studies have been conducted on white middle-class children, research shows that the more privileged their upbringing, the more successful they are in developing their identity. An adolescent's identity formation is a crucial time in his or her life. More recently, demographic trends have shown that the transition to adulthood is now taking place over a longer period of time than in the mid-20th century. Consequently, adolescence, which encompasses late adolescence and early adulthood, has become an increasingly important stage in the life course. This has therefore led to various factors becoming important during this development. So many factors contribute to an adolescent's developing social identity, from attachment to coping skills and social media. All of these factors are influenced by the environment in which the young person is growing up. A child with a more privileged upbringing is exposed to more opportunities and generally better situations. A young person from an inner-city or crime-ridden neighbourhood is more likely to be exposed to an environment that can be detrimental to their development. Adolescence is a sensitive period in the developmental process, and exposure to the wrong things at that time can greatly influence future decisions. While children growing up in comfortable suburban communities are not exposed to bad environments, they are more likely to participate in activities that can benefit their identity and contribute to more successful identity development.

**Question 0**

Which ethnic groups of young people are most often surveyed?

**Question 1**

Which social category of young people is most often studied?

**Question 2**

What is the life stage between late adolescence and early adulthood?

**Question 3**

Are inner-city or crime-affected neighbourhoods more or less likely to be harmful to development?

**Question 4**

Why are children in suburban areas more likely to participate in activities that promote their identity?

**Text number 52**

Young people's relationships with their peers, family and members of their social environment play a key role in their social development. As an adolescent's social circle develops rapidly as he or she distinguishes between friends and acquaintances, he or she often becomes strongly emotionally attached to friends. This is not harmful, but if these friends expose the individual to potentially harmful situations, this is peer pressure. Adolescence is a critical period in social development because young people can easily be influenced by people with whom they have close relationships. This is the first time when individuals can really make their own decisions, which also makes this a sensitive period. Relationships are vital to the social development of an adolescent, as peers can have a major influence on the individual. These relationships become important because they begin to help the young person understand the concept of personality, how personality is formed and why a person has a particular personality. "The use of psychological comparisons could serve both as an index of the growth of implicit personality theory and as a component process explaining its emergence". In other words, by comparing the personality traits of one person with those of another, we would create a framework for generating a general theory of personality (and, ... such a theory would serve as a useful framework through which we could come to understand particular individuals)." This can be compared to the use of social comparison in the development of one's identity and self-concept, which includes personality, and highlights the importance of communication and thus relationships in human development. Social comparison uses reference groups for both psychological and identity development. These reference groups include young people's peers. This means that who a teenager chooses or accepts as friends and with whom he or she communicates frequently often forms his or her reference group and can therefore have a major impact on the kind of person he or she becomes. Research shows that relationships have the greatest impact on an individual's social development.

**Question 0**

What has the greatest impact on human social development?

**Question 1**

Do your teenager's friends have a big or small impact on their social development?

**Question 2**

Are young people emotionally strongly attached to friends or are they generally antisocial?

**Text number 53**

Peer groups are essential for social and general development. Communication with peers increases significantly during adolescence, and peer relationships become more intense than at other stages, and have a greater impact on the teenager, influencing both decisions and choices. High-quality friendships can contribute to children's development, regardless of the characteristics of the friends. When children begin to engage with different people and form friendships, it helps them later in adolescence and sets the stage for adolescence and peer groups. Peer groups are particularly important during adolescence, a developmental stage characterised by a dramatic increase in time spent with peers and a decrease in adult supervision. Young people also socialise with friends of the opposite sex much more than in childhood and tend to identify with larger peer groups based on shared characteristics. It is also common for young people to use friends as a coping mechanism in different situations. The three-factor structure of avoidance, control and indifference, which describes how young people interact with friends, has shown that they use friends as coping mechanisms in socially stressful situations.

**Question 0**

Does communication with peers increase or decrease during adolescence?

**Question 1**

Do children or young people tend to socialise more with friends of the opposite sex?

**Question 2**

How is youth defined in social terms?

**Text number 54**

Some researchers are now focusing on learning about how young people see their own relationships and sexuality; they want to move away from a research perspective that focuses on problems related to young people's sexuality." (Why?) University professor Lucia O'Sullivan and her colleagues found that there were no significant gender differences in the relationship events reported by adolescent girls and boys in grades 7-12. Most teens reported kissing their partner, holding hands with their partner, thinking they were a couple, and telling people they were in a relationship. This means that both private thoughts about the relationship and public acknowledgement of the relationship were important for the young people in the sample. Sexual events (such as sexual touching, intercourse) were less frequent than romantic events (holding hands) and social events (being with a partner in a group). The researchers say that these results are important because the findings focus on young people and the more positive aspects of their social and romantic interactions, rather than focusing on sexual behaviour and its consequences.

**Question 0**

Did young people report more sexual or social incidents to researchers?

**Question 1**

Why do researchers believe that social events (rather than sexual activity) reported by young people are important?

**Question 2**

Holding hands with your partner and talking about your relationship are examples of what kind of adolescent event?

**Text number 55**

The extent to which young people are perceived as autonomous beings varies greatly from culture to culture, as does the behaviour that represents this emerging autonomy. Psychologists have identified three main types of autonomy: emotional autonomy, behavioural autonomy and cognitive autonomy. Emotional autonomy is defined by the adolescent's relationships, and often involves the development of more mature emotional relationships with adults and peers. Behavioural autonomy involves the developing ability of young people to regulate their own behaviour, act on their own decisions and control themselves. Cultural differences are particularly evident in this category as it relates to socialising, social time with peers and time management decisions. Cognitive autonomy describes an adolescent's ability to engage in independent reasoning and decision-making without over-reliance on social reinforcement. The combined effects of young people's cognitive development, expanding social relationships, increasingly adult-like appearance and increased acceptance of rights and responsibilities contribute to their sense of autonomy. The proper development of autonomy has been linked to good mental health, high self-esteem, self-motivation, positive self-concept, and self-initiated and regulating behaviour. It has also been found that young people's mental health is at its best when their feelings of autonomy closely match those of their parents.

**Question 0**

What are the three main types of autonomy?

**Question 1**

How is behavioural autonomy defined?

**Question 2**

Cultural differences among young people are particularly visible in terms of what kind of autonomy?

**Question 3**

How is cognitive autonomy defined?

**Question 4**

Is a young person's mental health at its best when their feelings of autonomy closely match those of their parents, or when they are in conflict?

**Text number 56**

In addition, the amount of time young people spend on work and leisure varies greatly from culture to culture, due to cultural norms and expectations, as well as different socio-economic factors. American youth spend less time in school or at work and more time on leisure activities - such as sports, socialising and grooming - than youth in many other countries. These differences may be influenced by cultural educational values and the level of responsibility young people are expected to take in their families or communities.

**Question 0**

Do young people in America spend more or less time in school than young people in other countries?

**Question 1**

Do American young people spend more or less time on leisure activities than young people in other countries?

**Question 2**

Does the time young people spend on work and leisure vary from culture to culture or does it remain relatively constant?

**Question 3**

What are two possible reasons why young people in different cultures spend different amounts of time on work and leisure?

**Text number 57**

Teenage alcohol and drug use is currently at an all-time low. 4.4% of eighth-graders reported having been drunk at least once in the previous month, 13.7% of tenth-graders and 25% of twelfth-graders. Cigarette smoking has become much less common among American middle and high school students; in fact, a higher proportion of teens now smoke more marijuana than cigarettes, with 15.2 percent and 11.7 percent of students surveyed, respectively, according to a recent study. Recent studies have shown that male youth are much more likely to smoke cigarettes than female youth. The study showed that there was a noticeable gender difference in the prevalence of smoking among students. The results show that more men than women started smoking in primary and secondary school, while most women started smoking after secondary school. This may be due to recent changes in social and political attitudes towards marijuana; issues such as medical use and legalisation have tended to portray the drug in a more positive light than in the past, while cigarettes are still frowned upon because of the health risks associated with them.

**Question 0**

Is teenage alcohol and drug use at an all-time high or low?

**Question 1**

Are teenagers more likely to smoke marijuana or cigarettes?

**Question 2**

Are male or female late adolescents more likely to smoke cigarettes?

**Question 3**

What is one possible explanation for the move towards marijuana and away from cigarettes?

**Text number 58**

Studies have generally shown that the motivations for alcohol consumption among young people are remarkably consistent across cultures. Social engagement and personal enjoyment seem to play a fairly common role in young people's drinking decisions across cultures. Studies in Argentina, Hong Kong and Canada have shown that the most common reason for drinking among young people is related to pleasure and recreation. 80% of young people in Argentina reported drinking for pleasure, while only 7% of young people drank to improve their mood. The most common responses from Canadian young people were "to get in the party mood" (18%), "because I enjoy it" (16%) and "to get drunk" (10%). In Hong Kong, female participants most often reported drinking for social enjoyment, while males most often reported drinking to feel the effects of alcohol.

**Question 0**

Are teenagers' motivations for alcohol consumption different or consistent across cultures?

**Question 1**

What two reasons for young people drinking are common across cultures?

**Question 2**

What is the most common reason for young people drinking, according to surveys in Argentina, Hong Kong and Canada?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Argentinian teenagers reported drinking to cure a bad mood?

**Question 4**

In Hong Kong, were men or women more likely to say they drank to feel the effects of alcohol?

**Text number 59**

Adolescence can be broadly defined as the transition from childhood to adulthood. According to Hogan & Astonen (1986), this transition can include such markers as leaving school, starting full-time work, leaving home, getting married and becoming a first parent. However, the time of transition varies considerably from culture to culture. In some countries, such as the United States, puberty can last almost a decade, while in others the transition - often in the form of a ceremony - can last just a few days.

**Question 0**

What can be broadly understood by the transition from childhood to adulthood?

**Question 1**

How long is puberty believed to last in the United States?

**Question 2**

Does the duration of puberty vary from culture to culture or is it generally agreed?

**Question 3**

According to Hogan & Astone, finishing school, starting a full-time job, getting married and becoming a parent for the first time are all signs of where you are in your development.

**Text number 60**

The end of adolescence and the beginning of adulthood vary from country to country and from activity to activity. Moreover, even within the same nation state or culture, there may be different ages at which an individual is considered (chronologically and legally) mature enough to be granted certain privileges and responsibilities by society. Such milestones include driving a vehicle, having legal sexual relations, serving in the armed forces or on a jury, buying and drinking alcohol, voting, entering into contracts, completing certain levels of education and getting married. Adolescence is usually associated with increased independence, allowed by parents or legal guardians, with less control than pre-adolescence.

**Question 0**

Is puberty usually associated with increased parental control or increased independence?

**Question 1**

Is it easy to agree on the end of adolescence and the beginning of adulthood, or does it vary from country to country?

**Question 2**

Do milestones such as driving a car, serving on a jury, voting and marriage have a common age of responsibility?

**Text number 61**

Men's facial hairs usually appear in a certain order during puberty: the first facial hairs usually grow at the corners of the upper lip, typically between the ages of 14 and 17. They then spread to the entire upper lip in the form of a moustache. Then hairs appear on the upper cheeks and under the lower lip. The hair eventually spreads to the sides and bottom of the chin and elsewhere on the lower face, forming a full beard. As in most human biological processes, this particular order may vary in some individuals. Facial hair often appears in late adolescence, around 17-18 years of age, but may not appear until much later. In some men, full facial hair does not develop until 10 years after puberty. Facial hair continues to grow coarser, darker and thicker for 2-4 years after puberty.

**Question 0**

When do the first facial hairs appear in adolescent males?

**Question 1**

How long does it take for facial hair to darken, roughen and thicken?

**Question 2**

Where do facial hairs first appear during puberty?

**Text number 62**

The adolescent growth spurt is a rapid increase in height and weight during puberty due to the simultaneous release of growth hormones, thyroid hormones and androgens. On average, men experience the growth spurt about two years later than women. During peak height (the period of fastest growth), young people grow at almost the same rate as infants - about 10.3 centimetres per year for men and 9 centimetres for women. In addition to changes in height, adolescents also experience significant weight gain (Marshall, 1978). The weight gained in adolescence accounts for almost half of an adult's body weight. Teenage and early adult males can continue to gain muscle naturally after puberty.

**Question 0**

Do males or females have growth spurts first?

**Question 1**

How much later on average do men experience their growth spurt?

**Question 2**

What is the peak height growth rate during peak height growth velocity in a male adolescent?

**Question 3**

What is the growth rate of a female adolescent during peak height growth?

**Question 4**

Compared to what other stage of life is the growth rate of adolescence comparable?

**Text number 63**

The amount of white matter in the brain increases linearly during adolescence, while the amount of grey matter in the brain follows an inverted U pattern. A process called synaptic pruning removes unnecessary neuronal connections in the brain and reduces the amount of grey matter. However, this does not mean that the brain loses its ability to function, but rather that it becomes more efficient due to increased myelination (axon isolation) and a reduction in unused pathways.

**Question 0**

Does the amount of white matter in the brain increase or decrease during adolescence?

**Question 1**

Does the amount of grey matter in the brain increase linearly or does it follow an inverted U pattern during adolescence?

**Question 2**

What is the process of removing unnecessary neuronal connections from the brain?

**Question 3**

Will the brain become more or less efficient as a result of synaptic pruning?

**Text number 64**

Adolescence is also a time of rapid cognitive development. Piaget describes adolescence as a period in life when an individual's thoughts begin to take on more abstract forms and egocentric ideas diminish. This enables the individual to think and reason in a broader perspective. A combination of behavioural and fMRI studies has shown that executive functions, the cognitive skills that enable the control and coordination of thoughts and behaviour, develop and are generally associated with the prefrontal cortex. The thoughts, ideas and concepts developed at this stage of life have a major impact on a person's future life and play an important role in the formation of character and personality.

**Question 0**

Who describes adolescence as the stage in life when an individual's thoughts begin to take a more abstract form?

**Question 1**

What is another term for the congenital skills that allow you to control and coordinate your thoughts and behaviour?

**Question 2**

Which cortex is commonly associated with the coordination of thoughts and behaviour?

**Question 3**

Does Piaget believe that egocentric thoughts decrease or increase during puberty?

**Text number 65**

Another important feature of cognitive development in adolescence is the development of more systematic and abstract thinking. For example, adolescents find it easier than children to understand the higher-order abstract logic involved in word games, proverbs, metaphors and analogies. Their increased capacity allows them to appreciate the ways in which language can be used to convey a variety of messages, such as satire, metaphor and sarcasm (children under the age of nine often do not understand sarcasm at all.) This also enables them to apply advanced reasoning and logical processes to social and ideological issues such as relationships, politics, philosophy, religion, morality, friendship, faith, democracy, justice and honesty.

**Question 0**

Do young people or children understand puns, proverbs, metaphors and analogies most effectively?

**Question 1**

At what age do children often not understand sarcasm?

**Question 2**

Are puns, proverbs, metaphors and analogies lower-order or higher-order logic?

**Question 3**

The development of more systematic and abstract thinking is an important part of what kind of development occurs in adolescence?

**Text number 66**

Since most injuries among young people are related to risky behaviour (car accidents, alcohol, unprotected sex), there has been much research on the cognitive and emotional processes underlying risk-taking by young people. In addressing this issue, it is important to distinguish whether young people are more likely to engage in risky behaviour (prevalence), whether they make risk-related decisions in the same or different ways from adults (cognitive processing perspective), or whether they use the same processes but value different things and thus reach different conclusions. Behavioural decision theory proposes that both adolescents and adults weigh the potential rewards and consequences of an action. However, research has shown that adolescents seem to place more weight than adults on rewards, particularly social rewards.

**Question 0**

What are the main causes of injuries among young people?

**Question 1**

Does it seem that young people or adults give more weight to rewards?

**Question 2**

Are young people, adults or both weighing up the potential rewards and consequences of their actions?

**Question 3**

According to which theory do both adults and young people weigh up the potential rewards and consequences of an action?

**Text number 67**

The differentiation of self-concept continues as the young person recognises the impact of context on his or her own behaviour and the perceptions of others, and begins to refine his or her attributes when asked to describe him or herself. This differentiation appears to be fully developed by mid-adolescence. The personality traits used by young people to describe themselves, which peak in the 7th-9th grades, refer to specific contexts and may therefore be in conflict with each other. Identifying inconsistent self-concept content is a common source of stress in these years (see cognitive dissonance), but this stress can benefit young people by promoting structural development.

**Question 0**

When is differentiation fully developed?

**Question 1**

When young people start to prune their features, what do they show?

**Question 2**

Does identifying a conflicting self-concept typically bring anxiety or peace to a young person?

**Text number 68**

In 1989, Troiden proposed a four-stage model for the development of homosexual sexual identity. The first stage, called sensitisation, usually begins in childhood and is characterised by the child's awareness of same-sex attractions. The second stage, identity confusion, usually occurs a few years later. During this stage, the adolescent is overcome by inner turmoil about his or her sexual orientation and engages in sexual experiences with same-sex partners. In the third stage, the identity assimilation stage, which usually occurs a few years after the young person leaves home, young people begin to open up to their family and close friends and identify as gay, lesbian or bisexual. In the final stage, called commitment, the young adult adopts their sexual identity as a way of life. According to this model, the process of coming out thus begins in childhood and continues into the twenties. This model has been controversial and alternative ideas have been explored in recent years.

**Question 0**

In what year did Troiden propose a four-stage model of homosexual sexual identity development?

**Question 1**

What is the first stage of Troiden's development?

**Question 2**

When does sensitisation usually start?

**Question 3**

What is called the second phase of Troiden?

**Question 4**

At what point are young people in the throes of inner turmoil about their sexual orientation?

**Text number 69**

In childhood, siblings are a source of conflict and frustration, as well as a support system. Adolescence can affect this relationship in different ways depending on the gender of the siblings. For same-sex sibling pairs, closeness increases in early adolescence and then remains stable. Mixed-sex sibling pairs behave differently; siblings drift apart in early adolescence, but experience increased closeness from mid-adolescence onwards. Sibling relationships are children's first relational experiences, shaping their social and self-concept throughout life. Maintaining positive sibling relationships can help young people in many ways. Siblings can act as peers and can boost each other's sociality and sense of self-worth. Older siblings can mentor younger siblings, although this can have a positive or negative effect depending on the older sibling's actions.

**Question 0**

Does closeness between same-sex siblings increase or decrease during adolescence?

**Question 1**

When siblings act as peers, what positive effects can be achieved?

**Question 2**

At what point does proximity between mixed-race siblings usually increase?

**Text number 70**

Young people tend to join small "cliques" and larger "crowds". During early adolescence, young people often join cliques, which are exclusive groups of single-sex peers with whom they are particularly close. Despite the common perception that cliques are an inherently negative influence, they can help young people to fit in socially and form a stronger sense of identity. For example, in a clique of highly athletic male peers, a clique can create a stronger sense of loyalty and competition. The clique has also become to some extent a "collective parent", telling young people what to do and what not to do. In late adolescence, cliques often merge into mixed-gender groups as teenagers begin to romantically socialise with each other. These small groups of friends then break up further as the socialising becomes more relationship-oriented. On a broader scale, young people often join crowds, groups of people who share a common interest or activity. Crowd identities can often form the basis for stereotyping young people, such as athletes or nerds. In large, multi-ethnic high schools, there are often ethnically defined groups. Although very influential in early and middle adolescence, the importance of gangs diminishes during high school as students identify more individually.

**Question 0**

Do young people join "cliques" on a large or small scale?

**Question 1**

How are clicks defined?

**Question 2**

What positive effects can forming cliques have on a young person?

**Question 3**

Do young people join the "crowds" on a large or small scale?

**Text number 71**

Intimate partner violence is quite common in young people's relationships. In the survey, between 10 and 45% of young people reported having experienced physical violence in a relationship, and a quarter to a third of young people reported having experienced psychological violence. Reported aggression includes hitting, throwing things or slapping, although most physical aggression does not lead to a visit to the doctor. Physical aggression in relationships tends to decrease from high school through college and into young adulthood. In heterosexual relationships there is no significant difference between the proportion of male and female aggressors, unlike in adult relationships.

**Question 0**

What percentage of young people say they have experienced physical violence in a relationship?

**Question 1**

What percentage of young people reported having experienced psychological aggression?

**Question 2**

Hitting, throwing objects and slapping are examples of what kind of aggression?

**Question 3**

Is there a significant difference in the number of male and female aggressors in heterosexual adolescent couples?

**Question 4**

Is physical aggression decreasing or increasing in high school, university and early adulthood?

**Text number 72**

A young person's lifestyle in a particular culture is profoundly shaped by the roles and responsibilities they are expected to take on. The extent to which an adolescent is expected to share family responsibilities is a major determinant of normative behaviour. For example, in some cultures, young people are expected to contribute significantly to household chores and responsibilities. Household chores are often divided between caring for oneself and caring for the family. However, the specific household tasks of adolescents may vary according to culture, family type and age of the adolescent. Some studies have shown that young people's involvement in family work and routines has a positive impact on the development of their self-esteem, sense of care and caring for others.

**Question 0**

Does the young person's involvement in family work and routines have a positive or negative impact on feelings of self-esteem, caring and caring for others?

**Question 1**

What is one major determinant of normative behaviour among young people?

**Question 2**

How is domestic work often shared?

**Text number 73**

Adolescence is often characterised by a change in the adolescent's worldview, a rational orientation towards the course of life and an active search for new ideas rather than unquestioning acceptance of adult authority. A unique belief system begins to develop in the adolescent through interaction with the social, familial and cultural environment. Although organised religion may not be part of every young person's life experience, young people are still responsible for forming beliefs about themselves, the world around them and the higher powers in which they may or may not believe. This process often involves cultural traditions designed to provide a meaningful transition to adulthood through ceremony, ritual, confirmation or rite of passage.

**Question 0**

How does a young person develop a unique belief system?

**Question 1**

What stage of development is called the active search for new ideas rather than the unquestioning acceptance of adult authority?

**Question 2**

What do young people form beliefs about during adolescence?

**Question 3**

Ceremonies, rituals and confirmations are examples of what?

**Text number 74**

As exposure to media has increased over the last decade, so has the use of computers, mobile phones, stereos and televisions by young people to access the various tools of popular culture. Nearly all American households have at least one television, more than three quarters of all young people's homes have Internet access, and more than 90% of American youth use the Internet at least occasionally. Because young people spend so much time using these devices, their overall exposure to media is high. Over the last decade, the amount of time young people spend on the computer has increased significantly. Young people use the internet most for video games (78% of young people), email (73%), instant messaging (68%), social networks (65%), news sources (63%), music (59%) and videos (57%).

**Question 0**

What proportion of young people's homes have access to the Internet?

**Question 1**

What proportion of young people use the internet at least occasionally?

**Question 2**

Has the amount of time young people spend on the computer increased or decreased over the last decade?

**Question 3**

What proportion of young people say they use social networking sites?

**Question 4**

Which online activities are reported to involve the most young people?

**Text number 75**

At the decision-making stage of their lives, young people are vulnerable to drug addiction, sexual abuse, peer pressure, violent crime and other illegal activities. Developmental Intervention Science (DIS) is a combination of both developmental and intervention science literature. This association delivers youth interventions that mutually support the needs of both the community and mentally troubled youth by focusing on risky and inappropriate behaviors while promoting positive self-development and self-esteem in youth.

**Question 0**

What is DIS?

**Question 1**

What negative things are young people vulnerable to?

**Question 2**

What is DIS focusing on for young people?

**Text number 76**

Peer approval and social norms are much more influential in guiding behaviour in early adolescence, so adolescent alcohol and illicit drug use is largely shaped by the substance use of friends and other classmates. In fact, research suggests that, more than actual drug use norms, an individual's perception of illegal drug use by friends and peers is strongly related to his or her own substance use habits in both middle school and high school, and this relationship strengthens over time. Whereas social influences on alcohol and marijuana use tend to have a direct impact in the short term, peer and friend norms about smoking in high school have a profound effect on one's likelihood of smoking cigarettes well into high school. Perhaps the strong correlation between peer influence in middle school and smoking in high school can be explained by the addictive nature of cigarettes, which may lead many students to continue their smoking habits from middle school into late adolescence.

**Question 0**

What factors influence young people's use of alcohol and illegal drugs?

**Question 1**

What is one possible reason why many students choose to continue their smoking habits from secondary school into late adolescence?

**Question 2**

Do peer approval and social norms have more or less influence on behaviour in early adolescence?

**Text number 77**

The age of consent for sexual activity varies widely between jurisdictions, from 12 to 20 years, as does the age at which people are allowed to marry. The legal age of consent for young people also varies from culture to culture, and includes enlisting in the military, gambling and buying alcohol, cigarettes or products with parental advice labels. It should be noted that legal coming of age often does not correspond to a sudden realisation of independence; many young people who have legally reached the age of majority are still dependent on their carers or peers for emotional and financial support. However, new legal privileges are combined with changing social expectations, marking the beginning of a period of increased independence or social responsibility for most young people.

**Question 0**

What is the range of the age of consent between jurisdictions?

**Question 1**

Is it generally agreed at what age people can get married?

**Question 2**

In which other areas does the legal social age vary?

**Document number 152**

**Text number 0**

Antarctica is the coldest, driest and windiest continent on average, with the highest average altitude above sea level of any continent. Antarctica is considered a desert, with annual rainfall of only 200 mm along the coast and much less inland. Temperatures in Antarctica have been as low as -89.2°C (-128.6°F), although the average for the third quarter (the coldest part of the year) is -63°C (-81°F). There are no permanent residents, but between 1 000 and 5 000 people live year-round at research stations across the continent. In Antarctica, native organisms include many types of algae, bacteria, fungi, plants, protozoa and certain animals such as ticks, nematodes, penguins, seals and tardigrades. Vegetation is tundra where it occurs.

**Question 0**

Which continent has the highest altitude above sea level?

**Question 1**

What is the annual rainfall on the Antarctic coast?

**Question 2**

What is the coldest average temperature?

**Question 3**

What is the coldest temperature measured?

**Question 4**

What is the Antarctic vegetation type?

**Question 5**

What is the coldest, wettest and windiest continent on average?

**Question 6**

Which mountain range has the lowest average altitude?

**Question 7**

Where has the temperature risen to 89.2 degrees Celsius?

**Question 8**

How many people live in Antarctica?

**Question 9**

What type of organism is not found in Antarctica?

**Question 10**

Which continent has only 200 in annual rainfall?

**Question 11**

Where has the temperature reached -89.2°F?

**Question 12**

How many permanent residents live in the research stations?

**Question 13**

What is the average annual temperature in Antarctica?

**Text number 1**

Geologically, West Antarctica closely resembles the Andes mountains of South America. The Antarctic Peninsula was formed by uplift and metamorphism of the seabed sediments in the late Palaeozoic and early Mesozoic periods. This sediment uplift was accompanied by volcanic intrusions and volcanism. The most common rock types in West Antarctica are Jurassic andesite and rhyolite volcanics. Marie Byrd Land and Alexander Island also show evidence of volcanic activity, even after the formation of the ice sheet. The only outlier in West Antarctica is the Ellsworth Mountains, where the stratigraphy is more similar to East Antarctica.

**Question 0**

With which mountain range is Antarctica geologically similar?

**Question 1**

What land uplift formed Antarctica?

**Question 2**

When did Antarctica begin in the late Palaeozoic and when did its formation end?

**Question 3**

What types of rocks are most commonly found in Antarctica?

**Question 4**

What geological activities were still taking place after the ice sheets formed?

**Question 5**

What was once part of the Andes Mountains of South America?

**Question 6**

What caused the Antarctic Peninsula before the Palaeozoic era?

**Question 7**

What caused the volcanic eruption on the Antarctic Peninsula?

**Question 8**

What are the rarest rocks in West Antarctica?

**Question 9**

What activity stopped after the ice sheet formed?

**Question 10**

What closely resembles the Andes mountains of Antarctica?

**Question 11**

What formed at the beginning of the Palaeozoic and the end of the Mesozoic?

**Question 12**

What are the most common rock types in Antarctica?

**Question 13**

When did andesite and rhyolite form in West Antarctica?

**Question 14**

What is the evidence of Alexander Byrd Land and Marie Island?

**Text number 2**

Essentially, the origin of the name Antarctica is that it was not called Terra Australis - this name was given to Australia instead, and was the result of a human error in deciding that a significant land mass could not be found further south than Australia. In particular, the explorer Matthew Flinders is credited with popularising the transfer of the name Terra Australis to Australia. He justified the title of his book A Voyage to Terra Australis (1814) by writing in the introduction:

**Question 0**

What did people once believe you couldn't find further south than Australia?

**Question 1**

Which explorer named Australia Terra Australis?

**Question 2**

What was the title of Flinders' book about his trip to Australia?

**Question 3**

When did Flinders write his discovery book?

**Question 4**

What event caused people to misname Antarctica?

**Question 5**

What land mass was named after Australia?

**Question 6**

What land mass was believed to be further south than Australia?

**Question 7**

Which explorer opposed the naming of Australia after Terra Australis?

**Question 8**

Which book did Matthew Flinders write in the 1700s?

**Question 9**

Which continent was named Australis Terra?

**Question 10**

Where did Flinder Matthews get the credit?

**Question 11**

Which book did Flinders write in 1841?

**Text number 3**

The International Polar Year marine fauna survey, which involved a number of scientists500 , was published in 2010. The survey is part of the global Census of Marine Life (CoML) project and has revealed some important findings. Both polar regions are home to more than 235 marine organisms that have crossed the 12,000-kilometre (7,456 mi) gap. Large animals, including some whales and birds, make this journey every year. More surprising are the smaller life forms, such as mud worms, sea cucumbers and free-swimming snails, which are found in both polar oceans. Several factors can influence their distribution: the relatively constant temperature between the pole and the deep ocean at the equator, which differs by no more than 5°C, and large currents or marine conveyor belts carrying eggs and larval stages.

**Question 0**

What does research on Antarctic marine life include?

**Question 1**

When was the Antarctic census of marine animals carried out?

**Question 2**

How many marine animals live in the Earth's polar regions?

**Question 3**

What other large animals go from one pole to the other, apart from birds?

**Question 4**

What is the magnitude of the temperature difference in the deep sea?

**Question 5**

Who did the Antarctic census in 2010?

**Question 6**

How many marine organisms live at the South Pole?

**Question 7**

Which animals live at the South Pole all year round?

**Question 8**

Where are the deep-sea temperatures most variable?

**Question 9**

What was done during the International Polar Year?

**Question 10**

How many researchers took part in the International Polar Year census?

**Question 11**

What was published in 2001?

**Question 12**

How many marine organisms were found in the 12 000 nautical miles surveyed?

**Question 13**

How many marine species were found in the 7 456 km surveyed?

**Text number 4**

During the Nimrod expedition led by Ernest Shackleton in 1907, teams led by Edgeworth David were the first to climb Mount Erebus and reach the South Magnetic Pole. Douglas Mawson, who took over the leadership of the expedition to the Pole after their perilous return, led several expeditions until his retirement in 1931. In addition, Shackleton himself and three other members of his expedition made several first ascents in December 1908 and February 1909: they were the first people to cross the Ross Ice Shelf, the first to cross the Transantarctic Mountains (via the Beardmore Glacier), and the first to set foot on the South Polar Plateau. The expedition led by the Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen was the first to reach the geographic South Pole on 14 December 1911, taking the route from Whales Bay along the Axel Heiberg Glacier. A month later, Scott's doomed expedition reached the pole.

**Question 0**

Which explorer led Nimrod's expedition to Antarctica?

**Question 1**

Who led the group that first climbed Mount Erebus?

**Question 2**

Who led the expedition to find the magnetic pole?

**Question 3**

When did Mawson retire after leading several expeditions?

**Question 4**

When did Roald Amundsen reach the geographical South Pole?

**Question 5**

Which expedition did Shackleton lead in the 19th century?

**Question 6**

Where did the team led by Shckleton climb to?

**Question 7**

Which expedition reached the North Magnetic Pole?

**Question 8**

What did Edgeworth David pass?

**Question 9**

On which ship did Shackelton reach the geographic South Pole?

**Question 10**

Which expedition was led by Edgeworth Shackleton?

**Question 11**

Who led Nimrod's expedition to Antarctica?

**Question 12**

Who led the Magnetic Clay Party in 1931?

**Question 13**

Who led the expedition that first reached the geographical South Pole on 11 December 1914?

**Question 14**

When was the south polar plate first passed?

**Text number 5**

The passage of the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 (1978) in the United States brought with it a number of restrictions on US activities in Antarctica. The introduction of alien plants or animals into the area can lead to criminal penalties, as can the removal of any native species. Overfishing of krill, an important part of the Antarctic ecosystem, led the authorities to introduce fishing regulations. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), which entered into force in 1980, requires that all regulations governing fisheries in the Southern Ocean take into account the potential impact on the Antarctic ecosystem as a whole. Despite these new regulations, unregulated and illegal fishing, particularly for Patagonian toothfish (marketed in the US as Chilean sea bass), remains a serious problem. Illegal fishing of toothfish has increased, with an estimated 32,000 tonnes (35,300 short tonnes) in 2000.

**Question 0**

When did the United States pass the Antarctic Protection Act?

**Question 1**

What are the possible consequences of importing plants and animals into Antarctica?

**Question 2**

Overfishing of which species helped to promote fisheries regulations?

**Question 3**

How many tonnes of Patagonian toothfish were caught illegally in 2000?

**Question 4**

When did the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources enter into force?

**Question 5**

What happened in 1987?

**Question 6**

Where was the Antarctic Protection Act passed in 1987?

**Question 7**

What does CMACLR stand for?

**Question 8**

What year did the CMACLR come into force?

**Question 9**

What year was the illegal catch of toothfish 32 000 short tonnes?

**Text number 6**

Small-scale 'backpacker tourism' has existed since 1957 and is now governed by the Antarctic Treaty and the Environmental Protocol, but is actually regulated by the International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators (IAATO). Not all Antarctic tourism vessels are members of IAATO, but IAATO members account for 95% of tourism activity. Tourism is largely conducted by small to medium sized vessels, focusing on specific areas of natural beauty with easily accessible iconic wildlife. During the Austral summer of 2006-07, a total of 37,506 tourists visited Australia, almost all of whom came from commercial vessels. This figure was forecast to increase to over 80,000 by 2010.

**Question 0**

Since when has Antarctica become a tourist destination?

**Question 1**

What applies to Antarctic backpacker tourism?

**Question 2**

How many Antarctic tour operators are members of IAATO?

**Question 3**

What is the mode of travel for Antarctic trips?

**Question 4**

How many tourists visited Antarctica in 2006-2007?

**Question 5**

What has existed since 1975?

**Question 6**

What does IATAO stand for?

**Question 7**

What is IATAO members' share of tourism?

**Question 8**

How many tourists visited in 2006?

**Question 9**

How much was the number of tourists forecast to increase in 2007?

**Text number 7**

The continent's most important known mineral resource is coal. Frank Wild first discovered it near the Beardmore glacier on his expedition to Nimrod, and today low-grade coal is found in many parts of the Transantarctic Mountains. The Prince Charles Mountains contain significant deposits of iron ore. Antarctica's most valuable natural resources are at sea, namely the oil and natural gas fields discovered in the Ross Sea in 1973. The exploitation of all mineral resources is banned until 2048 under the Antarctic Treaty's Protocol on Environmental Protection.

**Question 0**

What is the most important mineral found in Antarctica?

**Question 1**

Where was carbon first discovered in Antarctica?

**Question 2**

Which expedition discovered coal in Antarctica?

**Question 3**

Where can you find iron ore in Antarctica?

**Question 4**

Where are there oil and gas deposits near Antarctica?

**Question 5**

What is the rarest mineral reserve on the continent?

**Question 6**

Who was the first to discover coal in the southern hemisphere?

**Question 7**

What ore was found near the Beardmore iceberg?

**Question 8**

What valuable natural resources did the Nimrod expedition find in the Ross Sea?

**Question 9**

Which types of resources can only be studied until 2048?

**Question 10**

What is the main mineral resource of the Prince Charles Icecap?

**Question 11**

What did Frank Beardmore first write during the Nimrod expedition?

**Question 12**

What significant deposits are found in the Transantarctic Mountains?

**Question 13**

What was discovered in the Ross Sea in 1937?

**Question 14**

What is banned until 2084?

**Text number 8**

On 6 September 2007, the Belgian-based International Polar Foundation unveiled the Princess Elisabeth Station, the world's first zero-emission polar research station in Antarctica for climate change research. The $16.3 million prefabricated station, part of the International Polar Year, was shipped from Belgium to the South Pole by the end of 2008 to monitor the health of the polar regions. Belgian polar explorer Alain Hubert said, "This base is the first of its kind to produce zero emissions, making it a unique model for how energy should be used in Antarctica." Johan Berte is leading the station's design team and is in charge of the project, which is conducting climate, glacier and microbiological research.

**Question 0**

What kind of research was Princess Elizabeth Station built for?

**Question 1**

How much does it cost to drive in Princess Elizabeth?

**Question 2**

What is unique about the Princess Elizabeth station?

**Question 3**

From which country did the Princess Elizabeth station ship?

**Question 4**

Who is the head of the station design team?

**Question 5**

What happened on 7 September 2006?

**Question 6**

What was presented on 7 September 2006?

**Question 7**

Who unveiled Princess Elisabeth on 7 September 2006?

**Question 8**

What cost $13.6 million?

**Question 9**

Who is Alain Berte?

**Text number 9**

The melting of floating ice shelves (ice from land) does not in itself have much effect on sea level rise (because the ice only displaces its own mass of water). However, the removal of ice from land to form ice shelves causes global sea level rise. This effect is offset by snow falling back onto the continent. In recent decades, there have been several dramatic large ice shelf collapses along the Antarctic coast, particularly on the Antarctic Peninsula. Concerns have been raised that ice shelf failures could lead to increased outflow of glacial ice.

**Question 0**

What kind of ice comes from land and floats to the sea?

**Question 1**

What has happened to the ice shelves around Antarctica in recent decades?

**Question 2**

Which area has seen more ice shelf collapses?

**Question 3**

What could cause the ice to shift?

**Question 4**

What weather phenomenon would compensate for the loss of ice shelves?

**Question 5**

Where does ice come from on land?

**Question 6**

What is the consequence of floating ice shelves melting off the ground?

**Question 7**

What does snow compensate for on the continental shelves?

**Question 8**

Where is the concern about disrupting the melting of the ice?

**Text number 10**

The Antarctic climate does not allow the formation of extensive vegetation. Freezing temperatures, poor soil quality, lack of moisture and sunlight inhibit plant growth, resulting in very low plant diversity and limited plant distribution. The continental flora is largely composed of bryophytes. There are about 100 species of mosses and 25 species of liverworts, but only three species of flowering plants, all of which occur on the Antarctic Peninsula: Deschampsia antarctica (Antarctic hair grass), Colobanthus quitensis (Antarctic bead grass) and the alien species Poa annua (annual bluegrass). Growth is limited to a few weeks in summer.

**Question 0**

What cannot grow widely in Antarctica?

**Question 1**

What is Antarctica's climate preventing?

**Question 2**

What is shallow and confined in Antarctica?

**Question 3**

How many species of mosses are there in Antarctica?

**Question 4**

What allows extensive vegetation to emerge?

**Question 5**

What promotes plant growth?

**Question 6**

What is diverse and widespread?

**Question 7**

Where are the 25 mosses?

**Question 8**

What kind of climate allows the formation of a wide range of vegetation?

**Question 9**

What are the 105 species?

**Question 10**

What are the 20 species?

**Question 11**

How many species of plants are there?

**Question 12**

Where can all the plants be found?

**Text number 11**

No new claims to Antarctica have been made since then, although in 1959 Norway formally defined the land of Queen Maud in 2015 as comprising the area between it and the South Pole, which has not been claimed. The status of Antarctica is governed by the 1959 Antarctic Treaty and other related treaties, collectively known as the Antarctic Treaty System. Antarctica is defined in the Treaty as all land and ice shelves south of 60° south latitude. Twelve countries signed the treaty, including the Soviet Union (and later Russia), the United Kingdom, Argentina, Chile, Australia and the United States. The treaty set aside Antarctica as a scientific reserve, established freedom of scientific research and environmental protection, and banned military activities in Antarctica. It was the first arms control treaty concluded during the Cold War.

**Question 0**

Since when has Antarctica stopped making claims?

**Question 1**

Which document regulates the status of Antarctica?

**Question 2**

At what latitude is Antarctica located?

**Question 3**

How many countries signed a treaty to protect Antarctica from invasion?

**Question 4**

What is Antarctica defined as in the treaty?

**Question 5**

What has been suspended since 1995?

**Question 6**

In what year did Norway officially designate Maud as a royal country?

**Question 7**

Which 1995 agreement regulates the status of Antarctica?

**Question 8**

What is meant by all land and ice shelves south of 59° S latitude?

**Text number 12**

On European maps, this supposed land was still visible until Captain James Cook's ships HMS Resolution and Adventure crossed Antarctica on 17 January 1773, in December 1773 and again in January 1774. Cook reached about 120 km off the Antarctic coast before retreating to a field in front of the captain in January 1773. The first confirmed sightings from Antarctica can be limited to crews of three ships under the command of three people. According to various organisations (National Science Foundation, NASA, University of California at San Diego and other sources), the Antarctic or its ice shelf was sighted in 1820 by ships captained by three men: von Bellingshausen (captain of the Russian Imperial Navy), Edward Bransfield (captain of the Royal Navy) and Nathaniel Palmer (a sealer from Stonington, Connecticut). The expedition, led by von Bellingshausen and Lazarev in the Vostok and Mirny, reached 32 km from Queen Maud's Land and sighted an ice shelf at 69°21′28″S 2°14′50″W / 69.35778°S 2.24722°W / -69.35778; -2.24722 west longitude, known as the Fimbul Ice Shelf. This was three days before Bransfield sighted land and ten months before Palmer did in November 1820. The first documented landing in Antarctica was apparently made by the American sealer John Davis at Hughes Bay near Cape Charles in West Antarctica on 7 February 1821, although some historians dispute this claim. The first recorded and confirmed landing was at Cape Adair in 1895.

**Question 0**

When did Cook's ships cross the Antarctic Circle?

**Question 1**

What prevented Captain Cook from getting too close to Antarctica?

**Question 2**

How many men saw Antarctica in 1820?

**Question 3**

How close did von Bellingshausen and Lazarev get to Antarctica?

**Question 4**

When was the first recorded landing in Antarctica?

**Question 5**

Whose ship crossed Antarctica in the 1700s?

**Question 6**

Which ships did Cook use to circumnavigate Antarctica?

**Question 7**

Who discovered Antarctica or its ice shelf in the 1700s?

**Question 8**

What ships were Bransfield and Lazarev captaining?

**Question 9**

Who spotted the country ten months before Bransfield?

**Question 10**

Which ships crossed the Arctic Circle on 17 January 1773?

**Question 11**

What crossed Antarctica in December 1774?

**Question 12**

Who came 120 miles off the Antarctic coast in 1773?

**Question 13**

What might the three have seen in 1802?

**Question 14**

Which ice shelf was spotted 32 miles from Queen Maud's Land?

**Text number 13**

Since the 1970s, the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere above Antarctica has been a major research focus. In 1985, three British scientists working on data collected at Halley Station on the Brunt Ice Shelf discovered a hole in this layer. It was eventually determined that the ozone depletion was caused by chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) from human products. Since CFCs were banned by the Montreal Protocol in 1989, climate projections show that the ozone layer will return to 1980 levels between 2050 and 2070.

**Question 0**

What has been important atmospheric research since the 1970s?

**Question 1**

Where in Antarctica is Halley Station?

**Question 2**

When did scientists discover the hole in the ozone layer?

**Question 3**

Which chemical was found to cause the ozone hole?

**Question 4**

Which treaty banned the use of CFCs?

**Question 5**

What was studied in 1970?

**Question 6**

What was discovered in 1985 about ozone at Brunt Station on Halley's Ice Shelf?

**Question 7**

What does CCF stand for?

**Question 8**

What was banned in 1998?

**Question 9**

What will happen to ozone by 2050?

**Text number 14**

During the Cambrian period, Gondwana had a mild climate. West Antarctica was partly in the northern hemisphere, and during this period large quantities of sandstone, limestone and shale were deposited. East Antarctica was on the equator, where seafloor invertebrates and trilobites flourished in the tropical seas. By the beginning of the Devonian period (416 Ma), Gondwana was at more southerly latitudes and had a cooler climate, although fossils of land plants are known from this period. Sand and shingle was deposited in what is now the Ellsworth, Horlick and Pensacola Mountains. Glaciation began at the end of the Devonian (360 Ma), when the centre of Gondwana shifted to the South Pole and the climate cooled, although the vegetation was preserved. During the Permian, the land was dominated by seed plants such as Glossopteris, a marsh-growing pteridosperm. Over time, these bogs became the coal deposits of the Transantarctic Mountains. Towards the end of the Permian period, continued warming led to a dry and hot climate in much of Gondwana.

**Question 0**

What was the climate like on Gondwana during the Cambrian period?

**Question 1**

In which hemisphere was West Antarctica located during the Cambrian period?

**Question 2**

Where was East Antarctica during the Cambrian period?

**Question 3**

What was the climate like in Gondwana at the beginning of the Devonian period?

**Question 4**

Where was Gondwana at the end of the Devonian period?

**Question 5**

What part of Antarctica is currently in the northern hemisphere?

**Question 6**

What was deposited in West Antarctica when it was in the Southern Hemisphere?

**Question 7**

What life thrives in the tropical seas of East Antarctica?

**Question 8**

What ruled the country during the Devonian period?

**Question 9**

When did Antarctica develop a hot and dry climate?

**Question 10**

Where was the mild climate in the Devonian period?

**Question 11**

What started 461 Ma?

**Question 12**

Where was East Antarctica in the Devonian period?

**Question 13**

What started in 306 Ma?

**Question 14**

What types of plants dominated the Devonian period?

**Text number 15**

Antarctica (US English i/æntˈɑːrktɪkə/, UK English /ænˈtɑːktɪkə/ or /ænˈtɑːtɪkə/ or /ænˈɑːtɪkə/)[note 1] is the southernmost continent on Earth, where the geographic South Pole is located. It is located in Antarctica in the Southern Hemisphere, almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. With an area of 14 000 000 square kilometres (5 400 000 square miles), it is the fifth largest continent after Asia, Africa, North America and South America. By comparison, Antarctica is almost twice the size of Australia. Around 98% of Antarctica is covered by ice with an average thickness of 1.9 km, which extends everywhere except the northernmost part of the Antarctic Peninsula.

**Question 0**

What is the southernmost continent on Earth?

**Question 1**

Which pole is located in Antarctica?

**Question 2**

Which ocean surrounds Antarctica?

**Question 3**

What is the size of Antarctica?

**Question 4**

How much of Antarctica is covered by ice?

**Question 5**

What is the northernmost continent on Earth?

**Question 6**

Which continent lies almost entirely south of the Arctic Circle?

**Question 7**

What ocean surrounds Antarctica?

**Question 8**

Which continents is Antarctica larger?

**Question 9**

How thick is the ice in the northernmost part of the Antarctic Peninsula?

**Question 10**

Which continent covers an area of 14 000 000 square kilometres?

**Question 11**

Which continents are the largest after Antarctica?

**Question 12**

What continent is twice the size of Australia?

**Question 13**

What is the average thickness of 1.9 miles?

**Question 14**

How much of Australia is covered by ice?

**Text number 16**

Antarctica is the coldest continent on Earth. The coldest natural temperature ever recorded on Earth was -128.6°F (-89.2°C) at the Soviet (now Russian) Vostok station in Antarctica on 21 July 1983. By comparison, this is 10.7 °C (20 °F) colder than the sublimation of dry ice at one atmospheric partial pressure, but since carbon dioxide makes up only 0.039% of the air, temperatures below -150 °C (-238 °F) would be needed to produce a dry ice sheet in Antarctica. Antarctica is a frozen desert with little precipitation; the South Pole averages less than 10 cm of precipitation per year. Temperatures range from a minimum of -80°C to -89.2°C inland in winter and a maximum of 5°C to 15°C near the coast in summer. Sunburn is often a health problem because the snow surface reflects almost all the ultraviolet light that hits it. Because of the latitude, long periods of darkness or sunlight create a climate unfamiliar to people in much of the rest of the world.

**Question 0**

Where on Earth has the coldest temperature ever been measured?

**Question 1**

What was the coldest temperature ever recorded?

**Question 2**

On what day was the coldest temperature on Earth measured?

**Question 3**

What is Antarctica topographically?

**Question 4**

Which light-induced condition is a serious problem for people in Antarctica?

**Question 5**

What is the coldest temperature recorded in Russia?

**Question 6**

In which country does it rain less than 10 cm a year?

**Question 7**

What reflects the most light hitting it?

**Question 8**

What temperature was recorded in Russia on 21 July 1983?

**Question 9**

Of which 0.39% of carbon dioxide is carbon dioxide?

**Question 10**

What is produced in Antarctica at temperatures below -150°F?

**Question 11**

What gets an average of 10 inches of rainfall?

**Text number 17**

Aristotle wrote about the Antarctic region in his book Meteorology in about 350 BC. Marinus Tyrol reportedly used the name in his surviving world map from the 2nd century AD. The Roman writers Hyginus and Apuleius (1-2 centuries AD) used the Romanised Greek name polus antarcticus for the South Pole, from which the Old French pole antartike (modern pôle antarctique), found in 1270, and the Central European pol antartik (modern South Pole), used in Geoffrey Chaucer's technical treatise1391 , were derived.)

**Question 0**

Who wrote a book describing a cold region in 350 BC?

**Question 1**

Which cartographer used the name Antarctica in his map of the 2nd century AD?

**Question 2**

What did the writers Hyginus and Apuleios call the South Pole?

**Question 3**

What did Chaucer call the area in 1391?

**Question 4**

What was the old French word for Antarctica?

**Question 5**

Who wrote about Antarctica in the third century BC?

**Question 6**

Whose map still survives from the 2nd century AD.

**Question 7**

Which Greek writers used the term polus anarcticus?

**Question 8**

Who called the South Pole the South Pole in the 13th century?

**Question 9**

Which book did Aristotle write in the 3rd century BC?

**Question 10**

What did Aristotle write in 530 BC?

**Question 11**

What is the Roman name for the South Pole?

**Question 12**

Who used meteorology in their surviving world map?

**Question 13**

What did Marinus Tyrus produce?

**Text number 18**

Some scientific studies suggest that ozone depletion may play a key role in controlling climate change in Antarctica (and the wider Southern Hemisphere). Ozone absorbs large amounts of ultraviolet radiation in the stratosphere. Ozone depletion over Antarctica can cause a cooling of about 6°C in the local stratosphere. This cooling intensifies the westerly winds flowing around the continent (the polar vortex), thus preventing the outflow of cold air from near the South Pole. As a result, the East Antarctic ice sheet remains at lower temperatures and the Antarctic margin, especially the Antarctic Peninsula, is at higher temperatures, accelerating melting. Models also suggest that ozone depletion and the strengthening of the polar vortex also explain the recent increase in sea ice off the continent.

**Question 0**

What do some scientists believe ozone depletion has to do with?

**Question 1**

What light is absorbed by ozone?

**Question 2**

How much cooling can ozone depletion cause in Antarctica?

**Question 3**

What can wind changes caused by cooling cause in Antarctic ice?

**Question 4**

What causes ozone depletion in the southern atmosphere?

**Question 5**

What has played a dominant role in Antarctic climate change?

**Question 6**

What can cause a cooling of about 6°C in the local air?

**Question 7**

What is a polar vortex?

**Question 8**

What strengthened the polar vortex?

**Text number 19**

Several governments maintain permanent manned research stations on the continent. The number of people conducting and supporting scientific research and other work on the continent and its adjacent islands varies from about 1,000 in winter to about 5,000 in summer, giving a population density of 70-350 inhabitants per million square kilometres (180-900 inhabitants per million square kilometres) at these times. Many stations are staffed all year round, and staff working over the winter usually arrive from their home country for a year-long assignment. The Russian Bellingshausen station in 2004 has an Orthodox church - Trinity Church, which opened in 2004 The Russian Bellingshausen station is staffed year-round by one or two priests, who change every year.

**Question 0**

Who has research stations in Antarctica?

**Question 1**

What is the range of Antarctic scientists' population density per million square kilometres?

**Question 2**

How long do scientists stay in Antarctica to do research?

**Question 3**

What is the position of the representative of the Orthodox Church?

**Question 4**

When did Trinity Church start its missionary work at Bellinshausen Station?

**Question 5**

Who will maintain permanent settlements on the continent?

**Question 6**

Which Antarctic church closed in 2004?

**Question 7**

Where are the 5,000 year-round residents?

**Question 8**

How many people do research on offshore islands in winter?

**Question 9**

How many people do research on nearby islands in the summer?

**Question 10**

What is the population density of the surrounding islands?

**Question 11**

What year was Trinity Orthodox opened?

**Question 12**

At which station did Trinity Orthodox open?

**Text number 20**

Antarctica lies asymmetrically around the South Pole and largely south of the Antarctic Circle. Antarctica is the southernmost continent and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. Alternatively, it can be considered to be surrounded by the South Pacific, the Atlantic and Indian Oceans or the Southern Waters of the World Ocean. It covers an area of 5,400,000 over 14,000,000 km2 , making it the fifth largest continent, about 1.3 times the size of Europe. It has a coastline of 11,165 km to 17,968 km and is mainly characterised by ice formations, as shown in the table below:

**Question 0**

What is the southernmost continent?

**Question 1**

What is the size of Antarctica in square kilometres?

**Question 2**

What is Antarctica's position among the continents?

**Question 3**

How many kilometres long is the Antarctic coastline?

**Question 4**

Which continent lies largely north of Antarctica?

**Question 5**

What sea surrounds Antarctica?

**Question 6**

What other oceans besides Antarctica surround Antarctica?

**Question 7**

Which continent covers an area of 14 000 000 square kilometres?

**Question 8**

Which country is 1.3 times smaller than Europe?

**Question 9**

What surrounds the Southern Ocean?

**Question 10**

Which continent covers more than 14 000 000 square metres?

**Question 11**

Which continent is 3.1 times the size of Europe?

**Question 12**

What is 17 968 square kilometres?

**Question 13**

What is symmetrically located around the south pole?

**Text number 21**

Some marine species exist and depend directly or indirectly on phytoplankton. Antarctic marine animals include penguins, blue whales, whales, giant squid and fur seals. The emperor penguin is the only penguin that nests in Antarctica in winter, while the Adélie penguin nests further south than any other penguin. The rock penguin has peculiar feathers around its eyes, giving the impression of elaborate eyelashes. King penguins, leopard penguins and gentoo penguins also nest in the Antarctic.

**Question 0**

What marine plankton do many marine species depend on?

**Question 1**

Which species of penguin lives in Antarctica?

**Question 2**

What time of year does the Emperor Penguin nest?

**Question 3**

What feature does rock poppy have around its eyes?

**Question 4**

Which penguin species nests furthest south of all penguin species?

**Question 5**

What does phytolankton depend on?

**Question 6**

What animals live in Antarctica?

**Question 7**

What is the only penguin that breeds in Antarctica?

**Question 8**

Which penguin nests south of Antarctica?

**Question 9**

What kind of feathers do king penguins have?

**Question 10**

What do marine animals directly depend on?

**Question 11**

What is the Adelie penguin doing as the only one in Antarctica in winter?

**Question 12**

Which way does the Emperor Penguin go to nest further away from the others?

**Text number 22**

Vinson Massif, the highest peak in Antarctica at 4892 metres, is located in the Ellsworth Mountains. There are many other mountains in Antarctica, both on the mainland and on the surrounding islands. Mount Erebus on Ross Island is the southernmost active volcano in the world. Another well-known volcano is on Deception Island, famous for a giant eruption in 1970. Small eruptions occur frequently, and lava flows have been observed in recent years. Other dormant volcanoes may be active. In 2004, American and Canadian scientists discovered a potentially active submarine volcano on the Antarctic Peninsula.

**Question 0**

What is the highest peak in Antarctica?

**Question 1**

How high is the Antarctic mountain Vinson Massif?

**Question 2**

In which Antarctic mountain range is the Vinson Massif located?

**Question 3**

What is the southernmost volcano on Earth?

**Question 4**

Which volcano did scientists locate in 2004?

**Question 5**

What is the highest peak in the world?

**Question 6**

Which mountains are 4,892 feet high?

**Question 7**

What is the most active volcano in the world?

**Question 8**

Which island has the southernmost volcano in the world?

**Question 9**

Who discovered the first underwater volcano?

**Question 10**

What is the highest peak in Antarctica, at 4 892 feet?

**Question 11**

How tall is Massif Vinson?

**Question 12**

Where is the Vinson mountain range?

**Question 13**

What is Mount Ross considered to be?

**Question 14**

On which island was there a volcanic eruption in 1907?

**Text number 23**

In 1983, the parties to the Antarctic Treaty began negotiations on a convention to regulate mining in the Antarctic. A coalition of international organisations launched a public pressure campaign to prevent mineral development in the region. The campaign was largely led by Greenpeace International, which set up its own scientific station in the Ross Sea - the World Park Base - and conducted annual expeditions to document the human impact on the Antarctic environment. In 1988, the Convention for the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resources (CRAMRA) was adopted. However, the following year Australia and France announced that they would not ratify the Convention, so it was effectively dead. They proposed instead to negotiate a comprehensive regime to protect the Antarctic environment in its place. Following the example of other countries, the Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on the Protection of the Environment (Madrid Protocol) was negotiated and entered into force on 14 January 1998. The Madrid Protocol bans all mining activities in Antarctica and designates Antarctica as a "nature reserve dedicated to peace and science".

**Question 0**

When were negotiations on the regulation of Antarctic mining started?

**Question 1**

Which group led the fight to prevent mineral development in Antarctica?

**Question 2**

When was the agreement to regulate mining agreed?

**Question 3**

Which two countries refused to ratify the treaty regulating mineral exploitation in Antarctica?

**Question 4**

What was the alternative deal offered by Australia and France?

**Question 5**

What started in 1938?

**Question 6**

What is CARMAR?

**Question 7**

In what year was CARMAR adopted?

**Question 8**

Who announced that it would not ratify the CARMAR agreement?

**Question 9**

What came into force on 14 January 1983?

**Text number 24**

Continuous warming caused the polar ice caps to melt and much of Gondwana became a desert. In eastern Antarctica, pteridosperms became more common and large quantities of sandstone and shale were deposited. Synapsids, commonly known as 'mammal-like reptiles', were common in Antarctica during the Early Triassic and included Lystrosaur-like forms. The Antarctic Peninsula began to form in the Jurassic period (206-146 Ma), with islands gradually rising out of the sea. Ginkgo trees, conifers, bennett trees, horsetails, ferns and cycads were abundant during this period. In West Antarctica, coniferous forests dominated throughout the Cretaceous (146-66 ma), although southern beech began to become more common towards the end of this period. Ammonites were common in the seas around Antarctica, and dinosaurs were also present, although only three Antarctic dinosaur genera have been described so far (Cryolophosaurus and Glacialisaurus from the Hanson Formation and Antarctope). During this period, Gondwana began to break up.

**Question 0**

What did most of Gondwana become when the polar ice caps melted?

**Question 1**

What plants were abundant during this period?

**Question 2**

What types of reptiles were common in the early Triassic?

**Question 3**

When was the Antarctic Peninsula formed?

**Question 4**

At what point in time did Gondwana start to fall apart?

**Question 5**

What caused the polar ice caps to form in Gondwana?

**Question 6**

What kind of plamdt became abundant in Gondwana?

**Question 7**

What kind of animal was there during the Late Ice Age?

**Question 8**

Which peninsula was formed during the Triassic period?

**Question 9**

Why did Antarctica East come?

**Question 10**

What kind of rock was deposited in East Gondwana?

**Question 11**

What began to emerge between 204 and 166 ma?

**Question 12**

What types of trees and plants were found in the Triassic period?

**Question 13**

What period are the years 166-46 ma?

**Text number 25**

Meteorites from Antarctica are an important study area for material formed early in the solar system; most are thought to have originated from asteroids, but some may have come from larger planets. The first meteorite was discovered in 1912 and was named the Adelie Land meteorite. In 1969, a Japanese expedition discovered nine meteorites. Most of these meteorites have fallen to the glacier in the last million years. Glacial movement tends to concentrate the meteorites in blocked places, such as mountain ranges, and wind erosion brings them to the surface from under the snow that has accumulated over the centuries. Compared to meteorites collected from more temperate regions of the Earth, Antarctic meteorites are well preserved.

**Question 0**

What astronomical research is important in Antarctica?

**Question 1**

What is the presumed source of most Antarctic meteorites?

**Question 2**

When was the first meteorite discovered in Antarctica?

**Question 3**

Which expedition found nine meteorites in 1969?

**Question 4**

What is different about Antarctic meteorites compared to meteorites found elsewhere?

**Question 5**

What was first discovered in 1921?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the 1921 meteorite?

**Question 7**

What happened in 1996?

**Question 8**

How many meteorites did a Japanese expedition find in 1996?

**Text number 26**

Because of its location at the South Pole, Antarctica receives relatively little solar radiation. This means that it is a very cold continent where water is mostly in the form of ice. There is little precipitation (most of Antarctica is desert) and it is almost always snow, which accumulates and forms a huge ice sheet that covers the land. Part of this ice sheet forms moving glaciers called ice streams, which flow towards the continental margins. There are many ice shelves along the coast of the continent. They are floating extensions of the outflowing glaciers of the continental ice sheet. Also off the coast, temperatures are so low that sea water forms ice for most of the year. It is important to understand the different types of ice in Antarctica in order to understand the potential impacts on sea level and the effects of global cooling.

**Question 0**

Why does Antarctica receive so little solar radiation?

**Question 1**

What is the condition of most Antarctic water?

**Question 2**

What is the normal precipitation in Antarctica?

**Question 3**

What does Antarctic snow produce?

**Question 4**

What else are ice streams called?

**Question 5**

Why does Antarctica receive solar radiation?

**Question 6**

Which continent is a complete desert?

**Question 7**

What is next to the continental shelf?

**Question 8**

What are the temperatures offshore that affect global cooling?

**Text number 27**

The first semi-consolidated inhabitants of the Antarctic sub-regions (areas south of the Antarctic Convergence) were British and American sealers who spent at least a year in South Georgia from1786 onwards. During the whaling season, which lasted until 1966, the population of the island ranged from over 1 000 in summer (over 2 000 in some years) to around 200 in winter. Most of the whalers were Norwegian, and an increasing number were British. Settlements included Grytviken, Leith Harbour, King Edward Point, Stromness, Husvik, Prince Olav Harbour, Ocean Harbour and Godthul. Whaling station managers and other senior officers often lived with their families. Among them was the founder of Grytviken, Captain Carl Anton Larsen, a prominent Norwegian whaler and explorer who took British citizenship with his family in 1910.

**Question 0**

Where did the first semi-inhabitants of Antarctica live?

**Question 1**

What was the occupation of the people of South Georgia?

**Question 2**

In what year did seal hunters start staying in South Georgia?

**Question 3**

What was the nationality of most of the whalers?

**Question 4**

When did explorer Carl Anton Larsen become a British citizen?

**Question 5**

Who were the first permanent residents of the Antarctic sub-regions?

**Question 6**

When was the first permanent settlement established in South Georgia?

**Question 7**

Who settled South Georgia in 1966?

**Question 8**

What colonies were established in Antarctica?

**Question 9**

Which British citizens founded Grtviken in Antarctica?

**Question 10**

Who were the first permanent inhabitants of Antarctica?

**Question 11**

Which lasted until 1696?

**Question 12**

What were the Norwegian settlements?

**Question 13**

What did Captain Anon Carl Larsen find?

**Question 14**

Who became a British citizen in 1901?

**Text number 28**

Parts of Antarctica have warmed; particularly strong warming has been observed on the Antarctic Peninsula. A study published by Eric Steig in 2009 found for the first time that the continent-wide Antarctic mean surface temperature trend is slightly positive, above 0.05°C per decade between 1957 and 2006. The study also found that West Antarctica has warmed by more than 0.1°C per decade over the past 50 years, with the strongest warming in winter and spring. This is partly compensated by a cooling of East Antarctica in autumn. One study has suggested that Antarctica is warming as a result of human carbon dioxide emissions, but this remains unclear. Although the surface warming of West Antarctica is large, it has not led to any appreciable melting at the surface and does not directly affect the influence of the West Antarctic ice sheet on sea level. Instead, the recent increase in glacier outflow is believed to be due to the inflow of warm water from the deep ocean depths, just off the continental shelf. The net effect of the Antarctic Peninsula on sea level is more likely to be a direct result of much greater atmospheric warming there.

**Question 0**

Where in Antarctica has warming been observed?

**Question 1**

How much has West Antarctica warmed in a decade over the last 50 years?

**Question 2**

What do some scientists believe is the cause of this warming?

**Question 3**

What is believed to be the cause of the glacier outflow?

**Question 4**

What is thought to be the cause of sea level rise on the Antarctic Peninsula.

**Question 5**

Who published the 2007 study?

**Question 6**

What has been the decadal temperature trend in Antarctica between 1959 and 2006?

**Question 7**

What did the study find about temperatures in East Antarctica?

**Question 8**

What has replaced the warming of East Antarctica with West Antarctica?

**Text number 29**

In the 1700s and 1800s, Antarctic fur seals were heavily hunted for their fur by seal hunters in the United States and the United Kingdom. The Weddell seal, which is the "true seal", is named after Sir James Weddell, who led British sealing expeditions in the Weddell Sea. Antarctic krill, which aggregate in large schools, are a key species in the Southern Ocean ecosystem and an important food source for whales, seals, leopard seals, fur seals, squid, icefish, penguins, albatrosses and many other birds.

**Question 0**

What animal was hunted a lot in the 1700s and 1800s?

**Question 1**

Who is the Weddell seal named after ?

**Question 2**

What did Sir James Weddell say?

**Question 3**

What is the most important species in the Southern Ocean?

**Question 4**

Why is krill so important for Antarctica?

**Question 5**

What animal was hunted heavily in the 18th and 20th centuries?

**Question 6**

Which seal is named after the commander of the American seal expeditions?

**Question 7**

Which whaler was the seal named after?

**Question 8**

What is the key species of the Arctic Ocean?

**Question 9**

Which birds do leopard seals feed on?

**Question 10**

What was hunted in 1819?

**Question 11**

Which countries were the seal hunters of 1819 from?

**Question 12**

What is named after James Sir Weddell?

**Question 13**

Who was James Sir Weddell's commanding officer?

**Text number 30**

The Antarctic Treaty's Protocol on Environmental Protection (also known as the Environmental Protocol or Madrid Protocol) entered into force in 1998 and is the main instrument for the conservation and management of biodiversity in the Antarctic. The Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting is advised on Antarctic environmental and conservation issues by the Environmental Protection Committee. The Committee's main concern is the risk to Antarctica from the accidental introduction of alien species from outside the area.

**Question 0**

When did the Environmental Protocol enter into force?

**Question 1**

What is the main point of the minutes?

**Question 2**

What is considered a major risk for Antarctica?

**Question 3**

Which group will advise the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting?

**Question 4**

What does the Environmental Protocol aim to manage beyond protection?

**Question 5**

What is the Antarctic Treaty Protocol on Environmental Protection?

**Question 6**

What came into force in 1988?

**Question 7**

What is the Antarctic Protocol on Environmental Protection?

**Question 8**

Which native species are most worried about?

**Text number 31**

Although coal, hydrocarbons, iron ore, platinum, copper, chromium, nickel, gold and other minerals have been discovered, they have not been in large enough quantities to be exploited. The Antarctic Treaty's 1991 Protocol on Environmental Protection also limits the struggle for natural resources. In 1998, a compromise agreement was reached to ban mining indefinitely and review it in 2048, further limiting economic development and exploitation. The main economic activity is fishing and offshore trade. In the Antarctic fishery between 2000 and 2001, 112,934 tonnes of catches were landed.

**Question 0**

What does the Protocol aim to regulate?

**Question 1**

What year was the agreement to ban mining in Antarctica?

**Question 2**

When will the mining ban be reviewed?

**Question 3**

What is the main economic activity near Antarctica?

**Question 4**

How many tonnes of fish were reported caught in 2000-2001?

**Question 5**

What minerals have been found in large enough quantities to be exploited?

**Question 6**

What is restricted by the Environmental Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty of 1919?

**Question 7**

What was achieved in 1989?

**Question 8**

How many tonnes of Antarctic fisheries were reported in 2000?

**Text number 32**

This large collection of meteorites provides a better understanding of the abundance of meteorite types in the solar system and how meteorites relate to asteroids and comets. New meteorite types and rare meteorites have been discovered. These include fragments blown up by collisions with the Moon and probably Mars. These bodies, in particular ALH84001 discovered by ANSMET, are at the heart of the controversy over possible evidence of microbial life on Mars. Since meteorites in space absorb and store cosmic rays, the time elapsed since a meteorite hit Earth can be determined by laboratory studies. The time elapsed since the meteorite's impact, i.e. the terrestrial residence time, is additional information that can be useful for environmental studies of Antarctic ice sheets.

**Question 0**

How do meteorites found in Antarctica add to our knowledge of the solar system?

**Question 1**

What other meteorites have been found in Antarctica besides the rare meteorite types?

**Question 2**

Where in the solar system could meteorites have come from?

**Question 3**

Which nearby planet could Antarctic meteorites contain information about?

**Question 4**

What is absorbed by meteorites, which can tell you how old a meteorite is?

**Question 5**

What is AHL84010?

**Question 6**

Who discovered the AHL84010 meteorite?

**Question 7**

What are the controversies surrounding the AHL84010?

**Text number 33**

2002The Larsen B ice shelf on the Antarctic Peninsula collapses. Between 28 February and 8 March 2008, some 570 square kilometres of ice from the Wilkins ice shelf in the south-west of the peninsula collapsed, leaving the remaining 15 000 square kilometres of ice shelf at risk. The ice was held in place by an ice sheet about 6 kilometres wide before collapsing on 5 April 2009. According to NASA, the most extensive melting of the Antarctic surface in the last 30 years occurred in 2005, when an area of ice the size of California melted briefly and then refroze, possibly due to a temperature rise of up to 5°C.

**Question 0**

When did the Larsen B ice shelf collapse?

**Question 1**

Which Antarctic ice shelf collapsed in 2008?

**Question 2**

When was the melting of the ice at its greatest extent?

**Question 3**

How big was the piece of ice that melted and refroze?

**Question 4**

How high could temperatures have risen to cause melting?

**Question 5**

What happened to the B-larsen ice shelf in 2002?

**Question 6**

When did 570 square metres of Wilkins Ice Shelf ice collapse?

**Question 7**

What happened to the 15 000 square metres of ice?

**Question 8**

What ice collapsed on 9 April 2005?

**Text number 34**

There is no indigenous population in Antarctica, and there is no evidence that humans saw it before the 1800s. However, the belief in the existence of Terra Australis - the existence of a vast continent in the southern part of the globe that 'balances' the northern countries of Europe, Asia and North Africa - has been around since the time of Ptolemy (1st century AD), when he proposed the idea of preserving the symmetry of all known land masses in the world. As late as the late 17th century, after explorers had discovered that South America and Australia were not part of the fabled 'Antarctic', geographers believed the continent to be much larger than its actual size.

**Question 0**

When did humans first visit Antarctica?

**Question 1**

What did ancient thinkers assume Antarctica to be?

**Question 2**

What did Ptolemy propose to preserve the southern land mass?

**Question 3**

Where did early explorers think Australia and South America belonged?

**Question 4**

Early geographers thought Antarctica was what size?

**Question 5**

When was the last time humans saw Antarctica?

**Question 6**

What is a vast continent in the far north?

**Question 7**

Who proposed the idea of Terrs Australis in the 1st century BC?

**Question 8**

What was discovered in the 1700s?

**Question 9**

Who believed that Antarctica was smaller than its actual size?

**Question 10**

On which continent did the indigenous population arrive in the 19th century?

**Question 11**

What is Australis Terra?

**Question 12**

Who suggested Australis Terra?

**Text number 35**

Around 98% of Antarctica is covered by the Antarctic ice sheet, which is on average at least 1.6 kilometres thick. The continent contains about 90% of the world's ice (and thus about 70% of the world's fresh water). If all this ice melted, sea levels would rise by about 60 metres. In most of the continental interior, precipitation is very low, as little as 20 mm per year; in a few areas of "blue ice", precipitation is less than the mass loss due to sublimation, so the local mass balance is negative. In dry valleys, the same phenomenon occurs over bedrock, leading to a drying of the landscape.

**Question 0**

How much of Antarctica is covered by ice?

**Question 1**

How thick is the ice covering Antarctica?

**Question 2**

How much of the Earth's ice is in Antarctica?

**Question 3**

How much of the Earth's fresh water is in Antarctica?

**Question 4**

What is the annual precipitation in Antarctica's interior?

**Question 5**

Which ice sheet covers the whole of Antarctica?

**Question 6**

What is the average thickness of the ice cover of at least 1 km?

**Question 7**

Which continent contains 90% of the world's fresh water?

**Question 8**

Which continent has 70% of the world's ice?

**Question 9**

Where in Antarctica is precipitation as low as 0.8 mm?

**Question 10**

What is the average 1.6 miles thick?

**Question 11**

What covers 90% of Antarctica?

**Question 12**

What is Antarctica home to 98% of the world's natural resources?

**Question 13**

How much of Antarctica is fresh water?

**Question 14**

How would sea levels rise 200 metres?

**Text number 36**

Ice samples drilled to a depth of around 400 metres above the water surface indicate that there may be microbial life in the water of Lake Vostok. The frozen surface of the lake resembles Jupiter's moon Europa. If life is found in Lake Vostok, it would strengthen the case for the possibility of life on Europa. On 7 February 2008, a NASA team went to Lake Untersee to search for extreme microphytes in the extremely alkaline waters. If found, these tenacious organisms could further strengthen the case for extraterrestrial life in extremely cold, methane-rich environments.

**Question 0**

Which lake is thought to contain microbiological life?

**Question 1**

What does the frozen surface of Lake Vostok resemble?

**Question 2**

What is Europe about?

**Question 3**

When did NASA embark on an expedition to Lake Untersee?

**Question 4**

What was NASA looking for?

**Question 5**

Which lake in Europe could contain microbial life?

**Question 6**

On what planet could there be life?

**Question 7**

Which lake has a Jupiter-like frozen surface?

**Question 8**

Who went to Lake Vostok in 2008?

**Question 9**

What was NASA looking for in Lake Vostok?

**Question 10**

What was drilled into about 400 feet?

**Question 11**

What might Lake Vostok contain?

**Question 12**

What are the waters of the lake similar to?

**Question 13**

Where did the NASA team go on 8 February 2007?

**Text number 37**

Africa separated from Antarctica in the Jurassic period, around 160 Ma, and the Indian subcontinent separated afterwards at the beginning of the Cretaceous period (around 125 Ma). At the end of the Cretaceous, around 66 Ma, Antarctica (then connected to Australia) continued to have a subtropical climate and flora, including marsupial fauna. In the Eocene Epoch, around 40 Ma, Australia-New Guinea separated from Antarctica, allowing the latitudinal currents to isolate Antarctica from Australia, and the first ice began to form. At the time of the extinction of the Eocene oceans around 34 million years ago, carbon dioxide levels were found to be around 760 ppm, down from earlier levels of thousands of ppm.

**Question 0**

At what time was Africa knocked off Antarctica?

**Question 1**

When was Antarctica still attached to Australia?

**Question 2**

What was the climate like in Antarctica during the Cretaceous period?

**Question 3**

When did Australia separate from Antarctica?

**Question 4**

What started to emerge after the division of Australia?

**Question 5**

What stood out in Antarctica during the Cretaceous period?

**Question 6**

What did Antactica join during the jury period?

**Question 7**

When did Antarctica have a tropical climate?

**Question 8**

What currents began to isolate Australia in 66 Ma

**Question 9**

What happened around 106 ma?

**Question 10**

When did New Australian Guinea separate from Antarctica?

**Question 11**

What happened about 43 million years ago?

**Question 12**

What concentration was found to be 670 ppm about 34 million years ago?

**Text number 38**

Antarctica is colder than the Arctic for three reasons. First, much of the continent is more than 3,000 metres above sea level, and the temperature decreases with tropospheric height. Second, the Arctic is covered by the Arctic Ocean: the relative heat of the ocean is transferred through the ice sheet, preventing Arctic temperatures from reaching the extremes typical of Antarctica's land surface. Thirdly, the Earth is at aphelion in July (i.e. the Earth is furthest from the Sun during the Antarctic winter) and at perihelion in January (i.e. the Earth is closest to the Sun during the Antarctic summer). Orbital distance contributes to the colder Antarctic winter (and the warmer Antarctic summer), but the first two effects have a greater impact.

**Question 0**

Which pole is colder?

**Question 1**

How high is Antarctica above sea level?

**Question 2**

How is the Arctic warmed by the Arctic Ocean?

**Question 3**

What contributes to the cold in Antarctica?

**Question 4**

How does temperature affect altitude?

**Question 5**

What is one reason why Actric is colder than Antarctica?

**Question 6**

How far above sea level is the Arctic?

**Question 7**

What increases as the height of the tropical globe increases?

**Question 8**

How does the Arctic Ocean warm Antarctica?

**Question 9**

How many reasons have been given for the Arctic being colder than Antarctica?

**Question 10**

Which continent is 3000 feet above sea level?

**Question 11**

What does distance in orbit affect?

**Question 12**

Which continent is 9 800 metres above sea level?

**Text number 39**

Emilio Marcos Palma was the first person born south of 60 degrees south latitude (the Antarctic Treaty's continental limit) and the first to be born on the Antarctic continent, at the Esperanza landing site on the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula in 1978; the Argentine government sent his parents there with seven other families to see if the continent was suitable for family life. Juan Pablo Camacho was born in 1984 at Frei Montalva station and became the first Chilean born in Antarctica. Today, several bases are home to families whose children go to school at the station. By 2009, eleven children had been born in Antarctica (south of the 60th parallel): eight in the Argentinean base of Esperanza and three in the Chilean base of Frei Montalva.

**Question 0**

Who was the first person born south of the 60th parallel?

**Question 1**

Where is the Antarctic continental margin?

**Question 2**

When was Palma born?

**Question 3**

What was the Palma family sent to Antarctica to find out?

**Question 4**

What is the continental margin below the 60th parallel?

**Question 5**

Born in 20009

**Question 6**

Where was Juan Pablo Camacho born in 1978?

**Question 7**

What was the first thing Marcos Emilio Palma did?

**Question 8**

On which continent was Marcos Emilio Palma first born?

**Question 9**

Who was born in 1987?

**Question 10**

Who was born in 1948 at Frei Monalva station?

**Question 11**

How many children were born in Antarctica in 2011?

**Text number 40**

About 1150 species of fungi have been found in Antarctica, of which about 750 are non-lichens and about 750 are 400 lichens. Some of these species are cryptoendoliths that have evolved under extreme conditions and have contributed significantly to the impressive rock formations of the McMurdo dry valleys and surrounding mountain ridges. The seemingly simple morphology, sparsely differentiated structures, metabolic systems and enzymes that remain active at very low temperatures, and shortened life cycles of these fungi make them particularly suited to harsh environments such as the McMurdo Dry Valleys. In particular, their thick-walled and highly melanized cells make them resistant to UV light. These characteristics can also be observed in algae and cyanobacteria, suggesting that they are adaptations to Antarctic conditions. This has led to speculation that if life had once existed on Mars, it might have looked similar to Antarctic fungi such as Cryomyces minter. Some of these fungi are also apparently endemic to Antarctica. Antarctic endemic fungi also include certain dung-dwelling species that must have evolved to meet the dual challenge of the extreme cold of growing in dung and the need to survive through the intestines of warm-blooded animals.

**Question 0**

How many species of mushrooms have been found in Antarctica?

**Question 1**

How many of the fungi living in Antarctica are lichen-forming?

**Question 2**

What kind of fungi are helping to shape Antarctic rock formations?

**Question 3**

What has the Antarctic fungal survey revealed about these organisms?

**Question 4**

How could life on Mars have evolved?

**Question 5**

How many species of mushrooms are there at the South Pole?

**Question 6**

Where are the 400 non-fungal fungi?

**Question 7**

Where are the 750 lichen-forming fungi?

**Question 8**

What kind of fungi help break up rocks in Antarctica?

**Question 9**

Where were 750 lichen-forming fungi found?

**Question 10**

Where were 400 non-beetle fungi found?

**Question 11**

What has contributed significantly to the formation of McMurdo's dry valleys?

**Question 12**

What kind of environment is Dr McMurdo Valleys?

**Text number 41**

The claims of Argentina, the UK and Chile all overlap and have caused friction. On 18 December 2012, the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office named the previously unnamed territory Queen Elizabeth Land in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II. On 22 December 2012, the UK Ambassador to Argentina, John Freeman, was summoned to the Argentine government to protest the claim. Relations between Argentina and the UK had already suffered throughout 2012 due to disputes over the sovereignty of the nearby Falkland Islands and the 30th anniversary of the Falklands War.

**Question 0**

What will the British people demand in 2012?

**Question 1**

To which land claim was the tribute?

**Question 2**

What was Argentina's response to the British land claim?

**Question 3**

What was the anniversary of which war in 2012?

**Question 4**

When did the British claim Queen Elizabeth's land in Antarctica?

**Question 5**

What happened on 12 December 2018?

**Question 6**

What happened on 12 December 2012?

**Question 7**

Which islands were fought over in the 30th Falklands War?

**Text number 42**

Concerns have been raised about the potential adverse environmental and ecosystem impacts of the visitor flow. Some environmentalists and scientists have called for stricter regulations for ships and for tourism quotas. The Antarctic Treaty Parties, primarily through their environmental protection committees and in cooperation with the IAATO, have developed "area use guidelines" which set landing restrictions and closed or restricted zones in the most frequently visited areas. Antarctic sightseeing flights (which did not land) were flown from Australia and New Zealand until Air New Zealand Flight 901 crashed fatally into Mount Erebus in 1979, killing all on board257 . Qantas resumed commercial overflights to Antarctica from Australia in the mid-1990s.

**Question 0**

Whose arrival has raised concerns about the well-being of Antarctica?

**Question 1**

What do environmentalists want to regulate?

**Question 2**

What kind of tourist restrictions have environmentalists called for?

**Question 3**

What have the authorities provided in response to these requests?

**Question 4**

When did the Air New Zealand airline crash into Mount Erebus?

**Question 5**

Which flight crashed in 1997?

**Question 6**

How many people died in the crash of flight 901 in 1997?

**Question 7**

Who restarted commercial overflights to Antarctica from Australia in 1990?

**Question 8**

Where do the landed sightseeing flights depart from?

**Text number 43**

Scientists include biologists, geologists, oceanographers, physicists, astronomers, glaciologists and meteorologists. Geologists generally study tectonics of the continental plate, meteorites from space and natural resources from the decay of the Gondwana supercontinent. Antarctic glaciologists study the history and dynamics of floating ice, seasonal snow, glaciers and ice sheets. In addition to studying wildlife, biologists are interested in how harsh temperatures and the presence of humans affect adaptation and survival strategies in a wide range of organisms. Doctors have observed the spread of viruses and the response of organisms to extreme seasonal temperatures. Astrophysicists at the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station study the sky dome and cosmic microwave background radiation. Many astronomical observations are better made from the interior of Antarctica than from most terrestrial locations because the altitude above sea level results in a thin atmosphere, the low temperature minimises atmospheric water vapour, and the absence of light pollution makes space brighter than anywhere else on Earth. Antarctic ice acts as both a shield and an observatory for the world's largest neutrino telescope, built 2 km below the Amundsen-Scott station.

**Question 0**

Which team of scientists is studying tectonics?

**Question 1**

Which science studies the dynamics of ice?

**Question 2**

Who is interested in the effects of a harsh environment on people?

**Question 3**

What kinds of observations use high altitudes and thin atmospheres to view space?

**Question 4**

Where is the largest neutrino telescope on Earth?

**Question 5**

What are astrophysicists studying at the Scott-Aumundsen South Pole Station?

**Question 6**

What was built 2 miles below the Amundsen-Scott station?

**Question 7**

Why is it better to make astronomical observations from most terrestrial locations?

**Question 8**

What does 2 miles of ice serve for a telescope?

**Document number 153**

**Text number 0**

Italian researchers found one of the oldest hominids in Bua, Eritrea, representing a possible link between Homo erectus and the archaic Homo sapiens. More than a million years old, it is the oldest skeletal find of its kind and provides a link between hominids and the earliest anatomically modern humans. The Danakil Depression section in Eritrea is also thought to have been a significant factor in human evolution, and may contain other traces of evolution between Homo erectus hominids and anatomically modern humans.

**Question 0**

Where in Eritrea did Italian scientists find one of the oldest hominids?

**Question 1**

How old was the hominid found in Eritrea?

**Question 2**

Which place in Eritrea is thought to have had a significant impact on human evolution?

**Question 3**

What possible link does the hominid found in Eritrea represent?

**Question 4**

What is the significance of the age of the hominid found in Eritrea?

**Question 5**

What did German researchers find in Eritrea?

**Question 6**

How old was the latest archaic Homo sapiens skeleton found in Eretria?

**Question 7**

Where in Eritrea do they believe that no trace of evolution into anatomically modern humans will ever be found?

**Question 8**

How far back anatomically can the bones of modern humans be found?

**Question 9**

How far back do scientists believe archaic Homo sapiens anatomically evolved into modern humans?

**Text number 1**

James Bruce, a Scottish traveller, reported that in 1770 Medri Bahri was a separate political entity from Abyssinia, and noted that the two regions were often in conflict with each other. Depending on geopolitical circumstances, the Bahraini Nagas ('kings of the sea') fought alternately with or against the Abyssinians and the neighbouring Muslim Adal Sultanate. Medri Bahri was thus part of the Christian resistance against the forces of Adal Imam Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi, but later joined the front of the Adal States and the Ottoman Empire against Abyssinia in 1572. In the 1500s, the Ottomans also arrived and began to invade the Red Sea region.

**Question 0**

Who was James Bruce?

**Question 1**

Who declared in 1770 that Medri Bahri was a political entity separate from Abyssinia?

**Question 2**

How is Bahre-Nagassi translated?

**Question 3**

What decided whether the Bahre-Nagasses fought with the Abyssinians or against them?

**Question 4**

In which century did the Ottomans arrive?

**Question 5**

Where did the Ottomans come from?

**Question 6**

When was James Bruce born?

**Question 7**

Who was the ruler of Bahre-Nagass?

**Question 8**

What year did Abyssinia collapse?

**Question 9**

In what year did Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi of Adal died?

**Text number 2**

The creation of modern Eritrea is the result of the merger of independent, separate kingdoms and sultanates (e.g. Medri Bahri and the Sultanate of Aussa), which eventually led to the formation of Italian Eritrea. In 1947, Eritrea became part of a federation with Ethiopia, the Federal State of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Eritrea's annexation to Ethiopia led to the Eritrean War of Independence, which ended with Eritrean independence after a referendum in April 1993. Hostilities between Eritrea and Ethiopia continued, leading to the 1998-2000 war between Eritrea and Ethiopia and further clashes with both Djibouti and Ethiopia.

**Question 0**

What is the result of the unification of independent kingdoms and sultanates?

**Question 1**

When did Eritrea join with Ethiopia in the Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea?

**Question 2**

What was the outcome of the War of Independence?

**Question 3**

What led to the war between Eritrea and Ethiopia in 1998-2000?

**Question 4**

What led to Eritrea's war of independence?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Sultanate of Oussan founded?

**Question 6**

In what year did Eritrea's war of independence begin?

**Question 7**

Who won the war between Eritrea and Ethiopia between 1998 and 2000?

**Question 8**

In what year did Eritrea first clash with Djibouti?

**Question 9**

In what year was Italian Eritrea founded?

**Text number 3**

Excavations in and around Agordat in central Eritrea have uncovered the remains of an ancient pre-Axenomite civilisation known as the Gash group. Pottery was found that was related to the pastoral culture of the C-group (Temehu), which inhabited the Nile Valley between 2500 and 1500 BC. Some sources date back to 3500 BC. Fragments were also found at other local archaeological sites in the Barka Valley belonging to the Gash group, which are similar to those of the Kerma culture, another community that flourished in the Nile Valley around the same time. According to Peter Behrens (1981) and Marianne Bechaus-Gerst (2000), linguistic evidence shows that the C-Group and the Kermanic peoples spoke Berber and Kushite Afro-Asiatic languages.

**Question 0**

What is Gash Group?

**Question 1**

What remains were found in the excavations around Agordat?

**Question 2**

Where is Agordat located?

**Question 3**

When did Group C live in the Nile Valley?

**Question 4**

What evidence suggests that Group C spoke the Afro-Asian languages of the Berber tribes?

**Question 5**

Which city is in Northern Eritrea?

**Question 6**

When can the Berbers be dated?

**Question 7**

Where did the Berbers live in ancient times?

**Question 8**

Which city is located in the south of Eritrea?

**Question 9**

Which country is Peter Behrens from?

**Text number 4**

The Aksumites erected several large pillars, which had a religious purpose in the pre-Christian period. One of these granite columns, the Aksum Obelisk, is the largest such structure in the world, standing 90 metres high. During the reign of Ezana (fl. 320-360), Aksum later adopted Christianity. In the seventh century, early Muslims from Mecca also sought refuge from Quraysh persecution by travelling to the kingdom, a journey known in Islamic history as the first hijrah. It is also the supposed resting place of the Ark of the Covenant and the supposed residence of the Queen of Sheba.

**Question 0**

What were the poles used for?

**Question 1**

Who erected several large pillars in the pre-Christian period?

**Question 2**

Which columns are considered the largest in the world because they are 90 feet tall?

**Question 3**

Who finally adopted Christianity in Ezana's time?

**Question 4**

Where is the Ark of the Covenant believed to rest?

**Question 5**

What year was the Aksum obelisk carved?

**Question 6**

In what year did the Aksum people become Christians?

**Question 7**

In what year was Mecca founded?

**Question 8**

How far above sea level is Mecca?

**Question 9**

What did Muslims build in the 7th century for religious purposes?

**Text number 5**

Eritrea is a member of the United Nations and the African Union and an observer member of the Arab League. Eritrea has a seat on the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). Eritrea is also a member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL), the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the World Customs Organisation.

**Question 0**

What is the acronym of the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions?

**Question 1**

What does the acronym INTERPOL stand for?

**Question 2**

Which league is Eritrea an observer member of?

**Question 3**

What is the abbreviation for the non-aligned movement?

**Question 4**

What is the abbreviation for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons?

**Question 5**

What is the abbreviation for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development?

**Question 6**

What is the abbreviation for Permanent Court of Arbitration?

**Question 7**

What is the abbreviation for the World Customs Organization?

**Text number 6**

The kingdom is mentioned in the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea as an important marketplace for ivory, which was exported throughout the ancient world. Aksum was then ruled by Zoskales, who also controlled the port of Adulis. The Aksumite rulers facilitated trade by minting their own Aksumite currency. The state also established its hegemony in the declining Kingdom of Kush and became regularly involved in the politics of the kingdoms of the Arabian Peninsula, eventually extending its power in the region with the conquest of the Himyarite kingdom.

**Question 0**

Who controlled Aksum and also controlled the port of Adulis?

**Question 1**

How did the Aksum rulers facilitate trade?

**Question 2**

In which kingdom did Aksum regularly participate in politics?

**Question 3**

Who did Aksum conquer to extend his rule to the Arabian Peninsula?

**Question 4**

Where was the ivory taken according to Periplus of the Erythrean Sea?

**Question 5**

Whose face was on Aksum's currency?

**Question 6**

In which country's politics did the Aksumite rulers refuse to interfere?

**Question 7**

Who was the ruler of the Kingdom of Himyar at that time?

**Question 8**

In which country was the Erythrean Periplus written?

**Question 9**

What product did the Kingdom of Kush take?

**Text number 7**

In 1888, the Italian administration launched its first development projects in the new colony. The Eritrean railway was completed in Saati in 1888 , and reached the Asmara plateau in 1911 . The Asmara-Massawa cableway was once the longest in the world, but was later dismantled by the British during World War II. In addition to major infrastructure projects, the colonial authorities invested heavily in agriculture. It also oversaw the provision of urban services in Asmara and Massawa and employed many Eritreans in the civil service, particularly in the police and public works departments. Thousands of Eritreans were simultaneously recruited into the army and served in the Italian-Turkish war in Libya and in the first and second Italian-Abyssinian wars.

**Question 0**

When was the Eritrean railway completed in Saat?

**Question 1**

When did the Eritrean railway reach the Asmara plateau?

**Question 2**

What was once the longest line in the world?

**Question 3**

Who dismantled the Asmara-Massawa cable car?

**Question 4**

Which public service sectors in particular did Eritreans work in?

**Question 5**

What year was the Asmara-Massawa cable car completed?

**Question 6**

In what year did the war between Italy and Turkey start?

**Question 7**

In what year did the first Italian-Abyssinian war begin?

**Question 8**

Which nationality started the war between Italy and Turkey?

**Question 9**

Where did the Eritrean railway originate?

**Text number 8**

Following the adoption of UN Resolution 390A(V) in December 1950, Eritrea was annexed to Ethiopia at the urging of the United States. The resolution called for the unification of Eritrea and Ethiopia under a loose federal structure under imperial sovereignty. Eritrea was to have its own administration and judiciary, its own flag and control over its internal affairs, including police, local government and taxation. The federal government, which was effectively an imperial government, was to control foreign affairs (including trade), defence, finance and transport. The resolution ignored the Eritreans' aspirations for independence, but guaranteed democratic rights and a degree of autonomy for the population.

**Question 0**

Who persuaded Eritrea to join Ethiopia in 1950?

**Question 1**

Which UN resolution called for the unification of Eritrea and Ethiopia under a loose federal structure under imperial sovereignty?

**Question 2**

What would the federal government control in Eritrea under Resolution 390A(V)??

**Question 3**

Which Eritrean wishes were ignored in Resolution 390A(V)?

**Question 4**

What did Resolution 390A(V) guarantee to the Eritrean people?

**Question 5**

What country was ruled by an emperor in 1950?

**Question 6**

Which of Eritrea's aspirations were met by UN Resolution 390A(V)?

**Question 7**

Which UN resolution was adopted in November 1950?

**Question 8**

What rights did UN Resolution 390A(V) give Ethiopians?

**Text number 9**

In addition, the Italian regime in Eritrea opened several new factories producing buttons, cooking oil, pasta, building materials, packing meat, tobacco, leather and other household products. In 1939, there were about 2,198 factories and most of the workers were Eritrean nationals. The establishment of industry also increased the number of Italians and Eritreans living in the cities. The number of Italians living in the region increased by 75,000 in five years from one year to 4,600, and as Eritreans became involved in industry, trade and fruit plantations expanded throughout the country, with some plantations being owned by Eritreans.

**Question 0**

What did the Eritrean regime open up for the production of products such as buttons and building materials?

**Question 1**

How many factories were there in Eritrea by 1939?

**Question 2**

Who were the main workers in Eritrea's factories?

**Question 3**

Apart from Eritreans, what other nationality added to the city's population thanks to the new industries?

**Question 4**

How much did the number of Italians living in Eritrea increase in five years because of the construction of the factories?

**Question 5**

How many Italians lived in Eretria in 1939?

**Question 6**

How many plantations were owned by Eritreans?

**Question 7**

What did Italy's first factory in Eritrea produce?

**Question 8**

How many Eritreans worked in factories in 1939?

**Question 9**

What was Italy's main export to Eritrea in 1939?

**Text number 10**

Lions are said to inhabit the mountains of the Gash-Barka region. There is also a small population of elephants in some parts of the country. Dik-diks are also found in many areas. An endangered African wild ass can be seen in the Denakalia region. Other local wildlife includes bush ducks, duikers, big kudu, klipspringers, African leopards, oryx and crocodiles, among others. No sightings of elephant herds were reported between 1955 and 2001, and it is believed that they were victims of the War of Independence. In December 2001, about 30 elephant seals, 10 of which were juveniles, were observed near the Gash River. The elephants appear to have formed a symbiotic relationship with the olive baboons, as the baboons use the water holes dug by the elephants, while the elephants use the baboons in the treetops as a warning system.

**Question 0**

Which big cat is said to inhabit the mountains of the Gash-Barka region?

**Question 1**

Which herds of animals were believed to have been victims of the War of Independence?

**Question 2**

How many elephants were seen near the Gash River in December 2001?

**Question 3**

With which species did the elephants of the Gash River seem to form a symbiotic relationship?

**Question 4**

Where are African leopards mainly found?

**Question 5**

What year did the War of Independence end?

**Question 6**

Where are bushbucks most often found?

**Question 7**

What is the topography of the Denkalia region?

**Question 8**

How many African wild cats are believed to be left?

**Text number 11**

Eritrea can be divided into three ecological zones. To the east of the highlands are the hot, dry coastal plains that extend into the south-east of the country. The cooler and more fertile highlands, which reach up to 3,000 m, are a different habitat. Here, habitats range from the subtropical rainforest of the Filfil Solomona to the steep cliffs and canyons of the southern highlands. Eritrea's Afar Triangle, or Danakil Depression, is the likely location of a triple junction where three tectonic plates are pulling away from each other.The highest point on Earth, Emba Soira, is located in central Eritrea at 3 018 m above sea level.

**Question 0**

How many ecological sites are there in Eritrea?

**Question 1**

What is the highest point in Eritrea?

**Question 2**

Where is Emba Soira located?

**Question 3**

How high is Emba Soira?

**Question 4**

What is the most likely place in Eritrea where the three continental plates are pulling apart?

**Question 5**

How high is Filfil Solomona above sea level?

**Question 6**

What is the worst part of Eritrea?

**Question 7**

What is located in the Danakil Deep?

**Question 8**

What is the climate like in the Afar Triangle?

**Text number 12**

Eritrea is estimated to have around 100 elephants left, the northernmost elephant population in East Africa. The endangered African wild dog (Lycaon pictus) has previously been found in Eritrea, but is now thought to have disappeared from the country. In Gash Barka, deadly snakes such as the saw-whet viper are common. The puff monkey and the red spitting cobra are widespread and are even found in the highlands. In coastal areas, common marine species include dolphin, dugong, whale shark, turtles, marlin/swordfish and manta ray.

**Question 0**

How many elephants are believed to be left in Eritrea?

**Question 1**

What kind of snakes are found in Gash Barka?

**Question 2**

Where in Eritrea can you see the puffadder and the red-sided cobra?

**Question 3**

Where in Eritrea are marine species such as dolphins, turtles and manta rays found?

**Question 4**

Which dog previously found in Eritrea is now considered to have been eradicated from the whole country?

**Question 5**

Where are the southernmost elephants in East Africa?

**Question 6**

How many African wild dogs are left?

**Question 7**

What poisonous snake is found in Eritrea?

**Question 8**

What types of soil are found in coastal areas?

**Question 9**

What rare marine species are found in the coastal areas of Eritrea?

**Text number 13**

Eritrea is a one-party state where national parliamentary elections have been repeatedly postponed. According to Human Rights Watch, the government's human rights record is considered one of the worst in the world. Most Western countries have accused the Eritrean authorities of arbitrary arrests and imprisonment, and of detaining an unknown number of people without charge for their political activism. However, the Eritrean government has consistently rejected these accusations as politically motivated. In June 2015, a 500-page report by the United Nations Human Rights Council accused the Eritrean government of extrajudicial killings, torture, indefinite conscription and forced labour, and noted that sexual harassment, rape and sexual slavery by state officials are also widespread.

**Question 0**

According to Human Rights Watch, how do human rights in Eritrea compare with the rest of the world?

**Question 1**

According to a 500-page report by the UN Human Rights Council, what was the widespread behaviour of state officials in Eritrea?

**Question 2**

What kind of government does Eritrea have?

**Question 3**

Many Western countries say why have the Eritrean authorities arrested an unknown number of people?

**Question 4**

In what year was the UN Human Rights Council report written?

**Question 5**

When were the last national parliamentary elections held?

**Question 6**

Which country has one of the best human rights records in the world?

**Question 7**

How long was the Human Rights Watch report on Eritrea?

**Question 8**

When was the Human Rights Watch report on Eritrea published?

**Question 9**

What accusations has the Eritrean government admitted?

**Text number 14**

Eritrean government officials and NGO representatives have participated in numerous public meetings and dialogues to implement reforms. In these sessions, they have answered such fundamental questions as "What are human rights?", "Who defines what human rights are?" and "Which should take precedence, human rights or community rights?". In 2007, the Eritrean government also banned female genital mutilation. In regional assemblies and religious circles, Eritreans themselves are constantly speaking out against female circumcision. When they say so, they invoke primarily health considerations and individual freedom. They also appeal to the rural population to abandon this age-old cultural practice. In addition, a new citizens' movement, Citizens for Democratic Rights in Eritrea, was formed at the beginning of 2009 with the aim of establishing a dialogue between the government and the opposition. The group is composed of ordinary citizens and some people close to the government.

**Question 0**

Why have Eritrean government officials been involved in numerous meetings with NGO representatives?

**Question 1**

What did the Eritrean government ban in 2007?

**Question 2**

Which new movement aims to start a dialogue between the government and the opposition?

**Question 3**

Who, alongside ordinary citizens, make up the NGO working for democratic rights in Eritrea?

**Question 4**

What are the main concerns that Eritreans raise when it comes to female circumcision?

**Question 5**

In what year were reform efforts started in Eritrea?

**Question 6**

In what year was Citizens for Democratic Rights founded in Eretria?

**Question 7**

What new cultural practice is Eretria trying to get rid of?

**Question 8**

What ancient cultural practices are found in urban areas?

**Text number 15**

In its 2014 Press Freedom Index, Reporters Without Borders ranked Eritrea at the bottom of the list of countries178 in the media environment, just behind totalitarian North Korea. According to the BBC, "Eritrea is the only African country without a privately owned news media", and Reporters Without Borders said of the public media that "they do nothing more than broadcast the regime's bellicose and extremist nationalist rhetoric. ... None of them [foreign correspondents] live in Asmara anymore. "The state-owned news agency censors news of external events. Independent media have been banned since 2001. In 2015, The Guardian published an opinion piece claiming,

**Question 0**

In the 2014 Press Freedom Index, which organisation rated Eritrea's media environment as the worst among 178 countries?

**Question 1**

How does Reporters Without Borders assess the media environment in Eritrea compared to totalitarian North Korea?

**Question 2**

Which media have been banned in Eritrea since 2001?

**Question 3**

According to the BBC, which African country is the only one without privately owned news media?

**Question 4**

According to Reporters Without Borders, where is there not a single foreign correspondent living?

**Question 5**

In what year was Reporters Without Borders founded?

**Question 6**

Which country topped the list of media environments compiled by Reporters Without Borders?

**Question 7**

What did The Guardian say about Eritrea in 2015?

**Question 8**

How many national correspondents are there in Asmara?

**Text number 16**

Even during the war, Eritrea developed its transport infrastructure by paving new roads, improving its ports and repairing war-damaged roads and bridges as part of the Warsay Yika'alo programme. The most significant of these projects was the construction of over 500 kilometres of coastal road linking Massawa and Asseb and the rehabilitation of Eritrea's railways. The railway line between the port of Massawa and the capital Asmara has been rehabilitated, although traffic is sporadic. Steam locomotives are occasionally used by amateur groups.

**Question 0**

What programme did Eritrea use to develop and repair its transport infrastructure during the war?

**Question 1**

How long was the coastal road between Massawa and Asseb?

**Question 2**

What types of locomotives are sometimes used on Eritrean railways for hobby groups?

**Question 3**

What is the capital of Eritrea?

**Question 4**

Which railway was rehabilitated in the Warsay Yika'alo programme?

**Question 5**

How long is the railway in Eritrea?

**Question 6**

How many kilometres of war-damaged roads has Eritrea repaired?

**Question 7**

How do most locomotives get electricity in Eritrea?

**Question 8**

What is the distance between Asseb and Asmara?

**Question 9**

What is the distance between Asmara and Massawa?

**Text number 17**

Eritrea is a multilingual country. The state has no official language, as the constitution affirms "the equality of all Eritrean languages". However, Tigrinya is the de facto language of national identity. In5,254,000 in 2006, Tigrinya had a total population of 2,540,000 speakers and is the most spoken language, especially in the southern and central parts of Eritrea. Modern Standard Arabic and English serve as the de facto working languages, the latter being used in university education and in many technical fields. Italian, a former colonial language, is widely used in commerce and is taught as a second language in schools, and some elderly people are monolingual.

**Question 0**

What is the official language of Eritrea?

**Question 1**

What does the Constitution define of all Eritrean languages?

**Question 2**

What was the most widely spoken language in Eritrea in 2006?

**Question 3**

Which languages are the de facto working languages in Eritrea?

**Question 4**

What language is used in Eritrean university education and in many technical fields?

**Question 5**

What is the second most spoken language in Eritrea?

**Question 6**

How many people speak English in Eritrea?

**Question 7**

How many speakers of Tigrinya are there in the world?

**Question 8**

How many people speak Italian in Eritrea?

**Question 9**

What language is used in business in Eritrea?

**Text number 18**

Eritrea has achieved significant improvements in health and is one of the few countries on track to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in health, particularly child health. Life expectancy at birth has risen from 39.1 in 1960 to 59.5 in 2008, maternal and child mortality rates have fallen dramatically and health infrastructure has been expanded. Due to Eritrea's relative isolation, information and resources are very limited and, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO), the average life expectancy in 2008 was just under 63 years. Immunisation and child nutrition have been addressed through close cooperation with schools in a multisectoral approach; the number of children vaccinated against measles almost doubled in seven years from 40.7% to 78.5%, and child underweight was reduced by 12% between 1995 and 1995-2002 (severe underweight prevalence 28%). The National Malaria Control Unit of the Ministry of Health has achieved huge improvements, reducing malaria mortality by as much as 85% and malaria cases by 92% between 2006-1998 and 1998. The Eritrean government has banned female genital mutilation because it is painful and causes life-threatening health problems for women.

**Question 0**

Where have Eritrea's health goals been most successful?

**Question 1**

What was Eritrea's life expectancy at birth in 1960?

**Question 2**

What was Eritrea's life expectancy at birth in 2008?

**Question 3**

Which practice was banned by the Eritrean government because it is painful and causes life-threatening health problems for women?

**Question 4**

How much did the National Malaria Control Unit reduce malaria mortality between 1998 and 2006?

**Question 5**

In what year was female genital mutilation banned in Eretria?

**Question 6**

How many children were vaccinated against measles in 2008?

**Question 7**

What was life expectancy in 2006 in Eretria?

**Question 8**

In what year were the Millennium Development Goals set?

**Question 9**

When was the World Health Organisation founded?

**Text number 19**

In addition, Eritrean cuisine, due to its colonial history, has more Italian influences than Ethiopian cuisine, such as more pasta and more use of curry powders and cumin.Italian Eritrean cuisine began during the colonial rule of the Kingdom of Italy, when a large number of Italians migrated to Eritrea. They introduced the use of 'pasta' to Italian Eritrea and it is one of the main foods eaten in present-day Asmara. Italian-Eritrean cuisine was born, and common dishes include 'Pasta al Sugo e Berbere', which means 'pasta with tomato sauce and berbere' (spice), but there are many other dishes such as 'lasagne' and 'cotoletta alla milanese' (Milanese cutlet). In addition to Sowa, coffee is also commonly drunk in Eritrea. Man is another popular local alcoholic drink, made from honey.

**Question 0**

Where do Italian influences in Eritrean cuisine come from?

**Question 1**

What foodstuffs did the Italians bring to Eritrea during the colonial period?

**Question 2**

Where is Eritrea's popular alcoholic drink, Man, made?

**Question 3**

How does "Pasta al Sugo e Berbere" translate into English?

**Question 4**

What Italian-inspired food is eaten in Eritrea's capital these days?

**Question 5**

What is one of the main foods eaten in Ethiopia?

**Question 6**

What is a common dish in Ethiopia?

**Question 7**

What do you usually drink in Ethiopia?

**Question 8**

What is the popular alcoholic drink in Ethiopia?

**Question 9**

What has influenced Ethiopian cuisine?

**Text number 20**

Eritrea's culture has been greatly shaped by its location on the Red Sea coast. One of the most recognisable aspects of Eritrean culture is the coffee ceremony. Coffee (ge'ez ቡን būn) is served when visiting friends, during festivities or as a basic daily food. During the coffee ceremony, certain traditions are observed. Coffee is served in three batches: the first brew or round is called awel in tigrinya, meaning first, the second round is called kalaay, meaning second, and the third round is called bereka, meaning 'blessed'. If coffee is politely declined, tea ("shai" ሻሂ shahee) is likely to be served instead.

**Question 0**

How has Eritrea's geographical location shaped its culture?

**Question 1**

What is one of the most recognisable parts of Eritrean culture that you can serve when visiting friends and is also a staple of everyday life?

**Question 2**

How many rounds of coffee are served at a coffee ceremony?

**Question 3**

What do Eritreans offer to a person who refuses coffee?

**Question 4**

What is the first round of the coffee ceremony?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the first round of coffee in Italian?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the second round of coffee in Italian?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the third round of coffee in Italian?

**Question 8**

What do you serve someone if they don't drink coffee or tea?

**Question 9**

What is one of the least drunk drinks in Eretria?

**Text number 21**

Eritrea (/ˌɛrᵻˈtreɪ.ə/ or /ˌɛrᵻˈtriːə/;, officially the State of Eritrea, is a country in East Africa. Its capital is Asmara, and it is bordered by Sudan to the west, Ethiopia to the south and Djibouti to the southeast. In the north-east and east of Eritrea there is a wide stretch of coastline along the Red Sea. The country covers a total area of about 117 600 km2 and includes the Dahlak archipelago and several Hanish islands. The name Eritrea is based on the Greek name for the Red Sea (Ἐρυθρὰ Θάλασσα Erythra Thalassa), which was first adopted as the name of Italian Eritrea in 1890.

**Question 0**

Which country borders Eritrea to the west?

**Question 1**

Which country borders Eritrea to the south?

**Question 2**

Which country borders Eritrea in the south-east?

**Question 3**

Which broad coastline forms part of Eritrea's eastern border?

**Question 4**

What is the total land area of Eritrea?

**Question 5**

What is the total area of Ethiopia?

**Question 6**

What is the total area of Djibouti?

**Question 7**

What is the name of one of the Hanish islands?

**Question 8**

In what year was Eritrea founded?

**Question 9**

What is the total area of the Red Sea?

**Text number 22**

The ethnic groups in Eritrea each have their own style of music and associated dances. Among the Tigrinya people, the best known traditional music is the guaila. Traditional instruments in Eritrean folk music include the stringed instruments krar, kebero, begena, masenqo and wata (a distant relative of the violin). The most popular Eritrean artist is tigrinya singer Helen Meles, known for her powerful voice and wide vocal range. Other well-known local musicians include kunama singer Dehab Faytinga, Ruth Abraha, Bereket Mengisteab, Yemane Baria and the late Abraham Afewerki.

**Question 0**

What is the best known genre of music among tigrinya?

**Question 1**

What is the traditional Eritrean musical instrument, the wata?

**Question 2**

Who is the most popular singer in Eritrea?

**Question 3**

What is Helen Meles known for?

**Question 4**

Who in Eritrea has their own style of music and dance?

**Question 5**

Which distant cousin is the bow and arrow?

**Question 6**

Who is the most popular Italian artist in Eritrea?

**Question 7**

What instrument did Abraham Afewerki play?

**Question 8**

What instrument does Yemane Baria play?

**Question 9**

What instrument does Ruth Abraha play?

**Text number 23**

In the Middle Ages, Eritrea was known as Medri Bahri ("land of the sea"), a name derived from the ancient Greek name for the Red Sea (Ἐρυθρὰ Θάλασσα Erythra Thalassa, based on the adjective ἐρυθρός erythros "red"). It was first used officially in 1890, when the Italian Eritrea (Colonia Eritrea) was formed. The region became the Governorate of Eritrea in Italian East Africa in 1936. Eritrea was annexed to Ethiopia in 1953 (nominally a federal state until 1962), and the Eritrean Liberation Front was established in 1960. Eritrea became independent after a referendum in 1993, and the new state was named the State of Eritrea in the 1997 Constitution.

**Question 0**

What was Eritrea known as in the Middle Ages?

**Question 1**

When was Eritrea annexed to Ethiopia?

**Question 2**

When was the Eritrean Liberation Front established?

**Question 3**

When did Eritrea become independent?

**Question 4**

What was the Roman name for the Red Sea?

**Question 5**

In what year did the Eritrean Liberation Front cease its activities?

**Question 6**

When was Ethiopia founded?

**Question 7**

In what year was Italian Eritrea founded?

**Question 8**

What was Ethiopia known as in the Middle Ages?

**Text number 24**

In2010 , a genetic study was carried out on the mummified remains of baboons brought as gifts from Punt by the ancient Egyptians. Led by a team of researchers from the Egyptian Museum and the University of California, the researchers used oxygen isotope analysis to study the hairs of two baboon mummies preserved in the British Museum. The isotopic data of one baboon was skewed, so the oxygen isotope values of the other baboon were compared with those of extant baboon samples from regions of interest. The researchers found that the mummies matched best with modern baboon samples from Eritrea and Ethiopia, which they say suggests that the Punt was probably a narrow region that included eastern Ethiopia and all of Eritrea.

**Question 0**

What was done in 2010 with the mummified remains of baboons?

**Question 1**

What kind of analysis did the researchers use to examine the hair of two baboon mummies previously preserved in the British Museum?

**Question 2**

Who has been identified as the closest to a baboon mummy?

**Question 3**

Where did the mummified remains of the two baboons come from?

**Question 4**

Where do researchers think Punt was located?

**Question 5**

How many mummified baboons did Punt give to the ancient Egyptians?

**Question 6**

In what year were mummified baboons moved from Egypt to the British Museum?

**Question 7**

How many mummified baboons are now on display in the Egyptian Museum?

**Question 8**

Scientists compared baboon DNA with distorted isotopic data to what?

**Question 9**

How many hairs did the researchers examine from each baboon mummy?

**Text number 25**

After the decline of Aksum, the Eritrean highlands were under the rule of Bahr Negus, ruled by Bahr Negash. The region was then known as Ma'ikele Bahr ("between the seas/rivers", i.e. between the Red Sea and the Mereb River). It was later renamed under Emperor Zara Yaqob as the Bahr Negash domain, Medri Bahr ("land of the sea" in Tingrinya, although it included some areas such as the Shire across the Mereb River, now in Ethiopia). The state capital was Debarwa, and its main provinces were Hamasien, Serae and Akele Guzai.

**Question 0**

Under which kingdom did the Eritrean highlands fall after the fall of Aksum?

**Question 1**

What was the name given to a region in the Eritrean highlands under Emperor Zaro Yaqob?

**Question 2**

What was the capital of Medri Bahr?

**Question 3**

What were the main provinces of Medri Bahr?

**Question 4**

What is the English translation of the word Medri Bahri?

**Question 5**

Who ruled Aksum during its decline?

**Question 6**

By what name was the area known in Aksum?

**Question 7**

In which province was the capital of Debarwa located?

**Question 8**

What was the capital of Aksum?

**Question 9**

Who was the ruler of Ethiopia at this time?

**Text number 26**

Benito Mussolini's rise to power in Italy in 1922 brought profound changes to the Italian colonial administration of Eritrea. When il Duce proclaimed the birth of the Italian Empire in May 1936, Italian Eritrea (as extended to the northern Ethiopian regions) and Italian Somaliland were merged with newly conquered Ethiopia to form the new Italian East African (Africa Orientale Italiana) region. This fascist period was characterised by imperial expansion under the name of the 'new Roman Empire'. The Italian government chose Eritrea as the industrial centre of Italian East Africa.

**Question 0**

Whose rise to power in 1922 brought about a profound change in the Italian government in Eritrea?

**Question 1**

When was Eritrea in Italy significantly expanded?

**Question 2**

When was the birth of the Italian Empire proclaimed?

**Question 3**

Which Italian government chose Eritrea during the Italian Empire?

**Question 4**

What does Africa Orientale Italiana mean?

**Question 5**

In what year was Italian Somaliland founded?

**Question 6**

What was chosen as the centre of governance for East Africa in Italy?

**Question 7**

In what year was Benito Mussolini nicknamed il Duce?

**Question 8**

Who was the ruler of Ethiopia before the conquest?

**Text number 27**

When Emperor Haile Selassie unilaterally dissolved the Eritrean parliament and annexed the country in 1962, the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) waged an armed struggle for independence. The ensuing Eritrean War of Independence continued for 30 years against successive Ethiopian governments until 1991, when the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), the successor to the ELF, defeated Ethiopian forces in Eritrea and helped an alliance of Ethiopian rebel forces to take control of the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa.

**Question 0**

Who dissolved the Eritrean parliament in 1962?

**Question 1**

What does ELF stand for?

**Question 2**

Who fought an armed struggle for independence in 1962 after the annexation of Eritrea?

**Question 3**

How long did Eritrea's war of independence last?

**Question 4**

What is the acronym for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front?

**Question 5**

In what year did Haile Selassie abdicate as emperor?

**Question 6**

What year did the ELF collapse?

**Question 7**

What was the name of one of the Ethiopian rebel forces?

**Question 8**

What was the capital of Eritrea?

**Question 9**

In which city was the ELF headquarters?

**Text number 28**

Post-war disagreements have led to a stalemate, broken by more tense periods and new threats of war. The stalemate prompted the Eritrean President to call on the UN to take action against Ethiopia in eleven letters written by the President to the United Nations Security Council. The situation has been further exacerbated by the Eritrean and Ethiopian leaders' continued efforts to support the opposition in each other's countries. In 2011, Ethiopia accused Eritrea of planting bombs at the African Union summit in Addis Ababa, a charge later backed up by a UN report. Eritrea denied the allegations.

**Question 0**

What was the outcome of the disagreements following the war in Eritrea?

**Question 1**

What did the stalemate prompt the Eritrean President to call on the UN to do?

**Question 2**

Who accused Eritrea of planting bombs at the African Union summit?

**Question 3**

What supported the accusation that Eritrea planted bombs at the African Union summit?

**Question 4**

What did Eritrea do when it was accused of planting bombs at the African Union summit?

**Question 5**

In what year did the war technically end?

**Question 6**

In what year was the eleventh letter sent to the United Nations Security Council?

**Question 7**

What is the capital of Eritrea?

**Question 8**

In which city is the UN located?

**Question 9**

Where was the African Union summit held in 2010?

**Text number 29**

However, Eritrea still faces many challenges. Although the number of doctors increased from only 0.2 in 1993 to 0.52004 per thousand population, it is still very low. Malaria and tuberculosis are common in Eritrea. HIV prevalence among 15-49 year olds is over 2%. The fertility rate is around one child5 per woman. The maternal mortality rate fell by more than half between 1995 and 2002, although it remains high. Similarly, the number of births attended by skilled health personnel has doubled between 1995 and 2002, but is still only 28.3%. The leading cause of neonatal death is serious infection. In Eritrea, per capita health expenditure is low.

**Question 0**

How many doctors were there in Eritrea in 2004 per 1 000 inhabitants?

**Question 1**

How prevalent is HIV in Eritrea among 15-49 year olds?

**Question 2**

What is the fertility rate in Eritrea?

**Question 3**

How many births in Eritrea were attended by skilled health personnel in 2002?

**Question 4**

What is the leading cause of neonatal death in Eritrea?

**Question 5**

What percentage of Eritreans contract malaria each year?

**Question 6**

What percentage of people with serious infections die in Eretria?

**Question 7**

What percentage of people over the age of 49 have HIV?

**Question 8**

How many doctors per 1000 inhabitants in 2016?

**Question 9**

What proportion of births are attended by health professionals since 2016?

**Text number 30**

Eritrean traditional dress varies quite a lot between the ethnic groups in Eritrea. In the larger cities, most people dress in Western casual clothing, such as jeans and shirts. In offices, both men and women often wear suits. In the Christian Tigrinya-speaking highlands, traditional dress consists of bright white dresses called zuris for women and long white shirts and white trousers for men. In the Muslim communities of the Eritrean lowlands, women traditionally dress in brightly coloured clothes. Only Rashaida women adhere to the tradition of covering half their face but not their hair.

**Question 0**

How do most people dress in Eritrea's big cities?

**Question 1**

How do men and women often dress in Eritrean offices?

**Question 2**

What are the zuriat, traditional clothes still worn by Christian highland women in Eritrea?

**Question 3**

How do women from Muslim communities in the Eritrean lowlands dress?

**Question 4**

Who are the only women who follow the tradition of covering half their face but not their hair?

**Question 5**

What do Muslims use in the highlands?

**Question 6**

What are Christians using in the Eritrean lowlands?

**Question 7**

Which Eritrean women cover their hair?

**Question 8**

Which men in Eritrea cover their hair?

**Question 9**

What do Rashaida women usually wear?

**Text number 31**

Football and cycling are the most popular sports in Eritrea. In recent years, Eritrean athletes have also become increasingly successful on the international stage. Eritrean athlete Zersenay Tadese currently holds the world record for the half marathon. The Tour of Eritrea, a multi-stage international cycling event, is held annually throughout the country. The Eritrean national cycling team has experienced much success, winning the continental cycling championship for several years in a row. Six Eritrean cyclists have been signed to international cycling teams, including Natnael Berhane and Daniel Teklehaimanot. Berhane was named African Athlete of the Year in 2013, ahead of footballers Yaya Touré and Didier Drogba, while Teklehaimanot became the first Eritrean to ride the Vuelta a España in 2012. In 2015, Teklehaimanot won the King of the Mountains classification at the Critérium du Dauphine. Teklehaimanoti and his Eritrean husband Merhawi Kudus became the first black African riders to compete in the Tour de France when the MTN-Qhubeka team selected them for the 2015 race, where on 9 July Teklehaimanoti became the first African rider to wear the polkadot jersey.

**Question 0**

What are the most popular sports in Eritrea?

**Question 1**

Which world record is held by Eritrean athlete Zersenay Tadese?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the multi-stage international cycling event in Eritrea?

**Question 3**

Who was the first black African rider to compete in the Tour de France?

**Question 4**

Who became the first Eritrean to race the Vuelta a Espana in 2012?

**Question 5**

Who won the latest tour of Eritrea?

**Question 6**

Who is one of the members of the Eritrean national cycling team?

**Question 7**

Which football team does Didier Drogba play for?

**Question 8**

What was Merhawi Kudus wearing at the end of the 2015 Tour de France?

**Question 9**

Who won the 2012 Vuelta a Espana?

**Text number 32**

During the last interglacial period, the Red Sea coast of Eritrea was home to early anatomically modern humans. The area is thought to have been on a route out of Africa, which some researchers believe early humans used to colonise the rest of the Old World. In 1999, an Eritrean research project team of Eritrean, Canadian, American, Dutch and French scientists discovered a Palaeolithic site with over 125,000 years old stone and obsidian tools near Zula Bay, south of Massawa on the Red Sea coast. The tools are believed to have been used by early humans to collect marine resources such as shellfish and oysters.

**Question 0**

Who inhabited the Red Sea coast during the last Ice Age?

**Question 1**

How old were the obsidian tools found by the Eritrean research project team?

**Question 2**

Where did the research project team find obsidian tools?

**Question 3**

What tools are early humans thought to have used?

**Question 4**

Which group consisted of Eritrean, Canadian, American, Dutch and French researchers?

**Question 5**

How long ago was the last interglacial season?

**Question 6**

How long ago are the early humans believed to have started in Africa?

**Question 7**

What soil materials are believed to have been eaten by early humans?

**Question 8**

In what year was the Eritrea Research Project Team set up?

**Question 9**

What did the research team find in Massawa?

**Text number 33**

The Aussa Sultanate was established in the late 1500s in the Denkel lowlands of Eritrea. It was created in 1577 when Muhammed Jasa moved his capital from Harar to Aussa (Asaita) following the split of the Sultanate of Adal into the Sultanate of Aussa and the Sultanate of Harar. Sometime in 1672, Aussa declined along with the recorded accession of Imam Umar Din bin Adam to the throne. In 1734, Afar leader Kedafu, head of the Mudaito clan, seized power and established the Mudaito dynasty. This marked the beginning of a new and more developed form of government that lasted until the colonial era.

**Question 0**

When was the Sultanate of Oussan founded?

**Question 1**

Where was the Sultanate of Aussa founded?

**Question 2**

Who was the leader of Afar in 1734?

**Question 3**

What was Kedafu founded in 1734?

**Question 4**

What marked the beginning of a new and sophisticated social system that lasted through the colonial era?

**Question 5**

In what year was Muhammad Jasa born?

**Question 6**

In what year was Afar leader Kedafu born?

**Question 7**

In what year did Imam Umar Din bin Adam ascend the throne?

**Question 8**

What year did Aussa collapse?

**Question 9**

In which region was the seat of the Mudaito dynasty?

**Text number 34**

In the vacuum following the death of Emperor Yohannes II in 1889, General Oreste Baratieri occupied the highlands of the Eritrean coast, and Italy declared the creation of a new Italian Eritrea, a colony of the Kingdom of Italy. In the Treaty of Wuchale (It. Uccialli), signed the same year, King Menelik of the southern Ethiopian kingdom of Shewa recognised that Italy had occupied the territories of his rival Bogos, Hamasien, Akkele Guzay and Serae in exchange for economic aid and European arms and ammunition, which continued to be available. His subsequent victory over his rival kings and accession to the throne as Emperor Menelek II (reigned 1889-1913) made the treaty officially binding on the whole region.

**Question 0**

When did Emperor Yohannes II die?

**Question 1**

What did General Oreste Baratieri declare on the Eritrean coastal highlands?

**Question 2**

What was the new Italian colony of Eritrea?

**Question 3**

When was the Wuchale contract signed?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Wuchale agreement formally binding?

**Question 5**

In what year was Emperor Yohannes II born?

**Question 6**

In what year did King Menelik of Shewa first have access to European weapons and ammunition?

**Question 7**

In which country is Wuchale located today?

**Question 8**

Who was one of the rival kings of King Menelik of Shewa?

**Question 9**

Who signed the Wuchale agreement on behalf of Italy?

**Text number 35**

In the 1950s, the feudal Ethiopian regime led by Emperor Haile Selassie sought to annex Eritrea and Italy's Somaliland. He made his claims to both territories in a letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Paris Peace Conference and the first session of the United Nations. At the United Nations, the debate on the fate of Italy's former colonies continued. The British and Americans wanted to hand over all of Eritrea except the western part to Ethiopia as a reward for Ethiopia's support during the Second World War. The independence bloc of Eritrean parties consistently demanded that the UN General Assembly hold an immediate referendum to resolve the issue of Eritrean sovereignty.

**Question 0**

What did Emperor Haile Selassie seek to associate himself with in the 1950s?

**Question 1**

Who called for Eritrea and Italy's Somaliland in a letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt?

**Question 2**

Why did the British and Americans want to hand over most of Eritrea to the Ethiopians?

**Question 3**

Who has consistently called for an immediate referendum to resolve the sovereignty issue in Eritrea?

**Question 4**

Who did Ethiopians support in World War II?

**Question 5**

In which decade did Haile Selassie become Emperor of Ethiopia?

**Question 6**

Which nation was part of the Eritrean party independence bloc?

**Question 7**

Who was the leader of Franklin D. Roosevelt?

**Question 8**

In which city was the first session of the United Nations held?

**Question 9**

Who led Italy's Somaliland during this period after the Second World War?

**Text number 36**

Eritrea's highway system is named after the road classification. The three levels of classification are: primary (P), secondary (S) and triple (T). The lowest level is tertiary and serves local interests. Typically they are improved roads, sometimes paved. In rainy seasons, these roads typically become impassable. The next higher tier is the secondary road, and is typically a single-layer asphalt road connecting county capitals to each other and those to regional capitals. Primary roads are those that are fully paved (along their entire length) and generally carry traffic between all major cities in Eritrea.

**Question 0**

How is the Eritrean highway system named?

**Question 1**

What are the three levels of road classification in Eritrea?

**Question 2**

What are T-roads, the lowest level, which typically serve local interests?

**Question 3**

What are the S-roads, the middle level connecting district capitals to regional capitals?

**Question 4**

What are the P-roads that run between all the major cities in Eritrea?

**Text number 37**

According to the latest estimates, 50% of the population is Christian, 48% Islamic and 2% belong to other religions, such as traditional African religion and animism. A Pew Research Center survey found that 63% are Christian and 36% are Muslim. Since May 2002, the Eritrean government has officially recognised the Eritrean Orthodox Tewahedo Church (Eastern Orthodox Church), Sunni Muslims, the Catholic Church of Eritrea (metropoliitta sui juris) and the Evangelical Lutheran Church. All other religions and denominations must go through the registration process. Among other things, the government's registration system requires religious groups to provide personal information about their members in order to worship.

**Question 0**

What is the estimated percentage of the population of Eritrea that is Christian?

**Question 1**

What is the estimated percentage of the Eritrean population who are Muslims?

**Question 2**

What are unrecognised faiths and denominations experiencing in Eritrea?

**Question 3**

What is required of religious groups in the government registration system to provide information about their membership?

**Question 4**

When did the Eritrean government start to officially recognise certain churches?

**Question 5**

How many people followed animism according to the Pew Research Center?

**Question 6**

According to the latest estimates, how many people in Eretria are pure animism?

**Question 7**

According to the latest estimates, what percentage of people belong to the Catholic Church in Eritrea?

**Question 8**

What percentage of Eritreans belonged to the Evangelical Lutheran Church in May 2002?

**Question 9**

What percentage of people have visited the Orthodox Tewahedo Church in Eritrea in recent years?

**Text number 38**

Education is officially compulsory in Eritrea at the ages of seven and 13. However, the education infrastructure is inadequate to meet current needs. Statistics vary at primary school level, with 65-70% of school-age children attending primary school and around 61% attending secondary school. The pupil-teacher ratio is high: 45:1 at primary level and 54:1 at secondary level. On average, there are 63 pupils per classroom in primary school and 97 pupils per classroom in secondary school. The school often has less than six hours of study per day. There are skills shortages at all levels of the education system, and funding and access to education varies considerably by gender and location. Estimates of illiteracy in Eritrea range from around 40% to as high as 70%.

**Question 0**

What is the official age of compulsory education in Eritrea?

**Question 1**

What is the estimated percentage of school-age children attending primary school?

**Question 2**

What percentage of school-age children are estimated to be in upper secondary education?

**Question 3**

What is the pupil-teacher relationship in primary schools?

**Question 4**

What is the student-teacher relationship in secondary education?

**Question 5**

What percentage of children aged 7-13 can read and write?

**Question 6**

What proportion of primary schools are open less than six hours a day?

**Question 7**

What proportion of primary schools are open less than six hours a day?

**Question 8**

What percentage of primary schools are open for more than six hours a day?

**Question 9**

What proportion of primary schools are open for more than six hours a day?

**Text number 39**

A typical traditional Eritrean dish consists of injera accompanied by a spicy stew, often containing beef, goat, sheep or fish. Overall, Eritrean cuisine is very similar to that of neighbouring Ethiopia, but Eritrean cooking tends to be more seafood-based than Ethiopian, due to its coastal location. Eritrean food is also often 'lighter' in texture than Ethiopian food. They also tend to use less seasoned butter and spices and more tomatoes, such as in the delicacy tsebhi dorho.

**Question 0**

What meat is a traditional Eritrean stew made from?

**Question 1**

Which neighbour's cuisine does Eritrean cuisine strongly resemble?

**Question 2**

Why is there usually more seafood in Eritrean cuisine than in Ethiopian cuisine?

**Question 3**

What is the composition of Eritrean food compared to Ethiopian food?

**Question 4**

Which ingredients do Eritreans tend to use less than Ethiopians?

**Question 5**

What kind of food is injera?

**Question 6**

Which protein is the most popular in Ethiopia?

**Question 7**

What is the protein in tsebhi dorho Eretria?

**Question 8**

What do most Ethiopians put in their spicy stew?

**Question 9**

What do most Ethiopians put in their tsebhi dorho?

**Document number 154**

**Text number 0**

Depleted uranium is also used as a protective material in some containers used for the storage and transport of radioactive materials. Although the metal itself is radioactive, its high density makes it more effective than lead in stopping radiation from strong sources such as radium. Depleted uranium is also used as counterweights for aircraft control surfaces, as ballast for missile entry vehicles and as shielding material. Due to its high density, this material is used in inertial guidance systems and gyroscope compasses. Depleted uranium is preferred to equally dense metals because it is easy to machine and cast and because it is relatively inexpensive. The main risk of exposure to depleted uranium is chemical poisoning from uranium oxide rather than radioactivity (uranium is only a weak alpha emitter).

**Question 0**

What kind of uranium is sometimes used to protect radioactive materials in containers?

**Question 1**

What is the powerful source of radiation that depleted uranium blocks?

**Question 2**

How is depleted uranium used in missile reloading equipment?

**Question 3**

What is the property of depleted uranium used in gyroscope compasses?

**Question 4**

What type of alpha emitter is uranium?

**Question 5**

What type of uranium is always used to protect radioactive materials in containers?

**Question 6**

What is the weak source of radiation that depleted uranium blocks?

**Question 7**

How is depleted uranium not used in missile reloading equipment?

**Question 8**

What is the reason why depleted uranium is not used in gyroscope compasses?

**Question 9**

What type of beta emitter is uranium?

**Text number 1**

Marie Curie's discovery and isolation of radium from uranium ore (pitchblende) led to the development of uranium mining to recover radium, and radium was used to make glow-in-the-dark paints for clocks and aircraft dials. The waste was enormous, with three tonnes of uranium needed to extract one gram of radium. This waste was diverted to the glass industry, where uranium glasses were very cheap and plentiful. In addition to ceramic glassware, the majority of use was uranium glassware, such as ordinary bathroom and kitchen tiles, which can be made in green, yellow, purple, black, blue, red and other colours.

**Question 0**

What is another term for uranium ore?

**Question 1**

Who separated radium from uranium ore?

**Question 2**

In which paints was radium first used?

**Question 3**

What equipment was painted with radium paint?

**Question 4**

Along with red, blue, black, yellow and green, what was the major colour of the uranium slab glaze?

**Question 5**

What is not another term for uranium ore?

**Question 6**

Who separated the radium from the uranium nucleus?

**Question 7**

In which types of paint was radium last used?

**Question 8**

What equipment was not painted with radium paint?

**Question 9**

Along with red, blue, black, yellow and green, what was not the major colour of the uranium slab glaze?

**Text number 2**

Located at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the X-10 graphite reactor, formerly known as the Clinton Pile and X-10 Pile, was the world's second artificial nuclear reactor (after Enrico Fermi's Chicago Pile) and the first reactor designed and built for continuous operation. Argonne National Laboratory's Experimental Breeder Reactor I, located at the Atomic Energy Commission's National Reactor Testing Station near Arco, Idaho, was the first nuclear reactor to produce electricity on 20 December 1951. Initially, the reactor lit four 150-watt incandescent lamps, but improvements eventually enabled it to power the entire plant (later, the city of Arco became the first in the world to have all its electricity generated by nuclear power, produced by BORAX-III, another reactor designed and operated by Argonne National Laboratory). The world's first commercial-scale nuclear power plant, Obninsk in the USSR, started generating electricity with its AM-1 reactor on 27 June 1954. Other early nuclear power plants were Calder Hall in England, which started production on 17 October 1956, and the Shippingport nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania, which started production on 26 May 1958. Nuclear power was first used to power the submarine USS Nautilus in 1954.

**Question 0**

What was the world's first artificial nuclear reactor?

**Question 1**

In which state is the X-10 Graphite Reactor located?

**Question 2**

What was the X-10 Graphite Reactor previously known as, in addition to the X-10 Pile reactor?

**Question 3**

In which state is Argonne National Laboratory's Experimental Breeder Reactor I located?

**Question 4**

On what day did breeder reactor I first produce electricity?

**Question 5**

What was the world's last artificial nuclear reactor?

**Question 6**

In which state is the X-01 graphite reactor located?

**Question 7**

Under what name was the X-10 Graphite Reactor never known alongside the X-10 Pile?

**Question 8**

In which state is Argonne National Laboratory's Experimental Incubator Reactor II located?

**Question 9**

On what day did breeder reactor II first produce electricity?

**Text number 3**

Uranium is a naturally occurring element that is found in small concentrations in all rocks, soil and water. Uranium is the 51st most abundant element in the Earth's crust. Uranium is also the largest naturally occurring element in significant quantities on Earth, and is almost always found in association with other elements. Like all elements with an atomic weight greater than iron, uranium is formed naturally only in supernovae. The decay of uranium, thorium and potassium-40 in the Earth's mantle is thought to be the main source of heat that keeps the outer core liquid and causes mantle convection, which in turn triggers tectonics.

**Question 0**

In what order is uranium ranked among the elements in terms of its abundance in the Earth's crust?

**Question 1**

Where does uranium form in nature?

**Question 2**

Along with potassium-40 and uranium, the decay of which element is the primary source of heat that affects plate tectonics?

**Question 3**

What is the state of the Earth's outer core?

**Question 4**

Where does uranium rank among the elements in terms of its abundance in the Earth's atmosphere?

**Question 5**

Where has uranium formed unnaturally?

**Question 6**

Along with potassium-40 and uranium, the decay of which element is the primary source of cooling that affects plate tectonics?

**Question 7**

What is the state of the Earth's inner core?

**Question 8**

What is the state of the Earth's central core?

**Text number 4**

Uranium235 was the first isotope found to be fissile. Other naturally occurring isotopes are fissile, but not fissile. When bombarded by slow neutrons, its uranium-235 isotope usually splits into two smaller nuclei, releasing nuclear bond energy and more neutrons. If too many of these neutrons are absorbed by the other uranium-235 nuclei, a nuclear chain reaction occurs, leading to a thermal explosion or (under special circumstances) an explosion. In a nuclear reactor, such a chain reaction is slowed down and controlled by a neutron poison, which absorbs some of the free neutrons. Such neutron absorbing materials are often part of the reactor control rods (see Nuclear reactor physics for a description of this reactor control process).

**Question 0**

Which isotope of uranium was first found to be fissile?

**Question 1**

How many nuclei does uranium-235 usually split into when bombarded with slow neutrons?

**Question 2**

When the nuclear chain reaction in uranium-235 does not lead to a thermal break, what does it cause?

**Question 3**

What is used to slow down the chain reaction in a nuclear reactor?

**Question 4**

What is absorbed by a neutron poison?

**Question 5**

Which uranium isotope was the last to be found to be fissile?

**Question 6**

How many nuclei does uranium-245 usually split into when bombarded with slow neutrons?

**Question 7**

When the nuclear chain reaction in uranium-245 does not lead to a thermal break, what does it cause?

**Question 8**

What accelerates the chain reaction in a nuclear reactor?

**Question 9**

What does neutron poison do?

**Text number 5**

In nature, uranium(VI) forms highly soluble carbonate complexes at alkaline pH. This increases the mobility and availability of uranium in groundwater and soil from nuclear waste, posing health risks. However, uranium is difficult to precipitate as phosphate when excess carbonate is present at alkaline pH. Sphingomonas sp. strain BSAR-1 has been found to express a highly active alkaline phosphatase (PhoK), which has been used to precipitate uranium as a uranyl phosphate species from alkaline solutions. The precipitation capacity was enhanced by overexpressing PhoK protein in E. coli.

**Question 0**

What kind of complexes does uranium(VI) form in nature?

**Question 1**

The presence of which substance at alkaline pH makes it more difficult for uranium to precipitate to phosphate?

**Question 2**

What is the BSAR-1 strain?

**Question 3**

What kind of complexes does uranium(V) form in nature?

**Question 4**

What types of complexes does uranium(VI) not form in nature?

**Question 5**

The presence of which substance at alkaline pH facilitates the precipitation of uranium to phosphate?

**Question 6**

What is the BSAR-2 strain?

**Question 7**

What BSAR-1 is not a strain?

**Text number 6**

It is estimated that one million 5.5 tonnes of uranium are in ore reserves that are economically viable at US$59 per kilogram, and one million 35 tonnes are classified as mineral reserves (reasonable potential for economic extraction). Prices rose from around $10 per litre in May 2003 to $138 per litre in July 2007. This has led to a significant increase in exploration expenditure, with US$200 million spent worldwide in 2005, 54% more than the previous year. This trend continued in 2006, when exploration expenditure rose to over $774 million, an increase of over 250% compared to 2004. According to the OECD Nuclear Energy Organisation, exploration figures for 2007 are likely to be similar to those for 2006.

**Question 0**

How much economically viable uranium is there in ore reserves in millions of tonnes?

**Question 1**

How many million tonnes of uranium is considered a mineral resource?

**Question 2**

What was the price of uranium per kilogram in May 2003?

**Question 3**

How much money was spent on uranium exploration in 2005?

**Question 4**

How much money was spent on uranium exploration in 2006?

**Question 5**

How much economically viable uranium is there in ore reserves in billions of tonnes?

**Question 6**

How many billion tonnes of uranium is considered a mineral resource?

**Question 7**

What was the price of uranium per kilogram in May 2003?

**Question 8**

How much money was spent on uranium exploration in 2015?

**Question 9**

How much money was spent on uranium exploration in 2016?

**Text number 7**

In 1934, a group led by Enrico Fermi discovered that bombarding uranium with neutrons produces beta radiation (electrons or positrons from the elements produced; see beta particle). Fission products were initially thought to be new elements with atomic numbers 93 and 94. Orso Mario Corbino, Dean of the Faculty of Rome, named them ausonium and hesperium. The experiments that led to uranium's ability to fission (break down) into lighter elements and release bonding energy were carried out by Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassmann at Hahn's laboratory in Berlin. Lise Meitner and her nephew, the physicist Otto Robert Frisch, published a physical explanation in February 1939, naming the process "nuclear fission". Shortly afterwards, Fermi hypothesised that the fission of uranium might release enough neutrons to sustain a fission reaction. This hypothesis was confirmed in 1939, and subsequent work found that each fission of the rare isotope of uranium, uranium-235, releases on average about 2.5 neutrons. A later study found that the much more common isotope uranium-238 can be converted to plutonium, which, like uranium-235, is also fissile by thermal neutrons. These discoveries prompted many countries to develop nuclear weapons and nuclear power.

**Question 0**

When was it discovered that bombarding uranium with neutrons causes beta radiation?

**Question 1**

Who led the team that discovered that bombarding uranium with neutrons produced beta radiation?

**Question 2**

What name did Corbino give to the incorrectly determined atomic number 94?

**Question 3**

What was Orso Mario Corbino's professional title?

**Question 4**

Who was Otto Robert Frisch's aunt?

**Question 5**

When was it discovered that bombarding uranium with neutrons causes gamma radiation?

**Question 6**

Who led the team that discovered that bombarding uranium with neutrons produced gamma rays?

**Question 7**

What name did Corbino give to the incorrectly determined atomic number 194?

**Question 8**

What was not Orso Mario Corbino's job title?

**Question 9**

Who was Otto Robert Frisch's uncle?

**Text number 8**

The interactions between carbonate anions and uranium(VI) cause the Pourbaix diagram to change significantly when the medium is changed from water to a carbonate-containing solution. Although the vast majority of carbonates are insoluble in water (students are often taught that all carbonates other than alkali metal carbonates are insoluble in water), uranium carbonates are often soluble in water. This is because the U(VI) cation is able to bind two main oxides and three or more carbonates to form anionic complexes.

**Question 0**

In which medium does the Pourbaix diagram change when carbonate anions interact with uranium(VI)?

**Question 1**

Which major carbonates are often water-soluble?

**Question 2**

What does a uranium (VI) cation form when it binds to two main oxides and three or more carbonates?

**Question 3**

In which medium does the Pourbaix diagram change when carbonate anions interact with uranium(VII)?

**Question 4**

In which medium does the Pourbaix diagram change when carbonate anions interact with uranium(VI)?

**Question 5**

Which major carbonates are insoluble in water?

**Question 6**

What does a uranium (VI) cation form when it binds to two terminal dioxides and three or more carbonates?

**Question 7**

What does a uranium(VII) cation form when it binds to two main oxides and three or more carbonates?

**Text number 9**

Uranium is more abundant than antimony, tin, cadmium, mercury or silver, and about the same as arsenic or molybdenum. Uranium is found in hundreds of minerals, including uraninite (the most common uranium ore), carnotite, autunite, uranophane, torbernite and caffinite. Significant uranium concentrations occur in some materials, such as phosphate rock deposits, and minerals, such as lignite and monazite sands, in uranium-rich ores (commercially extracted from sources with only 0.1% uranium).

**Question 0**

Which metal is about as common as uranium, besides arsenic?

**Question 1**

Which metal is more abundant in uranium than in silver, mercury, tin and cadmium?

**Question 2**

What is the most common form of uranium ore?

**Question 3**

Which mineral sometimes contains uranium?

**Question 4**

What types of rock sometimes contain uranium?

**Question 5**

Which metal is rarer than uranium besides arsenic?

**Question 6**

Which metal is less abundant in uranium than in silver, mercury, tin and cadmium?

**Question 7**

What is the rarest uranium ore?

**Question 8**

Which mineral always contains uranium?

**Question 9**

Which rocks never contain uranium?

**Text number 10**

Natural uranium consists of three main isotopes: uranium-238 (99.28% of natural abundance), uranium-235 (0.71%) and uranium-234 (0.0054%). All three isotopes are radioactive and emit alpha particles, except that all three have a low probability of spontaneous fission rather than alpha emission. There are five other trace isotopes: uranium-237, which is produced when a 238U atom captures a neutron and releases neutrons that are captured by another 238U atom; uranium-237, which is produced when 238U captures a neutron but emits two more, which then decay into neptunium-237:uranium-233, which is produced in the decay chain of neptunium-237; and finally uranium-236 and -240, which occur in the decay chain of elementary plutonium-244. It is also expected that thorium-232 should be able to undergo a double beta decay to give uranium-232, but this has not yet been observed experimentally.

**Question 0**

What is the rarest main isotope of natural uranium?

**Question 1**

What is the natural abundance of uranium-235?

**Question 2**

Which uranium isotope is formed when uranium in 238U spontaneously fissions?

**Question 3**

When is the uranium isotope formed from the decay of neptunium-237?

**Question 4**

Which isotope is expected to form uranium-2343 after double-bed decay?

**Question 5**

What is the rarest main isotope of unnatural uranium?

**Question 6**

What is the unnatural abundance of uranium-235?

**Question 7**

Which uranium isotope is formed when uranium of 239U spontaneously fissions?

**Question 8**

When is the uranium isotope formed from the decay of neptunium-247?

**Question 9**

Which isotope is assumed to form uranium-2343 after double alpha decay?

**Text number 11**

In addition, there are an estimated 4.6 billion tonnes of uranium in seawater (Japanese scientists showed in the 1980s that it was technically possible to separate uranium from seawater using ion exchangers). There have been attempts to extract uranium from seawater, but the yield has been low due to carbonate in the water. ORNL scientists announced in 2012 that they had successfully developed a new absorbent material called HiCap, which retains solid or gas molecules, atoms or ions on the surface and effectively removes toxic metals from water, according to results confirmed by researchers at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

**Question 0**

How many tonnes of uranium are estimated to be in the sea?

**Question 1**

Which substance in seawater has led to low yields when uranium mining has been attempted?

**Question 2**

What did ORNL call its material that performs surface treatment of solid molecules?

**Question 3**

Where were the ORNL results verified?

**Question 4**

When was HiCap launched?

**Question 5**

How many tonnes of uranium are assumed to be in the ocean?

**Question 6**

Which substance in freshwater has led to poor uranium recovery?

**Question 7**

What did ORNL call its material that acts as a surface treatment for liquid molecules?

**Question 8**

Where were ORNL's results unverified?

**Question 9**

When was HiCap not notified?

**Text number 12**

Many modern uses of uranium exploit its unique nuclear properties. Uranium-235 is the only naturally occurring fissile isotope. Uranium-238 is fissile under the influence of fast neutrons and is fertile, which means that it can be converted in a nuclear reactor to fissile plutonium-239. Another fissile isotope, uranium-233, can be produced from natural thorium and is also important in nuclear technology. Uranium-238 has a low probability of spontaneous fission or even induced fission with fast neutrons, but uranium-235 and, to a lesser extent, uranium-233 have a much higher fission cross section with slow neutrons. At sufficiently high concentrations, these isotopes sustain a continuous nuclear chain reaction. This generates heat in nuclear reactors and produces fissile material for nuclear weapons. Depleted uranium (238U) is used in kinetic energy penetrating mortars and armour plating.

**Question 0**

What is the only naturally occurring fissile isotope?

**Question 1**

What can be converted into plutonium-239 in a nuclear reactor?

**Question 2**

Which uranium isotope is produced from thorium?

**Question 3**

Besides uranium-235, which isotope is known for having a large fission cross section for slow neutrons?

**Question 4**

What is 238U?

**Question 5**

What is the only naturally occurring fissile isotope?

**Question 6**

What cannot be converted into plutonium-239 in a nuclear reactor?

**Question 7**

Which isotope of uranium is produced as thorium?

**Question 8**

Which isotope, besides uranium-235, is known to have a low fission cross section for slow neutrons?

**Question 9**

What is 239U?

**Text number 13**

People can be exposed to uranium (or its radioactive daughters, such as radon) by breathing in dust or ingesting contaminated water and food. However, people who work in factories that process phosphate fertilisers, live near government facilities that have manufactured or tested nuclear weapons, live or work near a modern battlefield where depleted uranium weapons have been used, or live or work near a coal-fired power plant, a facility that mines or processes uranium ore or a uranium enrichment plant for reactor fuel may be exposed to uranium. Houses or structures above uranium deposits (either natural or man-made slag deposits) may have increased exposure to radon gas. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set an occupational exposure limit for uranium at 0.25 mg/m3 over an eight-hour workday. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has set a recommended exposure limit of 0.2 mg/m3 for an eight-hour working day and a short-term limit of 0.6 mg/m3. At concentrations of 10 mg/m3, uranium is immediately dangerous to life and health.

**Question 0**

What is OSHA?

**Question 1**

What is OSHA's exposure limit for uranium during an 8-hour workday?

**Question 2**

What does REL mean?

**Question 3**

What is the NIOSH standard for uranium exposure during an 8-hour working day?

**Question 4**

At what level of exposure does uranium become an immediate health hazard?

**Question 5**

What is OHSA?

**Question 6**

What is the OSHA limit for uranium exposure during a 9-hour workday?

**Question 7**

What does REL not mean?

**Question 8**

What is the NIOSH standard for plutonium exposure during an 8-hour working day?

**Question 9**

At what level of exposure does uranium not become an immediate health hazard?

**Text number 14**

The most common forms of uranium oxide are triuranic oxide (U3O8  
  
and UO2  
.Triuranic oxide is the most stable compound of uranium (depending on conditions) and is the most abundant in nature. Uranium dioxide is the form in which uranium is most commonly used as fuel for nuclear reactorsAt ambient temperature, UO2  
gradually changes to U3O8  
  
. Because of their stability, uranium oxides are generally considered the preferred chemical form for storage or disposal.

**Question 0**

Besides UO2, what is the most common form of uranium oxide?

**Question 1**

What is the most stable uranium compound?

**Question 2**

In what form is uranium most often used as fuel for nuclear reactors?

**Question 3**

Besides UO2, what is the rarest form of uranium oxide?

**Question 4**

What is the least stable uranium compound?

**Question 5**

What is the least used form of uranium as fuel for nuclear reactors?

**Text number 15**

The use of uranium in its natural oxide form dates back to at least 79 AD. , when it was used to add a yellow colour to ceramic glazes. R. T. Gunther of Oxford University discovered yellow glass containing 1% uranium oxide in a Roman villa at Cape Posillipo in the Bay of Naples, Italy, in 1912. From the late Middle Ages onwards, pitchblende was mined from the Habsburg silver mines at Joachimsthal, Bohemia (now Jáchymov in the Czech Republic), and used as a colouring agent in the local glass industry. In the early 19th century, these mines were the only known sources of uranium ore in the world.

**Question 0**

What was the earliest year in history that uranium oxide was used?

**Question 1**

What colour ceramic glass was extracted from uranium oxide?

**Question 2**

In which province was glass containing uranium oxide found?

**Question 3**

What year was the yellow uranium oxide glass discovered?

**Question 4**

Which institution did R.T. Gunther belong to?

**Question 5**

What was the last year in history that uranium oxide was used?

**Question 6**

What colour ceramic glaze was reduced from uranium oxide?

**Question 7**

In which province was glass containing uranium dioxide found?

**Question 8**

What year was the yellow uranium oxide glass discovered?

**Question 9**

Which institution did T.T. Gunther belong to?

**Text number 16**

On 2 December 1942, as part of the Manhattan Project, another team led by Enrico Fermi achieved the first artificial self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction, the Chicago Pile-1. This was part of the Manhattan Project. Working in a laboratory below the University of Chicago's Stagg Field Observatory, the team created the conditions necessary for such a reaction by assembling 400 short tons (360 metric tons) of graphite, 58 short tons (53 metric tons) of uranium oxide and six short tons (5.5 metric tons) of uranium metal, most of it from the Westinghouse Lamp Factory in a temporary production process.

**Question 0**

What was the first man-made self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction?

**Question 1**

On what day was the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction artificially created?

**Question 2**

Which project was Fermi working on?

**Question 3**

On which college campus was Chicago Pile-1 created?

**Question 4**

How many tonnes of uranium oxide were used in Chicago Pile-1?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the last man-made, self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction?

**Question 6**

On what day was the last self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction artificially created?

**Question 7**

Which project was Fermi not working on?

**Question 8**

On which college campus was Chicago Pile-11 created?

**Question 9**

How many tonnes of uranium oxide were used in Chicago Pile-21?

**Text number 17**

Uranium is used as a dye in uranium glass, which produces shades ranging from orange-red to lemon-yellow. It was also used for tinting and shading in early photography. The discovery of uranium from the mineral picchromium in 1789 is credited to Martin Heinrich Klaproth, who named the new element after the planet Uranus. Eugène-Melchior Péligot was the first person to isolate uranium, and Henri Becquerel discovered its radioactive properties in 1896. Research by Otto Hahn, Lise Meitner, Enrico Fermi and others, including J. Robert Oppenheimer, beginning in 1934, led to its use as fuel in the nuclear power industry and in Little Boy, the first nuclear weapon used in war. The ensuing arms race during the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union produced tens of thousands of nuclear weapons using uranium metal and plutonium-239 derived from uranium. The safety of these weapons and their fissile material since the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991 is a continuing concern for public health and safety. See Nuclear proliferation.

**Question 0**

What colour is produced in uranium glass besides lemon yellow?

**Question 1**

Who discovered uranium in pitch dust?

**Question 2**

Who was responsible for the first containment of uranium?

**Question 3**

Who discovered the radioactivity of uranium?

**Question 4**

What was the first nuclear weapon used in war?

**Question 5**

What colour is produced in uranium plastic besides lemon yellow?

**Question 6**

Who has never found uranium in pitch dust?

**Question 7**

Who was responsible for the final containment of uranium?

**Question 8**

Who invented that uranium is not radioactive?

**Question 9**

What was the last nuclear weapon used in war?

**Text number 18**

In nature, uranium occurs as uranium-238 (99.2742%) and uranium-235 (0.7204%). Isotope separation enriches (enriches) fissile uranium-235 for nuclear weapons and most nuclear power plants, except gas-cooled reactors and pressurised heavy water reactors. Most of the neutrons released from a fission atom of uranium-235 must collide with other uranium-235 atoms for the nuclear chain reaction to proceed. The concentration and amount of uranium-235 needed for this is called the critical mass. '.

**Question 0**

What percentage of natural uranium is uranium-235?

**Question 1**

What is the most common natural isotope of uranium?

**Question 2**

What is the term for the amount of uranium-235 needed to sustain a nuclear chain reaction?

**Question 3**

What percentage of natural uranium is isotope 238?

**Question 4**

Which types of reactors do not use uranium-235 alongside gas-cooled reactors?

**Question 5**

What percentage of natural uranium is uranium-335?

**Question 6**

What is the most common unnatural isotope of uranium?

**Question 7**

What is the term for the amount of uranium-335 needed to sustain a nuclear chain reaction?

**Question 8**

What percentage of the unnatural uranium is isotope 238?

**Question 9**

Which types of reactors do not use uranium-235 alongside gas-fired reactors?

**Text number 19**

Uranium is mainly used in the military sector for high-density penetrators. These munitions consist of depleted uranium (DU) with 1 to 2% of other elements such as titanium or molybdenum. At high impact velocities, the density, hardness and pyrophoricity of the projectile enable it to destroy heavily armoured targets. Depleted uranium plates can also be used to harden the removable armour of tanks and other vehicles. The use of depleted uranium became politically and environmentally controversial after the US, UK and other countries used such munitions in the Gulf and Balkan wars, and after concerns were raised about uranium compounds remaining in the soil (see Gulf War Syndrome).

**Question 0**

What is uranium most often used for in the military?

**Question 1**

What percentage of high-density penetrating projectiles are not made of depleted uranium?

**Question 2**

Which element, along with titanium, often forms the part of high-density penetrators that is not depleted uranium?

**Question 3**

In which geographical location, apart from the Balkans, was the war fought in which the United Kingdom used depleted uranium munitions?

**Question 4**

What disease might be linked to the use of depleted uranium munitions?

**Question 5**

What is uranium used least for in the military?

**Question 6**

How much of the low-density penetrators are not composed of depleted uranium?

**Question 7**

Which element, along with titanium, rarely forms the part of high-density penetrators that is not made from depleted uranium?

**Question 8**

In which geographical location, apart from the Balkans, was there a war in which the UN used depleted uranium munitions?

**Question 9**

What disease is definitely linked to the use of depleted uranium munitions?

**Text number 20**

German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth is credited with the discovery of the element. Working in his experimental laboratory in Berlin in 1789, Klaproth was able to precipitate a yellow compound (probably sodium diuranate) by dissolving pitch powder in nitric acid and neutralising the solution with sodium hydroxide. Klaproth assumed that the yellow substance was an oxide of an as yet undiscovered element, and heated it with charcoal to obtain a black powder which he thought was the newly discovered metal itself (in fact, that powder was uranium oxide). He named the newly discovered element after the planet Uranus (named after the Greek primitive sky god), which William Herschel had discovered eight years earlier.

**Question 0**

Who discovered uranium?

**Question 1**

In which city was uranium found?

**Question 2**

What year was my career discovered?

**Question 3**

What did Klaproth probably create when he dissolved pitchblende in nitric acid?

**Question 4**

Who discovered the planet Uranus?

**Question 5**

Who discovered plutonium?

**Question 6**

In which city was uranium not found?

**Question 7**

What year was uranium not found?

**Question 8**

What did Klaproth certainly create when he dissolved pitchblende in nitric acid?

**Question 9**

Who never found the planet Uranus?

**Text number 21**

Uranium ore is mined in several ways: open pit, underground, in situ leaching and from a borehole (see uranium mining). Mined low-grade uranium ore typically contains 0.01-0.25% uranium oxides. Extracting metal from the ore requires extensive operations. High-grade ores from the Athabasca Basin deposits in Saskatchewan, Canada, can contain up to 23% uranium oxides on average. Uranium ore is crushed and ground to a fine powder and then dissolved in either acid or alkali. Leachate is treated by one of the following methods: precipitation, solvent extraction and ion exchange. The resulting mixture, called yellowcake, contains at least 75 % uranium oxides U3O8. The yellowcake is then calcined to remove impurities from the milling process before refining and conversion.

**Question 0**

What percentage of uranium oxide is usually contained in low-grade uranium ore?

**Question 1**

What types of mining are used in uranium extraction, apart from underground, open pit and in situ leaching?

**Question 2**

Where in the world can you find particularly high-quality uranium ores?

**Question 3**

In which Canadian province is the Athabasca Basin located?

**Question 4**

What is the average uranium oxide content of the ore mined in the Athabasca Basin?

**Question 5**

What percentage of uranium dioxide is usually present in low-grade uranium ore?

**Question 6**

What types of mining are used for uranium extraction in addition to underground, open pit and in situ leaching?

**Question 7**

Where in the world are you unable to find high-quality uranium ores?

**Question 8**

In which Canadian state is the Athabasca Basin located?

**Question 9**

What is the average uranium dioxide content of the ore mined in the Athabasca Basin?

**Text number 22**

During the Second World War, the United States developed two main types of atomic bomb: a uranium-based device (code-named "Little Boy"), whose fissile material was highly enriched uranium, and a plutonium-based device (see Trinity test and "Fat Man"), whose plutonium was derived from uranium-238. The uranium-based Little Boy device became the first nuclear weapon used in war when it was detonated over the Japanese city of Hiroshima on 6 August 1945. With an explosive yield equivalent to 12,500 tonnes of TNT, the blast and heat wave destroyed nearly 50 000 buildings and killed some 75 000 people (see the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki). Initially it was believed that uranium was relatively rare and that nuclear proliferation could be avoided simply by buying up all known uranium reserves, but within a decade large deposits were discovered in many places around the world.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the uranium-based bomb made by the US in World War II?

**Question 1**

What was the code name of the plutonium-based bomb created during World War II?

**Question 2**

On what day was Little Boy blown up?

**Question 3**

What was the TNT equivalent of the Little Boy bomb in tonnes?

**Question 4**

Over which city was Little Boy blown up?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the uranium-based bomb made by the United States in the First World War?

**Question 6**

What was the code name of the plutonium bomb destroyed in World War II?

**Question 7**

On what day did Little Boy not get blown up?

**Question 8**

What was the TNT equivalent of the Little Boy bomb in kilograms?

**Question 9**

Over which city was Little Boy not blown up?

**Text number 23**

In 2005, seventeen countries produced enriched uranium oxides, of which Canada (27.9% of world production) and Australia (22.8%) were the largest producers, with Kazakhstan (10.5%), Russia (8.0%), Namibia (7.5%), Niger (7.4%), Uzbekistan (5.5%), the United States (2.5%), Argentina (2.1%), Ukraine (1.9%) and China (1.7%) also producing significant quantities. Kazakhstan continues to increase its production and could become the world's largest uranium producer by 2009, with an expected output of 12,826 tonnes, compared to 11,100 tonnes for Canada and 11,100 tonnes for Australia9,430. In the late 1960s, UN geologists also discovered significant uranium deposits and other rare mineral resources in Somalia. The discovery was the largest of its kind, and experts in the field estimated the deposits at more than 25% of the world's then 800 000 tonnes of uranium reserves.

**Question 0**

Which country was the largest producer of uranium oxides in 2005?

**Question 1**

How much of the world's uranium oxide production is produced in Argentina?

**Question 2**

Which country produced 5.5% of the world's uranium oxide enrichment in 2005?

**Question 3**

How many tonnes of uranium was Australia expected to produce in 2009?

**Question 4**

How many countries produced enriched uranium oxide in 2005?

**Question 5**

Which country was the largest producer of uranium oxides in 2015?

**Question 6**

What percentage of the world's uranium oxide production is not produced in Argentina?

**Question 7**

Which country produced 5.5% of the world's uranium oxide enrichment in 2015?

**Question 8**

How many kilograms of uranium was Australia expected to produce in 2009?

**Question 9**

How many countries produced enriched uranium oxide in 2015?

**Text number 24**

During the Cold War, huge stockpiles of uranium were built up between the Soviet Union and the United States, and tens of thousands of nuclear weapons were created using enriched uranium and plutonium made from uranium. Since the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991, an estimated 600 short tons (540 metric tons) of highly enriched weapons-grade uranium (enough to make 40,000 warheads) have been stored in often poorly guarded facilities in the Russian Federation and several other former Soviet states. In Asia, Europe and South America, police interceptions of smuggled shipments of bomb-grade uranium or plutonium, mostly from former Soviet sources, have taken place at least between 1993 and 200516. Between 1993 and 2005, the US Federal Government's Material Protection, Control and Accounting Program spent some $550 million to secure uranium and plutonium stockpiles in Russia. The money was used for upgrades to research and storage facilities and to improve security. Scientific American reported in February 2006 that security at some facilities was provided by chain-link fences that were in a bad state of disrepair. According to an interview for the article, at one facility, samples of enriched (weapons-grade) uranium had been stored in a broom cupboard before the upgrade project, and at another facility, the stockpile of nuclear warheads had been monitored by cards stored in a shoebox.

**Question 0**

Who was the Soviet Union's opponent in the Cold War?

**Question 1**

How many warheads can be produced from 540 metric tonnes of highly enriched uranium?

**Question 2**

What was the expenditure on the programme for the protection, control and accounting of material from 1993 to 2005?

**Question 3**

What is another term for enriched uranium?

**Question 4**

How many times did the police intercept shipments of bomb-grade plutonium or uranium between 1993 and 2005?

**Question 5**

Who was the Soviet Union's ally in the Cold War?

**Question 6**

How many warheads can be produced from 450 metric tonnes of highly enriched uranium?

**Question 7**

What was the expenditure on the programme for the protection, control and accounting of material from 1995 to 2005?

**Question 8**

What is another term for uranium that has not been enriched?

**Question 9**

How many times did the police intercept shipments of bomb-grade plutonium or uranium between 1993 and 2003?

**Text number 25**

The salts of many uranium oxidation states are water-soluble and can be studied in aqueous solutions. The most common ionic forms are U3+ (brown), U4+ (green), UO+2  
(unstable) and UO2+2  
  
(yellow), representing U(III), U(IV), U(V) and U(VI). For the formal oxidation state of uranium(II), there are some solid and semi-metallic compounds such as UO and US, but no known simple ions for this state in solution. U3+ ions release hydrogen from water and are therefore considered highly unstable. UO2+2 ion  
  
  
represents the uranium(VI) state and is known to form compounds such as uranyl carbonate  
, uranyl chloride and uranyl sulphate. UO2+2  
also forms complexes with various organic chelating agents, the most common being uranyl acetate

**Question 0**

What is the colour of U4+?

**Question 1**

What state is represented by the UO2+ 2 ion?

**Question 2**

Besides uranyl sulphate and uranyl chloride, which compound is formed from the UO2+ 2 ion?

**Question 3**

What is the general complex formed by UO2+ 2 ions with organic chelating agents?

**Question 4**

What colour is the U4?

**Question 5**

What state is not represented by the UO2+ 2 ion?

**Question 6**

Besides uranyl sulphate and uranyl chloride, which compound is not formed from the UO2+ 2 ion?

**Question 7**

Which rare complex does the UO2+ 2 ion form with organic chelating agents?

**Text number 26**

Some organisms, such as the lichen Trapelia involuta, or micro-organisms, such as Citrobacter bacteria, can absorb uranium concentrations up to 300 times higher than those in their environment. Citrobacter species absorb uranyl ions when given glycerol phosphate (or similar organic phosphates). After one day, one gram of bacteria can coat itself with nine grams of uranyl phosphate crystals, raising the possibility that these organisms could be used in bioremediation to purify uranium-contaminated water. The proteobacterium Geobacter has also been shown to bio-purify uranium in groundwater. The mycorrhizal fungus Glomus intraradices increases uranium concentrations in the roots of its symbiotic plant.

**Question 0**

Which micro-organism in particular can absorb very high concentrations of uranium?

**Question 1**

Which lichen is known to absorb a concentration of uranium almost 300 times higher than the amount in the environment?

**Question 2**

What is given to Citrobacter to make it absorb uranyl ions?

**Question 3**

Which protobacterium specifically purifies uranium in groundwater?

**Question 4**

Which fungus is known to cause an increase in uranium levels in the roots of symbiotic plants?

**Question 5**

Which macro-organism in particular can absorb very high concentrations of uranium?

**Question 6**

Which lichen is known to absorb a concentration of uranium almost 400 times higher than the amount in the environment?

**Question 7**

What is taken from Citrobacter to enable it to absorb uranyl ions?

**Question 8**

Which protobacterium will never bioremediate uranium in groundwater?

**Question 9**

Which fungus is known to cause a decrease in uranium content in the roots of symbiotic plants?

**Text number 27**

Uranium metal heated to 250-300 °C (482-572 °F) reacts with hydrogen to form uranium hydride. At even higher temperatures, hydrogen is reversibly removed. This property makes uranium hydrides suitable starting materials for the production of reactive uranium powder and various uranium carbide, nitride and halide compounds. Uranium hydride has two crystal forms: the α-form, which is formed at low temperatures, and the β-form, which is formed when the temperature of formation exceeds 250 °C.

**Question 0**

In what temperature range, expressed in degrees Fahrenheit, does uranium metal form uranium hydride?

**Question 1**

What does uranium metal react with to form uranium hydride?

**Question 2**

At what temperature is the β-form of uranium hydride formed?

**Question 3**

Which compound is often formed from uranium hydride along with uranium carbide and halide?

**Question 4**

How many crystal transformations of uranium hydride are there?

**Question 5**

In which temperature range in Fahrenheit does uranium metal not form uranium hydride?

**Question 6**

What does uranium metal not react with to form uranium hydride?

**Question 7**

At what temperature is the β-form of uranium hydride destroyed?

**Question 8**

What type of compound, along with uranium carbide and halide, is often destroyed with uranium hydride?

**Question 9**

How many crystal transformations of plutonium hydride are there?

**Text number 28**

Uranium carbides and uranium nitrides are both relatively inert semimetallic compounds that are slightly soluble in acids, react with water and can ignite in air to form U3O8  
  
.Uranium carbides include uranium monocarbide (UC), uranium dicarbide (UC2  
  
  
  
and  
  
  
 diuranite tricarbide (U2C3  
  
  
.Both UC and UC2  
  
  
are formed by adding carbon to molten uranium or by exposing the metal to carbon monoxide at high temperaturesU2C3  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
remains stable at temperatures   
  
  
below 1800 °C, produced by subjecting heated UC and UC2  
to mechanical stressUranium nitrides obtained by direct exposure of the metal to nitrogen include uranium mononitride (UN), uranium dinitride (UN2  
and diuranitride (U2N3  
  
  
  
.

**Question 0**

What is a major uranium carbide besides uranium monocarbide and uranium dicarbide?

**Question 1**

Below what temperature is U2C3 stable?

**Question 2**

Besides uranium monocarbide and uranium dicarbide, what is uranium's undetectable carbide?

**Question 3**

Below what temperature is the U2C3 unstable?

**Text number 29**

To be considered "enriched", the uranium-235 fraction should be between 3% and 5%. The process produces huge amounts of uranium, which is depleted uranium-235 with a correspondingly higher proportion of uranium-238. This is called depleted uranium or DU. In order to be considered depleted, the uranium-235 isotope should have a concentration of no more than 0.3%. As the price of uranium has risen since 2001, enrichment tailings containing more than 0.35% uranium-235 are being considered for re-enrichment, causing the price of depleted uranium hexafluoride to rise to more than $130 per kilogram in July 2007, up from $5 in 2001.

**Question 0**

At what percentage of uranium-235 is uranium considered enriched?

**Question 1**

What is the maximum possible uranium-235 isotopic concentration for uranium to be considered depleted?

**Question 2**

What year did the price of uranium start to rise?

**Question 3**

What was the price of a kilogram of depleted uranium hexafluoride in 2001?

**Question 4**

How much did a kilogram of depleted uranium hexafluoride cost in July 2007?

**Question 5**

Between what percentage of uranium-235 is uranium considered to be unenriched?

**Question 6**

What is the maximum possible uranium-235 isotope concentration for plutonium to be considered depleted?

**Question 7**

In what year did the price of uranium start to fall?

**Question 8**

What was the price of depleted uranium hexafluoride per kilogram in 2001?

**Question 9**

How much did a kilo of depleted uranium hexafluoride cost in July 2007?

**Text number 30**

Uranium exposure can affect the normal functioning of the kidneys, brain, liver, heart and other organs, as uranium is a low-level radioactive and toxic metal. Uranium is also toxic to reproduction. Radiological effects are generally localised because alpha radiation, the main form of decay of 238U, has a very short range and does not penetrate the skinUranyl ions(UO2+2  
), such as uranium trioxide or uranyl nitrate and otheruranium compounds of   
high valencyhave been shown to cause birth defects and immune system damage in experimental animals. Although the CDC has published one study showing that exposure to natural uranium or depleted uranium has not been shown to cause cancer in humans, exposure to uranium and its decay products, especially radon, is a widely known and significant health threat. Exposure to strontium-90, iodine-131 and other fission products is not related to uranium exposure, but may result from medical procedures or exposure to spent reactor fuel or nuclear fallout. Although inhalation exposure to high levels of uranium hexafluoride has resulted in fatalities, these deaths were related to the formation of highly toxic hydrofluoric acid and uranyl fluoride rather than to uranium itself. Fine-grained uranium metal poses a fire hazard because uranium is pyrophoric; small grains spontaneously ignite in air at room temperature.

**Question 0**

Which organs, apart from the heart, brain and liver, are particularly affected by uranium exposure?

**Question 1**

What is the main mode of decay of 238U?

**Question 2**

What are uranium compounds uranium trioxide and uranyl nitrate?

**Question 3**

At what temperature do uranium metal grains spontaneously ignite in air?

**Question 4**

Which system other than the heart, brain and liver is not affected by uranium exposure?

**Question 5**

What is the main mode of decay of 239U?

**Question 6**

What are the uranium compounds uranium dioxide and uranyl nitrate?

**Question 7**

At what temperature do plutonium metal grains spontaneously ignite in air?

**Text number 31**

The gas centrifuge process, which   
separatesgaseous uranium hexafluoride (UF6  
) based on the molecular weight difference between 235UF6 and 238UF6 using high-speed centrifuges, is the cheapest and leading enrichment processThe gaseous diffusion process had been the leading enrichment method and was used in the Manhattan Project. In this process, uranium hexafluoride is repeatedly diffused through a silver zinc film, and the different isotopes of uranium are separated by diffusion rate (because uranium-238 is heavier, it diffuses slightly slower than uranium-235). The molecular laser isotope separation method uses a laser beam of precisely defined energy to break the bond between uranium-235 and fluorine. This leaves uranium-238 bound to fluorine and allows uranium-235 metal to precipitate out of solution. An alternative laser enrichment method is known as atomic vapour laser isotope separation (AVLIS) and uses lasers with visible excitation, such as dye lasers. Another method used is liquid thermal diffusion.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the most commonly used enrichment process?

**Question 1**

Which compound is UF6?

**Question 2**

What enrichment process was used in the Manhattan Project?

**Question 3**

What diffuses through the silver-zinc film in the gaseous diffusion process?

**Question 4**

How does the weight of uranium-238 compare to the weight of uranium-235?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the least used enrichment process?

**Question 6**

Which compound is UF5?

**Question 7**

Which enrichment method was not used in the Manhattan Project?

**Question 8**

What diffuses through the gold-zinc film in gaseous diffusion?

**Question 9**

How does the height of uranium-238 compare with the height of uranium-235?

**Text number 32**

Uranium is a chemical element with the symbol U and atomic number92 . It is a silvery-white metal belonging to the actinide series of the periodic table. A uranium atom has 92 protons and 92 electrons, 92 of which are 6valence electrons. Uranium is weakly radioactive because all its isotopes are unstable (the half-lives of the six isotopes known in nature, uranium-233 and uranium-238, range from 69 years to 4.5 billion years). The most common isotopes of uranium are uranium-238 (with 146 neutrons, which makes up almost 99.3% of naturally occurring uranium) and uranium-235 (with 143 neutrons, which makes up 0.7% of the naturally occurring element). Uranium has the second highest atomic weight of all elements, lighter only than plutonium. Its density is about 70% higher than that of lead, but slightly lower than that of gold or tungsten. It occurs naturally in low concentrations, in the order of a few parts per million, in soil, rocks and water, and is mined commercially from uranium-rich minerals such as uraninite.

**Question 0**

What is the symbol for uranium in the periodic table of elements?

**Question 1**

What is the atomic number of uranium?

**Question 2**

What colour is uranium?

**Question 3**

To which periodic table of elements does uranium belong?

**Question 4**

How many valence electrons are there in uranium atoms?

**Question 5**

What is not a symbol for uranium in the periodic table of elements?

**Question 6**

What is not the atomic number of uranium?

**Question 7**

What shape is uranium?

**Question 8**

Which periodic table of elements does uranium not belong to?

**Question 9**

How many valence electrons does uranium atoms not have?

**Text number 33**

Uranium metal reacts with almost all non-metallic elements (except noble gases) and their compounds, and the reactivity increases with temperature. Hydrochloric acid and nitric acid dissolve uranium, but non-oxidizing acids other than hydrochloric acid attack the element very slowly. As a fine particle, it can react with cold water; in air, the uranium metal is covered by a dark layer of uranium oxide. The uranium in the ore is chemically separated and converted into uranium dioxide or other chemical forms used in industry.

**Question 0**

With which non-metallic elements does uranium not react?

**Question 1**

Which acids dissolve uranium in addition to nitric acid?

**Question 2**

What coats the uranium metal in the air?

**Question 3**

What is the major form that uranium ore takes after extraction?

**Question 4**

What reacts with fine-grained uranium?

**Question 5**

With which non-metallic elements does uranium react?

**Question 6**

Which acids dissolve in uranium besides nitric acid?

**Question 7**

What coats uranium metal in liquid form?

**Question 8**

What is the main form that uranium ore is transformed into before extraction?

**Question 9**

What reacts with fine-grained uranium?

**Text number 34**

In the later stages of the Second World War, throughout the Cold War and to a lesser extent afterwards, uranium-235 has been used as a fissile explosive in the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Initially, two types of fission bombs were built: a relatively simple device using uranium-235 and a more complex mechanism using plutonium-239:238 derived from uranium. Later, a much more complex and much more powerful fission/fusion bomb (thermonuclear bomb) was built, using a plutonium-based device that induces nuclear fusion of a mixture of tritium and deuterium. Such bombs are coated with an unfissile (unenriched) uranium cladding and derive more than half their power from the fission of this material by the fast neutrons produced by nuclear fusion.

**Question 0**

During which war was uranium-235 first used to make nuclear weapons?

**Question 1**

Which isotope of uranium is plutonium-239 derived from?

**Question 2**

What mixes with tritium and undergoes nuclear fusion in a fission/fusion bomb?

**Question 3**

What is another name for the fission/fusion bomb?

**Question 4**

What does non-durable mean?

**Question 5**

During which war was uranium-235 last used to make nuclear weapons?

**Question 6**

Which isotope of uranium is plutonium-249 derived from?

**Question 7**

What is not mixed with tritium and what does not experience nuclear fusion in a fission/fusion bomb?

**Question 8**

What is another name for a fission/fusion boat?

**Question 9**

What does fissile mean?

**Text number 35**

Uranium was also used in photographic chemicals (especially uranium nitrate as a dye), in filaments for stage lamps, to improve the appearance of dentures, and in the leather and wood industries to make stains and dyes. Uranium salts are pickling agents for silk or wool. Uranyl acetate and uranyl formate are used as electron-dense 'dyes' in transmission electron microscopy to increase the contrast of biological samples in ultra-thin sections and for negative staining of viruses, isolated cell bodies and macromolecules.

**Question 0**

What uranium product was used as a dye?

**Question 1**

Which uranium product is used alongside uranyl formate in transmission electron microscopy?

**Question 2**

Where are uranium filaments used in light bulbs?

**Question 3**

Which industry uses uranium alongside leather in dyes and dyes?

**Question 4**

In addition to wool, uranium salt is used as a mordant for which substance?

**Question 5**

What uranium product was not used as a shade product?

**Question 6**

Which uranium product is used alongside uranyl formate in proton transmission microscopy?

**Question 7**

Which light bulbs do not use uranium-containing filaments?

**Question 8**

Which industry, apart from leather, does not use uranium in dyes and dyeings?

**Question 9**

What is uranium salt not used for besides wool?

**Text number 36**

In 1972, French physicist Francis Perrin discovered fifteen ancient, no longer active natural nuclear fission reactors in three separate ore deposits at the Oklo mine in Gabon, West Africa. These reactors are collectively known as the Oklon fossil reactors. The ore deposit is 1.7 billion years old, when uranium-235 made up about 3% of all uranium on Earth. This is high enough to sustain a nuclear fission chain reaction if other supporting conditions exist. The US federal government has cited the ability of the surrounding sediment to retain nuclear waste products as evidence that storage of spent nuclear fuel at the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste facility is possible.

**Question 0**

Which citizen was Perrin?

**Question 1**

In which county was the Oklon mine located?

**Question 2**

How old are the ore deposits in the Oklon mine?

**Question 3**

When the Oklahoma mine ore deposits were formed, how much of the earth's uranium consisted of uranium-235?

**Question 4**

Where in the United States is there a nuclear waste disposal site?

**Question 5**

Which citizen was Perrin not?

**Question 6**

In which country was the Oklahoma mine not located?

**Question 7**

How old are the ore deposits in the Oslo mine?

**Question 8**

When the Oklahoma mine ore deposits were formed, how much of the earth's uranium consisted of uranium-253?

**Question 9**

Where in the United States is there no nuclear waste disposal site?

**Text number 37**

The average concentration of uranium in the earth's crust is (depending on the reference) between 2 and 4 parts per million, about 40 times as much as silver. In the Earth's crust, 1017 kilograms of uranium are calculated to be present from the surface to a depth of 25 kilometres, while in the oceans it may be 1013 kilograms (2 × 1013 kilograms). Soil contains between 0.7 and 11 parts per million of uranium (up to 15 parts per million in arable land due to the use of phosphate fertilisers), and seawater contains 3 parts per billion of uranium.

**Question 0**

How many times more abundant than silver is uranium in the Earth's crust?

**Question 1**

How many kilograms of uranium can there be in the oceans?

**Question 2**

Why are uranium levels so high on farmland?

**Question 3**

What is the uranium content of seawater?

**Question 4**

How many times rarer than silver is uranium in the Earth's crust?

**Question 5**

How many kilograms of uranium can there be in the oceans?

**Question 6**

Why are uranium levels in farmland so low?

**Question 7**

What is the concentration of uranium in fresh water?

**Question 8**

What is the concentration of plutonium in seawater?

**Text number 38**

Uranium-238 is the most stable isotope of uranium, with a half-life of about 4,468 × 109 years, roughly the age of the Earth. Uranium-235 has a half-life of about 7.13×108 years and uranium-234 has a half-life of about 2.48×105 years. About 49% of the natural uranium alpha rays are emitted from each 238U atom, 49% from each 234U atom (because the latter is formed from the former) and about 2.0% from each 235U atom. When the Earth was young, probably about one fifth of its uranium was uranium-235, but the proportion of 234U was probably much smaller than this.

**Question 0**

Which isotope of uranium is the most stable?

**Question 1**

How old is the Earth?

**Question 2**

What is the half-life of uranium-234?

**Question 3**

How much of the earth's uranium was uranium-235 during the earth's youth?

**Question 4**

What percentage of natural uranium alpha rays emit 234U?

**Question 5**

Which isotope of uranium is the least stable?

**Question 6**

How golden is the Earth?

**Question 7**

What is the full lifetime of uranium-234?

**Question 8**

How much of the earth's uranium was uranium-237 during the earth's youth?

**Question 9**

What percentage of gamma rays from natural uranium emit 234U?

**Text number 39**

Most of the uranium ingested is excreted during digestion. Only 0.5% is absorbed when insoluble forms of uranium, such as uranium oxide, are ingested, while the more soluble uranyl ion can be absorbed up to 5%. However, soluble uranium compounds tend to pass rapidly through the body, while insoluble uranium compounds pose a more serious risk of exposure, especially when inhaled as dust into the lungs. Once absorbed into the bloodstream, uranium tends to bioaccumulate and remain in bone tissue for several years because of its affinity for phosphates. Uranium is not absorbed through the skin and the alpha particles released from uranium do not penetrate the skin.

**Question 0**

What happens to most of the uranium that is ingested?

**Question 1**

What percentage of uranyl ion can be absorbed if ingested?

**Question 2**

What percentage of uranium oxide is absorbed when ingested?

**Question 3**

What does uranium have an affinity for?

**Question 4**

Where does uranium accumulate in the body?

**Question 5**

What happens to the uranium ingested by a minority?

**Question 6**

What percentage of the uranyl ion can be absorbed during digestion?

**Question 7**

What percentage of uranium dioxide is absorbed when ingested?

**Question 8**

What does uranium have no affinity for?

**Question 9**

Where does uranium not accumulate in the body?

**Text number 40**

Calcined uranium yellowcake, produced in many large plants, contains different forms of uranium oxidation, ranging from the most oxidised to the least oxidised. Particles with a short residence time in a calcination plant tend to be less oxidised than particles with a long residence time or particles recovered in a barrel scrubberUranium content is usually referred to as U3O8  
  
, which dates back to the days of the Manhattan Project, when U3O8  
  
was used as a reporting standard for analytical chemistry

**Question 0**

What is the distribution of uranium oxidation inhibiting species in different forms from most to least oxidized?

**Question 1**

What is the distribution of uranium oxidation states from the most to the least oxidized?

**Question 2**

What tends to oxidise less than those with a short residence time or recovered in a pipe washer?

**Question 3**

What tends to oxidise less than those with a long dwell time or those that are replaced in a pipe washer?

**Question 4**

What is never less oxidised than those with long residence times or recovered in a pipe cleaner?

**Document number 155**

**Text number 0**

Members of the Order of the British Empire were initially appointed on the basis of nominations from the Imperial Sovereignties, the Viceroy and Colonial Governors of India and from within the United Kingdom. As the Empire developed into a Commonwealth, candidates were further nominated from Commonwealth territories where the monarch remained Head of State. These overseas nominations have been discontinued in those empires that have established their own orders of honour, such as the Order of Australia, the Order of Canada and the Order of Merit of New Zealand, but members of the Order of Merit continue to be nominated from British overseas territories.

**Question 0**

How were the members of the Order of the British Empire appointed?

**Question 1**

What happened when the Commonwealth appointments went ahead?

**Question 2**

Who was left as head of state of the British Empire?

**Question 3**

Why were foreign designations stopped?

**Question 4**

Which countries created new orders?

**Text number 1**

Any person appointed to the Order for bravery could wear a badge consisting of two crossed silver oak leaves on the same ribbon, ribbon or bow tie as the badge of the Order. It could not be awarded posthumously and was replaced by the Queen's Medal of Valour in 1974. If recipients of the British Empire Medal of Valour were promoted within the Order, whether for valour or otherwise, they also continued to wear the lower rank insignia of oak leaves. However, they wore only the initials of the upper grade.

**Question 0**

Who could use a logo consisting of two crossed silver oak leaves?

**Question 1**

What was the code?

**Question 2**

What year was it replaced?

**Question 3**

What kind of medal was replaced in 1974?

**Question 4**

They were still using what identifiers?

**Text number 2**

Citizens of countries where Queen Elizabeth II is not the head of state can be appointed as honorary knights, and may use initials but not the title Sir or Dame. Sometimes, those appointed as Honorary Knights are incorrectly referred to as Sir or Dame - for example, Bill Gates or Bob Geldof. Honorary appointees who subsequently become citizens of a Commonwealth territory may change their designation from Honorary to Full, in which case they have all the privileges of membership of the Order, including the use of Sir and Dame of the two highest ranks of the Order. An example is the Irish broadcaster Terry Wogan, who was appointed an Honorary Commander of the Order in 2005 and, following an application for dual British and Irish citizenship, was made a full member and subsequently appointed Sir Terry Wogan KBE.

**Question 0**

Who are the appointed citizens of the nations?

**Question 1**

Where was Queen Elizabeth II not head of state?

**Question 2**

What are the honorary appointments that are being incorrectly referred to?

**Question 3**

Who are examples of Sir of Dame?

**Question 4**

What is an example of an Irish broadcaster?

**Text number 3**

The Order has six officers: a prelate, a dean, a secretary, a registrar, a sergeant-at-arms and a keeper of the guard. The Prelate of the Order is the Bishop of London, the most senior bishop in the Church of England. The Dean of St Paul's is ex officio Dean of the Order. The King of the Order is not a member of the College of Arms, nor are many other heraldic officials. The Master of the Order is known as the Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod; unlike the equivalent Master of the Order, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, he does not hold any office in the House of Lords.

**Question 0**

Who are the six officers of the Order?

**Question 1**

Who is the prelate of the Order?

**Question 2**

Who was the Dean of St Paul's?

**Question 3**

Who is not a member of the College?

**Question 4**

What is a Knight of the Order of the Garrison?

**Text number 4**

The designations of the Order of the British Empire were discontinued in those Commonwealth countries that established national decorations, such as the Order of Australia, the Order of Canada and the Order of Merit of New Zealand. In many of these systems, the different levels of decorations reflect the imperial system they replaced. Canada, Australia and New Zealand have (in ascending order) Members, Officers and Companions (rather than Commanders), and both Australia and New Zealand have Knights and Ladies as the highest ranks.

**Question 0**

Who stopped working in the Commonwealth realms?

**Question 1**

Who set up the national honours and rewards system?

**Question 2**

How were the different levels of reward and honour reflected in the imperial system?

**Question 3**

What was the highest category?

**Text number 5**

Members of The Beatles were awarded MBEs in 1965.John Lennon justified the comparability of his ranking by comparing military membership to a knighthood: "A lot of people who complained about us getting an MBE got it for the heroism of war - for killing people... We got it for entertaining other people. I'd say we deserve ours more." Lennon later regained his MBE on 25 November 1969 as part of his ongoing peace protests. Other criticisms focus on the claim that many Medal of Honor recipients are rewarded with medals for simply doing their job; critics argue that the civil service and judiciary receive far more medals and honors than leaders of other professions.

**Question 0**

Who were the MBEs?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Beatles made MBE?

**Question 2**

Who compared the military membership of the Order of the Knight?

**Question 3**

Who said that "many people who complained about us getting MBE's got thri's for heroism in war".

**Question 4**

When did John Lennon regain his MBE?

**Text number 6**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire is the "Order of the British Constitutional Monarchy", which rewards contributions to the arts and sciences, work in charitable and philanthropic organisations and public service outside the civil service. Established by King George V on 4 June 1917, it comprises five classes in the civil and military branches, the two highest of which make the recipient either a knight in the case of a man or a lady in the case of a woman. The Order also includes the British Empire Medal, which is awarded to recipients who are members of the Order but not of the Order.

**Question 0**

Who was the most decorated member of the Order of the British Empire?

**Question 1**

Who was rewarded for their contribution to the arts and sciences?

**Question 2**

When was the Order of the Constitutional Monarchy of the United Kingdom founded?

**Question 3**

Who founded the British constitutional monarchy of knighthood?

**Question 4**

Who is the recipient?

**Text number 7**

At the time of the creation of the Order, the Medal of the Order of the British Empire was introduced, a lower award that gave recipients membership but not fellowship. In 1922 , this was renamed the "Medal of the Order of the British Empire". It ceased to be awarded by the United Kingdom as part of the reforms to the Medal of Honour system in 1993, but was re-issued from 2012, starting with the BEM Medal293 awarded in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. In addition, the Cook Islands and some other Commonwealth countries award the BEM Medal. The 2004 report "A Matter of Honour: Reforming Our Honours System" recommended the phasing out of the British Empire Order of Honour, as its title was no longer acceptable as it was considered to reflect values no longer shared by many of the country's population.

**Question 0**

What was introduced below for the hearing of the award recipient?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Order of the British Empire created?

**Question 2**

What name was used to rename the medal?

**Question 3**

When did they stop rewarding it?

**Question 4**

How many BEM awards were given in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee?

**Text number 8**

From 1940, the Sovereign could appoint a person as a Commander, Officer or Member of the Order of the British Empire for bravery (not in the face of the enemy) who was not as brave as that required to be awarded the George Medal. The grade was determined by the same criteria as usual, rather than by the level of bravery (and instead juniors were awarded the British Empire Medal). Oddly enough, this meant that it was awarded for lesser acts of bravery than the George Medal, but as a badge of honour it was used before it and was listed before it in the initials following the title. From 14 January 1958, these awards were renamed the British Empire Medal of Valour.

**Question 0**

From what year could a ruler appoint a person as a Commander, Officer or Member of the Order of the British Empire?

**Question 1**

What kind of deeds did the members of the Order of the British Empire nominate?

**Question 2**

Which grade was determined?

**Question 3**

When were the awards named the Order of the British Empire for Gallantry?

**Text number 9**

The knight's Grand Cross and the knight commander's prefix Sir and the women's Grand Cross and the women commander's prefix Dame in their first names. The wives of knights may add the prefix Lady to their surnames, but the husbands of knights or the spouses of women do not have the same privilege. Such forms are not used by dignitaries and princes, except when their names are written in their full form. The clergy of the Church of England or the Church of Scotland do not use the titles Sir or Dame, because they do not receive the title (i.e. they are not called 'knight' by the sword), even if they add the letters after their initials.

**Question 0**

Who gives the prefix Sir and Dames Grand Cross?

**Question 1**

Who would prefix their first name with Dame?

**Question 2**

Who would add the prefix Lady to their surname?

**Question 3**

Who does not use such forms?

**Question 4**

Who wouldn't use the title Sir of Dame?

**Text number 10**

Although India remains an active member of the Commonwealth, as a republic it decided to introduce its own decorations, which are awarded by the President of India, who some consider to have a republican status similar to that of the British monarch. These awards are commonly referred to as the Padma Awards and consist of the Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri in descending order. They do not include any decorative or dignified insignia that can be worn on the person, nor can they be used as a title in connection with the person's name.

**Question 0**

Who has received the President of India's Medal of Honour?

**Question 1**

Who is in the republican position that some consider to be the British monarch?

**Question 2**

What are the Padma Awards?

**Question 3**

What are the Padma Awards made up of?

**Question 4**

Where are there no decorations or signs that can be used personally?

**Text number 11**

Membership of the Order is limited to 300 Knights of the Grand Cross, the Knight Commander845 and the Commander8,960. The total number of fourth and fifth class members is not limited, but a maximum of 858 officers and 1,464 members may be appointed each year. As honorary members, foreign recipients of decorations do not affect the limited number of members of the Order in the same way as full members. Although the Order of the British Empire has by far the largest number of members of any British Order, with over 100 000 surviving members worldwide, the number of knighthoods is lower than in other Orders.

**Question 0**

How many knights are there in the Order?

**Question 1**

How many knights and damsels in command?

**Question 2**

How many commanders are there in The Order?

**Question 3**

How many officers and members can be appointed per year?

**Question 4**

Who has the most British knighthoods?

**Text number 12**

Seats are allocated to members of all classes of the Order in order of precedence. The wives of the male members of all classes shall also have precedence, as shall the sons, daughters and daughters-in-law of the Knights of the Grand Cross and of the Knights Commander, but no special order of precedence shall be given to the relatives of the ladies of the Order. As a general rule, persons may take precedence from their father or husband, but not from their mother or wife (for the exact positions, see the England and Wales Order of Precedence).

**Question 0**

Where are the members of the Order of Knighthood classes assigned?

**Question 1**

Who are the male members in the order?

**Question 2**

Who is not given any special priority?

**Question 3**

From whom can individuals get priority?

**Question 4**

Who can individuals not get priority?

**Document number 156**

**Text number 0**

Circadian rhythms allow organisms to anticipate and prepare for precise and regular environmental changes. They thus allow organisms to make the best use of environmental resources (e.g. light and food) compared to organisms that cannot anticipate their availability. It has therefore been suggested that circadian rhythms give organisms an evolutionary selective advantage. However, rhythm appears to be as important in regulating and coordinating internal metabolic processes as it is in coordinating with the environment. This is suggested by the persistence (heritability) of circadian rhythms in fruit flies after several hundred generations under continuous laboratory conditions and in animals living in continuous darkness in the wild, and by the experimental elimination of behavioural but not physiological circadian rhythms in quails.

**Question 0**

What does the circadian rhythm allow the organism to prepare for?

**Question 1**

What organism that exploits the circadian rhythm cannot be exploited by others?

**Question 2**

How can better use of resources improve the survival of an organism?

**Question 3**

What processes does the use of circadian rhythms benefit the individual by improving?

**Question 4**

What insects have been studied for rhythm heritability?

**Question 5**

What enables organisms to anticipate and prepare for unexpected environmental changes?

**Question 6**

What kind of resources can organisms without circadian rhythms use?

**Question 7**

What does the circadian rhythm place at an evolutionary selective disadvantage?

**Question 8**

Which rhythmicity is more important for regulation than coordination with the environment?

**Text number 1**

Norwegian researchers at the University of Tromsø have shown that some Arctic animals (i.e. capercaillie, reindeer) have a circadian rhythm only in the seasons when the sun rises and sets daily. In one study of reindeer, animals at 70 degrees north latitude had a circadian rhythm in autumn, winter and spring, but not in summer. In the high mountains, at 78 degrees north latitude, reindeer had this rhythm only in autumn and spring. The researchers suspect that other Arctic animals may not have a circadian rhythm either, with continuous light in summer and continuous darkness in winter.

**Question 0**

Which animals have been shown to have a circadian rhythm only at certain times of the day?

**Question 1**

What daily feature do animals with a restricted circadian rhythm need?

**Question 2**

In one study, when did reindeer at only 70 degrees north latitude have a circadian rhythm?

**Question 3**

At which northern latitude do reindeer only rattle in autumn and summer?

**Question 4**

Which species of animals do scientists believe also have different circadian rhythms at different times of the year?

**Question 5**

When do subarctic animals have a circadian rhythm?

**Question 6**

When does the circadian rhythm appear in reindeer below 70 degrees?

**Question 7**

What reinder 78 degree temperature does not show circadian rhythhems?

**Question 8**

Which animals have a circadian rhythm during the light hours of summer?

**Text number 2**

The central oscillator generates a self-sustaining rhythm, driven by two interactive feedback loops that are active at different times of the day. The morning loop consists of CCA1 (Circadian and Clock-Associated 1) and LHY (Late Elongated Hypocotyl), which encode closely related MYB transcription factors that regulate the circadian rhythm of Arabidopsis, and PRR 7 and 9 (Pseudo-Response Regulators). The evening loop consists of GI (Gigantea) and ELF4, both involved in the regulation of flowering time genes. When CCA1 and LHY are overexpressed (under continuous light or dark conditions), plants become arrhythmic and mRNA signals are reduced, contributing to a negative feedback loop. Gene expression of CCA1 and LHY oscillates and peaks in the early morning, while gene expression of TOC1 oscillates and peaks in the early evening. Although it was previously assumed that these three genes model a negative feedback loop, with overexpressed CCA1 and LHY repressing TOC1 and overexpressed TOC1 repressing CCA1 and LHY:A positive regulator of TOC1, Andrew Millar et al showed in 2012 that TOC1 actually acts as a repressor of CCA1, LHY and PRR7 and 9 in the morning cycle, but also as a repressor of GI and ELF4 in the evening cycle. This observation and computational modelling of TOC1 gene functions and interactions further suggest that the plant circadian clock is a three-negative component repressor model rather than a positive/negative element feedback loop characteristic of the mammalian clock.

**Question 0**

What creates a self-sustaining rhythm?

**Question 1**

When will CCA1 and LHY work?

**Question 2**

Which loop consists of the GI and ELF4 functions?

**Question 3**

What was your previous belief about the feedback from the gene loop?

**Question 4**

Which researcher showed that the gene feedback loop acts as a repressor?

**Question 5**

What does a single feedback control?

**Question 6**

When will CCA1 ELF4 work?

**Question 7**

When do GI and LHY work?

**Question 8**

What does the increase in mRNA signalling affect?

**Question 9**

What did Andrew Millar look like in 2000?

**Text number 3**

A defect in the human homologue of the Drosophila "period" gene was identified as the cause of the sleep disorder FASPS (Familial advanced sleep phase syndrome), indicating that the molecular circadian clock has been conserved during evolution. Many other genetic components of the biological clock are now known. Their interactions lead to an interconnected feedback loop of gene products, resulting in periodic variations that are interpreted by the cells of the body at a particular time of day[ref ].

**Question 0**

What is the origin of the Drosophila gene?

**Question 1**

What is the Drosophila gene, also known as?

**Question 2**

What is familial advanced sleep apnoea syndrome?

**Question 3**

What kind of clocks have genetic functions?

**Question 4**

What does the body interpret from the genetic feedback?

**Question 5**

Which Jean is responsible for the circadian rhythm?

**Question 6**

What kind of clock has no genetic functions?

**Question 7**

How do the cells of the body interpret changes in light?

**Question 8**

What causes a defect in the sequence genome?

**Text number 4**

As pilots often work between several time zones and areas of sunlight and darkness during the day, and are awake for several hours during the day and night, they are often unable to maintain a sleep rhythm that is in line with the natural circadian rhythm of humans, a situation that easily leads to fatigue. The NTSB cites this as the cause of many accidents[unreliable medical source?] and has conducted several studies to find methods to combat pilot fatigue.

**Question 0**

Whose working habits and environment prevent them from maintaining a regular sleep rhythm?

**Question 1**

What can a lack of regular sleep patterns cause?

**Question 2**

Which organisations cite this disruption of sleep patterns as a cause of accidents?

**Question 3**

What has the NTSB done to find the cause of pilot fatigue?

**Question 4**

What does the NTSB want to find a way to do?

**Question 5**

Who follows the very natural human circadian rhythm?

**Question 6**

where does the natural circadian rhythm lead?

**Question 7**

Who has done research on fatigue among seafarers?

**Text number 5**

The earliest recorded account of the circadian process dates back to the 4th century BC. , when Androsthenes, a sea captain serving under Alexander the Great, described the circadian movements of the leaves of the tamarind tree. The observation of the circadian or circadian process in humans is mentioned in Chinese medical texts dating from around the 13th century, such as the Noon and Midnight Manual and Mnemonic Rhyme to Aid in the Selection of Acu-points According to the Diurnal Cycle, the Day of the Month and the Season of the Year.

**Question 0**

What is the earliest recorded example of a circadian rhythm?

**Question 1**

Who was the ship's captain who described the daily movements of the newspapers?

**Question 2**

What tree leaves did Androsthenes describe?

**Question 3**

Which Chinese texts mention the human circadian cycle?

**Question 4**

When did the Chinese use a circadian rhythm to remember battery points?

**Question 5**

What was first recorded in 400 BC.

**Question 6**

What did Alexander the Great describe?

**Question 7**

Which philosophers were the first to describe the human circadian cycle?

**Question 8**

What was first described in medical texts in the 13th century?

**Question 9**

What did Androsthenes use the Noon and Midnight Manual for?

**Text number 6**

The plant's circadian rhythm tells it what time of year it is and when flowering is best to attract pollinators. The rhythm is indicated by leaf movements, growth, germination, stomatal/gas exchange, enzyme activity, photosynthetic activity and odour emissions, among other things. The circadian rhythm occurs when the plant adapts to synchronise with the light cycle of its environment. These rhythms are endogenously generated and self-sustaining and relatively stable over the range of environmental temperatures. Important features include two interacting transcriptional and translational feedback loops: proteins containing PAS domains that facilitate protein-protein interactions, and multiple photoreceptors that fine-tune the clock to different light conditions. Anticipating environmental changes allows appropriate changes in the physiological state of the plant, providing an adaptive advantage. A better understanding of the circadian rhythm of plants is useful in agriculture, for example to help farmers to schedule harvests to improve crop availability and to protect against large losses due to weather.

**Question 0**

What is the plant's expression of circadian rhythm?

**Question 1**

What do plants need to attract flowers?

**Question 2**

Which environmental feature must plants be in harmony with?

**Question 3**

What does the Adaptation Grant allow plants to do?

**Question 4**

In which cases can knowledge of the circadian rhythm of plants be an advantage?

**Question 5**

What plant behaviour is not controlled by circadian rhythm?

**Question 6**

Which are permanent, but not self-sustaining?

**Question 7**

Which must be in sync with ambient temperatures?

**Text number 7**

The simplest known circadian clock is that of prokaryotic cyanobacteria. Recent studies have shown that the circadian clock of Synechococcus elongatus can be reconstructed in vitro using only three proteins (KaiA, KaiB, KaiC) of its central oscillator. This clock has been shown to maintain a 22-hour rhythm for several days after ATP supplementation. Previous explanations of the prokaryotic circadian clock depended on the DNA transcription/translation feedback mechanism[ref.]

**Question 0**

What is the simplest known circadian clock?

**Question 1**

How many proteins can the circadian clock of Synechococcus elongatus need to reproduce its effect?

**Question 2**

What kind of feedback mechanism was previously thought necessary to maintain the clock?

**Question 3**

How long a rhythm could the researchers maintain in the in vitro experiment?

**Question 4**

What were the only proteins that were essential in the circadian timekeeper experiment?

**Question 5**

Which organism has the most complex circadian clock?

**Question 6**

Where can the circadian clock of prokaryotic cyanobacteria be reconstructed?

**Question 7**

What was the minimum time that the clock could be maintained under vitro conditions?

**Question 8**

Which three proteins had to be removed to keep the in vitro clock working?

**Text number 8**

The rhythm is related to the light-dark cycle. Animals, including humans, which are kept in total darkness for long periods of time, eventually operate on a free rhythm. Their sleep cycle shifts backwards or forwards every "day" depending on whether their "day", the endogenous period, is shorter or longer than 24 hours. The environmental cues that reset the rhythm every day are called zeitgeberes (German for "time givers"). Completely blind subterranean mammals (e.g. the blind mole rat Spalax sp.) are able to maintain their endogenous clock seemingly without external stimuli. Although they lack image-forming eyes, their photoreceptors (which detect light) are still active; they also surface periodically[page needed].[page needed].

**Question 0**

What is the circadian rhythm linked to?

**Question 1**

What kind of conditions create a free rhythm in a human being?

**Question 2**

What environmental factors can change the rhythm?

**Question 3**

What do blind mole rats have instead of sight?

**Question 4**

Which cycle is separate from the circadian rhythm?

**Question 5**

What does total light do in humans?

**Question 6**

What is the term for environmental cues that derterminate daily rhythms?

**Question 7**

Which mammals need external stimuli to maintain their internal clock?

**Text number 9**

Melatonin is absent from the body or has undetectably low levels during the day. Its onset at dusk, dim-light melatonin onset (DLMO), around 21.00 (9pm) can be measured in blood or saliva. Its main metabolite can also be measured in morning urine. Both DLMO and the midpoint (in time) of the hormone's presence in blood or saliva have been used as circadian markers. However, more recent studies indicate that melatonin shift may be a more reliable marker. Benloucif et al. found that phase markers of melatonin were more stable and more strongly correlated with sleep timing than the minimum of core temperature. They found that both sleep offset and melatonin offset correlated more strongly with phase markers than sleep onset time. In addition, the decline phase of melatonin levels is more reliable and stable than the end of melatonin synthesis.

**Question 0**

What chemical is absent or low in daylight?

**Question 1**

When does melatonin start?

**Question 2**

What can be measured in blood or saliva in its early stages?

**Question 3**

What is a daily market?

**Question 4**

What are the more reliable markers for determining sleep timing?

**Question 5**

When will Meletonin be found in the system?

**Question 6**

Which starts to decrease at 21.00.

**Question 7**

What is more stable than melatonin offset?

**Question 8**

For which melatonin phase is not a reliable marker?

**Text number 10**

For temperature studies, subjects must remain awake but calm and semi-recumbent in near darkness while their rectal temperature is continuously measured. Although there are large differences between normal chronotypes, the average human adult temperature reaches its lowest point at around 05.00 (5.00), about two hours before normal waking time. Baehr et al. found that in young adults, the daily minimum of body temperature was around 4:00 a.m. (04:00) for morning types but around 6:00 a.m. (06:00) for evening types. For morning types, this minimum occurred about halfway through the eight-hour sleep period, but for evening types it occurred closer to waking.

**Question 0**

What physical factor must be monitored continuously during temperature studies>>?

**Question 1**

At what time does the average adult human reach their lowest temperature?

**Question 2**

How long before wake-up time will the lowest temperature be reached?

**Question 3**

When is the lowest temperature for morning-type young adults?

**Question 4**

What is the lowest temperature time for evening-type young adults?

**Question 5**

What physical factor should be monitored regularly in temperature studies?

**Question 6**

What do the evening types get up to at 4:00 in the morning?

**Question 7**

What happens near wake-up for morning types?

**Question 8**

Who reaches their minimum temperature in the middle of their waking hours?

**Text number 11**

In 1896, Patrick and Gilbert found that during prolonged sleep deprivation, drowsiness increases and decreases within about 24 hours. In 1918, J.S. Szymanski showed that animals can maintain 24-hour activity patterns without external cues such as light and temperature changes. In the early 1900s, circadian rhythms were observed in the rhythmic feeding times of bees. Auguste Forel, Ingeborg Beling and Oskar Wahl conducted extensive experiments to determine whether this rhythm was due to an endogenous clock. In the early 1970s, Ron Konopka and Seymour Benzer isolated the first clock mutation in Drosophila and mapped the "period" gene, the first genetic determinant of behavioural rhythmicity to be discovered. Joseph Takahashi discovered the first mammalian circadian clock mutation (clockΔ19) in mice in 1994. However, recent studies show that deleting the clock does not result in a behavioural phenotype (animals still have a normal circadian rhythm), calling into question its role in rhythm formation.

**Question 0**

Who has noticed that drowsiness increases and decreases over a 24-hour period?

**Question 1**

Who showed that animals could maintain their activity without light and temperature changes?

**Question 2**

Which animals were studied for rhythmic feeding times in the early 1900s ?

**Question 3**

Which gene did Konopka and Benzer map in the early 1970s?

**Question 4**

Which mutation did Takahashi discover in 1994?

**Question 5**

Who found that drowsiness remained constant throughout the day?

**Question 6**

What did Patrick and Gilbert show in 1918?

**Question 7**

What was observed in the rhythmic feeding times of birds in the early 20th century?

**Question 8**

What did Ingeborg Beling and Oskar Wahl isolate in the early 1970s?

**Text number 12**

It is now known that the molecular circadian clock can operate within a single cell, i.e. it is cell autonomous. Gene Block demonstrated this in isolated mollusc BRN cells.[Clarification needed] At the same time, different cells can communicate with each other, leading to synchronised electronic communication. These can interact with the brain's endocrine glands, leading to the periodic release of hormones. The receptors for these hormones may be located far away in different parts of the body and synchronise the peripheral clocks of different organs. Thus, information about the time of day transmitted by the eyes is transmitted to the clock in the brain, and through it the clocks in the rest of the body can synchronise. In this way, the biological clock coordinates the timing of sleep/wakefulness, body temperature, thirst and appetite, for example [referred ].

**Question 0**

Within what range can a molecular circadian clock work?

**Question 1**

By acting as one, what is the system?

**Question 2**

Which part of the brain releases hormones from time to time?

**Question 3**

How are sleep and wake cycles and body functions coordinated?

**Question 4**

What do the body's hormone receptors do to the body's organs?

**Question 5**

What requires several cells to work?

**Question 6**

What leads to a synchronised electrical output signal?

**Question 7**

Which part of the brain rarely releases hormones?

**Question 8**

Where are the receptors for electrical signals located in the body?

**Question 9**

What is timed independently of the biological clock?

**Text number 13**

Light is the signal that allows plants to synchronise their internal clock with their environment, and is detected by a multitude of different photoreceptors. Red and blue light is absorbed by a number of phytochromes and cryptochromes. One phytochrome, phyA, is the main phytochrome in dark-grown seedlings, but it rapidly breaks down in the light to produce Cry1. Phytochromes B-E are more stable, with phyB being the most important phytochrome in light-grown seedlings. The cryptochrome (cry) gene is also a light-sensitive component of the circadian clock, and is thought to be involved both as a photoreceptor and as part of the clock's internal pacemaker mechanism. Cryptochromes 1-2 (involved in blue UVA) help maintain the length of the clock cycle under different light conditions.

**Question 0**

What tells plants that their internal clocks are synchronised?

**Question 1**

How do plants sense light?

**Question 2**

Which receptors absorb red and blue light in plants?

**Question 3**

Which phytochrome present in seedlings deteriorates with light and growth?

**Question 4**

What is the main phytochrome present in light-grown seedlings?

**Question 5**

What absorbs white light for plants?

**Question 6**

Where does Cry 1 fall apart?

**Question 7**

What is Cry 1's main phytoctome?

**Question 8**

Which photochromes are less stable than phyA?

**Text number 14**

In studies by Nathaniel Kleitman in 1938 and Derk-Jan Dijk and Charles Czeisler in the 1990s, subjects were forced into 28-hour sleep-wake cycles in continuous dim lighting with other time markers suppressed for over a month. Since normal humans cannot adapt to 28-hour cycles in dim light, if at all, this is called a forced desynchrony protocol. By decoupling sleep and wake cycles from an endogenous circadian period of about 24.18 hours, researchers can assess the effects of circadian phase on aspects of sleep and wakefulness, such as sleep latency and other functions[page needed].

**Question 0**

What time period was used for the human studies carried out between 1938 and 1990?

**Question 1**

Which conditions were suppressed in the 28-hour wake and sleep studies ?

**Question 2**

How long did it take to suppress time observations in the study?

**Question 3**

What is the name of this forced survey?

**Question 4**

When in the cycle do the wake and sleep cycles break away from the circadian rhythm?

**Question 5**

What did Kleitman do in the 1990s?

**Question 6**

What was Czeisler doing in 1938?

**Question 7**

When can normal people adapt to a 28-hour sleep cycle?

**Question 8**

What happens after 24.5 hours?

**Text number 15**

Shift work or chronic jet lag has profound effects on the body's circadian and metabolic processes. In animals forced to eat at rest, increased body mass and altered expression of clock and metabolic genes are observed.[medical citation needed] In humans, shift work favouring irregular meal times is associated with altered insulin sensitivity and increased body mass. Shift work also leads to increased metabolic risks for cardiometabolic syndrome, hypertension and inflammation.

**Question 0**

How does jet-lag and shift work affect the human body?

**Question 1**

In animals that eat at rest, which body grows?

**Question 2**

How does irregular eating during shift work affect insulin?

**Question 3**

What other effects does shift work have on the body besides insulin sensitivity?

**Question 4**

What kind of work can lead to heart disease, hypertension and inflammation?

**Question 5**

What is not affected by shift work?

**Question 6**

What causes animals to lose body mass?

**Question 7**

What reduces insulin sensitivity?

**Question 8**

What kind of work leads to a lower body mass index?

**Text number 16**

Studies in both animals and humans show significant bidirectional relationships between the circadian system and drugs of abuse. These drugs of abuse have been shown to affect the central circadian pacemaker. People with substance abuse disorders have disturbed rhythms. These disturbed rhythms can increase the risk of substance abuse and relapse. It is possible that genetic and/or environmental disturbances in normal sleep-wake rhythms may increase vulnerability to addiction.

**Question 0**

What research suggests has a two-way relationship with the circadian system?

**Question 1**

What does an addictive drug do to the circadian system?

**Question 2**

What do the daily routines of drug addicts show?

**Question 3**

What can be caused by a disturbed circadian system?

**Question 4**

What can genetic and environmental disturbances in the sleep cycle cause?

**Question 5**

Which studies show little association between circadian rhythms and drug abuse?

**Question 6**

What do individuals look like when they are not using drugs?

**Question 7**

What do steady rhythms add?

**Question 8**

What can increase a person's normal sleep and wake cycle?

**Text number 17**

What caused the circadian rhythm to evolve has been a mysterious question. Previous hypotheses have stressed that photosensitive proteins and circadian rhythms may have co-evolved in the earliest cells, with the aim of protecting replicating DNA from high levels of harmful ultraviolet radiation during the day. As a result, replication was shifted to the dark period. However, there is no evidence for this, as the simplest organisms with a circadian rhythm, cyanobacteria, do the opposite - they replicate more during the day. Instead, recent studies highlight that redox proteins and circadian oscillators evolved together in all three organisms after a major oxidation event about 2.3 billion years ago. The current understanding is that the diurnal changes in ambient oxygen concentrations and the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in the presence of daylight have probably led to the need to evolve circadian rhythms to prevent and thus counteract damaging redox reactions on a daily basis.

**Question 0**

What is assumed to have evolved with the circadian rhythm?

**Question 1**

What is thought to be the circadian rhythm that evolved to protect?

**Question 2**

What did DNA need to be protected from in the earliest cells?

**Question 3**

One possible reason for the development of the circadian system is the need to combat what ?

**Question 4**

Which environmental event happened 2.3 million years ago?

**Question 5**

Which proteins evolved as a result of the circadian rhythm?

**Question 6**

What evolved to protect replicating DNA from ultraviolet radiation and night?

**Question 7**

What kind of duplication is done only during the day?

**Question 8**

What simple organism proves that DNA replicates at night?

**Question 9**

What event happened about 2.3 million years ago?

**Text number 18**

Mutations or deletions of the clock gene in mice have shown that the body's clocks are important in ensuring the correct timing of cellular and metabolic events; clock mutant mice are hyperphagic and obese, with altered glucose metabolism. In mice, deletion of the Rev-ErbA alpha cell gene facilitates diet-induced obesity and alters the balance between glucose and lipid utilization, which predisposes to diabetes. However, it is not clear whether in humans there is a strong association between clock gene polymorphisms and susceptibility to develop metabolic syndrome.

**Question 0**

What body clockwork in animals is necessary to ensure?

**Question 1**

What do mice become without kellogen?

**Question 2**

How does the lack of a circadian clock affect mice, in addition to obesity?

**Question 3**

How certain is it that these effects of the circadian clock are the same in humans?

**Question 4**

Which gene must be deleted to make mice fat?

**Question 5**

What does the addition of kellogen to mice show?

**Question 6**

what happens to mice with a clock gene?

**Question 7**

what helps mice become obese without diet?

**Question 8**

which effects have been proven to be the same in mice and humans?

**Question 9**

Which gene in chickenpox causes diabetes?

**Text number 19**

The primary circadian clock in mammals is located in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (or nuclei) (SCN), a pair of separate cell groups in the hypothalamus. Destruction of the SCN leads to a complete absence of a regular sleep-wake cycle. The SCN receives information about lighting through the eyes. The retina of the eye contains the "classic" photoreceptors ("rods" and "cones") used for normal vision. However, the retina also contains specialised ganglion cells that are directly photosensitive and project directly to the SCN, where they help synchronise (synchrony) this master clock.

**Question 0**

Where is the human primary circadian gene located?

**Question 1**

Where are these cell groups found in humans?

**Question 2**

What would the loss of SCN cells cause in the sleep-onset rhythm?

**Question 3**

Where can SCN get information?

**Question 4**

Which specific cells in the eye communicate directly with SCN cells?

**Question 5**

Where is the secondary circadian rhythm located?

**Question 6**

What surrounds the hypothalamus?

**Question 7**

What do SCN cells do in the sleep-alert rhythm?

**Question 8**

What does SCN get through the skin?

**Question 9**

What does the pupil contain that are directly photosensitive?

**Text number 20**

Early studies of the circadian rhythm showed that most people preferred a day closer to 25 hours when isolated from external stimuli such as daylight and clock time. However, this study was flawed because it did not shield participants from artificial light. Although subjects were protected from time markers (such as clocks) and daylight, the researchers were unaware of the phase-delaying effects of indoor electric lights [dubious - discuss], which allowed subjects to turn on the light when they were awake and turn it off when they wanted to sleep. A more rigorous study conducted at Harvard University in 1999 estimated that the natural human rhythm is closer to 24 hours 11 minutes: much closer to the solar day, but still not fully synchronous.

**Question 0**

What do people prefer in terms of day length, according to early research?

**Question 1**

What was the flaw that was not taken into account in the early theories of day length?

**Question 2**

What did electric lighting in the evening do to the subjects' circadian phase?

**Question 3**

When did more rigorous tests show that people prefer a 24-hour day?

**Question 4**

What is the closest to 24 hours, 11 minutes from today's survey result ?

**Question 5**

Who prefers a 25-hour day when exposed to stimuli like daylight?

**Question 6**

How did the study protect participants?

**Question 7**

Who was aware of the phase-slowing effect of indoor electric lights?

**Question 8**

When did tests show that people prefer a 25-hour working day?

**Question 9**

Who estimates that the human rhythm is in perfect harmony with the solar day?

**Text number 21**

More or less independent circadian rhythms exist in many organs and cells of the body outside the "master clock", the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN). These clocks, called peripheral oscillators, are found in the adrenal gland, oesophagus, lungs, liver, pancreas, spleen, thymus and skin. Although skin oscillators respond to light, no systemic effect has been demonstrated. There is also some evidence that the olfactory bulb and prostate can experience oscillations when cultured, suggesting that these structures may also be weak oscillators[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Where else do independent circadian rhythms occur other than in the cells of the SCN?

**Question 1**

What is the term for independent clocks?

**Question 2**

What is SCN considered to be compared to peripheral oscillators?

**Question 3**

In which gland of the body are the peripheral oscillators located?

**Question 4**

What do skin oscillators react to?

**Question 5**

Where can dependent circadian rhythms be found?

**Question 6**

What is the term for dependent clocks?

**Question 7**

What in the skin reacts to temperature?

**Question 8**

Which structures are strong oscillators?

**Document number 157**

**Text number 0**

Elizabeth's many historic visits and meetings include a state visit to the Republic of Ireland and reciprocal visits to and with the Pope. She has witnessed major constitutional changes such as devolution in the United Kingdom, Canadian patriotism and the decolonisation of Africa. He has also managed several wars and conflicts in which many of his kingdoms have been involved. He is the world's oldest reigning monarch and Britain's longest-serving. In 2015, he surpassed the reign of his great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, to become Britain's longest-reigning head of state and the longest-reigning queen in world history.

**Question 0**

Who is the world's oldest reigning monarch?

**Question 1**

Which queen has reigned longer than Elizabeth?

**Question 2**

How is Victoria related to Elizabeth?

**Question 3**

In what year did Elizabeth overtake Victoria's reign?

**Question 4**

In which period of history is Elizabeth the longest reigning queen?

**Question 5**

When was the last time Elizabeth made a state visit to the Republic of Ireland?

**Question 6**

When was the last time Elizabeth travelled to the Vatican to visit the Pope?

**Question 7**

Who had the shortest term on the British throne?

**Question 8**

When was the last time the Pope travelled to England to meet Elizabeth?

**Question 9**

Who became Queen of England as the youngest?

**Text number 1**

During the war, plans were drawn up to suppress Welsh nationalism by linking Elizabeth more closely to Wales. Proposals such as her appointment as constable of Caernarfon Castle or as patron of the Welsh League of Youth (Urdd Gobaith Cymru) were dropped for various reasons, including fears that Elizabeth would be associated with Urdd conscientious objectors at a time when Britain was at war. Welsh politicians proposed that Elizabeth be made Princess of Wales on her 18th birthday. Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary, supported the idea, but the King rejected it because he felt that such a title belonged only to the wife of the Prince of Wales, and that the Prince of Wales had always been a prince. In 1946 , he was made a member of the Gorsedd of Bards of Wales in the National Eisteddfod of Wales.

**Question 0**

Who did England propose to annex to Wales to suppress Welsh nationalism?

**Question 1**

Why did Britain not want Elizabeth to have anything to do with conscientious objectors?

**Question 2**

What did Elizabeth join in 1946?

**Question 3**

Who was always the Prince of Wales?

**Question 4**

Who wanted to name Elizabeth Princess of Wales?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Welsh League of Youth founded?

**Question 6**

In what year did Herbert Morrison become Home Secretary?

**Question 7**

In what year was the Welsh Gorsedd of Bards founded?

**Question 8**

Who rejected the idea that Elizabeth should be appointed guardian of Caernarfon Castle?

**Question 9**

Who rejected the idea of appointing Elizabeth as patron of Urdd Gobaith Cymru?

**Text number 2**

Elizabeth and Philip were married on 20 November 1947 at Westminster Abbey. They received 2,500 wedding gifts from all over the world. As Britain had not yet fully recovered from the ravages of war, Elizabeth needed ration coupons to buy material for her wedding dress, designed by Norman Hartnell. In post-war Britain, it was unacceptable for the Duke of Edinburgh's German relatives, including his three surviving sisters, to be invited to the wedding. Nor was the Duke of Windsor, former King Edward VIII, invited.

**Question 0**

When did Elizabeth and Philip get married?

**Question 1**

In which famous cathedral was Elizabeth ordained?

**Question 2**

How many wedding gifts did Elizabeth and Philip receive?

**Question 3**

Who designed Elizabeth's wedding dress?

**Question 4**

Which former king was not invited to the wedding?

**Question 5**

How many gifts did Elizabeth and Philip receive from British citizens?

**Question 6**

How many people attended Elizabeth and Philip's wedding?

**Question 7**

How many sisters did Philip have in total?

**Question 8**

In what year did King Edward VIII abdicate the throne?

**Question 9**

How many coupons did Elizabeth need to buy for her dress?

**Text number 3**

In the midst of the coronation preparations, Princess Margaret informed her sister that she wanted to marry Peter Townsend, a divorced man 16 years older than Margaret, who had two sons from a previous marriage. The Queen asked them to wait a year; in the words of Martin Charteris, 'the Queen was naturally sympathetic to the Princess, but I think she thought - she hoped - that if she were given time the relationship would die down'. High-ranking politicians opposed the marriage, and the Church of England did not allow remarriage after divorce. If Margaret had entered into a civil marriage, she would have been expected to renounce her inheritance. Eventually she decided to abandon her plans for Townsend. In 1960, she married Antony Armstrong-Jones, who was appointed Earl of Snowdon the following year. They divorced in 1978; she did not remarry.

**Question 0**

Who did Princess Margaret want to marry?

**Question 1**

What did Queen Elizabeth ask Margaret to do instead of marrying Townsend?

**Question 2**

What would the Church of England not allow?

**Question 3**

Who did Princess Margaret marry in 1960?

**Question 4**

What title was given to Armstrong-Jones?

**Question 5**

What is the name of one of Peter Townsend's sons?

**Question 6**

What year did Princess Margaret divorce Peter Townsend?

**Question 7**

How much older was Antony Armstrong-Jones than Princess Margaret?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the Earl of Snowdon?

**Question 9**

What was Martin Charteris' marital status in 1960?

**Text number 4**

The Suez crisis and the choice of Eden's successor led to the first major personal criticism of the Queen in 1957. Lord Altrincham, in a magazine he owned and edited, accused the Queen of being 'out of touch'. He was condemned by public figures and slapped by a member of the public who was shocked by his comments. Six years later, in 1963, Macmillan resigned and urged the Queen to appoint the Earl of Home as Prime Minister, and the Queen followed his advice. The Queen was again criticised for appointing the Prime Minister on the advice of a small group of ministers or a single minister. In 1965, the Conservatives introduced a formal mechanism for selecting the leader, which freed the Queen from involvement.

**Question 0**

What crisis caused Elizabeth to criticise, apart from the choice of Eden's successor?

**Question 1**

What did Lord Altrincham accuse Elizabeth of?

**Question 2**

When did Macmillan resign?

**Question 3**

Who did Elizabeth appoint as Prime Minister after Macmillan's resignation?

**Question 4**

When was the formal mechanism for selecting a minister introduced?

**Question 5**

In what year did Lord Altrincham start owning a newspaper?

**Question 6**

Who was one of the prominent people who criticised Elizabeth for appointing Homee as prime minister of the Earl of Earl?

**Question 7**

In what year did Lord Altrincham die?

**Question 8**

How many ministers did Elizabeth consult before appointing Eden as Prime Minister?

**Question 9**

In what year did the Earl of Homestead get his title?

**Text number 5**

A year later, at the height of Australia's 1975 constitutional crisis, Governor-General Sir John Kerr dismissed Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam after the opposition-dominated Senate rejected Whitlam's budget proposals. With Whitlam holding a majority in the House of Representatives, Speaker Gordon Scholes appealed to the Queen to reverse Kerr's decision. He refused, saying he would not interfere with decisions reserved by the Australian Constitution for the Governor-General. The crisis fuelled Australian republicanism.

**Question 0**

Which Prime Minister was sacked during Australia's constitutional crisis?

**Question 1**

Who sacked Whilam as Prime Minister of Australia?

**Question 2**

What did Whitlam have in the House of Representatives?

**Question 3**

Who appealed to Elizabeth to reverse Whitlam's dismissal?

**Question 4**

What did Elizabeth refuse to do in response to Scholes' appeal?

**Question 5**

In what year did Gough Whitlam become Prime Minister of Australia?

**Question 6**

In what year did Sir John Kerr become Governor-General of Australia?

**Question 7**

In what year did Gordon Scholes become Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives?

**Question 8**

Who wanted Queen Elizabeth to accept Sir John Kerr's decision to sack Gough Whitlam?

**Text number 6**

In Canada in 1987, Elizabeth publicly supported politically divisive constitutional amendments, which led opponents of the proposed changes, such as Pierre Trudeau, to criticise her. In the same year, Fiji's elected government was ousted in a military coup. As Fiji's monarch, Elizabeth supported attempts by Fiji's Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau to strengthen his executive powers and negotiate a settlement. Coup leader Sitiveni Rabuka overthrew Ganilau and declared Fiji a republic. Republican sentiment had risen in the UK in 1991, following press reports of estimates of the Queen's private wealth, which had been denied by the palace, and reports of relations and strained marriages between the Queen's extended family. The participation of younger royals in the charity game show It's a Royal Knockout was mocked and the Queen was the subject of satire.

**Question 0**

When did Elizabeth support constitutional change in Canada?

**Question 1**

Which politician criticised the proposed changes?

**Question 2**

Which elected government was overthrown in a coup in 1987?

**Question 3**

What did coup leader Sitiveni Rabuka declare Fiji to be?

**Question 4**

Which Queen's money issue was the subject of public criticism in 1991?

**Question 5**

Which government was Pierre Trudeau Prime Minister in 1987?

**Question 6**

In what year did Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilaus become Governor General of Fiji?

**Question 7**

What year was It's a Royal Knockout aired?

**Question 8**

Who was one of the younger royals who appeared on It's a Royal Knockout?

**Question 9**

Who in the press made estimates of the Queen's private wealth?

**Text number 7**

In 2002, Elizabeth celebrated her golden jubilee. Her sister died in February and her mother in March, and the media speculated whether the anniversary would be a success or a failure. She made another extensive tour of the kingdom, beginning in February in Jamaica, where she called the farewell party "memorable" after a power cut blacked out the governor-general's official residence, King's House. As in 1977 , there were street parties and memorial services, and monuments were named to mark the occasion. London's three-day main celebrations were attended by a million people each day, and the public's enthusiasm for the Queen was greater than many journalists had expected.

**Question 0**

What did Elizabeth celebrate in 2002?

**Question 1**

When did Elizabeth's mother die in 2002?

**Question 2**

Which relative of Elizabeth died in February 2002?

**Question 3**

How many Londoners attended each day of the three-day event?

**Question 4**

Which group was surprised that the public accepted the Queen?

**Question 5**

What year was Jamaica's King's House built?

**Question 6**

What was Elizabeth's mother's name?

**Question 7**

Where did the Elizabeth Realms tour end in 2002?

**Question 8**

In which month did Elizabeth's tour of the kingdom end in 2002?

**Question 9**

How many people saw Elizabeth in Jamaica?

**Text number 8**

The Queen, who opened the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, also opened the 2012 Summer Olympics and Paralympics in London, making her the first head of state to open the Olympics in two different countries. At the London Olympics, she appeared in a short film as part of the opening ceremony alongside Daniel Craig's James Bond. On 4 April 2013, she received an honourable mention at the BAFTA Awards for her patronage of the film industry, and was called "the most memorable Bond girl to date" at the ceremony.

**Question 0**

When did Elizabeth open the Summer Olympics in Montreal?

**Question 1**

When did Queen Elizabeth open the London Summer Olympics?

**Question 2**

At which event did Elizabeth appear in the film as part of the opening ceremonies?

**Question 3**

Which actress also appeared in the film with Elizabeth?

**Question 4**

For what film industry-related activity did Elizabeth receive a BAFTA award?

**Question 5**

Who directed the short film in which Elizabeth appeared at the 2012 Summer Olympics?

**Question 6**

On what day did the 2012 Summer Olympics start?

**Question 7**

Who was the seventh actor to play James Bond?

**Question 8**

What year did the BAFTA awards start?

**Text number 9**

Speculation about Elizabeth's personal fortune has been rife for years. Jock Colville, Elizabeth's former private secretary and director of her bank Coutts, estimated her wealth at £1972 million (equivalent to around £25 million today). In 1993 Buckingham Palace called the £100 million estimate 'grossly exaggerated'. He inherited an estimated £70 million from his mother in 2002. The Sunday Times Rich List 2015 estimated his personal wealth at £340 million, making him the 302nd richest person in the UK.

**Question 0**

What has been the subject of speculation about Elizabeth's wealth?

**Question 1**

What was Elizabeth's estimated wealth in 1971?

**Question 2**

What name did the palace give to estimates of Elizabeth's wealth in 1993?

**Question 3**

What was the Sunday Times estimate of Elizabeth's fortune in 2015?

**Question 4**

Where does Elizabeth's wealth place her on the list of the UK's richest?

**Question 5**

In what year did Jock Colville become Elizabeth's private secretary?

**Question 6**

What was Elizabeth's worth in 1993, according to Buckingham Palace?

**Question 7**

Who is the wealthiest person in the UK in 2015?

**Question 8**

In what year did Jock Colville leave the Elizabethan service?

**Question 9**

In what year did Jock Colville become a director of Coutts Bank?

**Text number 10**

Personal milestones have included the births and marriages of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, his coronation in 1953 , and milestones such as his silver, gold and diamond anniversaries in 1977, 2002 and 2012. Sad moments included the death of his father at the age of 56, the assassination of Prince Philip's uncle, Lord Mountbatten, the break-up of his children's marriages in 1992 (his terrible anniversary), the death of his son's ex-wife, Princess Diana of Wales, in 1997, and the death of his mother and sister in 2002. Elizabeth has at times faced republican sentiment and harsh press criticism of the royal family, but support for the monarchy and her personal popularity remain high.

**Question 0**

When was Elizabeth's coronation?

**Question 1**

When was Elizabeth's Diamond Jubilee?

**Question 2**

How old was Elizabeth's father when he died?

**Question 3**

How did Prince Philip's uncle, Lord Mounbatten, die?

**Question 4**

In what year did Elizabeth's son's ex-wife die?

**Question 5**

What year was Lord Mountbatten murdered?

**Question 6**

How old was Elizabeth when her mother died?

**Question 7**

How did Elizabeth's father die?

**Question 8**

What year did Princess Diana of Wales marry Elizabeth's son?

**Question 9**

How old was Lord Mountbatten when he was murdered?

**Text number 11**

Although Queen Mary died on 24 March, the coronation on 2 June 1953 took place as planned, as Mary had requested before her death. The ceremony, held in Westminster Abbey, was televised for the first time, except for the anointing and the celebration of Holy Communion.[d] Elizabeth's coronation dress was embroidered with the floral symbols of the Commonwealth countries according to her instructions: the English Tudor rose, Scottish thistle, Welsh leek, Irish saffron, Australian willow, Canadian maple leaf, New Zealand silver sage, South African protea, Indian and Ceylon lotus flowers, and Pakistani wheat, cotton and jute.

**Question 0**

When was Elizabeth crowned Queen?

**Question 1**

How much of Elizabeth's coronation ceremony was shown to the public?

**Question 2**

What Commonwealth symbols were embroidered on Elizabeth's dress?

**Question 3**

What is the English code?

**Question 4**

Which nations have a thistle as their commonwealth emblem?

**Question 5**

When was the first ceremony in Westminster Abbey broadcast on radio?

**Question 6**

Which floral pattern was the tallest on Elizabeth's coronation dress?

**Question 7**

Which floral pattern was at the bottom of Elizabeth's coronation dress?

**Question 8**

Which floral pattern was most prominent on Elizabeth's coronation dress?

**Question 9**

What was the flower pattern on the back of Elizabeth's coronation dress?

**Text number 12**

In 1957, he made a state visit to the United States, where he addressed the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the Commonwealth. On the same trip, he opened the 23rd Parliament of Canada and was the first Canadian monarch to open a session of Parliament. Two years later she visited the United States again and made a tour of Canada exclusively as Queen of Canada. In 1961 she toured Cyprus, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Iran. On a visit to Ghana in the same year, she dismissed fears for her safety, even though her host, President Kwame Nkrumah, who had replaced her as head of state, was targeted by assassins. Harold Macmillan wrote: "The Queen has been absolutely resolute throughout ...". She is impatient at being treated like a ... film star ... She does indeed have "the heart and belly of a man" ... She loves her duty and intends to be a queen." Before her tour of parts of Quebec in 1964, the press reported that extremists in the Quebec separatist movement were plotting Elizabeth's assassination. No attempt was made, but a riot broke out while she was in Montreal; the Queen's "calm and courage in the face of violence" was noted.

**Question 0**

When did Elizabeth address the UN General Assembly?

**Question 1**

Which session of Parliament did Elizabeth open in 1957 while on tour?

**Question 2**

What fear did Elizabeth abandon on her trip to Ghana in 1961?

**Question 3**

In 1964, what was it reported that the Quebec extremists were planning ?

**Question 4**

Which was the first country to which Elizabeth made a state visit in 1961?

**Question 5**

To which country did Elizabeth make her last state visit in 1961?

**Question 6**

In which year did Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah replace Elizabeth as head of state?

**Question 7**

In which Canadian city is the Canadian Parliament located?

**Question 8**

In what year did Harold Macmillan die?

**Text number 13**

In 1977, Elizabeth celebrated the silver jubilee of her accession to the throne. Celebrations and events were held across the Commonwealth, many of which coincided with her national and Commonwealth tours. The celebrations reaffirmed the Queen's popularity, despite the almost simultaneous negative press coverage of the divorce of Princess Margaret and her husband. In 1978, the Queen endured a state visit to the UK by Romanian Communist dictator Nicolae Ceaușescu and his wife Elena, despite privately believing they had 'blood on their hands'. The following year saw two shocks: the exposure of the Queen's former landlord Anthony Blunt as a Communist spy and the assassination of his relative and father-in-law Lord Mountbatten by the Irish Provisional Republican Army.

**Question 0**

What anniversary did Elizabeth celebrate in 1977?

**Question 1**

When did Princess Margaret divorce her husband?

**Question 2**

In which year did Nicolae Ceausescu visit the UK?

**Question 3**

Who was exposed as a communist spy in 1979?

**Question 4**

Which group murdered Lord Mountbatten?

**Question 5**

What year did Princess Margaret divorce her husband?

**Question 6**

In what year did Nicolae Ceausescu become the communist dictator of Romania?

**Question 7**

In what year did Anthony Blunt stop being the Queen's picture collector?

**Question 8**

In what year did Nicolae Ceausescu die?

**Question 9**

In what year did Anthony Blunt die?

**Text number 14**

In the 1950s, when Elizabeth was a young woman at the beginning of her reign, she was described as a glamorous "fairy queen". After the traumas of the Second World War, it was a time of hope, progress and achievement, heralding a "new Elizabethan age". Lord Altrincham's accusation that the speeches of the 1957 Elizabeth sounded like those of a 'priggish schoolgirl' was an extremely rare criticism. In the late 1960s, an attempt was made to give a more modern image of the monarchy with the television documentary The Royal Family and the televised inauguration of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales. In public, he began to wear mostly monochrome overcoats and decorative hats, making him easily visible in the crowd.

**Question 0**

How was Elizabeth portrayed in the 1950s?

**Question 1**

What was the period after the Second World War?

**Question 2**

What did Lord Altrincham say Elizabeth's speeches were like?

**Question 3**

Which Prince Charles inauguration was televised in the late 1960s?

**Question 4**

What did Elizabeth start wearing to events in the 1960s ?

**Question 5**

In what year was Lord Altrincham made a Lord?

**Question 6**

What does Prince Charles wear in public?

**Question 7**

Who directed the television documentary The Royal Family in the late 1960s?

**Question 8**

who first called it the "new Elizabethan era"?

**Question 9**

What has one critic accused Prince Charles of?

**Text number 15**

The royal collection, which includes thousands of historic works of art and crown jewels, is not personally owned by the Queen but is held by a trust, along with her official residences such as Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and the Duchy of Lancaster, which had a property portfolio worth £442 million in 2014. Sandringham House and Balmoral Castle are privately owned by the Queen. The British Crown Estate - worth £9.4 billion in 2014 - is held in trust by the monarch and cannot be sold or owned privately by Elizabeth.

**Question 0**

Which famous jewellery collection has Elizabeth deposited in her trust?

**Question 1**

Which of Elizabeth's homes are held by the trust and not owned by Elizabeth?

**Question 2**

Which Scottish estate does Elizabeth privately own?

**Question 3**

What is the value of British Crown property?

**Question 4**

How does Elizabeth hold the British throne?

**Question 5**

How much is Buckingham Palace said to be worth in 2014?

**Question 6**

Where are the crown jewels on display?

**Question 7**

Where does Elizabeth spend most of her time these days?

**Question 8**

How much was Elizabeth worth in 2014?

**Question 9**

How much is Windsor Castle worth in 2014?

**Text number 16**

Elizabeth's only sibling, Princess Margaret, was born in 1930. Both princesses were home educated under the supervision of their mother and governess Marion Crawford, known simply as 'Crawfie'. Lessons focused on history, language, literature and music. Crawford published a biography of Elizabeth and Margaret's childhood, The Little Princesses, in 1950, which was resented by the royal family. The book describes Elizabeth's love of horses and dogs, her orderliness and her sense of responsibility. Others echoed such observations. She has an astonishing authority and thoughtfulness for a baby'. Her cousin Margaret Rhodes described her as 'a happy little girl, but essentially sensible and well-behaved'.

**Question 0**

Who was Elizabeth's only sibling?P

**Question 1**

When was Princess Margaret born?

**Question 2**

Where were royal princesses trained?

**Question 3**

Who was Marion Crawford to the princesses?

**Question 4**

What was the title of Crawford's book about princesses?

**Question 5**

What was the name of Elizabeth and Princess Margaret's mother?

**Question 6**

What did Princess Margaret love as a child?

**Question 7**

What kind of attitude did Marion Crawford write about Princess Margaret?

**Question 8**

In what year did Marion Crawford die?

**Question 9**

In what year was Margaret Rhodes born?

**Text number 17**

In 1943, at the age of 16, Elizabeth made her first public appearance, visiting the Grenadier Guards, of which she had been appointed Colonel the previous year. As Elizabeth approached her 18th birthday, Parliament amended the law to allow her to serve as one of the five councillors of state when her father was incapacitated or away abroad, as he did when he visited Italy in July 1944. In February 1945, she joined the Women's Regional Auxiliary as an honorary second non-commissioned officer with the service number 230873. She trained as a driver and mechanic and five months later was promoted to honorary commander.

**Question 0**

How old was Elizabeth when she made her first public appearance?

**Question 1**

Where did Elizabeth visit in her first public appearance?

**Question 2**

In what capacity could Elizabeth act if her father were away?

**Question 3**

When did Elizabeth join the Women's Auxiliary?

**Question 4**

In what capacity did Elizabeth serve in the Aid Society?

**Question 5**

What year was the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service launched?

**Question 6**

What year was the Grenadier Guards founded?

**Question 7**

How old was Elizabeth in July 1944?

**Question 8**

How old was Elizabeth in February 1945?

**Text number 18**

The engagement was not without controversy: Philip was foreign-born (albeit a British citizen who had served in the Royal Navy throughout World War II), and his sisters had married German noblemen with Nazi connections. Marion Crawford wrote: "Some of the King's advisers did not think he was good enough for her. He was a prince without a home or a kingdom. Some newspapers played long and loud tunes about Philip's foreign origins." Elizabeth's mother was reported in later biographies to have initially opposed the marriage and even dubbed Philip "Hun". In later life, however, she told biographer Tim Heald that Philip was an 'English gentleman'.

**Question 0**

Where did Philip serve during the Second World War?

**Question 1**

Who did the sisters of Philip marry?

**Question 2**

What did Elizabeth's mother call Philip?

**Question 3**

What did Elizabeth's mother later say that Philip had?

**Question 4**

What did Crawford say some of the King's advisers thought of Philip?

**Question 5**

Where did Marion Crawford belong?

**Question 6**

What nationality was Philip?

**Question 7**

Who was one of Philip's sisters?

**Question 8**

What was the king's name?

**Text number 19**

In 1951, George VI's health deteriorated and Elizabeth often accompanied him on public occasions. When she toured Canada and visited President Harry S. Truman in Washington in October 1951, her private secretary, Martin Charteris, carried with him a draft declaration of accession in case the King died while on tour. In early 1952, Elizabeth and Philip set off on a tour of Australia and New Zealand via Kenya. They had just returned to their Kenyan home at Sagana Lodge on 6 February 1952, after spending the night at the Treetops Hotel, when news arrived of the King's death and Elizabeth's imminent ascension to the throne. Philip broke the news to the new Queen. Martin Charteris asked her to choose a royal name, and she decided to remain Elizabeth, 'of course'. She was proclaimed Queen of all her realms, and the royal entourage hurriedly returned to the United Kingdom. She and the Duke of Edinburgh moved to Buckingham Palace.

**Question 0**

What was George VI's state of health in 1951?

**Question 1**

On what date did Elizabeth's father, King George VI, die?

**Question 2**

In which country was Elizabeth when George VI died?

**Question 3**

In what month of 1951 did George VI's health begin to decline?

**Question 4**

In what year did Martin Charteris become Elizabeth's private secretary?

**Question 5**

On what day did the royal part arrive back in the UK?

**Question 6**

Did Elizabeth go to Australia or New Zealand first?

**Question 7**

In what month of 1952 did Elizabeth and Philip set off on their tour of Australia and New Zealand?

**Text number 20**

In 1956, British and French Prime Ministers Sir Anthony Eden and Guy Mollet discussed the possibility of France joining the Commonwealth. The proposal was never accepted and the following year France signed the Treaty of Rome, which established the European Economic Community, the forerunner of the European Union. In November 1956, Britain and France invaded Egypt in an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to take the Suez Canal. Lord Mountbatten claimed that the Queen opposed the invasion, although Eden denied it. Eden resigned two months later.

**Question 0**

When did the British and French prime ministers discuss the idea of France joining the Commonwealth?

**Question 1**

What did France sign instead of joining the Commonwealth?

**Question 2**

What did the Treaty of Rome establish?

**Question 3**

What was the European Economic Community a precursor to?

**Question 4**

When did Britain and France invade Egypt?

**Question 5**

In what year did Sir Anthony Eden become Prime Minister of Britain?

**Question 6**

In which year did Guy Mollet become Prime Minister of France?

**Question 7**

In what year was the digging of the Suez Canal completed?

**Question 8**

Which was the first country conquered by Britain under Queen Elizabeth?

**Question 9**

In what year was Queen Elizabeth crowned?

**Text number 21**

In the 1960s and 1970s, the decolonisation of the African and Caribbean region accelerated. More than 20 countries gained independence from Britain as part of the planned transition to self-government. In 1965 , however, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith opposed majority rule and unilaterally declared independence from Britain, but still expressed his "loyalty and devotion" to Elizabeth. Although Smith was formally dismissed by the Queen and the international community applied sanctions against Rhodesia, Smith's rule continued for more than a decade. As Britain's ties with its former empire weakened, the British government sought to join the European Community, which it achieved in 1973.

**Question 0**

When did the decolonisation of Africa and the Caribbean accelerate?

**Question 1**

How many countries became independent from Britain during the decolonisation process?

**Question 2**

When did the United Kingdom join the European Community?

**Question 3**

What did the President of Rhodesia declare in 1965?

**Question 4**

How long did Ian Smith's regime last, despite sanctions from the international community?

**Question 5**

Which was the first African country to gain independence from Britain?

**Question 6**

In what year did Ian Smith become Prime Minister of Rhodesia?

**Question 7**

In what year was the European Community founded?

**Question 8**

In what year did Rhodesia cease to exist?

**Question 9**

Which was the last of the 20 countries to gain independence from Britain?

**Text number 22**

During the 1981 Trooping the Colour ceremony and just six weeks before the wedding of Prince Charles of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, the Queen was shot six times at close range as she rode through The Mall on her horse Burma. The 17-year-old attacker, Marcus Sarjeant, was sentenced to five years in prison and released after three years. The Queen was widely praised for her calmness and skill in controlling her mount. From April to September 1982, the Queen was worried but proud of her son, Prince Andrew, who served with British forces in the Falklands War. On 9 July, the Queen awoke in her bedroom at Buckingham Palace to find an intruder, Michael Fagan, in the room. Remaining calm, she made two calls to the Palace Police switchboard and spoke to Fagan as he sat at the foot of her bed until help arrived seven minutes later. Although he hosted US President Ronald Reagan at Windsor Castle in 1982 and visited his California estate in 1983, he was angered when his administration ordered an invasion of Grenada, one of his Caribbean kingdoms, without informing him.

**Question 0**

During which ceremony were shots fired at the Queen?

**Question 1**

Who was the attacker who shot Queen Elizabeth?

**Question 2**

Which of Elizabeth's sons served in the Falklands War?

**Question 3**

Who was the intruder Elizabeth woke up to find in her bedroom?

**Question 4**

Which island's conquest angered Elizabeth?

**Question 5**

In what year did Ronald Reagan order the invasion of Grenada?

**Question 6**

In what month of 1982 did Ronald Reagan visit Windsor Castle?

**Question 7**

In what month of 1983 did Elizabeth visit Reagan's California farm?

**Question 8**

What was the name of Elizabeth's horses in 1983?

**Question 9**

How many years did Michael Fagan serve for breaking into Buckingham Palace?

**Text number 23**

In the following years, public revelations about the state of Charles and Diana's marriage continued. Although support for republicanism in Britain appeared to be higher than ever before, republicanism was still a minority view, and the Queen herself had high approval ratings. Criticism was directed at the institution of monarchy itself and the Queen's extended family rather than at her own behaviour and actions. After consulting her husband and Prime Minister John Major, as well as Archbishop George Carey of Canterbury and Private Secretary Robert Fellowes, she wrote to Charles and Diana in late December 1995 that the divorce was desirable.

**Question 0**

Which political opinion is still in the minority in Britain?

**Question 1**

What was the state of affairs that brought Elizabeth revelations and problems?

**Question 2**

Despite the criticism, what were Elizabeth's approval ratings?

**Question 3**

What institution was criticised at the time of Charles and Diana's divorce?

**Question 4**

When did Elizabeth write to Charles and Diana saying they should divorce?

**Question 5**

What was the political view of the majority in Britain in the 1990s?

**Question 6**

What year did Charles and Diana finally divorce?

**Question 7**

What were Prime Minister John Major's approval ratings?

**Question 8**

In what year did Robert Fellowes become Elizabeth's private secretary?

**Question 9**

In what year did George Carey become Archbishop of Canterbury?

**Text number 24**

The Queen addressed the United Nations for the second time in 2010, again as Queen of all Commonwealth realms and Head of the Commonwealth. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon introduced her as "the anchor of our times". During her visit to New York, following a tour of Canada, she officially opened the garden of remembrance for the British victims of the September 11 attacks. The Queen's visit to Australia in October 2011, her sixteenth since 1954, was described in the press as her "farewell tour" because of her age.

**Question 0**

When did Elizabeth make her second speech to the UN?

**Question 1**

Who was the UN Secretary-General when Elizabeth spoke at the UN?

**Question 2**

What did Ban Ki-Moon use to introduce Elizabeth to the UN?

**Question 3**

To whom was the garden opened by Elizabeth a memorial?

**Question 4**

When did Elizabeth's farewell visit to Australia take place?

**Question 5**

In what year did the Queen first address the United Nations?

**Question 6**

In which year did Ban Ki-moon become UN Secretary-General?

**Question 7**

In which year did Elizabeth become Queen?

**Question 8**

How many Britons died in the 11 September attack?

**Question 9**

How many times has Queen toured Canada?

**Text number 25**

From 21 April 1944 until her accession to the throne, Elizabeth's coat of arms was a diamond in the shape of the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom, with the Tudor rose in the centre and the cross of St George on the first and third, separated by three dots. When he became king, he inherited the various coats of arms held by his father. The Queen also has royal standards and personal flags for use in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, Barbados and elsewhere.

**Question 0**

Which flower was on Elizabeth's coat of arms until she became queen?

**Question 1**

When did Elizabeth receive her father's arms?

**Question 2**

What other tickets does Elizabeth have in addition to her personal tickets?

**Question 3**

What kind of tickets are used abroad?

**Question 4**

When did Elizabeth start wearing the royal coat of arms?

**Question 5**

How many points have been argent on Elizabeth's coat of arms since her accession?

**Question 6**

What has been the centre of Elizabeth's arms since she came to the throne?

**Question 7**

On what day did Elizabeth ascend the throne?

**Question 8**

What are the three argent points on either side of Elizabeth's current coat of arms since she ascended the throne?

**Question 9**

What is the shape of Elizabeth's royal coat of arms since her accession?

**Text number 26**

Elizabeth was born in London, the elder of the daughters of the Duke and Duchess of York, later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. She was educated privately at home. Her father came to the throne when his brother Edward VIII abdicated in 1936, from which time he was heir presumptive. He entered public service during the Second World War, when he served in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. In 1947, he married Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, with whom he has four children.

**Question 0**

In which city was Elizabeth born?

**Question 1**

What was the status of Elizabeth's parents at the time of her birth?

**Question 2**

What were the titles of Elizabeth's parents when she came to the throne?

**Question 3**

How many children did Elizabeth's parents have?

**Question 4**

What event caused Elizabeth's father to become king?

**Question 5**

In what year was Edward VIII crowned?

**Question 6**

What is Elizabeth's sister's name?

**Question 7**

Who is Elizabeth's eldest child?

**Question 8**

Who is Elizabeth's youngest child?

**Question 9**

What year was Edward born?

**Text number 27**

During her grandfather's reign, Elizabeth was third in line of succession to the throne, after her uncle Prince Edward of Wales and her father, the Duke of York. Although her birth attracted public interest, she was not expected to become queen, as the Prince of Wales was still young and many expected her to marry and have children of her own. When her grandfather died in 1936 and her uncle succeeded Edward VIII in 1936, she became the second heir to the throne after her father. Later that year, Edward abdicated the kingship after his proposed marriage to divorced socialite Wallis Simpson caused a constitutional crisis. Consequently, Elizabeth's father became king and became the presumptive heir. If her parents had had a later son, she would have lost her position as first heir, as her brother would have become hereditary prince and she would have been above him in the line of succession.

**Question 0**

In what order was Elizabeth born?

**Question 1**

Who was the next heir to the throne before Elizabeth's father?

**Question 2**

When did Elizabeth's grandfather die?

**Question 3**

What event caused Edward to abdicate the throne?

**Question 4**

What caused Edward's marriage proposal to Simpson?

**Question 5**

In what year did Wallis Simpson divorce?

**Question 6**

What was Elizabeth's father's name?

**Question 7**

In what year was Elizabeth born?

**Text number 28**

After Elizabeth became royal, it seemed likely that the royal house would bear her husband's name and become the House of Mountbatten, as was the custom for a wife to take her husband's surname on marriage. UK Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Elizabeth's grandmother Queen Mary were in favour of retaining the House of Windsor, and so in April9 1952 Elizabeth issued a proclamation that Windsor would continue to be the name of the Royal House. The Duchess appealed: "I am the only man in the country who is not allowed to give his name to his own children". After the death of Queen Mary in 1953 and the resignation of Churchill in19601955 1953, the surname Mountbatten-Windsor was introduced for the male descendants of Philip and Elizabeth, who do not have royal titles.

**Question 0**

What name was Elizabeth supposed to take after her marriage to Philip?

**Question 1**

Which Prime Minister opposed the name change?

**Question 2**

What name did Elizabeth keep as her married name?

**Question 3**

What name was adopted for the male descendants of Elizabeth who do not have royal titles?

**Question 4**

When did Elizabeth adopt Mountbatten-Windsor as her surname?

**Question 5**

What year did Winston Churchill die?

**Question 6**

How many male descendants do Elizabeth and Philip have who do not have a royal title?

**Question 7**

What was the Duke's first name?

**Question 8**

What was the name of Elizabeth and Philip's last child?

**Text number 29**

As there was no formal mechanism for choosing a leader in the Conservative Party, after Eden's resignation it was up to the Queen to decide who to authorise to form the government. Eden recommended that she consult the Council's Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury and Lord Kilmuir, the Lord Chancellor, consulted the British Cabinet, Winston Churchill and the Chairman of the Backbench Committee1922 , and the Queen nominated their recommended candidate: Harold Macmillan.

**Question 0**

Who did Eden recommend that Elizabeth consult about the appointment of a new Prime Minister?

**Question 1**

What was Lord Salisbury's position in government?

**Question 2**

Who did Elizabeth appoint as Prime Minister?

**Question 3**

What was Lord Kilmuir's position ?

**Question 4**

Who did Salisbury and Kilmuir listen to?

**Question 5**

In what year was Harold Macmillan born?

**Question 6**

In what year was Lord Salisbury born?

**Question 7**

In what year did Lord Salisbury become Lord President of the Council?

**Question 8**

What was Harold Macmillan's occupation at the time?

**Question 9**

In what year was Lord Kilmuir born?

**Text number 30**

In February 1974, British Prime Minister Edward Heath urged the Queen to hold a general election in the middle of her tour of Austronesia on the Pacific coast, forcing her to fly back to Britain. Heath's Conservatives were not the largest party, but they could stay in power if they formed a coalition with the Liberals. Heath only resigned when talks to form a coalition broke down, after which the Queen asked the leader of the opposition, Labour's Harold Wilson, to form a government.

**Question 0**

When did Edward Heath ask Elizabeth to hold a general election?

**Question 1**

Where was Elizabeth when Heath urged sh to call an election?

**Question 2**

What did Elizabeth do after Heath advised her?

**Question 3**

What did Heath do after his party failed to form a coalition with Labour?

**Question 4**

Who did Elizabeth ask to form the government?

**Question 5**

In which year did Edward Heath become Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?

**Question 6**

In what month of 1974 did Edward Heath resign as Prime Minister?

**Question 7**

In what month of 1974 did Harold Wilson become Prime Minister?

**Question 8**

When did Elizabeth start her tour of the Pacific coast of Austronesia?

**Question 9**

With whom did Labour Prime Minister Harold Wilson form a government?

**Text number 31**

The intense media interest in the opinions and private life of the royal family in the 1980s led to numerous sensationalist stories in the press, not all of which were entirely true. As Kelvin MacKenzie, editor of The Sun, told his staff: "Give me Sunday for a blurb on Monday's royals. Never mind if it's not true - as long as it doesn't cause too much of a stir afterwards." Newspaper editor Donald Trelford wrote in The Observer on 21 September 1986: "The royal soap opera has now reached such a level of public interest that the line between fact and fiction has disappeared from view.... It's not just that some papers won't check their facts or accept denials: they don't care whether the stories are true or not." In particular, the Sunday Times of 20 July 1986 reported that the Queen was concerned that Margaret Thatcher's economic policies were contributing to social division and that she was concerned about high unemployment, a series of riots, the violence of the miners' strike and Thatcher's refusal to apply sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. The rumours were sourced by royal aide Michael Shea and Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal, among others, but Shea claimed his remarks had been taken out of context and embellished with speculation. Thatcher is alleged to have said that the Queen would vote for the Social Democratic Party - Thatcher's political opponents. Thatcher biographer John Campbell claimed that "the report was journalistic mischief". Thatcher later said she personally admired the Queen, and the Queen gave Thatcher two of her personal gifts - the Medal of Honour and a knighthood - after John Major replaced her as Prime Minister. Former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said Elizabeth had been a "behind-the-scenes force" in ending apartheid.

**Question 0**

What caused the great public interest in the private life of the royal family in the press?

**Question 1**

Who was the editor of The Sun in the 1980s?

**Question 2**

What did the editor of The Observer call the sensational stories about royalty?

**Question 3**

Rumour has it that Margaret Thatcher said the Queen would vote for whom?

**Question 4**

Who said that Elizabeth was behind the scenes to help end apartheid?

**Question 5**

In what year did Kelvin MacKenzie become editor of The Sun?

**Question 6**

In what year did Donald Trelford start editing The Observer?

**Question 7**

Which party was Margaret Thatcher leading?

**Question 8**

In what year did Elizabeth give Margaret Thatcher a knighthood?

**Question 9**

Who else has been awarded the Cross of Merit besides Margaret Thatcher?

**Text number 32**

In 1997, a year after their divorce, Diana died in a car accident in Paris. The Queen was on holiday with her extended family in Balmoral. Diana's two sons Charles - Prince William and Harry - wanted to attend church, so the Queen and Prince Philip took them that morning. After this only public appearance, the Queen and Duke protected their grandsons from intense press interest for five days by keeping them at Balmoral, where they could mourn in private, but the isolation of the Royal Family and the fact that the Buckingham Palace flag did not fly at half-mast caused public consternation. Under pressure from the angry reaction, the Queen agreed to return to London to make a live television broadcast on 5 September, the day before Diana's funeral. In the broadcast, she expressed her admiration for Diana and her feelings as 'grandmother' for the two princes. As a result, much of the public hostility evaporated.

**Question 0**

What killed Diana in Paris?

**Question 1**

When did Diana die?

**Question 2**

How long did Elizabeth and the royal family remain in seclusion at Balmoral?

**Question 3**

What was the failure that the public found appalling?

**Question 4**

What did Elizabeth do to assuage hostile opinions?

**Question 5**

In which city is Balmoral located?

**Question 6**

In which month of 1997 did Diana die in a car accident?

**Question 7**

Where was Charles in the days after Diana's death?

**Question 8**

Which building did the Queen use for her television broadcast of Diana's death?

**Text number 33**

His diamond jubilee year marked 60 years on the throne in 2012, with celebrations taking place across his kingdoms, the wider Commonwealth and beyond. In a message published on the day of his enthronement, he said: 'In this special year when I rededicate myself to your service, I hope we will all be reminded of the power of togetherness and the unifying force of family, friendship and good neighbourliness...'. I also hope that this centenary year will be a time to celebrate the great strides that have been made since 1952 and to look to the future with a bright mind and a warm heart". She and her husband toured extensively in the United Kingdom, and her children and grandchildren joined her on royal tours of other Commonwealth countries. In June4, beacons were lit around the world to mark the centenary. On 18 December, he became the first British monarch to attend a government peace conference since George III in 1781.

**Question 0**

How many years has Elizabeth been Queen?

**Question 1**

What are the celebrations for Elizabeth's 60th anniversary as Queen?

**Question 2**

What year is the Diamond Jubilee of Elizabeth?

**Question 3**

Where did Elizabeth tour to celebrate her anniversary?

**Question 4**

When was the last time a ruler attended a peacetime government meeting?

**Question 5**

In what year did George III begin his reign on the throne?

**Question 6**

In what year did George III die?

**Question 7**

How long was George III king?

**Question 8**

How many board meetings did George III attend?

**Question 9**

What was the accession date of King George III?

**Text number 34**

Because Elizabeth rarely gives interviews, little is known about her personal feelings. As a constitutional monarch, she has not expressed her political opinions in a public forum. She has a deep sense of religious and civic duty and takes her coronation seriously. In addition to his formal religious role, he is a member of the highest governing body of the Established Church of England and is personally a member of that church and of the national Church of Scotland. He has shown his support for interfaith relations and has met with leaders of other churches and religions, including five popes - Pius XII, John XXIII, John Paul II, Benedict XVI and Pope Francis. His annual Christmas message, sent to the Commonwealth, often includes a personal note on his faith. In 2000, he spoke about the theological significance of the millennium commemorating the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Jesus:

**Question 0**

What style of monarch is Elizabeth?

**Question 1**

How often does Elizabeth give interviews?

**Question 2**

What political religious beliefs did Elizabeth seem to hold?

**Question 3**

What is Elizabeth's place in the Church of England?

**Question 4**

Which other church does he belong to, apart from the Church of England?

**Question 5**

What did he talk about with Pope John Paul II?

**Question 6**

In which year did Elizabeth meet Pope John Paul II?

**Question 7**

When was the last time Elizabeth gave an interview?

**Question 8**

What other religious leaders has Elizabeth met, apart from Christianity?

**Text number 35**

Elizabeth was born on 21 April 1926 at 02.40 (GMT) during the reign of her paternal grandfather, King George V. Her father, Prince Albert, Duke of York (later King George VI), was the king's second son. His mother, Elizabeth, Duchess of York (later Queen Elizabeth), was the youngest daughter of the Scottish aristocrat Claude Bowes-Lyon, 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. She was born by Caesarean section at the London home of her maternal grandfather, 17 Bruton Street, Mayfair. She was christened by the Anglican Archbishop of York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, in a private chapel at Buckingham Palace on 29 May[c] and named Elizabeth after her mother, Alexandra after George V's mother who had died six months earlier, and Mary after her paternal grandmother. She was called "Lilibet" by her close relatives, based on what she initially called herself, and was held in high esteem by her grandfather George V. During her serious illness, her regular visits in 1929 lifted her spirits and helped her recovery, as noted by the press and later biographers.

**Question 0**

During whose reign was Elizabeth born?

**Question 1**

What was Elizabeth's father's title at birth?

**Question 2**

What title and name did Elizabeth's father take when he became king?

**Question 3**

Who was Elizabeth baptised by the Bishop of York?

**Question 4**

What was Elizabeth's nickname when she was young?

**Question 5**

In what year did Elizabeth's paternal grandmother Mary die?

**Question 6**

In what year did King George V die?

**Question 7**

Who was the eldest son of King George V?

**Question 8**

In what year was Elizabeth, Duchess of York, crowned Queen of England?

**Question 9**

Who was Elizabeth's paternal grandfather?

**Text number 36**

In September 1939, Britain joined the Second World War, which lasted until 1945. During the war, many London children were evacuated to avoid the frequent aerial bombardments. A senior politician, Lord Hailsham, suggested that the two princesses be evacuated to Canada, but Elizabeth's mother rejected the suggestion and announced: "The children will not leave without me. I will not leave without the King. And the King will never leave." Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret lived at Balmoral Castle in Scotland until Christmas 1939, when they moved to Sandringham House in Norfolk. From February to May 1940 they lived at the Royal Lodge, Windsor, until moving to Windsor Castle, where they lived for most of the next five years. At Windsor, the princesses performed pantomimes at Christmas in aid of the Queen's Wool Fund, which bought yarn for knitting military clothing. In 1940, 14-year-old Elizabeth made her first radio broadcast on the BBC's Children's Hour programme, addressing other children who had been evacuated from the towns. She said: "We are trying to do all we can to help our brave sailors, soldiers and pilots, and we are also trying to bear our share of the dangers and grief of war. We all know that, in the end, it will be all right."

**Question 0**

When did Britain join the Second World War?

**Question 1**

Who recommended the evacuation of two princesses to Canada?

**Question 2**

Who rejected the idea of sending princesses away?

**Question 3**

Where did these two princesses live for most of the war?

**Question 4**

When did Elizabeth make her first radio broadcast?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Queen's Wool Fund established?

**Question 6**

What year did the BBC launch the Children's Hour?

**Question 7**

How old was Elizabeth's sister in 1940?

**Question 8**

In what year did Lord Hailsham become a senior politician?

**Question 9**

In which month in 1945 did the Second World War end?

**Text number 37**

After the wedding, the couple rented Windlesham Moor, near Windsor Castle, until 4 July 1949, when they settled at Clarence House in London. The Duke of Edinburgh was at various times between 1949 and 1951-1951 in the British Crown Colony in Malta as an officer in the Royal Navy. He and Elizabeth lived intermittently, for several months at a time, in the village of Gwardamanġa at Villa Guardamangia, which was the rented home of Philip's uncle, Lord Mountbatten. The children remained in Britain.

**Question 0**

Where did the newlyweds Elizabeth and Philip live until 1949?

**Question 1**

Where did Elizabeth live in London after 1949?

**Question 2**

What armed forces was the Duke of Edinburgh in?

**Question 3**

Where was Philip stationed during the Second World War?

**Question 4**

Whose home did Elizabeth and Philip live in in Malta?

**Question 5**

What year did Elizabeth live at Villa Guardamangia?

**Question 6**

In what year did Lord Mountbatten start renting Villa Guardamangia?

**Question 7**

In what year did the Duke of Edinburgh become an officer in the Royal Navy?

**Question 8**

What year was Villa Guardamang built?

**Question 9**

In what year did Elizabeth marry the Duke of Edinburgh?

**Text number 38**

From the birth of Elizabeth, the British Empire continued its transformation into a Commonwealth. By the time she took office in 1952, her role as head of several independent states was well established. In 1953, the Queen and her husband embarked on a seven-month circumnavigation of the globe, visiting 13 countries and covering more than 40,000 miles40,000 by land, sea and air. She became the first reigning monarch to visit Australia and New Zealand. During the tour, crowds were huge; an estimated three-quarters of the Australian population had seen him. Throughout her reign, the Queen has made hundreds of state visits to other countries and tours of the Commonwealth; she is the most travelled Head of State.

**Question 0**

Which entity slowly became the British Empire during Elizabeth's reign?

**Question 1**

In which year did Elizabeth become Queen?

**Question 2**

Which tour did Elizabeth go on in 1953?

**Question 3**

How many countries did Elizabeth visit on her tour in 1953?

**Question 4**

How many kilometres did Elizabeth walk on her world tour?

**Question 5**

In what year did the British Empire become a Commonwealth?

**Question 6**

Which was the first country visited by Elizabeth and Philip in 1953?

**Question 7**

Which was the last country visited by Elizabeth and Philip in 1953?

**Question 8**

How many kilometres did Elizabeth walk across the country during her reign?

**Question 9**

How many nautical miles did Elizabeth travel during her reign?

**Text number 39**

According to Paul Martin senior, in the late 1970s the Queen was concerned that the crown "had little meaning" for Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Tony Benn said the Queen thought Trudeau was "quite a disappointment". Trudeau's supposed republicanism seemed to be reinforced by his antics, such as sliding down the railings of Buckingham Palace and pirouetting behind the Queen's back in 1977, and the removal of various Canadian royal symbols during his term of office. In 1980, Canadian politicians sent to London to discuss the patriarchy of the Canadian constitution found the Queen to be "better informed ... than any British politician or bureaucrat". She was particularly interested in the issue after Bill C-60, which would have affected her role as head of state, had failed. The patriarchy removed the role of the British Parliament from the Canadian constitution, but the monarchy remained. Trudeau said in his memoirs that the Queen supported his attempt to reform the constitution and that he was impressed by "the Queen's publicly demonstrated graciousness" and "her privately demonstrated wisdom".

**Question 0**

Who was Elizabeth worried about in the 1970s?

**Question 1**

What was the subject of the 1980 debate?

**Question 2**

What did the patriarchy of the Canadian Constitution remove from the Constitution?

**Question 3**

What was retained in the Constitution?

**Question 4**

What did Trudeau say Elizabeth preferred?

**Question 5**

What year did Pierre Trudeau become Prime Minister of Canada?

**Question 6**

Who was one of the Canadian politicians sent to London in 1980?

**Question 7**

What year did Bill C-60 fail?

**Question 8**

In what year did Pierre Trudeau cease to be Prime Minister of Canada?

**Question 9**

Who was the British Prime Minister in 1980?

**Text number 40**

In a speech on 24 November 1992 to mark the 40th anniversary of her accession to power, Elizabeth called her year 1992annus horribilis, which means terrible year. In March her second son, Prince Andrew, Duke of York, and his wife Sarah divorced, in April her daughter Princess Anne divorced Captain Mark Phillips, in October during a state visit to Germany she was pelted with eggs by angry protesters in Dresden and in November a huge fire broke out at Windsor Castle, one of her official residences. The monarchy came under increased criticism and public scrutiny. In a rare personal speech, the Queen said that any institution should expect criticism, but suggested that it should be presented with "humour, gentleness and understanding". Two days later, Prime Minister John Major announced that reforms to the royal household had been planned since the previous year, including the Queen paying income tax from 1993 and a reduction in the civil register. In December, Prince Charles and his wife Diana formally divorced. The year ended with a lawsuit when the Queen sued The Sun newspaper for copyright infringement when it published the text of her annual Christmas message two days before it was sent. The newspaper had to pay her legal costs and donated £200 000 to charity.

**Question 0**

What was the significance of Elizabeth's speech on 24 November 1992?

**Question 1**

What did Elizabeth call her last year?

**Question 2**

When did Price Andrew divorce his wife?

**Question 3**

Who did Princess Anne divorce in April?

**Question 4**

What fancy house caught fire in November?

**Question 5**

What year did Prince Andrew and Sarah divorce?

**Question 6**

What year did Princess Anne marry Captain Mark Phillips?

**Question 7**

What year did Prince Charles and Diana divorce?

**Question 8**

How much did The Sun have to pay the Queen in legal fees?

**Question 9**

How much did it cost to repair the Windsor Castle fire?

**Text number 41**

In May 2007, The Daily Telegraph reported, citing unnamed sources, that the Queen was "irritated and frustrated" with British Prime Minister Tony Blair's policies, that she was concerned that British armed forces were overstretched in Iraq and Afghanistan, and that she had raised concerns with Blair about rural and countryside issues. However, he was said to admire Blair's efforts to bring peace to Northern Ireland. On 20 March 2008, the Queen attended the first Maundy service outside England and Wales at the Church of Ireland's St Patrick's Cathedral in Armagh. In May 2011, at the invitation of the President of Ireland, Mary McAleese, the Queen made the first state visit by a British monarch to the Republic of Ireland.

**Question 0**

Who frustrated Elizabeth in 2007?

**Question 1**

Which Blair number did Elizabeth admire?

**Question 2**

When did Elizabeth attend a church service in Armagm, Ireland?

**Question 3**

Which service did Elizabeth attend in Armaghm?

**Question 4**

When did Elizabeth first visit Ireland?

**Question 5**

In what year did Tony Blair become Prime Minister of Britain?

**Question 6**

What year did Mary McAleese become President of Ireland?

**Question 7**

Who was Ireland's first female president?

**Question 8**

When was peace achieved in Northern Ireland?

**Question 9**

Who was the President of Ireland in 2007?

**Text number 42**

The Queen surpassed her great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, to become Britain's longest-serving monarch in December 2007 and Britain's longest-serving reigning monarch on 9 September 2015. She was hailed in Canada as "Canada's longest reigning monarch in modern times" (King Louis XIV of France ruled part of Canada longer.) She is the longest reigning queen in history, the world's oldest reigning monarch and the second longest reigning current head of state after King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand.

**Question 0**

Who did Elizabeth overtake as the longest-lived British monarch?

**Question 1**

What was Victoria's relationship with Elizabeth?

**Question 2**

When did Elizabeth become the longest reigning monarch?

**Question 3**

What is the value of Elizabeth's reign in the age of the monarchs?

**Question 4**

Which head of state has served longer than Elizabeth?

**Text number 43**

At her Silver Jubilee in 1977, crowds and celebrations were genuinely enthusiastic, but in the 1980s public criticism of the royal family increased as the private and professional lives of Elizabeth's children came under media scrutiny. Elizabeth's popularity plummeted in the 1990s. Under pressure from public opinion, she began to pay income tax for the first time and Buckingham Palace was opened to the public. Dissatisfaction with the monarchy peaked after the death of Princess Diana of Wales, although Elizabeth's personal popularity and support for the monarchy rebounded after she broadcast live to the world five days after Diana's death.

**Question 0**

When was Elizabeth's silver jubilee?

**Question 1**

What grew in the 1980s?

**Question 2**

What was the main subject of public criticism in the 1980s?

**Question 3**

Which Elizabethan feature fell low in the 1990s?

**Question 4**

What did Elizabeth start paying in the 1990s?

**Question 5**

Which decade between the 1970s and now was the peak of Elizabeth's popularity?

**Question 6**

When was Elizabeth's Golden Jubilee?

**Question 7**

In what year did Diana become Princess of Wales?

**Question 8**

What happened after Elizabeth started paying income tax?

**Text number 44**

Elizabeth has held many titles and military honours throughout the Commonwealth, is the holder of several decorations in her own country and has received medals and awards from around the world. In each of her kingdoms she has her own title, which follows a similar pattern: Queen of Jamaica and her other Jamaican kingdoms and territories, Queen of Australia and her other Australian kingdoms and territories, etc. In the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, which are territories under the Crown rather than separate kingdoms, she is known as the Duke of Normandy and Lord of the Man. Other styles include Defender of the Faith and Duke of Lancaster. When conversing with the Queen, she is addressed first to Your Majesty and then to Ma'am.

**Question 0**

What features do Elizabethan titles usually have in each country?

**Question 1**

What are the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man?

**Question 2**

What was Elizabeth's title on the Channel Islands?

**Question 3**

What is Elizabeth's title on the Isle of Man?

**Question 4**

How is Elizabeth addressed when talking to the Queen?

**Question 5**

What is one of Elizabeth's kingdoms and territories apart from Jamaica and Australia?

**Question 6**

Which region is under the Crown apart from the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man?

**Question 7**

When is Elizabeth referred to as a defender of the faith?

**Question 8**

When does a person call Elizabeth the Duke of Lancaster?

**Document number 158**

**Text number 0**

Scientists do not know the exact cause of sexual orientation, but they believe it is due to a complex interaction of genetic, hormonal and environmental influences. They favour biologically based theories that point to genetic factors, the early womb environment, both, or a combination of genetic and social factors. There is no significant evidence that parenting or early childhood experiences play a role in sexual orientation. Research over several decades has shown that sexual orientation varies along a continuum from attraction to the opposite sex alone to attraction to the same sex alone.

**Question 0**

What is the popular effect of sexual orientation?

**Question 1**

Is there evidence that parenthood and/or childhood play a role in determining sexual orientation?

**Question 2**

What is the perceived continuum of sexual orientation?

**Question 3**

Do researchers know the cause of sexual orientation?

**Question 4**

What three factors do researchers believe are the causes of sexual orientation?

**Question 5**

Do researchers believe that parenthood and/or childhood play a role in sexual orientation?

**Question 6**

What are the two extremes of the sexual orientation continuum?

**Question 7**

Has scientific research discovered the cause of sexual orientation preferences?

**Question 8**

Which theories are favoured by researchers studying sexual orientation?

**Question 9**

Do scientists know what can cause someone's sexual orientation?

**Question 10**

What can be scientifically considered the most important factors in someone's sexual orientation?

**Question 11**

What cannot be considered as a factor influencing sexual orientation due to lack of evidence?

**Question 12**

What has existing research already shown about sexual orientation?

**Question 13**

What ideas does a scientist tend to have when it comes to sexual orientation?

**Text number 1**

Sexual identity and sexual behaviour are closely related to sexual orientation, but are distinguished in that sexual identity refers to an individual's self-concept, behaviour refers to actual sexual acts performed by the individual, and orientation refers to "fantasies, affections and desires". Individuals may or may not express their sexual orientation in their behaviour. Individuals with a homosexual sexual orientation that does not correspond to their sexual identity are sometimes referred to as "closeted". However, the term may reflect a particular cultural context and a particular transitional phase in societies that are gradually addressing the integration of sexual minorities. In studies of sexual orientation, researchers usually use the terms concordance or discordance when discussing the extent to which a person's sexual attractions, behaviours and identity correspond. Thus, a woman who is attracted to other women but calls herself heterosexual and has sexual intercourse only with men can be said to experience a conflict between her sexual orientation (homosexual or lesbian) and her sexual identity and behaviour (heterosexual).

**Question 0**

What is the definition of sexual identity?

**Question 1**

What defines sexual behaviour?

**Question 2**

What is sexual orientation?

**Question 3**

What does the term in the cupboard mean?

**Question 4**

What terms relate to the extent to which a person's sexual attraction, behaviour and identity match?

**Question 5**

What are the differences between sexual identity and sexual behaviour?

**Question 6**

Should people show their sexual orientation in their personal actions?

**Question 7**

What is the term that can be used for a person who does not openly display their homosexuality?

**Question 8**

What word is used when someone's sexual orientation, behaviour and identity do not match?

**Question 9**

What word is used when someone's sexual orientation, behaviour and identity match?

**Text number 2**

Homosexuals and lesbians may enter into a sexual relationship with a person of the opposite sex for a variety of reasons, such as the desire to have a traditional family and fear of discrimination and religious rejection. Some LGBT people hide their orientation from their spouse, while others develop a positive gay and lesbian identity and maintain successful heterosexual marriages. Coming out of the closet for themselves, their opposite-sex spouse and children can pose challenges that LGBT people who are not married to people of the opposite sex or who do not have children do not face.

**Question 0**

What is one reason why a homosexual would engage in heterosexual behaviour?

**Question 1**

What is a possible scenario that could happen when a closeted homosexual is in a heterosexual relationship?

**Question 2**

What things can cause a homosexual person to be with the opposite sex?

**Question 3**

Can a homosexual person still grow their sexual identity while being with the opposite sex?

**Question 4**

What kind of difficulties can a homosexual person face when they acknowledge their sexuality in a heterosexual marriage?

**Question 5**

Can a homosexual person hide their true identity?

**Text number 3**

No major mental health professional organisation has endorsed efforts to change sexual orientation, and almost all organisations have adopted statements warning the profession and the public about treatments designed to change sexual orientation. These include the American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Counseling Association, the National Association of Social Workers in the United States, the Royal College of Psychiatrists and the Australian Psychological Society.

**Question 0**

How do mental health professionals feel about efforts to change sexual orientation?

**Question 1**

What do these political statements refer to?

**Question 2**

Which organisations have published policy statements?

**Question 3**

Do they have mental health professionals with programmes to change sexual orientation?

**Question 4**

Which policy principle has been applied by almost all professionals in their practice?

**Question 5**

What are some unions that do not offer variable sexual orientation programmes?

**Text number 4**

Since at least the late 19th century, there was speculation in Europe that the range of human sexual responses resembled a continuum rather than two or three distinct categories. In 1896, the Berlin sexologist Magnus Hirschfeld published a system that measured the intensity of an individual's sexual desire on two independent 10-point scales, A (homosexual) and B (heterosexual). A heterosexual person could be A0, B5; a homosexual person could be A5, B0; an asexual would be A0, B0; and a person with a strong attraction to both sexes would be A9, B9.

**Question 0**

Who was the sexologist who published the plan in 1896?

**Question 1**

What was the purpose of the published scheme?

**Question 2**

How has the system measured desire?

**Question 3**

How were these two scales defined?

**Question 4**

How many points were there on each scale?

**Question 5**

When did the questioning of human sexual responses begin?

**Question 6**

Who created the ten-point scale for people's sexual desire?

**Question 7**

The year Magnus Hirschfeld created a ten-point scale to measure a person's sexual desire.

**Question 8**

On Magnus' ten-point scale, what would you consider a homosexual person to be?

**Question 9**

On a ten-point scale, what would you consider an asexual person to be?

**Text number 5**

A third concern with the Kinsey scale is that it inappropriately measures heterosexuality and homosexuality on the same scale, making one the opposite of the other. Research on masculinity and femininity in the 1970s suggested that it was more appropriate to measure masculinity and femininity as independent concepts on a separate scale rather than as a single continuum with each end representing opposite extremes. When compared on the same scale, they act as trade-offs between being more feminine and being less masculine, and vice versa. However, if you look at them as separate dimensions, you can be both very masculine and very feminine at the same time. Similarly, if heterosexuality and homosexuality were considered on separate scales, it would allow one to be both very heterosexual and very homosexual, or not very much of either. When measured independently of each other, the degree of heterosexuality and homosexuality can be determined independently of each other, rather than the balance of heterosexual and homosexual as determined by the Kinsey scale.

**Question 0**

What was the concern of the Kinsey scale?

**Question 1**

How is it more appropriate to measure masculinity and femininity?

**Question 2**

What happens if concepts are measured on the same scale?

**Question 3**

What is the advantage of measuring these elements separately?

**Question 4**

What is the problem with the Kinsey scale?

**Question 5**

What did the studies of the 1970s show about masculinity and femininity?

**Question 6**

What would be possible if homosexuality and heterosexuality were measured on different scales?

**Question 7**

What are the other benefits of measuring sexuality on two scales compared to just the Kinsey scale?

**Text number 6**

In a study focusing on sexual orientation, rating scales are used to determine who belongs to which sexual group. The assumption is that these scales can be used to reliably identify and classify people on the basis of their sexual orientation. However, it is difficult to determine an individual's sexual orientation using rating scales because the definition of sexual orientation is unclear. Three components of sexual orientation are generally used in the assessment. Their definitions and examples of how they can be assessed are given below:

**Question 0**

How does the survey identify sexual populations?

**Question 1**

What is understood by the scales used?

**Question 2**

Why can scales fail?

**Question 3**

How many elements are used in the assessment?

**Question 4**

What is used in a sexual orientation survey to determine who belongs to which sexual group?

**Question 5**

What is the general idea behind the scales used?

**Question 6**

What can cause problems with these used scales?

**Question 7**

How many elements are used in the assessment?

**Text number 7**

Depending on which aspect of sexual orientation is assessed and referred to, different conclusions can be drawn about the prevalence of homosexuality, with real consequences. Knowing what proportion of the population is homosexual will influence how citizens and authorities can relate to this population or how they are treated. For example, if homosexuals make up only 1% of the population, they are easier to ignore politically than if they are known to form a constituency larger than most ethnic and advertising minority groups. If the numbers are relatively small, it is difficult to advocate for community-based same-sex programs and services, the inclusion of gay role models in the mass media, or gay-straight alliances in schools. This is why, in the 1970s, Bruce Voeller, chairman of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, perpetuated the common myth that the prevalence of homosexuality was 10% of the population, when the average for men was 13% and for women 7%. Voeller generalised this finding and used it as part of the modern gay rights movement to convince politicians and the public that "we [gays and lesbians] are everywhere".

**Question 0**

What myth did Bruce Voeller perpetuate in the 70s?

**Question 1**

What were the calculations behind this myth?

**Question 2**

What message did Voeller convey with this myth?

**Question 3**

As for defining what proportion of the population is homosexual?

**Question 4**

What is the impact of knowing the sexual population?

**Question 5**

Who was the cahir of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force in the 1970s?

**Question 6**

What myth did Bruce Voeller perpetuate in the 1970s?

**Question 7**

What did Bruce Voeller do with his findings?

**Text number 8**

Another study on the sexual arousal patterns of men and women confirmed that men and women have different arousal patterns regardless of their sexual orientation. The study found that women's genitals are aroused by both human and non-human stimuli in films showing people of both sexes having sex (heterosexual and homosexual) and videos showing primates (bonobos) having sex. Men did not show sexual arousal to non-human visual stimuli, but their arousal patterns were aligned with their sexual interest (women for heterosexual men and men for homosexual men).

**Question 0**

Do men and women have different patterns of arousal?

**Question 1**

Are the patterns related to orientation?

**Question 2**

What kinds of stimuli were found to arouse women?

**Question 3**

What stimuli did men not show arousal to?

**Question 4**

Male arousal patterns were found to be with?

**Question 5**

What did the study on sexual arousal in men and women show?

**Question 6**

Were the women in the studies aroused by heterosexual stimulation?

**Question 7**

Do men get turned on by sex videos without people in them?

**Question 8**

Was male arousal related to sexual interests?

**Text number 9**

Androphilia and gynophilia (or gynecophilia) are terms used in behavioural science to describe sexual attraction as an alternative to the homosexual and heterosexual concepts. They are used to identify the object of attraction without specifying the sex or gender identity of the object. Similar terms, such as pansexual and polysexual, do not make such definitions of the object. People may also use terms such as queer, pansensual, polyfidelitous, ambisexual, or individualized identities such as byke or biphilic.

**Question 0**

What scientific terms are used to describe sexual attraction?

**Question 1**

These terms are an alternative to which concept?

**Question 2**

What do these terms not give to the subject/person being described?

**Question 3**

What are other terms that do not perform similar tasks?

**Question 4**

What other terms are used in the same sense as pansexual?

**Question 5**

What terms are used to describe sexual desires?

**Question 6**

What are two other words for androphilia and gynephilia?

**Question 7**

What are the terms androphilia and gynaecophilia used for?

**Question 8**

What other common words might people use about homosexuals and heterosexuals?

**Text number 10**

Translation is a major barrier when comparing different cultures. Many English terms have no equivalent in other languages, and concepts and words from other languages do not appear in English. Translation and vocabulary barriers are not limited to English. Language can force individuals to identify with a label that may or may not reflect their true sexual orientation. Language can also be used to communicate sexual orientation to others. The meaning of words referring to categories of sexual orientation is negotiated in the mass media in relation to social organisation. New words can be introduced to describe new terms or to better describe complex interpretations of sexual orientation. Other words may take on new layers or meanings. For example, the heterosexual Spanish terms marido (husband) and mujer (wife) have recently been replaced in Spain by the gender-neutral terms cónyuges or consortes (spouses).

**Question 0**

What is usually the biggest obstacle to comparing cultures?

**Question 1**

What can force individuals to identify with an etiquette that does not necessarily correspond to their true orientation?

**Question 2**

Where are the meanings of words negotiated?

**Question 3**

What can be included to describe interpretations of sexual orientation?

**Question 4**

What is the biggest obstacle to studying different cultures?

**Question 5**

Why does translation cause such problems between different cultures?

**Question 6**

What problems can arise from translation problems?

**Question 7**

What can be used to communicate sexual identity to others?

**Text number 11**

The earliest writers on sexual orientation generally understood it to be closely linked to the subject's own gender. For example, it was thought that a typical female person who was attracted to female persons would have masculine traits and vice versa. This view was shared by most prominent sexual orientation theorists from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, such as Karl Heinrich Ulrichs, Richard von Krafft-Ebing, Magnus Hirschfeld, Havelock Ellis, Carl Jung and Sigmund Freud, as well as many gender reassigning homosexuals themselves. However, this view of homosexuality as sexual inversion was controversial at the time, and in the second half of the 20th century gender identity increasingly came to be seen as a phenomenon separate from sexual orientation. Transgender and cisgender people may be attracted to men, women or both, although the prevalence of different sexual orientations in these two groups is quite different. An individual gay, straight or bisexual person may be masculine, feminine or androgynous, and, in addition, many members and supporters of the lesbian and gay communities now see 'genderqueer heterosexual' and 'gender non-conforming homosexual' as negative stereotypes. However, research by J. Michael Bailey and Kenneth Zucker found that the majority of gay men and lesbians in the sample reported varying degrees of gender non-conformity during their childhood years.

**Question 0**

What concept did the early writers associate with orientation?

**Question 1**

Which theorists agreed with this concept?

**Question 2**

What were the two things to be considered separate?

**Question 3**

What negative stereotypes have arisen from this understanding?

**Question 4**

What did most gay men and women experience as children?

**Question 5**

What was thought of early lesbians and gay men?

**Question 6**

How did gender identity come to be seen?

**Question 7**

What can be considered as bad stereotypes for gay communities?

**Question 8**

Who did the studies that found that most homosexuals have varying degrees of sexual problems?

**Question 9**

When did these studies experience gender bias?

**Text number 12**

In the US, non-white LGBT people may find themselves in a double minority, where they are not fully accepted or understood by the predominantly white LGBT community and are not accepted by their own ethnic group. Many experience racism within the dominant LGBT community, where racial stereotypes merge with gender stereotypes such that Asian American LGBT people are seen as more passive and feminine, while African American LGBT people are seen as more masculine and aggressive. There are several culturally specific support networks for LGBT people in the US. For example, "Ô-Môi" for Vietnamese-American queer women.

**Question 0**

Who is in a double minority in the US?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a stereotype that occurs in this double minority?

**Question 2**

What do non-Caucasian LGBT people experience?

**Question 3**

What is an example of a culture-specific support network?

**Question 4**

Where else but in the US do non-white homosexuals live?

**Question 5**

What does it mean for LGBT people who are in a double monority?

**Question 6**

What do many people in the dominant LGBT community face?

**Question 7**

Why is racism so bad in the non-white LGBT community?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the support network for the Vietnamese American LGBT community?

**Text number 13**

According to some studies, "for some [people], the focus of sexual interest shifts at different stages of the life course...". "There is... [in 1995] virtually no research on the longitudinal stability of sexual orientation over adulthood...". It [was]... still an unanswered question whether... [measuring] [complex components of sexual orientation as distinct from other aspects of sexual identity at a given point in time'] predicted future behaviour or orientation. Certainly it ... is not a good predictor of past behavior and self-identity, given the developmental process common to most gay men and lesbians (i.e., denial of homosexual interests and heterosexual experimentation prior to coming out)."" Some studies report that "[many] lesbian women and also some heterosexual women perceive choice as an important factor in their sexual orientation".

**Question 0**

Can a person's sexual interest change at different stages of life?

**Question 1**

Until 1995, there were no studies on sexual orientation?

**Question 2**

What can possibly predict the orientation of a person's sexual identity in the future?

**Question 3**

What do some lesbian women consider important as part of their sexual orientation?

**Text number 14**

In 2012, the Pan American Health Organization (the World Health Organization's North and South American section) issued a statement warning against services designed to "cure" people with non-heterosexual sexual orientation because they have no medical basis and pose a serious threat to the health and well-being of the people concerned, and stating that the global scientific and professional consensus is that homosexuality is a normal and natural variation of human sexuality and cannot be considered a pathological condition. The Pan American Health Organization also called on governments, academic institutions, professional associations and the media to expose these practices and promote respect for diversity. It also noted that homosexual minors are sometimes forced to participate in these 'therapies' involuntarily, are deprived of their liberty and are sometimes held in isolation for several months, and that several United Nations bodies have reported these findings. Furthermore, the Pan American Health Organization recommended that such abuses be condemned and sanctioned and punished under national law, as they violate ethical principles in health care and human rights violations protected by international and regional conventions.

**Question 0**

When did part of the World Health Organisation publish a statement on the cure for homosexuals?

**Question 1**

Why did the Pan-American Health Organization make this statement?

**Question 2**

What illness do they say is incompatible with homosexuality?

**Question 3**

What did the Pan American Health Organization recommend to those who used treatment to stop homosexuality?

**Question 4**

According to Pan American Health, what did these treatments violate?

**Text number 15**

The Kinsey scale provides a classification of sexual orientation based on the relative number of heterosexual and homosexual experiences or psychological reactions in a person's history at a given point in time. The classification system works in such a way that people in the same category have the same balance of heterosexual and homosexual elements in their history. Ranking on the scale is based on the relationship between heterosexuality and homosexuality in a person's history, rather than the actual amount of overt experience or psychological reaction. An individual can be assigned a position on the scale according to the following definitions of scale points:

**Question 0**

What does the Kinsey scale classify?

**Question 1**

How does the Kinsey scale classification system work?

**Question 2**

What is the position on the Kinsey scale based on?

**Question 3**

What positions does the Kinsey scale not use?

**Text number 16**

The Sell Assessment of Sexual Orientation (SASO) scale was developed to address the major problems associated with the Kinsey and Klein sexual orientation scales, and measures sexual orientation as a continuum, taking into account the different dimensions of sexual orientation and considering homosexuality and heterosexuality separately. SASO is not intended to provide a definitive solution to the question of how best to measure sexual orientation, but rather to stimulate debate and discussion on the measurement of sexual orientation.

**Question 0**

What does SASO stand for?

**Question 1**

Why was SASO created?

**Question 2**

What did SASO find wrong with the Kinsey scale and the Klein sexual orientation scale?

**Question 3**

What is one of the main objectives of SASO?

**Question 4**

What does SASO cause debate and controversy about?

**Text number 17**

Since there is no research evidence on which of these three elements is essential for defining sexual orientation, all three elements are used independently of each other and can lead to different conclusions about sexual orientation. Savin Williams (2006) addresses this issue, noting that by basing findings on one component of sexual orientation, researchers may not actually be reaching the intended population. For example, if homosexuals are defined on the basis of same-sex behaviour, homosexual virgins are excluded, heterosexuals who behave in the same sex for reasons other than sexual arousal are miscounted, and those with same-sex attraction who only have opposite-sex relationships are excluded. Given the limited population covered by each component, survey users should be cautious when generalising these results.

**Question 0**

How are the three components used to determine sexual orientation?

**Question 1**

When did Savin WIlliams talk about the problems with these components?

**Question 2**

What issues is Savin addressing in this debate?

**Question 3**

Why is there a problem with basing sexual orientation on a single factor?

**Question 4**

How should consumers of research react to these results?

**Text number 18**

Recently, researchers have begun to focus on measuring changes in brain activity associated with sexual arousal using brain scanning techniques. In a study that investigated how the brains of heterosexual and homosexual men reacted to seeing images of naked men and women, it was found that both heterosexual and homosexual men reacted positively to seeing the sex they wanted and used the same brain areas. The only significant group difference between these orientations was found in the amygdala, a brain area known to be involved in the regulation of fear.

**Question 0**

Where have researchers started to spend most of their time?

**Question 1**

How do researchers measure brain activity?

**Question 2**

How do gay and straight men react to images of naked men and women?

**Question 3**

What was the only difference between gay and straight men in the survey?

**Question 4**

What does the amygdala area of the brain do?

**Text number 19**

Perceived sexual orientation can affect how a person is treated. For example, in the US, according to the FBI, 15.6% of hate crimes reported to the police in 2004 were committed "on the basis of sexual orientation". Under the UK Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations, as explained by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service 2003, "employees or job applicants must not be treated less favourably because of their sexual orientation, their perceived sexual orientation or because of their association with someone of a particular sexual orientation".

**Question 0**

What can affect how a person is treated?

**Question 1**

What percentage of hate crimes did the FBI link to sexual orientation bias?

**Question 2**

When did the Employment Inequality (Sexual Orientation) Act come into force in the UK?

**Question 3**

What is required of employers under this law?

**Text number 20**

Most definitions of sexual orientation include a psychological component, such as the direction of an individual's erotic desires, or a behavioural component focusing on the sex of an individual's sexual partner(s). Some people prefer to track only the individual's self-definition or identity. The scientific and professional view is that "the key attractions underlying adult sexual orientation typically emerge between middle childhood and early adolescence". Sexual orientation differs from sexual identity in that it involves relationships with other people, whereas sexual identity is a perception of the self.

**Question 0**

What do most definitions of sexual orientation include?

**Question 1**

Which behavioural component is the focus when defining sexual orientation?

**Question 2**

What do other people use to determine a person's sexual identity?

**Question 3**

When do researchers and professionals agree that sexual orientation is reflected in a person?

**Question 4**

What is the difference between sexual identity and sexual orientation?

**Text number 21**

In Alfred C. Kinsey et al's often cited and criticised Sexual Behavior in the Human Male (1948) and Sexual Behavior in the Human Female (1953), people were asked to rate themselves on a scale from fully heterosexual to fully homosexual. Kinsey reported that when individuals' behaviour and identity were analysed, most people appeared to be at least somewhat bisexual - that is, most people felt some attraction to one sex or the other, although they tended to prefer the other sex. According to Kinsey, only a minority (5-10%) can be considered fully heterosexual or homosexual, while only an even smaller minority can be considered fully bisexual (equally attracted to both sexes). Kinsey's methods have been criticised as flawed, particularly in the randomness of his sample, which included prison inmates, male prostitutes and people who voluntarily participated in discussions about sexual topics previously considered taboo. However, Paul Gebhard, later director of the Kinsey Institute for Sex Research, reviewed the data from the Kinsey Reports and found that the exclusion of prison inmates and prostitutes had little effect on the results.

**Question 0**

Which two studies are by Alfred C. Kinsey?

**Question 1**

What were people asked to do in these surveys?

**Question 2**

What did KInsey find in these studies?

**Question 3**

In Kinseys' opinion, what percentage of people are considered to be fully heterosexual or homosexual?

**Question 4**

Why do people say that Kinsey's work is not right?

**Text number 22**

Innate bisexuality is an idea put forward by Sigmund Freud. According to this theory, all people are born bisexual in a very broad sense, meaning that they have traits common to both sexes. Freud believed that this was true anatomically and therefore psychologically, and that sexual attraction to both sexes was one aspect of this psychological bisexuality. Freud believed that during sexual development the masculine side usually becomes dominant in men and the feminine side in women, but that as an adult each person still has desires that stem from both the masculine and feminine sides. Freud did not claim that everyone is bisexual in the sense that they feel the same level of sexual attraction to both sexes.

**Question 0**

What idea did Sigmund Freud bring to the table?

**Question 1**

What does Sigmunds' idea theorise?

**Question 2**

Why did Sligmund believe that all people are born bisexual?

**Question 3**

What does Sigmund believe we all want as adults?

**Question 4**

Although Sigmund believed that all people are born bisexual, what did he not believe to be true?

**Text number 23**

These categories are part of the more nuanced nature of sexual identity and terminology. For example, people may use other labels, such as pansexual or polysexual, or no label at all. According to the American Psychological Association, sexual orientation "also refers to a person's sense of identity based on these attractions, associated behaviours, and membership in a community of others who share these attractions". Androphilia and gynophilia are terms used in the behavioural sciences to describe sexual orientation as an alternative to the binary concept of gender. Androphilia describes sexual attraction to masculinity; gynephilia describes sexual attraction to femininity. The term sexual preference largely overlaps with sexual orientation, but the two are usually distinguished in psychological research. For example, a person who identifies as bisexual may have a sexual preference for one sex over the other. Sexual preference may also indicate some degree of voluntary choice, whereas the scientific consensus is that sexual orientation is not a choice.

**Question 0**

What words can people use about sexual identity?

**Question 1**

What does sexual orientation mean according to the American Pyschological Association?

**Question 2**

What terms are used in behavioural science instead of using a gender binary conceptualisation?

**Question 3**

What is androphilia used to describe?

**Question 4**

What does gynaecophilia describe?

**Text number 24**

The American Psychological Association states that "sexual orientation refers to a persistent emotional, romantic and/or sexual attraction to men, women or both sexes" and that "this range of behaviours and attractions has been described in different cultures and nations around the world. Many cultures use identity labels to describe people who express these attractions. In the United States, the most common labels are lesbian (women who are attracted to women), gay men (men who are attracted to men) and bisexual (men or women who are attracted to both sexes). However, some people may use different labels or no label at all". They also state that sexual orientation "is distinct from other aspects of sex and gender, such as biological sex (the anatomical, physiological and genetic characteristics associated with being male or female), gender identity (the psychological sense of being male or female) and social gender roles (the cultural norms that define feminine and masculine behaviour)". According to psychologists, sexual orientation also refers to a person's choice of sexual partner, which can be homosexual, heterosexual or bisexual.

**Question 0**

What does the American Physocological Association say sexual orientation refers to?

**Question 1**

What do many cultures use to describe homosexual people?

**Question 2**

What are the most commonly used names for homosexuals in America?

**Question 3**

According to psychologists, what can sexual orientation also mean?

**Text number 25**

National Association for Research & Therapy of Homosexuality (NARTH), which describes itself as "a professional, scientific organization offering hope to those struggling with unwanted homosexuality", disagrees with the mainstream mental health community's position on conversion therapy, both because of its effectiveness and because it portrays sexual orientation not as a binary immutable trait or disease, but as a continuum of sexual attraction and emotional intensity. The American Psychological Association and the Royal College of Psychiatrists have expressed concern that the positions advocated by NARTH lack scientific support and create an environment in which prejudice and discrimination can flourish.

**Question 0**

What does NARTH stand for?

**Question 1**

What does NARTH consider itself to be?

**Question 2**

What does NARTH disagree with?

**Question 3**

What, according to NARTH, is wrong with mainstream mental health organisations' position on conversion therapy?

**Question 4**

What concerns did the American Psychological Association and the Royal College of PSychiatrists have about NARTH?

**Text number 26**

The use of androphilia and gynophilia can avoid confusion and offence when describing people in non-human cultures and intersex and transgender people. Psychiatrist Anil Aggrawal explains that androphilia and gynophilia "are needed to overcome the enormous difficulties in describing the sexual orientation of trans men and women. For example, it is difficult to decide whether a trans man erotically attracted to men is a heterosexual woman or a homosexual man, or a trans woman erotically attracted to women is a heterosexual man or a lesbian woman. Any attempt to classify them can cause confusion and offence among the people concerned. In such cases, when defining sexual attraction, it is best to focus on the object of attraction rather than the sex or gender of the object." Sexologist Milton Diamond writes: "The terms heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual are better used as adjectives, not nouns, and are better applied to behaviour, not people. This usage is particularly advantageous when discussing the partners of transgender or intersex people. These newer terms also lack the social weight of the older terms."

**Question 0**

What do the terms andophilia and gynophilia help prevent?

**Question 1**

Why does psychiatrist Anil Aggrawal say that androphilia and gynophilia are necessary terms?

**Question 2**

What can stigmatisation of members of the LGBT community cause?

**Question 3**

What does MIlton Diamond say about the terms heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual?

**Question 4**

What is the use of the terms androphilia and gynephilia?

**Text number 27**

The Kinsey scale has been praised for rejecting the dichotomous classification of sexual orientation and providing a new perspective on human sexuality. However, the scale has been criticised for still not being a true continuum. Although the seven categories are able to describe sexual orientation more accurately than the dichotomous scale, it is still difficult to determine into which category individuals should be classified. In a large study comparing the sexual responsiveness of homosexual men and women, Masters and Johnson discuss the difficulty of assigning Kinsey classifications to participants. In particular, they found that when using the scale, it was difficult to determine the relative amount of heterosexual and homosexual experience and response in a person's history. They report that they found it difficult to assign ratings of 2-4 to individuals with a high number of heterosexual and homosexual experiences. When a person has a history of many heterosexual and homosexual experiences, it is difficult for them to be completely objective in their assessment of the relative amount of heterosexual and homosexual experiences.

**Question 0**

What has KInsey's scale been praised for?

**Question 1**

Where has Kinsey's scale been criticised?

**Question 2**

How many categories are used in the KInsey scale?

**Question 3**

What did Masters and Johnson's study find difficult about KIneys classifications?

**Question 4**

What in someone's past caused problems for the Kinsey scale?

**Text number 28**

The SASO consists of questions.12 Six questions assess sexual attraction, four questions assess sexual behaviour and two questions assess sexual orientation identity. For each question measuring homosexuality there is a corresponding question measuring heterosexuality, so there are six pairs of questions. All these six pairs of questions and the answers together form a profile of an individual's sexual orientation. However, the results can be simplified into four summaries, looking specifically at the responses corresponding to either homosexuality, heterosexuality, bisexuality or asexuality.

**Question 0**

How many questions does SASO contain?

**Question 1**

What are the six questions assessing?

**Question 2**

What is assessed by the other six questions?

**Question 3**

Which questions correspond to homosexual questions?

**Question 4**

How are results simplified when using SASO?

**Text number 29**

The exact causes of the development of a particular sexual orientation have not yet been identified. To date, much research has been done to determine the influence of genetics, endocrine function, developmental dynamics and social and cultural influences, leading many to believe that biology and environmental factors play a complex role in its formation. It was once thought that homosexuality was the result of faulty psychological development due to childhood experiences and problematic relationships, including childhood sexual abuse. It has been suggested that this was based on prejudice and misinformation.

**Question 0**

Have you already found the cause of your sexual orientation?

**Question 1**

What have studies on the impact of genetics made many people think?

**Question 2**

What was once believed to cause homosexuality?

**Question 3**

What did we find out about the theory that faulty psychological development is the cause of homosexuality?

**Text number 30**

One of the uses of sexual orientation scales is to determine the prevalence of different sexual orientations in the population. Depending on the age, culture and gender of the subject, the prevalence of homosexuality varies depending on which aspect of sexual orientation is being assessed: sexual attraction, sexual behaviour or sexual identity. Assessing sexual attraction yields the highest prevalence of homosexuality in a population where the proportion of people expressing same-sex attraction is two to three times higher than the proportion of people expressing same-sex behaviour or gay, lesbian or bisexual identity. In addition, reporting same-sex behaviour tends to be higher than reporting gay, lesbian or bisexual identification. The following graph shows how much the prevalence of homosexuality can vary depending on the age, location and sexual orientation components of the survey:

**Question 0**

What can sexual orientation scales be used for?

**Question 1**

What causes homosexuality to vary?

**Question 2**

Which of the forms of sexual attraction, sexual behaviour and sexual identity more accurately reflects the number of homosexuals in the population?

**Text number 31**

Since female foetuses have two X chromosomes and male foetuses have a pair of XY chromosomes, chromosome Y is responsible for producing male differentiation in female development. The differentiation process is driven by androgen hormones, mainly testosterone and dihydrotestosterone (DHT). The newly formed testes of the fetus are responsible for the secretion of androgens, which co-regulate the sexual differentiation of the developing fetus, including its brain. This leads to sex differences between men and women. This fact has led some researchers to test different ways of altering levels of androgen exposure in mammals during foetal and early life.

**Question 0**

Which chromosome is responsible for promoting male differentiation in a female developmental disorder?

**Question 1**

What drives the differentiation process?

**Question 2**

What causes the gender gap between men and women?

**Question 3**

What have scientists begun to test for the possibility that adrogen causes sexual differences?

**Text number 32**

One of the earliest classification systems for sexual orientation was proposed in the 1860s by Karl Heinrich Ulrichs in a series of privately published pamphlets. The classification system, which was intended to describe men only, divided men into three basic categories: dionings, urnings and uranodionings. Uurnings can be further classified according to their degree of femininity. These categories correspond directly to the categories of sexual orientation used today: heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual. Ulrichs outlined a set of questions in his pamphlet series that could be used to determine whether a man was an urning. The definitions of each category in Ulrichs' classification system are as follows:

**Question 0**

Who created one of the earliest gender classification systems?

**Question 1**

When did Karl Heinrich Ulrichs develop this classification system?

**Question 2**

Was his classification system for men or women?

**Question 3**

What are the three categories used in the Ulrichs system?

**Question 4**

What did these three categories answer?

**Text number 33**

Weinrich et al. (1993) and Weinberg et al. (1994) criticise the scale for lumping different people into the same categories based on different dimensions of sexuality. In applying the scale, Kinsey considered two dimensions of sexual orientation: overt sexual experiences and psychosexual reactions. Valuable information was lost when these two scores were combined into one final score. A person with only predominantly same-sex reactions differs from a person with relatively few reactions but many same-sex experiences. It would have been quite simple for Kinsey to measure these two dimensions separately and report the scores separately to avoid loss of information. Moreover, there are more than two dimensions of sexuality to consider. In addition to behaviour and reactions, attraction, identification, lifestyle, etc. could also be assessed. This is discussed in Klein's Sexual Orientation Grid.

**Question 0**

What are Weinrich and Weinberg criticising KInsey's scale for?

**Question 1**

What caused valuable information to be lost when using the Kinsey scale?

**Question 2**

Why was it a problem to combine two values into one score?

**Question 3**

How could Kinsey have avoided losing this important information?

**Question 4**

Apart from behaviour and reactions, what else could have been used in the Kinsey scale?

**Text number 34**

Of all the questions on the scale, Sell considered the questions assessing sexual attraction to be the most important, because sexual attraction better reflects the concept of sexual orientation, which he defined as "the extent of sexual attraction to the other, same, both or neither sexes" than sexual identity or sexual behaviour. Identity and behaviour are measured as complementary data because they are both closely related to sexual attraction and sexual orientation. The SASO has not been the subject of significant criticism, but there is concern that its reliability and validity have been largely unexamined.

**Question 0**

Which questions did Sell consider the most important on the KInsey scale?

**Question 1**

Why did Sell consider sexual attraction to be the most important issue?

**Question 2**

Instead of defining sexual orientation as a sexual identity or behaviour, what did Sell define it as?

**Question 3**

What is SASO's big concern?

**Text number 35**

The variation in prevalence rates reflects the fact that people in the survey give inconsistent responses to different aspects of sexual orientation and that their responses are unstable over time. Laumann et al. (1994) found that among US adults, 20% of those who would be considered homosexual on one aspect of orientation were homosexual on two other dimensions, and 70% responded homosexually on only one of the three dimensions. Furthermore, sexuality is fluid, so sexual orientation is not necessarily stable or consistent over time, but can change throughout life. Diamond (2003) found that over a seven-year period, two-thirds of women changed their sexual identity at least once, and many of them reported that the label did not adequately describe the diversity of their sexual or romantic feelings. In addition, women who gave up the bisexual and lesbian label did not give up same-sex sexuality and acknowledged that same-sex attractions and/or behaviours may occur in the future. One woman stated, "I am predominantly straight, but I am one of those people who would change my view if the right situation arose". Thus, people identified as homosexual in one study may not be identified in the same way in another, depending on which elements are assessed and when the assessment is made, making it difficult to determine precisely who is and who is not homosexual and the overall prevalence in the population.

**Question 0**

What reflects the variation in prevalence rates?

**Question 1**

What does it mean when someone's sexuality is blurred?

**Question 2**

What did Diamond find out about women?

**Question 3**

What did women who identified themselves as lesbian or bisexual confess?

**Question 4**

Why is it difficult to determine whether someone is homosexual or not?

**Text number 36**

Because sexual orientation is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon, some scholars, particularly in the field of queer studies, have argued that it is a historical and social construct. The philosopher and historian Michel Foucault argued in The History of Sexuality (1976) that homosexuality as an identity did not exist in the 17th century, but instead was referred to as 'sodomy', referring to sexual acts. Sodomy was a crime that was often ignored but sometimes severely punished (see sodomy law). He wrote: "'Sexuality' is an invention of the modern state, the industrial revolution and capitalism".

**Question 0**

Why do homosexual researchers claim that homosexuality is a social and historical construct?

**Question 1**

Which philosopher claimed that homosexuality did not exist as an identity in the 1700s?

**Question 2**

What year did Michel Foucalt publish The History of Sexuality?

**Question 3**

What did he call the invention of the modern state?

**Question 4**

What was a crime in the 1700s that could be punished severely but was mostly ignored?

**Text number 37**

Some researchers on sexual orientation argue that the concept does not necessarily apply equally to men and women. A study on sexual arousal patterns found that when women watch erotic films showing female-to-female, male-to-male and male-to-female sexual activity (oral sex or penetration), their arousal patterns do not match their reported sexual orientation as well as men's. In other words, heterosexual and lesbian sexual arousal from erotic films does not differ significantly by participants' gender (male or female) or type of sexual activity (heterosexual or homosexual). On the contrary, men's patterns of sexual arousal tend to be more in line with their reported orientations: heterosexual men show more penile arousal to female-to-female sexual activity and less arousal to female-to-male and male-to-male sexual stimuli, and homosexual and bisexual men are more aroused by films depicting male-to-male intercourse and less by other stimuli.

**Question 0**

What do some researchers claim about sexual orientation?

**Question 1**

What have studies found about women and their perceived sexual orientations?

**Question 2**

What did the surveys reveal about men and their reported sexual preferences?

**Text number 38**

Research shows that sexual orientation is independent of cultural and other social influences, but homophobic/heterosexist environments can prevent open recognition of sexual orientation. Social systems such as religion, language and ethnic traditions can have a strong influence on sexual orientation. Cultural influences can make it difficult to measure sexual orientation. Most empirical and clinical research on LGBT populations has been conducted with largely white, middle-class, and well-educated samples, but there are studies that document a variety of other cultural groups, although these studies are often limited in terms of the gender and sexual orientation diversity of the subjects. Linking sexual orientation and socio-cultural identity can be a challenge for LGBT people. Individuals may or may not consider that their sexual orientation defines their sexual identity, as they may experience varying degrees of sexuality, or they may simply identify more strongly with another aspect of their identity, such as their family role. American culture places great emphasis on individual characteristics and considers the self to be immutable and permanent. East Asian cultures, on the other hand, place great emphasis on a person's social role in the social hierarchy and view the self as changeable and malleable. These different cultural views have many implications for self-concepts, including the perception of sexual orientation.

**Question 0**

What does research show about sexual orientation?

**Question 1**

What can stop you from being openly gay?

**Question 2**

Which social systems can have a major impact on the realisation of someone's sexual preference?

**Question 3**

Which group of the LGBT community is most researched?

**Question 4**

What does American culture emphasise?

**Text number 39**

Some other cultures do not recognise the difference between homosexuals, heterosexuals and bisexuals. It is common to distinguish a person's sexuality according to their sexual role (active/passive; penetrative/constrictive). In this distinction, the passive role is typically associated with femininity and/or inferiority, while the active role is typically associated with masculinity and/or superiority. For example, a study in a small Brazilian fishing village revealed three sexual categories of men: men who have sex only with men (constantly in the passive role), men who have sex only with women, and men who have sex with both women and men (constantly in the active role). Locals identified men in the passive role as a separate group, but no distinction was made between men who have sex only with women and men who have sex with both women and men. Little is known about same-sex women or sexual behaviour between women in these cultures.

**Question 0**

What is a common way to determine a person's sexuality?

**Question 1**

When sexual preference is defined in this way, what is the passive role?

**Question 2**

When sexual preference is defined in this way, what is the active role involved?

**Question 3**

How much is known about lesbian and bisexual women in these cultures?

**Text number 40**

Although researchers generally believe that sexual orientation is not determined by any single factor but by a combination of genetic, hormonal and environmental influences, and that biological factors are a complex interaction between genetic factors and the early womb environment, they favour biological models to find the cause. They believe that sexual orientation is not a choice, and some of them believe that it is already established at the time of conception. In other words, individuals do not choose whether they are homosexual, heterosexual, bisexual or asexual. Although current scientific research generally seeks to find biological explanations for the adoption of a particular sexual orientation, to date there are no replicated scientific studies that support a specific biological aetiology of sexual orientation. However, scientific studies have identified a number of statistical biological differences between homosexuals and heterosexuals that may be due to the same underlying cause as the sexual orientation itself.

**Question 0**

What do researchers generally believe causes sexual orientation?

**Question 1**

Which biological factors do they believe have a complex effect on sexual orientation?

**Question 2**

What do they believe about sexual orientation?

**Question 3**

What differences have researchers found in certain studies?

**Question 4**

What could be the cause of these results?

**Text number 41**

Sexual orientation is seen as an evolved concept in the industrialised West, and the universality of its application in other societies or cultures is debated. Non-Western conceptions of male sexuality are fundamentally different from how sexuality is perceived and classified in the Western system of sexual orientation (the validity of the Western concept of sexual orientation as a biological phenomenon rather than as a regional and period-specific social construct has also been questioned in industrialised Western societies).

**Question 0**

What is the alleged concept of sexual orientation?

**Question 1**

What is the controversy about the concept of sexual orientation?

**Question 2**

What is the Western definition of sexual orientation?

**Text number 42**

Some researchers, such as Bruce Bagemihl, have criticised the terms "heterosexual" and "homosexual" as confusing and derogatory. Bagemihl writes: "... the reference point for "heterosexual" or "homosexual" orientation in this nomenclature is solely the genetic sex of the individual before sex reassignment (see, for example, Blanchard et al. 1987, Coleman and Bockting, 1988, Blanchard, 1989). These designations thus ignore the individual's personal sense of gender identity, which takes precedence over biological sex, and not vice versa. "Bagemihl goes on to argue that this terminology makes it easy to claim that transgender people are in fact homosexual men seeking to escape stigma.

**Question 0**

What is Bruce criticising about heterosexual and homosexual labelling?

**Question 1**

What does Bruce Bagemilh write about the stigma of homosexual and heterosexual terms?

**Question 2**

What is the big problem with this terminology, according to Bagemihl?

**Text number 43**

There is often no distinction between sexual orientation and sexual orientation identity, which can affect the accurate assessment of sexual identity and whether sexual orientation can change; sexual orientation identity can change throughout an individual's life and may not necessarily reflect biological sex, sexual behaviour or actual sexual orientation. While the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health and the American Psychiatric Association state that sexual orientation is innate, constant or fixed throughout life for some people, but for others it is variable or changes over time, the American Psychological Association distinguishes between sexual orientation (innate attraction) and sexual orientation identity (which can change at any point in a person's life).

**Question 0**

What can influence an accurate assessment of sexual identity?

**Question 1**

What do the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health and the American Psychiatric Association say about sexual orientation?

**Question 2**

What makes the American Psychological Assocation different?

**Text number 44**

This theory, known as the FBO phenomenon, has been supported by strong evidence for its prenatal origin, although so far no evidence has been found to link it precisely to a prenatal mechanism. However, studies suggest that it may be immunological in origin, resulting from a maternal immune response during pregnancy to a substance crucial to male fetal development, which becomes increasingly likely with each male pregnancy. This immune response is thought to result in changes in the prenatal development of later-born males. This process, known as the maternal immunisation hypothesis (MIH), would begin when cells from the male foetus enter the mother's bloodstream during pregnancy or during delivery. The maternal immune system would not recognise these Y-linked proteins because the mother is female, in which case the mother would develop antibodies that would pass through the placental barrier into the fetal compartment. From there, the male antibodies would cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB) of the developing fetal brain, altering sex-linked brain structures in relation to sexual orientation and making the exposed boy more attracted to males than females.

**Question 0**

What is the FBO effect?

**Question 1**

What does this theory involve?

**Question 2**

What does the research show about the FBO effect?

**Question 3**

What does MIH stand for?

**Question 4**

What does BBB stand for?

**Text number 45**

Kinsey's scale, also called the Heterosexual-Homosexual Rating Scale, was first published in Alfred Kinsey, Wardell Pomeroy and Clyde Martin's Sexual Behavior in the Human Male (1948), and was also presented in Sexual Behavior in the Human Female (1953). The scale was developed to counter the then prevailing assumption that people were either heterosexual or homosexual and that the two types represented opposites in the sexual world. Kinsey et al. recognised that a large proportion of the population is not fully heterosexual or homosexual and that people can experience both heterosexual and homosexual behaviour and psychological reactions:

**Question 0**

What else is the Kinsey scale called?

**Question 1**

When was the Kinsey scale first published?

**Question 2**

Why was the Kinsey scale developed?

**Question 3**

What was KInsey's justification for the scale?

**Question 4**

Who else was featured in The sexual behaviour of the human male?

**Text number 46**

In response to criticism that the Kinsey scale measured only two dimensions of sexual orientation, Fritz Klein developed the Klein Sexual Orientation Scale (KSOG), a multidimensional scale to describe sexual orientation. Introduced in Klein's book The Bisexual Option, the KSOG uses a 7-point scale to assess seven dimensions of sexuality at three different points in an individual's life: past (from early adolescence to one year ago), present (in the last 12 months) and ideal (what you would choose if you had the choice).

**Question 0**

What is KSOG?

**Question 1**

Who invented KSOG?

**Question 2**

Why did Pritz Klein invent KSOG?

**Question 3**

What scale does KSOG use?

**Question 4**

What are the three stages of life that KSOG assesses?

**Text number 47**

Although sexual attraction, behaviour and identity are all components of sexual orientation, if a person defined on one of these dimensions were the same as a person defined on the other, it would not matter which dimension was used to assess orientation, but this is not the case. "There is little consistent relationship between the amount and combination of homosexual and heterosexual behaviour in a person's biography and whether a person chooses to be bisexual, homosexual or heterosexual". Individuals typically experience a range of attractions and behaviours that may reflect curiosity, experimentation and social pressure, but are not necessarily indicative of an underlying sexual orientation. For example, a woman may have fantasies or ideas about sex with other women, but never act on these ideas and only have sex with partners of the opposite sex. If sexual orientation were assessed on the basis of sexual attraction, this person would be considered homosexual, but their behaviour would suggest heterosexuality.

**Question 0**

What are sexual attraction, behaviour and identity?

**Question 1**

What do individuals typically experience?

**Question 2**

Between which there is little coherence?

**Text number 48**

In the article "Who's Gay? Does It Matter?" Ritch Savin-Williams proposes two different approaches to assessing sexual orientation until well-positioned, psychometrically reliable and tested definitions are developed to reliably assess the prevalence, causes and consequences of homosexuality. First, he suggests that sexual arousal and attraction be given a higher priority than behaviour and identity, because it is less vulnerable to self-deception and deception by others, social circumstances and variable meanings. To measure attraction and arousal, he suggests developing and using biological measures. There are numerous biological/physiological measures of sexual orientation such as sexual arousal, brain scans, eye tracking, body odour preference and anatomical variations such as finger length ratio and right or left handedness. Second, Savin-Williams suggests that researchers should abandon sexual orientation altogether and assess only those elements that are relevant to the research question being addressed. For example:

**Question 0**

Who wrote the article "Whos Gay? Does It Matter?

**Question 1**

What does RItch SAvin-Williams propose in this document?

**Question 2**

What did he propose to measure the attractiveness?

**Question 3**

What else does Savin-Williams suggest?

**Question 4**

What elements does he think should be used in the studies?

**Text number 49**

These studies suggest that the sexual arousal patterns of men and women differ and that this is also reflected in the way their genitals respond to sexual stimuli, or even non-human stimuli, of both sexes. Sexual orientation has many dimensions (attraction, behaviour, identity), of which sexual arousal is the only product of sexual attraction that can currently be measured with any degree of physical precision. Thus, the fact that women are aroused by seeing primates having sex does not mean that women's sexual orientation includes this type of sexual attraction. Some researchers argue that women's sexual orientation depends less on their patterns of sexual arousal than men's and that other aspects of sexual orientation (such as emotional attachment) need to be taken into account when describing women's sexual orientation. In contrast, men's sexual orientations tend to focus primarily on the physical component of attraction, and thus their sexual feelings are more exclusively oriented towards sex.

**Question 0**

What do these studies show?

**Question 1**

How is this reflected in the studies?

**Question 2**

What are the dimensions of sexual orientation?

**Question 3**

Where do men's sexual orientations tend to focus?

**Question 4**

What do researchers think should be taken into account for women in these studies?

**Text number 50**

Someone may assume they know someone else's sexual orientation based on perceived characteristics such as appearance, clothing, tone of voice, and the company and behaviour of other people. The attempt to detect sexual orientation in social situations is known as gaydar; some studies have found that guesses based on facial images work better than chance. Research from 2015 suggests that "gaydar" is an alternative name for using LGBT stereotypes to infer orientation and that facial shape is not an accurate indicator of orientation.

**Question 0**

What can make a person believe that they know someone else's sexual orientation?

**Question 1**

What is the term for a person who tries to define someone's sexuality?

**Question 2**

What have some studies shown when looking at how someone uses the term "gaydar"?

**Question 3**

What was the alternative name for gaydar according to a 2015 survey?

**Question 4**

What did this study also show about the shape of the face?

**Text number 51**

Estimates of the proportion of bisexuals in the population vary widely, at least partly due to different definitions of bisexuality. According to some studies, a person is bisexual only if he or she is almost equally attracted to both sexes, and according to other studies, a person is bisexual if he or she is attracted either to the same sex (otherwise mostly heterosexual persons) or to the opposite sex (otherwise mostly homosexual persons). A small number of people are not sexually attracted to anyone (asexuality). According to a 2004 survey, the prevalence of asexuality is 1%.

**Question 0**

What is part of the reason for the diverging views on the bisexual population?

**Question 1**

What is one way in which research can look at bisexuality?

**Question 2**

What is another way in which studies can look at bisexuality?

**Question 3**

What is the proportion of unrelated people?

**Text number 52**

Some historians and scholars argue that the emotional and affectional functions associated with sexual orientation terms such as "gay" and "heterosexual" change significantly over time and across cultural boundaries. For example, in many English-speaking countries, kissing between people of the same sex, especially men, is assumed to be a sign of homosexuality, while different forms of same-sex kissing are common expressions of friendship in other countries. In addition, many modern and historical cultures have formal ceremonies to express the long-term commitment of same-sex friends, even though homosexuality itself is taboo in those cultures.

**Question 0**

What do historians and researchers argue about in the field of emotional and attachment behaviour?

**Question 1**

What can be expected in English-speaking countries when two men kiss?

**Question 2**

What do some cultures have formal ceremonies for?

**Document number 159**

**Text number 0**

Dell was ranked 51 in the Fortune 500 until 2014. Since it went private in 2013, the confidentiality of its financial information prevents the company from being ranked on the Fortune list. In 2014, it was the world's third largest PC supplier after Lenovo and HP. Dell is currently the world's largest supplier of PC monitors. Dell is the sixth largest company in Texas in terms of total revenue, according to Fortune magazine. It is the second largest non-oil company in Texas after AT&T and the largest company in the Greater Austin area. It was a publicly traded company (NASDAQ: DELL) and part of the NASDAQ 100 and S&P 500 until it was taken private in a leveraged buyout that closed on October 30, 2013.

**Question 0**

What number was dell in the Fortune 500 until 2014?

**Question 1**

When did Dell become private?

**Question 2**

Dell is currently the number one shipper of which products?

**Question 3**

In which state is Dell the sixth largest company?

**Question 4**

What was Dell's role as a PC supplier?

**Question 5**

What was Dell's number on the Fortune 600 until 2014?

**Question 6**

When did Dell go public?

**Question 7**

Dell is currently the number 2 shipper of what products?

**Question 8**

In which state is Dell the sixth smallest company?

**Question 9**

What was IBM's role as a PC supplier?

**Text number 1**

Initially Dell did not focus on the consumer market because the cost of selling to individuals and households was higher and profit margins too low; this changed when the company's Internet site began to be successful in 1997-1996. As the industry average selling price to individuals fell, Dell's price rose, as second and third computer buyers who wanted powerful computers with multiple features and low technical support chose Dell. Dell found an opportunity among computer-savvy individuals who liked the fact that they could buy direct, customise the computer to their needs and have it delivered in a few days. In early 1997, Dell set up an internal sales and marketing team to serve the domestic market and introduced a range of products designed specifically for individual users.

**Question 0**

Which markets did Dell initially ignore?

**Question 1**

When did Dell's Internet site gain popularity?

**Question 2**

What happened to Dell's average sales to individuals?

**Question 3**

When did Dell set up its internal marketing team?

**Question 4**

What markets did Dell initially appease?

**Question 5**

Which markets did IBM initially ignore?

**Question 6**

When did Dell's website lose popularity?

**Question 7**

What happened to IBM's average sales to individuals?

**Question 8**

When did Dell end its in-house marketing team?

**Text number 2**

Dell had long maintained its direct sales model. Consumers had become the main drivers of computer sales in recent years, but the purchase of computers over the internet or by phone had declined as more people visited consumer electronics retailers to try them out first. Dell's competitors HP, Gateway and Acer had a long retail presence and were well placed to take advantage of the consumer shift. The absence of retailers made it difficult for Dell to offer consumer electronics products such as flat-screen TVs and MP3 players. Dell responded by experimenting with mall kiosks and dummy retail stores in Texas and New York.

**Question 0**

Which sales model did Dell use for a long time?

**Question 1**

Who was the main driving force behind PC sales?

**Question 2**

Where else were consumers going to buy equipment other than online?

**Question 3**

What was Dell missing from the market?

**Question 4**

What was one city where Dell tested retail stores?

**Question 5**

What sales model has Dell not used for a long time?

**Question 6**

Who was the smallest driver of PC sales?

**Question 7**

Where else were consumers going to buy equipment other than offline?

**Question 8**

What was Dell's market share?

**Question 9**

What was one city where Dell tested retail stores?

**Text number 3**

In the shrinking PC industry, Dell continued to lose market share, falling below Lenovo to become the world's third largest in 2011. Dell and its American contemporary Hewlett Packard were under pressure from Asian PC manufacturers Lenovo, Asus and Acer, which had lower production costs and were willing to accept lower profit margins. Moreover, while Asian PC manufacturers had improved their quality and design, for example Lenovo's ThinkPad range was winning business customers away from Dell's laptops, Dell's customer service and reputation had deteriorated. Dell remained the second most profitable PC vendor, accounting for 13 percent of PC industry profits in the fourth quarter of 2012, compared with 45 percent for Apple Inc's Macintosh, seven percent for Hewlett Packard, six percent for Lenovo and Asus and one percent for Acer.

**Question 0**

Which industry declined?

**Question 1**

When did Dell fall behind Lenovo?

**Question 2**

What other American company was left behind Dell and Lenovo?

**Question 3**

Which PC took business customers away from Dell?

**Question 4**

Which company's profits did Dell lag behind in 2012?

**Question 5**

Which industry was growing?

**Question 6**

When did Dell fall behind IBM?

**Question 7**

What other Canadian company was left behind Dell and Lenovo?

**Question 8**

Which PC took customers away from Dell?

**Question 9**

Which company's profits lagged behind Dell's in 2014?

**Text number 4**

Dell's manufacturing process includes assembly, software installation, functional testing (including burn-in) and quality control. For most of its history, Dell has manufactured desktop computers in-house and subcontracted the manufacture of basic notebook computers in-house. The company's approach has changed, as stated in its 2006 annual report: 'We continue to expand our use of original design manufacturing partnerships and manufacturing outsourcing relationships'. The Wall Street Journal reported in September 2008 that 'Dell has approached contract computer manufacturers with offers to sell' its factories. By the late 2000s, Dell's 'configure to order' method, in which Dell manufactured and shipped individual computers configured to customer needs in its US facilities, was no longer as efficient or competitive as high-volume Asian contract manufacturers as computers became powerful and cheap commodities.

**Question 0**

Which of Dell's processes deal with computer assembly, testing and quality control?

**Question 1**

Where does Dell configure its laptops?

**Question 2**

When did Dell describe its changed approach to manufacturing?

**Question 3**

Who announced that Dell offered to sell its manufacturing facilities?

**Question 4**

Which manufacturers did Dell lose out to in terms of efficiency?

**Question 5**

Which of Dell's processes deals with CP assembly, testing and quality control?

**Question 6**

Where did Dell scrap its laptops?

**Question 7**

When did Dell announce its changed approach to selling?

**Question 8**

Who announced that Dell offered to buy their manufacturing facility?

**Question 9**

Which manufacturers benefited from Dell's efficiency gains?

**Text number 5**

Dell's advertisements have appeared in a variety of media, including television, the Internet, magazines, catalogues and newspapers. Some of Dell Inc.'s marketing strategies include price reductions in all seasons, free bonus products (such as Dell printers) and free shipping to increase sales and drive out competitors. In 2006, Dell lowered its prices in an effort to maintain its 19,2 % market share. This also cut profit margins by more than half, from 8,7 % to 4,3 %. To maintain its low prices, Dell continues to accept most of its product purchases over the Internet and telephone networks and is moving its customer service departments to India and El Salvador.

**Question 0**

What kind of Dell media has appeared on TV, on the internet and in the press?

**Question 1**

What is one of Dell's marketing strategies?

**Question 2**

In what year did Dell lower its prices to maintain market share?

**Question 3**

How much did Dell cut its margins when it lowered its prices?

**Question 4**

Where does Dell source most of its products?

**Question 5**

What kind of Dell media has not appeared on TV, on the internet and in the press?

**Question 6**

One of Dell's marketing strategies is not what kind of delivery?

**Question 7**

What year did Dell raise its prices to maintain market share?

**Question 8**

How much did Dell increase its margin when it raised its prices?

**Question 9**

Where can Dell buy fewer products?

**Text number 6**

In May 2008, Dell signed an agreement with office supplies chain Officeworks (part of the Coles Group) to stock a number of modified Inspiron desktop and laptop models. These models have slightly different model numbers, but are almost identical to the models available in the Dell Store. Dell continued its retail presence in the Australian market by partnering with Harris Technology (another Coles Group company) in November of that year. In addition, Dell expanded its retail sales in Australia by entering into an agreement with The Good Guys, an electronics discount store known as 'Slashing Prices'. In late 2008, Dell agreed to distribute desktop and laptop computers from various manufacturers, including Studio and XPS systems. Dell and Dick Smith Electronics (owned by Woolworths Limited) reached an agreement to expand into Dick Smith's 400 stores in Australia and New Zealand in May 2009 (one year after the agreement with Officeworks, owned by the Coles Group). The retailer has agreed to distribute a range of Inspiron and Studio laptops, and only a small number of Studio desktops from Dell's range. As of 2009[update] Dell will continue to operate its various kiosks in 18 shopping centres across Australia. On 31 March 2010, Dell2010 announced to Australian kiosk employees that it was discontinuing the Dell kiosk program in Australia and New Zealand.

**Question 0**

In what year did Dell sign a contract with Officeworks?

**Question 1**

What computer model did Dell ask Officeworks to supply?

**Question 2**

In which country did Dell partner with Harris Technology?

**Question 3**

Which company did Dell partner with in late 2008?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Dell Australia program discontinued?

**Question 5**

In what year did Dell make a disagreement with Officeworks?

**Question 6**

What computer model did Dell not ask Officeworks for?

**Question 7**

In which country did Dell cut ties with Harris Technology?

**Question 8**

Which company did Dell partner with in late 2009?

**Question 9**

In what year was the Dell Australia program discontinued?

**Text number 7**

On August 17, 2007, Dell Inc. announced that, following an internal investigation into its accounting practices, it would restate and reduce earnings between 2003 and the first quarter of 2007 by a total of $50 million to $150 million, or 2 cents to 7 cents per share. The investigation, which began in November 2006, was prompted by concerns raised by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) about certain documents and information provided by Dell Inc. Dell was alleged to have failed to disclose large exclusive royalty payments it received from Intel for agreeing not to buy processors from rival manufacturer AMD. In 2010, Dell finally paid $100 million to settle SEC fraud charges. Michael Dell and other executives also paid fines and suffered other penalties without admitting or denying the charges.

**Question 0**

For which department did Dell launch an internal investigation?

**Question 1**

What was the minimum amount of income that should be adjusted based on the Dell study?

**Question 2**

What year did Dell's internal investigation start?

**Question 3**

Who did Dell agree not to buy processors from?

**Question 4**

How much did Dell pay in fines to settle fraud charges against it?

**Question 5**

For which department did Dell launch an external investigation?

**Question 6**

What was the maximum amount of profit that could be adjusted based on the Dell study?

**Question 7**

What year did Dell's external investigation start?

**Question 8**

How much did Dell not pay in fines to settle fraud charges against it?

**Question 9**

Who did Dell agree to buy the processors from?

**Text number 8**

In the mid-1990s, Dell expanded beyond desktops and laptops by selling servers, starting with low-end servers. The three largest server suppliers at the time were IBM, Hewlett Packard and Compaq, and many servers were based on proprietary technologies such as IBM's Power4 microprocessors or various versions of the Unix operating system. Dell's new PowerEdge servers did not require large investments in proprietary technology, as they ran Microsoft Windows NT on Intel chips and could be built more cheaply than competitors. Consequently, Dell's corporate revenues, which were almost non-existent in 1994, accounted for 13 % of the company's total revenues by 1998. Three years later, Dell overtook Compaq as the leading supplier of Intel-based servers with 31 % market share. Dell's first acquisition occurred in 1999, when it bought ConvergeNet Technologies for $332 million after Dell had failed to develop an enterprise installation system on its own; ConvergeNet's elegant but complex technology did not fit Dell's commodity provider business model, forcing Dell to write down the value of the entire acquisition.

**Question 0**

In what decade did Dell start selling products other than computers?

**Question 1**

IBM, Hewlett Packard and Compaq were the largest suppliers to which industry?

**Question 2**

What servers did Dell create to try to break into the market?

**Question 3**

In what year did Dell's corporate revenues make up a large part of its profits?

**Question 4**

Which company did Dell surpass as a service provider?

**Question 5**

In what decade did Dell start buying products other than computers?

**Question 6**

IBM, Hewlett Packard and Compaq were what smaller suppliers?

**Question 7**

What servers did Dell destroy in its attempt to break into the market?

**Question 8**

In what year did Dell's corporate business revenues make up a large part of its loss?

**Question 9**

Which company was left behind Dell as a service provider?

**Text number 9**

The slowdown in sales growth has been attributed to the maturation of the PC market, which accounted for 66% of Dell's sales, and analysts have suggested that Dell should make a breakthrough in non-PC business segments such as storage, server and server markets. Dell's price advantage was linked to its very light manufacturing of desktop PCs, but its importance diminished as savings became harder to find in the company's supply chain and as competitors such as Hewlett-Packard and Acer streamlined their PC manufacturing operations in the same way as Dell, eroding Dell's traditional price differential. In the computer industry as a whole, the fall in prices and the corresponding increase in performance meant that Dell had fewer opportunities to sell its products to customers (a profitable strategy whereby buyers are encouraged to upgrade processor or memory). As a result, the company sold more low-cost computers, which eroded profit margins. The notebook PC segment had become the fastest growing segment of the PC market, but Dell, like other PC manufacturers, was producing low-cost notebooks in China, which eliminated Dell's manufacturing cost advantages. In addition, Dell's dependence on Internet sales meant that it was excluded from the growing sales of notebooks in large online stores. CNET has suggested that Dell was becoming trapped in the increasing commoditisation of high-volume, low-margin PCs, which prevented it from offering the more exciting devices that consumers demand.

**Question 0**

Which markets accounted for most of Dell's sales?

**Question 1**

What was Dell's advantage in the PC market?

**Question 2**

Which feature did Hewlett Packard and Acer make more efficient to compete with Dell?

**Question 3**

Where did Dell miss out on sales because it relied on the internet?

**Question 4**

Which company said that Dell was preventing itself from innovating?

**Question 5**

Which markets accounted for a minority of Dell's sales?

**Question 6**

What was Dell's disadvantage in the PC market?

**Question 7**

Which feature did Hewlett Packard and Acer make less efficient to compete with Dell?

**Question 8**

Where did Dell not miss a sale because it relied on the internet?

**Question 9**

Which company said that IBM was preventing itself from innovating?

**Text number 10**

By the late 2000s, Dell's "configure to order" approach, whereby Dell manufactures and supplies individual computers configured to customer specifications from its US facilities, was no longer as efficient or competitive as the high-volume Asian contract manufacturers as computers became powerful cheap commodities. Dell closed its North American desktop computer manufacturing plants, including the Mort Topfer Manufacturing Center in Austin, Texas (original location) and Lebanon, Tennessee (opened in 1999) in 2008 and early 2009. The desktop PC plant in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, received USD 280 million in incentives from the State and opened in 2005, but closed in November 2010. Dell's contract with the State required Dell to repay the incentives for non-compliance, and Dell sold the North Carolina plant to Herbalife. Most of the work previously done in Dell's US plants was transferred to contract manufacturers in Asia and Mexico or to some of Dell's own plants abroad. The Alienware subsidiary's manufacturing plant in Miami, Florida is still in operation, and Dell continues to manufacture its servers (its most profitable products) in Austin, Texas. On 8 January 2009, Dell announced the closure of its manufacturing plant in Limerick, Ireland, resulting in the loss of 1 900 jobs and the transfer of production to a plant in Łódź, Poland.

**Question 0**

In which decade did Dell's manufacturing process become less efficient?

**Question 1**

Which plant did Dell close in Texas?

**Question 2**

In which state was the Dell factory that received $280 million but was later closed?

**Question 3**

Which company bought the North Carolina plant from Dell?

**Question 4**

In which US state is the factory still in operation?

**Question 5**

In which decade did Dell's manufacturing process become more efficient?

**Question 6**

Which factory did Dell open in Texas?

**Question 7**

In which state was the Dell factory that received $290 million but was later closed?

**Question 8**

Which company bought the South Carolina plant from Dell?

**Question 9**

In which US state is a factory no longer in operation?

**Text number 11**

The announcement came two years after Dell Inc. returned to private ownership, claiming that its prospects were bleak and that it would need several years out of the public eye to rebuild its business. The company's value is believed to have roughly doubled since then. Elliott Management, a hedge fund that owns 2.2% of EMC's shares, pressured EMC to restructure its unusual 'federation structure', in which EMC's divisions were effectively run as independent companies. Elliott argued that this structure undervalued EMC's core EMC II data storage business and that increasing competition between EMC II and VMware products was confusing the market and harming both companies. The Wall Street Journal estimates that in 2014 Dell had revenues of $27.3 billion from personal computers and $8.9 billion from servers, while EMC had revenues of $16.5 billion from EMC II, $1 billion from RSA Security, $6 billion from VMware and $230 million from Pivotal Software. EMC owns about 80 % of VMware's shares. Under the proposed acquisition, VMware will remain a separate company, held through a new monitoring division, while the other parts of EMC will be merged into Dell. Once the acquisition is completed, Dell will again publish quarterly financial results, having stopped publishing them after going private in 2013.

**Question 0**

How much has Dell's value increased since it went private?

**Question 1**

Which hedge fund group put pressure on EMC to restructure?

**Question 2**

Which news source published the revenue estimates between Dell and EMC?

**Question 3**

In what year did Dell become private?

**Question 4**

How much has Dell's value fallen since it went private?

**Question 5**

How much has Dell's value increased since it went public?

**Question 6**

Which hedge fund group pressured the MEC to restructure?

**Question 7**

Which news source published the revenue estimates between Dell and MEC?

**Question 8**

What year was Dell listed on the stock exchange?

**Text number 12**

Dell opened factories in Penang, Malaysia in 1995 and Xiamen, China in 1999. These plants serve the Asian market and assemble 95% of Dell's laptops. Dell Inc. has invested an estimated $60 million in a new manufacturing facility in Chennai, India, to support sales of its products in the Indian subcontinent. Products manufactured in India will bear the "Made in India" label. In 2007, the Chennai facility had a target of producing 400,000 desktop computers, with plans to start manufacturing laptops and other products in the second half of 2007 [referenced ].

**Question 0**

Where abroad did Dell open factories in 1995?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Dell laptops are assembled in their Asian factories?

**Question 2**

How much did Dell spend to build a new factory in India?

**Question 3**

How many computers was Dell's Indian factory expected to produce in 2007?

**Question 4**

In which foreign country did Dell close factories in 1995?

**Question 5**

Where abroad did Dell open factories in 1996?

**Question 6**

What percentage of Dell laptops are dismantled in their Asian factories?

**Question 7**

How much did Dell spend to destroy a new factory in India?

**Question 8**

How many computers was Dell's India factory expected to produce in 2017?

**Text number 13**

The Board has nine members. Michael Dell, the company's founder, is Chairman of the Board and CEO. Other members of the Board are Don Carty, William Gray, Judy Lewent, Klaus Luft, Alex Mandl, Michael A. Miles and Sam Nunn. The nine members of the Board are elected by shareholders at meetings, and directors who do not receive a majority of the votes cast must submit a resignation to the Board, which will decide whether to accept the resignation. The board usually establishes five committees to oversee specific issues. These committees include an audit committee, which deals with accounting matters such as auditing and reporting; a compensation committee, which approves the compensation of the CEO and other company employees; a finance committee, which deals with financial matters such as proposed mergers and acquisitions; a corporate governance and nominating committee, which deals with various corporate matters (including board appointments); and an antitrust compliance committee, which seeks to ensure that company practices do not violate antitrust laws[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Who is the founder of Dell?

**Question 1**

How many board members does Dell have?

**Question 2**

How many committees are appointed by the Dell Board?

**Question 3**

Which Dell committee deals with accounting issues?

**Question 4**

What is Dell's committee doing to prevent the company from breaking competition laws?

**Question 5**

Who is not the founder of Dell?

**Question 6**

How many board members does Dell not have?

**Question 7**

How many committees have not been appointed by the Dell Board?

**Question 8**

Which Dell committee deals with non-accounting matters?

**Question 9**

Which IBM committee prevents a company from breaking competition laws?

**Text number 14**

In the early 1990s, Dell sold its products through Best Buy, Costco and Sam's Club stores in the United States. Dell discontinued this practice in 1994, citing low profit margins in the business, and for the next decade distributed products exclusively through a direct sales model. In 2003, Dell sold products in Sears stores in the United States for a short period. In 2007, Dell resumed supplying its products to major retailers in the United States, starting with Sam's Club and Wal-Mart. Staples, the largest US retailer of office supplies, and Best Buy, the largest US retailer of electronics, became Dell's retail partners later that year.

**Question 0**

In which decade did Dell sell electronics through big box stores?

**Question 1**

In what year did Dell stop selling products through physical retailers?

**Question 2**

In which store did Dell sell electronics in 2003?

**Question 3**

What year did Dell start selling products to resellers again?

**Question 4**

Who is the largest electronics retailer in the US?

**Question 5**

In what decade did Dell not sell electronics through big box stores?

**Question 6**

In what year did Dell start selling products through physical retailers?

**Question 7**

In which store did Dell sell electronics in 2013?

**Question 8**

What year did Dell stop selling products to resellers again?

**Question 9**

Who is the smallest electronics retailer in the US?

**Text number 15**

Dell was the first IT company to set a product recycling target (in 2004) and completed its global consumer recycling programme in 2006. On February 6, 2007, the National Recycling Coalition awarded Dell the "Recycling Works" award for its efforts to promote producer responsibility. On 19 July 2007, Dell announced that it had exceeded its targets to meet its multi-year goal of recycling 275 million pounds of computer equipment by 2009. The company reported that it recovered £78 million (nearly 40,000 tonnes) of computer equipment from customers in 2006, up 93% from 2005 and 12.4% of Dell's sales seven years earlier.

**Question 0**

What was Dell's first IT company?

**Question 1**

What year did Dell launch its global consumer recycling programme?

**Question 2**

How much electronics did Dell recycle by 2009?

**Question 3**

What year was 78 million pounds of Dell equipment recycled?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Dell electronics were recycled in the last seven years?

**Question 5**

What was Dell's last IT company?

**Question 6**

In what year did Dell introduce a local consumer recycling programme?

**Question 7**

How much electronics did Dell recycle by 2008?

**Question 8**

What year did 87 million pounds of Dell equipment get recycled?

**Question 9**

What percentage of Dell electronics were recycled in the last six years?

**Text number 16**

In the 1990s, Dell moved from using mainly ATX motherboards and power supplies to using boards and power supplies with mechanically similar but differently wired connectors. This meant that customers who wanted to upgrade their hardware had to replace parts with rare Dell-compatible parts instead of commonly available parts. Although motherboard power connectors were brought back to industry standard in 2003, Dell remains secretive about motherboard connector rims for peripherals (such as MMC readers and power on/off switches and LED lights).

**Question 0**

In what decade did Dell move to mains power supplies and disks with differently wired connectors?

**Question 1**

What parts did consumers need to upgrade their Dell system?

**Question 2**

In what year did Dell return power connectors to industry standard?

**Question 3**

For which part of its motherboards is Dell not disclosing the specifications?

**Question 4**

In what decade did Dell move to SPUs and disks with differently wired connectors?

**Question 5**

What parts were preventing consumers from upgrading their Dell systems?

**Question 6**

What parts were preventing consumers from upgrading their Dell systems?

**Question 7**

What year did Dell not bring power connectors back to industry standards?

**Question 8**

Which part of the motherboards will Dell reveal?

**Text number 17**

Dell dates back to 1984, when Michael Dell founded Dell Computer Corporation, then known as PC's Limited, while a student at the University of Texas at Austin. The dormitory-based company sold IBM PC-compatible computers built from stock components. Dell dropped out of school to focus full-time on his start-up business after receiving $1 000 in expansion funding from his family. In 1985, the company produced its first self-designed computer, the Turbo PC, which cost $795. PC's Limited advertised its systems in national computer magazines for sale directly to consumers and assembled each unit ordered according to the options selected. The company generated over $73 million in its first year of operation.

**Question 0**

When did Michael Dell start his company?

**Question 1**

How much capital did Dell receive from his family?

**Question 2**

Which school did Dell go to and later drop out of when he was running his business?

**Question 3**

What year did Dell design its own computer?

**Question 4**

How much did Dell make in profit in the first year?

**Question 5**

When did Michael Dell go out of business?

**Question 6**

How much capital did Dell not receive from his family?

**Question 7**

Which school did Dell not attend and later dropped out of school while running his business?

**Question 8**

What year did Dell not design its own computer?

**Question 9**

How much did Dell lose in the first year?

**Text number 18**

From 1997 to 2004, Dell grew steadily, gaining market share from competitors even during industry downturns. At the same time, competing PC suppliers such as Compaq, Gateway, IBM, Packard Bell and AST Research struggled and were eventually forced out of the market or bought out. Dell overtook Compaq to become the largest PC manufacturer in 1999. Of Dell's $35 billion turnover in 2002, operating costs accounted for only 10%, while Hewlett-Packard accounted for 21%, Gateway 25% and Cisco 46%. In 2002, when Compaq merged with Hewlett-Packard (the fourth-ranked PC maker), the new combined Hewlett-Packard took the top spot, but struggled and Dell soon regained the lead. Dell grew fastest in the early 2000s.

**Question 0**

What did Dell enjoy between 1997 and 2004?

**Question 1**

Which company did Dell overtake as the largest PC manufacturer?

**Question 2**

How much profit did Dell make in 2002?

**Question 3**

Which company did Compaq merge with in 2002?

**Question 4**

Which company grew fastest in the early 2000s?

**Question 5**

What did Dell enjoy between 1996 and 2004?

**Question 6**

Which company did Dell overtake as the smallest PC manufacturer?

**Question 7**

How much did Dell lose in 2002?

**Question 8**

Which company did Compaq merge with in 2012?

**Question 9**

Which company was the slowest growing in the early 2000s?

**Text number 19**

Dell had a reputation as a company that relied on supply chain efficiency to sell established technology at low prices, rather than being an innovator. By the mid-2000s, many analysts saw innovative companies as the next source of growth for the technology sector. Dell's low R&D spending relative to revenue (compared to IBM, Hewlett Packard and Apple Inc) - which worked well in the commodity market - prevented it from entering more profitable segments such as MP3 players and later mobile devices. Increased R&D spending would have cut into the operating margins the company was emphasising. Dell had done well with a horizontal organisation focused on PCs when the IT industry moved to horizontal aggregation layers in the 1980s, but by the mid-2000s the industry moved to vertically integrated total solutions, and Dell lagged far behind competitors such as Hewlett Packard and Oracle.

**Question 0**

What did Dell rely on to make its reputation?

**Question 1**

Where did Dell spend less money than its competitors?

**Question 2**

What was Dell's organisational structure?

**Question 3**

Dell lagged behind Hewlett Packard and Oracle in delivering what kind of solutions?

**Question 4**

What did Dell rely on to give it a bad reputation?

**Question 5**

What did IBM rely on to make its reputation?

**Question 6**

Where did Dell spend more money than its competitors?

**Question 7**

What was not taken into account in Dell's organisational structure?

**Question 8**

Which solutions did Dell outperform Hewlett Packard and Oracle in delivering?

**Text number 20**

Dell announced "Dell 2.0", a change campaign to reduce the number of employees and diversify the company's products. Although Michael Dell was Chairman of the Board after stepping down as CEO, he continued to have a significant influence on the company during Rollins' years as CEO. With Mr Dell's return as CEO, the company saw immediate operational changes, the departure of several senior vice presidents and the bringing in of new staff from outside the company. Michael Dell announced several initiatives and plans (part of the "Dell 2.0" initiative) to improve the company's financial performance. These include the elimination of employee bonuses in 2006, the elimination of some discretionary bonuses, a reduction in the number of managers reporting directly to Michael Dell from 20 to 12, and a reduction in bureaucracy. Jim Schneider retired as CFO and was replaced by Donald Carty as the SEC investigated the company's accounting practices.

**Question 0**

What was the name of Dell's change campaign?

**Question 1**

Who stepped down as CEO and joined the board?

**Question 2**

Michael Dell removed employee bonuses for what year with his new incentive?

**Question 3**

Who replaced Jim Schneider as Dell's CFO?

**Question 4**

What was not the name of Dell's change campaign?

**Question 5**

What was the name of IBM's change campaign?

**Question 6**

Who gave up the position of CFO to take a seat on the board?

**Question 7**

Michael Dell increased bonuses for his employees for what year with his new incentive?

**Question 8**

Who replaced Jim Schneider as COO of Dell?

**Text number 21**

Dell has sought to offset its declining PC business, which still accounts for half of its revenue and generates steady cash flow, by expanding its offerings of servers, networks, software and services to the enterprise market. It has avoided many of the acquisition write-downs and management changes that plagued its main competitor, Hewlett Packard. Dell also successfully leveraged its direct sales heritage to build close customer relationships and design solutions for customers. Although the company spent $13 billion on acquisitions to diversify its product range beyond hardware, it failed to convince the market that it could succeed or that it could move into the post-computer world as its revenues and share price continued to fall. Dell's market share in the enterprise segment used to be a 'moat' against competitors, but this is no longer the case as sales and profits have fallen sharply.

**Question 0**

How much of Dell's turnover was generated by its PC division?

**Question 1**

Who was Dell's main business competitor?

**Question 2**

How much did Dell spend on acquiring different industries?

**Question 3**

What happened to Dell's turnover and share price in the post-PC market?

**Question 4**

How much of Dell's turnover was not in its PC division?

**Question 5**

How much of Dell's turnover was generated by its telephone division?

**Question 6**

Who was Dell's most important business ally?

**Question 7**

How much did Dell spend on sales in the different sectors?

**Question 8**

What happened to Dell's costs and share price in the post-PC market?

**Text number 22**

Dell's US manufacturing facilities are located in Austin, Texas, Plano, Texas, Nashua, New Hampshire, Nashville, Tennessee, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Peoria, Illinois, Hillsboro, Oregon (Portland area), Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Eden Prairie, Minnesota (Dell Compellent), Bowling Green, Kentucky, Lincoln, Nebraska and Miami, Florida. Overseas offices include Penang, Malaysia; Xiamen, China; Bracknell, United Kingdom; Manila, Philippines; Chennai, India; Hyderabad, India; Noida, India; Hortolandia and Porto Alegre, Brazil; Bratislava, Slovakia; Łódź, Poland; Panama City, Panama; Dublin and Limerick, Ireland; and Casablanca, Morocco.

**Question 0**

In which city is Dell's New Hampshire facility located?

**Question 1**

In which city is Dell's Tennessee office located?

**Question 2**

In which city is the Dell Minnesota office located?

**Question 3**

In which city is the Dell Florida facility located?

**Question 4**

In which city is Dell's New Hampshire facility not located?

**Question 5**

What city is Dell's Tennessee office not in?

**Question 6**

In which city is Dell's Minnesota facility not located?

**Question 7**

In which city is Dell's Florida facility not located?

**Question 8**

In which city is Dell's Nebraska facility not located?

**Text number 23**

The assembly of desktops for the North American market was previously carried out at Dell's factories in Austin, Texas (the original location) and Lebanon, Tennessee (opened in 1999), which were closed in 2008 and early 2009. The plant in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, received USD 280 million in incentives from the State and opened in 2005, but closed in November 2010, and Dell's agreement with the State requires Dell to repay the incentives if it does not comply. Most of the work previously done in Dell's US plants was transferred to contract manufacturers in Asia and Mexico or to some of Dell's own plants abroad. The Alienware subsidiary's manufacturing plant in Miami, Florida, is still in operation, and Dell continues to manufacture its servers (its most profitable products) in Austin, Texas.

**Question 0**

In which city is the Dell Texas office located?

**Question 1**

What year was Dell's Tennessee facility opened?

**Question 2**

In which state was the Dell factory that received $280 million in incentives located?

**Question 3**

Which continent did a lot of work from Dell's factories move to?

**Question 4**

Which Dell subsidiary is still operating in Florida?

**Question 5**

In which city is Dell's Texas facility not located?

**Question 6**

In what year was Dell's Tennessee plant closed?

**Question 7**

In which state was the Dell factory that received $820 million in incentives located?

**Question 8**

From which continent was a lot of work transferred from Dell's factories?

**Question 9**

Which Dell subsidiary is still operating in Georgia?

**Text number 24**

Dell committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its global operations by 40% by 2015, with the base year being fiscal 2008. It is listed in Greenpeace's Guide to Greener Electronics, which ranks leading electronics manufacturers according to their sustainability, climate and energy policies and the environmental performance of their products. In November 2011, Dell was ranked second out of 15 listed electronics manufacturers (increasing its score to 5.1 from 4.9 in the previous ranking in October 2010).

**Question 0**

What emissions was Dell trying to reduce?

**Question 1**

How much has Dell reduced its emissions by 2015?

**Question 2**

What year did Dell rank second for the most environmentally friendly products?

**Question 3**

Which organisation ranks electronics manufacturers based on how environmentally friendly their products are?

**Question 4**

Which emissions did Dell not try to reduce?

**Question 5**

How much has Dell reduced its emissions by 2016?

**Question 6**

How much did Dell increase its emissions by by 2015?

**Question 7**

What year did Dell rank first in the environmental performance of its products?

**Question 8**

Which organisation ranks electronics manufacturers according to the environmental impact of their products?

**Text number 25**

In July 2009, Dell apologised after incurring the wrath of the Taiwan Consumer Protection Commission for twice refusing to fulfil orders placed against unusually low prices offered on its Taiwanese website. In the first case, Dell offered a 19-inch LCD panel for $15. In the second case, Dell offered its Latitude E4300 laptop for NT$18 558 (USD 580), 70% below the normal price of NT$60 900 (USD 1900). For the E4300, instead of honouring the discount and incurring substantial losses, the company cancelled orders and offered the customer a coupon of NT$20 000 (US$625) as compensation. The Taiwanese consumer authorities fined Dell NT$1 million (US$31250) for violating customer rights. Many consumers sued the company for unfair compensation. A court in southern Taiwan ordered the company to supply 31 consumers with 18 laptops and 76 flat-screen TVs at a price of US$ 490 000 (US$ 15 120), less than a third of the normal price. According to the court, the incident can hardly be considered a mistake, as the respected company had mispriced its products twice on a Taiwanese website within three weeks.

**Question 0**

What year did Dell fall foul of the Taiwan Consumer Protection Commission?

**Question 1**

What percentage less did Dell sell of its laptops in Taiwan?

**Question 2**

What did dell sell for $19 in Taiwan?

**Question 3**

How much did Taiwan fine Dell for its practices?

**Question 4**

What year was Dell not under fire from the Taiwan Consumer Protection Commissioner?

**Question 5**

What year did IBM get into the teeth of the Taiwan Consumer Protection Commission?

**Question 6**

What percentage less did Dell buy its laptops from Taiwan?

**Question 7**

What did dell sell for $91 in Taiwan?

**Question 8**

How much did Taiwan not fine Dell for its practices?

**Text number 26**

Dell sells personal computers, servers, storage devices, network switches, software, computer peripherals, HDTVs, cameras, printers, MP3 players and electronics from other manufacturers. The company is known for its innovations in supply chain management and e-commerce, in particular its direct sales model and its "build-to-order" or "configure-to-order" manufacturing method, whereby it supplies individual computers configured to customer specifications. Dell was for most of its existence a pure hardware vendor, but with the acquisition of Perot Systems in 2009, Dell entered the IT services market. Since then, the company has acquired more storage and networking systems with the aim of expanding its portfolio from offering just computers to providing complete solutions for business customers.

**Question 0**

What kind of innovation is Dell known for?

**Question 1**

What sales model did Dell follow?

**Question 2**

What has Dell sold for most of its existence?

**Question 3**

Which company was acquired by Dell in 2009?

**Question 4**

In which markets did Dell start competing in 2009?

**Question 5**

What sales model did Dell not follow?

**Question 6**

What kind of management innovations are unknown to Dell?

**Question 7**

What did Dell sell during its minority period?

**Question 8**

Which company was acquired by Dell in 2008?

**Question 9**

In which markets did Dell start competing in 2011?

**Text number 27**

To expand its direct sales channel in 1993, Dell planned to sell computers in large retail stores like Wal-Mart, which would have generated an additional $125 million a year in revenue. Bain consultant Kevin Rollins convinced Michael Dell to pull out of these deals because he believed they would be unprofitable in the long run. Retail margins were thin at best, and Dell left the retail channel in 1994. Rollins soon joined Dell full time and eventually became the company's CEO.

**Question 0**

In what year was Dell going to sell computers to resellers?

**Question 1**

What was the one retailer that was going to sell Dell computers?

**Question 2**

Who convinced Michael Dell not to use resellers to sell computers?

**Question 3**

What position at Dell did Kevin Rollins eventually achieve?

**Question 4**

What year was Dell not going to sell computers to resellers?

**Question 5**

In what year did IBM plan to sell computers to resellers?

**Question 6**

What was the one retailer that was not going to sell Dell computers?

**Question 7**

Who convinced Michael Dell to use dealers to sell computers?

**Question 8**

Which position at Dell did Kevin Rollins eventually lose?

**Text number 28**

In 1986, Michael Dell brought in Lee Walker, a 51-year-old venture capitalist, as CEO and COO to mentor Michael and implement Michael's ideas to grow the company. Walker was also instrumental in recruiting members to the board when the company went public in 1988. Walker retired for health reasons in 1990, and Michael Dell hired Morton Meyerson, the former CEO of Electronic Data Systems, to transform the company from a fast-growing mid-sized company into a billion-dollar enterprise.

**Question 0**

What year did Michael Dell bring Lee Walker into the company?

**Question 1**

Where does Lee Walker recruit for Dell?

**Question 2**

What year did Walker retire?

**Question 3**

What was Morton Meyerson's position in his former company?

**Question 4**

What year did Michael Dell not bring Lee Walker into the company?

**Question 5**

Why didn't Lee Walker recruit members for Dell?

**Question 6**

What year did Walker die?

**Question 7**

What was Morton Meyerson's position in his current company?

**Question 8**

What was Morton Dell's position in his former company?

**Text number 29**

Despite plans to expand into other global regions and product segments, Dell was heavily dependent on the US business PC market, with desktop PCs sold to both commercial and business customers accounting for 32% of its revenue, 85% of its revenue coming from businesses and 64% of its revenue coming from the Americas, according to Dell's third quarter 2006 results. Shipments of desktop PCs in the US were in decline, and the corporate PC market, which buys computers on upgrade cycles, had largely decided to take a break from buying new systems. The last upgrade cycle began around 2002, some three years after businesses started buying PCs before the Y2K problems were identified, and business customers were not expected to upgrade again until Microsoft's Windows Vista operating system was widely tested (estimated to be early 2007), so the next upgrade cycle will be around 2008. As Dell is heavily dependent on PCs, it had to reduce prices in order to increase sales, while at the same time demanding large cuts from suppliers.

**Question 0**

Which country's PC market was Dell dependent on?

**Question 1**

How much of Dell's profits were desktop computers sold to commercial and corporate buyers?

**Question 2**

What year did Dell's PC profits shrink?

**Question 3**

Which operating system was to be the next system update for business customers?

**Question 4**

Which country's PC market was Dell not dependent on?

**Question 5**

What year did Dell's PC profits increase?

**Question 6**

How much of Dell's profits came from laptop sales to commercial and corporate buyers?

**Question 7**

How much of Dell's profits were desktop computers sold to commercial and home buyers?

**Question 8**

Which operating system was to be the next system update for home customers?

**Text number 30**

The release of Apple's iPad desktop computer had a negative impact on Dell and other major PC suppliers as consumers moved away from desktops and laptops. Dell's own mobility division has failed to develop smartphones or tablets, whether running Windows or Google Android. The Dell Streak failed commercially and critically due to its outdated operating system, numerous bugs and low resolution screen. InfoWorld speculated that Dell and other original equipment manufacturers saw the tablets as a short-term, low-investment opportunity to run Google Android, which ignored the user interface and failed to generate long-term consumer interest in the market. Dell has responded by marketing higher-end PCs, such as the XPS, which do not compete with Apple's iPad and Kindle Fire tablets. The growing popularity of smartphones and tablets over PCs led to a loss in Dell's consumer segment in the third quarter of 2012. In December 2012, Dell suffered its first Christmas sales decline in five years despite the launch of Windows 8.

**Question 0**

Which electronic product release had a negative impact on Dell?

**Question 1**

Which Dell division failed in mobile device development?

**Question 2**

Which Dell product was a commercial failure?

**Question 3**

What range of high-end electronics did Dell create that couldn't compete with Apple's products?

**Question 4**

What year did Dell's Christmas sales fall for the first time?

**Question 5**

Which electronics release had a positive impact on Dell?

**Question 6**

Which Dell division was successful in developing mobile devices?

**Question 7**

Which Dell product was a commercial success?

**Question 8**

What range of low-cost electronics did Dell create that couldn't compete with Apple's products?

**Question 9**

What year did Dell's Christmas sales increase for the first time?

**Text number 31**

Dell's reputation for poor customer service since 2002, which worsened as it moved its call centres overseas and as its growth outstripped its technical support infrastructure, came under increasing scrutiny on the internet. The original Dell model was known for high customer satisfaction when computers sold in the thousands, but in the 2000s the company could not justify this level of service when computers of the same model sold in the hundreds. Rollins responded by moving Dick Hunter from Production Manager to Customer Service Manager. Hunter, noting that Dell's DNA-style cost-cutting was 'getting in the way', sought to reduce call transfer times and get call centre representatives to resolve enquiries in one call. By 2006, Dell had spent $100 million in a few months to improve this and had introduced DellConnect, which allows customers' queries to be answered more quickly. In July 2006, the company launched the Direct2Dell blog, and in February 2007, Michael Dell launched IdeaStorm.com, where he asked customers for advice on selling Linux computers and reducing "bloatware" on PCs, among other things. These initiatives succeeded in reducing the number of negative blog posts from 49% to 22% and in reducing the "Dell Hell" moniker that featured prominently in Internet search engines.

**Question 0**

What gave Dell a bad reputation?

**Question 1**

Where did Dell move its call centre?

**Question 2**

Which Dell employee was promoted from Production Manager to Customer Service Manager?

**Question 3**

How much had Dell spent by 2006 on improving customer service?

**Question 4**

What did Dell have a good reputation for?

**Question 5**

What gave IBM a bad reputation?

**Question 6**

Where did Dell not move its call centres?

**Question 7**

Which Dell employee was promoted from Production Manager to Sales Manager?

**Question 8**

How much had Dell spent by 2005 on improving customer service?

**Text number 32**

In March 2013, Blackstone Group and Carl Icahn expressed interest in buying Dell. In April 2013, Blackstone withdrew its offer citing business deterioration, while other private equity firms such as KKR & Co. and TPG Capital refused to submit alternative bids for Dell citing the uncertain personal computer market and competitive pressures, so an "open bidding war" never took place. Analysts said Silver Lake's biggest challenge would be to find an "exit strategy" to capitalise on its investment, i.e. when the company would launch an IPO to re-list, and one warned: "But even if Dell is valued at $25 billion, it will take years to exit."

**Question 0**

In what year did the Blackstone Group express interest in buying Dell?

**Question 1**

What was the first private equity firm to decide not to bid for Dell?

**Question 2**

Which company do analysts think should find an exit strategy to benefit from buying Dell?

**Question 3**

How big was Dell's potential enterprise value?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Blackstone Group express interest in selling Dell?

**Question 5**

In what year did the Blackstone Group express interest in buying IBM?

**Question 6**

What was the first public limited company to decide not to bid for Dell?

**Question 7**

Which company's analysts felt that it needed to find an exit strategy to benefit from the sale of Dell?

**Question 8**

How much was Dell's potential enterprise value not?

**Text number 33**

On 23 April 2008, Dell announced the closure of one of its largest Canadian call centres in Kanata, Ontario, laying off approximately 1100 employees, of which 500 were made redundant immediately and the official closure of the centre is planned for the summer. The call centre opened in 2006 after the City of Ottawa won the tender to locate it. Less than a year later, Dell planned to double its workforce to nearly 3,000 employees and add a new building. These plans were cancelled because the high exchange rate of the Canadian dollar made staffing in Ottawa relatively expensive and because Dell's economic recovery measures included moving these call centre jobs overseas to cut costs. The company had also announced the closure of its Edmonton, Alberta office, resulting in the loss of 900 jobs. In total, Dell announced that it would cut around 8 800 jobs between 2007 and 2008, or 10% of its workforce.

**Question 0**

What year did Dell close its largest Canadian call centre?

**Question 1**

How many workers lost their jobs when Dell closed its call centre?

**Question 2**

How many employees did Dell plan for its Ottawa call centre?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Dell's employees were made redundant in 2007-2008?

**Question 4**

What year did Dell open its largest call centre in Canada?

**Question 5**

What year did Dell close its smallest Canadian call centre?

**Question 6**

How many workers lost their jobs when Dell opened its call centre?

**Question 7**

How many employees was Dell planning to hire for its Toronto call centre?

**Question 8**

What percentage of Dell's employees were made redundant between 2007 and 2009?

**Text number 34**

The combined business is expected to focus on the scalable architecture, converged infrastructure and private cloud markets, leveraging the strengths of both EMC and Dell. The deal has been questioned by commentators, with FBR Capital Markets calling it "very sensible" for Dell but a "nightmare scenario for EMC that would lack strategic synergies". According to Fortune, there is a lot in EMC's portfolio that Dell can like, but "is it all good enough to justify a total package worth tens of billions of dollars?". Probably not". The Register reports William Blair & Company's view that the merger would "blow up the current IT industry chessboard" and force other IT infrastructure providers to restructure to achieve scale and vertical integration. VMware's share value fell 10% after the announcement, valuing the deal at around $63-64 billion instead of the $67 billion originally announced.

**Question 0**

What types of IT will be targeted by the combined EMC/Dell operation?

**Question 1**

Which organisation comments on the EMC/Dell agreement?

**Question 2**

How much did VMware shares fall after the merger announcement?

**Question 3**

What was the original valuation of the merger?

**Question 4**

What types of IT will be targeted by the joint efforts of MEC and Dell?

**Question 5**

What type of data processing is the combined EMC/Dell operation not intended to handle?

**Question 6**

Which organisation comments on the agreement between MEC and Dell?

**Question 7**

How much did VMware shares fall before the merger announcement?

**Question 8**

What was the latest valuation of the merger?

**Text number 35**

After several weeks of rumours starting around 11 January,2013 Dell announced on 5 February that it had entered into a $24.4 billion debt-financed takeover deal that would have delisted its shares from NASDAQ and the Hong Kong stock exchange and taken it private. According to Reuters, Michael Dell and Silver Lake Partners would use a $2 billion loan from Microsoft to acquire public shares at a price of $13.65 per share. The $24.4 billion buyout was estimated to be the largest leveraged buyout backed by private equity since the 2007 financial crisis. It is also the largest technology buyout ever, surpassing the $17.5 billion acquisition of Freescale Semiconductor in 2006.

**Question 0**

In what year did Dell announce its purchase agreement?

**Question 1**

What was the value of the Dell deal?

**Question 2**

What was the value of the loan Dell received from Microsoft?

**Question 3**

What was the value of the second largest technology acquisition?

**Question 4**

In what year did IBM announce its acquisition agreement?

**Question 5**

What was the value of the Microsoft deal?

**Question 6**

What was the value of the loan Dell received from IBM?

**Question 7**

What was the value of the third largest technology acquisition?

**Question 8**

What was the value of the second smallest technology acquisition?

**Text number 36**

In 2000, Dell announced the lease of 80 000 square feet (7400 m2) of space in the Las Cimas office complex in Travis County, Texas, between Austin and West Lake Hills, which houses the company's executive offices and headquarters. The top 100 executives were expected to be working in the building by the end of 2000. In January 2001, the company leased space in Las Cimas 2, located along Loop 360. Las Cimas 2 housed Dell's executive, investment and some corporate functions. Dell also had an option on 138 000 square feet (12 800 m2) of space in Las Cimas 3. When the slowdown in business required a reduction in employees and production capacity, Dell decided to sublease its offices in two buildings in the Las Cimas office complex. In 2002, Dell announced that it intended to sublease its space to another tenant; the company planned to move its headquarters back to Round Rock once a tenant was in place. By 2003, Dell moved its headquarters back to Round Rock. It leased all of Las Cimas I and II, a total of 312 000 square feet (29 000 m2 ), for approximately seven years after 2003. By that year, about 100 000 square feet (9 300 m2 ) of these premises had been transferred to new subtenants.

**Question 0**

How much space does Dell rent in Texas?

**Question 1**

How many senior managers were to work in the building rented by Dell?

**Question 2**

In what year did Dell announce its plans to sublet its building?

**Question 3**

Where did Dell move its headquarters back to in 2003?

**Question 4**

What was the total amount of space rented by Dell in Las Cimas 1 and 2?

**Question 5**

How much space did Dell sell in Texas?

**Question 6**

How many underage managers were to work in the building rented by Dell?

**Question 7**

In what year did Dell announce its plans to buy its building?

**Question 8**

Where did Dell move its headquarters back to in 2004?

**Question 9**

What was the total amount of space rented by Dell in Las Cimas 2 and 3?

**Text number 37**

Dell was previously headquartered in the Arboretum complex in North Austin, Texas. In 1989, Dell occupied 127 000 square feet (11 800 m2) in the Arboretum complex. In 1990, Dell's headquarters had 1,200 employees . In 1993, Dell submitted a document entitled "Dell Computer Corporate Headquarters, Round Rock, Texas, May 1993 Schematic Design" to the Round Rock authorities. Despite the submission of the document, the company announced in the same year that it did not intend to move its headquarters. In 1994, Dell announced that it would move most of its employees out of the Arboretum, but that it intended to continue to occupy the top floor of the Arboretum and that the official address of the corporate headquarters would remain the Arboretum. The top floor would continue to house Dell's boardroom, presentation centre and visitors' meeting room. Less than a month before August 29, 1994, Dell moved its customer support1,100 and telephone sales employees to Round Rock. Dell's lease at the Arboretum was due to expire in 1994.

**Question 0**

In which city in Texas was Dell headquartered in the past?

**Question 1**

How many employees worked at Dell's Texas headquarters?

**Question 2**

What year did Dell announce it was moving most of its employees out of Texas?

**Question 3**

Where was the boardroom in the Dells Arboretum building located?

**Question 4**

How many customer support staff did Dell move to Round Rock in 1994?

**Question 5**

In which Florida city was Dell headquartered in the past?

**Question 6**

How many employees have never worked at Dell's Texas headquarters?

**Question 7**

In what year did Dell announce it would move most of its employees to Texas?

**Question 8**

Which Dells Arboretum building did not have a board room?

**Question 9**

How many customer support staff did Dell move to Round Rock in 1995?

**Text number 38**

Dell assembled computers for the EMEA market at its Limerick plant in the Republic of Ireland, and at one time employed around 4,500 people in the country. Dell started manufacturing in Limerick in 1991 and became Ireland's largest exporter of goods and Ireland's second largest company and foreign investor. On 8 January 2009, Dell announced that it would transfer all Dell manufacturing in Limerick to Dell's new plant in Łódź, Poland, by January 2010. European Union officials announced that they were investigating a €52.7 million aid package used by the Polish government to lure Dell out of Ireland. The European Manufacturing Facility 1 (EMF1, opened in 1990) and EMF3 are part of the Raheen Industrial Estate near Limerick. EMF2 (formerly the Wang facility, later taken over by Flextronics and located in Castletroy) was closed in 2002 and Dell Inc. has concentrated its production at EMF3 (EMF1 now[when?] has only offices). Subsidies from the Polish government kept Dell in business for a long time. After the closure of the Limerick assembly plant, the Cherrywood Technology Campus in Dublin was Dell's largest site in the Republic, employing over 1200 people in sales (mainly in the UK and Ireland), support services (EMEA business support) and cloud R&D, but no longer manufacturing, with the exception of Dell's Alienware subsidiary, which manufactures computers at the Athlone plant in Ireland. It is not certain whether this plant will remain in Ireland. Construction of EMF4 in Łódź, Poland has started[update]: Dell started production there in autumn 2007.

**Question 0**

Which market did Dell manufacture computers for in Ireland?

**Question 1**

How many Irish workers did Dell hire?

**Question 2**

In what year did Dell announce that it would relocate its Irish manufacturing plant?

**Question 3**

What was the value of the aid package for Dell investigated by the European Union?

**Question 4**

What year did Dell start production at its Lodz plant in Poland?

**Question 5**

Which market did Dell manufacture computers for in Scotland?

**Question 6**

How many Irish employees were dismissed by Dell?

**Question 7**

In what year did Dell announce that it would not move its Irish manufacturing plant?

**Question 8**

What was the value of the aid package from Dell that the European Union was investigating?

**Question 9**

What year did Dell stop production at its Lodz plant in Poland?

**Text number 39**

In addition, the company offers security services, consulting services, hardware support for many manufacturers, "how-to" support for software applications, collaborative support with many third parties, and online delivery of spare parts and labor to customers diagnosing and repairing their hardware. Dell also provides Dell ProSupport customers with access to a crisis centre that addresses issues caused by major outages or natural disasters. Dell also offers online support using the computer's service ID, which includes a complete list of originally installed hardware parts, the date of purchase and the latest updates to original hardware drivers.

**Question 0**

What kind of hardware support does Dell offer?

**Question 1**

What types of customers does Dell support in the event of a major outage?

**Question 2**

What kind of support does Dell provide with the computer's service ID?

**Question 3**

What kind of software support does Dell offer?

**Question 4**

What kind of hardware support does Dell not provide?

**Question 5**

What kind of hardware support does IBM provide?

**Question 6**

What types of customers does Dell support in the event of a small outage?

**Question 7**

What kind of support does Dell not provide with the computer's service ID?

**Text number 40**

Dell's service and support brands include Dell Solution Station (extended domestic support services, formerly "Dell on Call"), Dell Support Center (extended support services abroad), Dell Business Support (a commercial service contract that provides an industry-certified technician with a lower call volume than standard queues), Dell Everdream Desktop Management ("Software as a Service" remote desktop management, originally a SaaS company founded by Elon Musk's cousin Lyndon Rive and acquired by Dell in 2007) and Your Tech Team (a support service queue available to home users who have purchased their system either through the Dell website or Dell call centers).

**Question 0**

What is an alternative name for Dell Solution Station?

**Question 1**

Which Dell service provides certified technicians for commercial technical support?

**Question 2**

Which Dell service offers remote desktop management?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the Dell service that gives home users a support queue?

**Question 4**

What is not an alternative name for Dell Solution Station?

**Question 5**

Which Dell service provides uncertified technicians for commercial technical support?

**Question 6**

Which Dell service offers certified technicians for home technical support?

**Question 7**

Which Dell service never offers remote desktop management?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the Dell service that gives business users a support queue?

**Text number 41**

Late 2006[update] Dell lost its leading position in the PC business to Hewlett-Packard. Both Gartner and IDC estimate that in the third quarter of 2006, HP shipped more hardware worldwide than Dell. Dell's 3.6% growth paled in comparison to HP's 15% growth in the same period. The problem worsened in the fourth quarter, when Gartner estimated that Dell's PC shipments fell by 8.9% (compared to HP's 23.9% growth), resulting in Dell's overall PC market share at the end of 2006 being 13.9% (HP's 17.4%).

**Question 0**

In what year did Dell lose its technical leadership to Hewlett-Packard?

**Question 1**

What was HP's growth in the third quarter of 2006?

**Question 2**

What was the rate of decline in Dell PC shipments?

**Question 3**

What was Dell's market share at the end of 2006?

**Question 4**

In what year did IBM lose its technology leadership to Hewlett-Packard?

**Question 5**

In what year did Dell get the technical edge over Hewlett-Packard?

**Question 6**

What was HP's growth in the third quarter of 2007?

**Question 7**

What was the growth rate of Dell's PC shipments?

**Question 8**

What was Dell's market share at the end of 2005?

**Text number 42**

Dell was the first company to publicly announce a timetable for the phase-out of toxic polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and brominated flame retardants (BFRs), with the intention of phasing them out by the end of 2009. The company revised its commitment and is now aiming to eliminate these toxins by the end of the year, but not from its IT products until 2011. In March 2010, Greenpeace activists protested at Dell offices in Bangalore, Amsterdam and Copenhagen, calling on Dell founder and CEO Michael Dell to "divest from toxic substances" and claiming that Dell's ambition to be "the greenest technology company on the planet" was "hypocritical". Dell launched its first products completely free of PVC and BFRs with the G Series monitors (G2210 and G2410) in 2009.

**Question 0**

Which toxic chemical did Dell decide to remove from its products?

**Question 1**

By what year will Dell remove chemicals from its computers?

**Question 2**

Which activists protested at Dell's offices over the use of toxic chemicals?

**Question 3**

What year did Dell launch its first products free of toxic chemicals?

**Question 4**

Which toxic chemical did Dell not want to remove from its products?

**Question 5**

Which non-toxic chemical did Dell decide to remove from its products?

**Question 6**

By what year will Dell put chemicals in its computers?

**Question 7**

Which activists protested at Dell offices in response to the use of non-toxic chemicals?

**Question 8**

In what year did Dell launch the first products that were not free of toxic chemicals?

**Text number 43**

In 2006, Dell admitted that it had problems with customer service. Problems included call transfers of more than 45% and long waiting times. Dell's blog detailed its response: 'We are spending over $100 million - and a lot of talented people's blood, sweat and tears - to fix this.' Later in the year, the company increased its spending on customer service to $150 million. Despite the significant investment in this area, Dell continues to come under public scrutiny, and even the company's own website is full of complaints about the escalation of problems.[original research?]

**Question 0**

What percentage of Dell support calls were transferred?

**Question 1**

How much did Dell originally spend to fix its customer service?

**Question 2**

How much did Dell increase its customer service budget?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Dell support calls were not transferred?

**Question 4**

What percentage of IBM support calls were transferred?

**Question 5**

How much did Dell originally spend to close its customer service?

**Question 6**

How much money did IBM originally spend to fix its customer service?

**Question 7**

How much did Dell reduce its customer service budget?

**Text number 44**

The company aims to reduce its external environmental impacts by developing energy-efficient products and also to reduce its direct operational impacts through energy efficiency programmes. Through internal energy efficiency programs, the company saves more than $3 million in energy costs each year. Most of the company's internal energy efficiency savings come from computer power management: the company estimates it will save $1.8 million in energy costs by using specialized energy management software on its 50,000 computer network.

**Question 0**

What is Dell trying to reduce by creating energy efficient products?

**Question 1**

How much will energy efficiency save Dell per year?

**Question 2**

What is the biggest factor in Dell's energy efficiency savings?

**Question 3**

How many computers does Dell use energy management software on?

**Question 4**

What is Dell trying to add by creating energy-efficient products?

**Question 5**

What is Dell not trying to reduce by creating energy-efficient products?

**Question 6**

How much does energy efficiency save Dell per month?

**Question 7**

What is the smallest factor in Dell's energy efficiency savings?

**Question 8**

How many computers does Dell use energy management equipment on?

**Document number 160**

**Text number 0**

If a defendant is sentenced to death at trial, the case is dealt with directly. Direct review is a typical appeal procedure. The appellate court examines the evidence presented at trial and the law applied by the lower court and decides whether or not the decision was legally justified. A direct review of a capital case leads to one of three outcomes. If the appellate court finds that there were no significant errors of law in the capital sentencing process, the appellate court will affirm the conviction or allow the sentence to stand. If the Court of Appeal finds that there were errors of law, it will set aside the conviction or annul the sentence and order a new death penalty trial. If the appellate court finds that no reasonable jury could find that the defendant was eligible for the death penalty, which is rare, it will order the defendant acquitted or not guilty of the crime for which he was sentenced to death and sentence him to the next most severe penalty for which the crime is eligible. Approximately 60 percent of the 60survive direct review intact.

**Question 0**

What process begins after the death sentence has been passed at trial?

**Question 1**

What kind of court will review the file in a direct review?

**Question 2**

How many possible outcomes are there in a direct review of the death penalty?

**Question 3**

What proportion of convictions survive direct review?

**Question 4**

Which court records are reviewed by the Court of Appeal?

**Question 5**

What process begins before a death sentence is handed down at trial?

**Question 6**

What kind of court will review the file in an indirect review?

**Question 7**

How many possible outcomes are there in an indirect review of the death penalty?

**Question 8**

What proportion of convictions do not survive direct review?

**Question 9**

Which court record is not reviewed by the Court of Appeal in a direct appeal?

**Text number 1**

Under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, a state prisoner may normally bring only one habeas corpus action in federal court. If the federal courts refuse to grant a writ of habeas corpus, an execution date may be set. Recently, however, prisoners have been postponing their execution for the last round through federal litigation using the Civil Rights Act of 1871, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which allows people to sue state officials to protect their federal constitutional and statutory rights.

**Question 0**

In what year was the anti-terrorism and effective death penalty law passed?

**Question 1**

How many habeas corpus proceedings can normally be brought in federal court under the Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act?

**Question 2**

What is the reference to the Civil Rights Act of 1871 in the US Code?

**Question 3**

Why would a party bring an action under the Civil Rights Act 1871?

**Question 4**

In what year was the effective anti-terrorism death penalty law scrapped?

**Question 5**

How many habeas corpus hearings will the Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act never allow in federal court?

**Question 6**

What is the reference to the US Code of Civil Rights 1971?

**Question 7**

Why would a party bring an action under the Civil Rights Act 1801?

**Text number 2**

The moratorium ended on 17 January 1977, when Gary Gilmore was shot and killed in Utah. The electric chair was first used after the moratorium when John Spenkelink was electrocuted in Florida on 25 May 1979. The first use of the gas chamber after the moratorium was the gassing of Jesse Bishop in Nevada on October 22, 1979. The first use of the gallows after the moratorium was the hanging of Westley Allan Dodd in Washington on 5 January 1993. The first use of lethal injection was the December 7, 1982 execution of Charles Brooks Jr. in Texas.

**Question 0**

Who was executed by firing squad on 17 January 1977?

**Question 1**

In which state was Gary Gilmore executed?

**Question 2**

On what day was John Spenkelink executed?

**Question 3**

In which state was Jesse Bishop executed?

**Question 4**

How was Charles Brooks Jr. executed?

**Question 5**

Who was executed by firing squad on 17 January 1927?

**Question 6**

In which state was Gary Gilmore released?

**Question 7**

On what day was John Spenkelink released?

**Question 8**

In which state did Jesse Bishop's acquittal take place?

**Question 9**

How was Charles Brooks Jr. released?

**Text number 3**

Electrocution was the most popular method of execution in the 20th century. The electric chair is commonly referred to by the nickname Old Sparky, but the Alabama electric chair became known as the "Yellow Mama" because of its unique color. Some, particularly in Florida, malfunctioned, causing debate about their cruelty and leading to the switch to lethal injection as the popular method of execution. Although lethal injection is the dominant method of execution, some states allow death row inmates to choose their method of execution.

**Question 0**

What was the common nickname for the electric chair?

**Question 1**

What colour was Alabama's electric chair?

**Question 2**

In which state in particular did the electric chair malfunction?

**Question 3**

Because of the malfunctioning of the electric chair, which method of execution became popular?

**Question 4**

What was the most popular method of executing criminals in America before the popularity of lethal injection?

**Question 5**

What was the rare nickname for the electric chair?

**Question 6**

What colour was the Arkansas electric chair?

**Question 7**

Which state has never had a power chair failure?

**Question 8**

Which method of execution was not considered preferable because of the malfunctioning of the electric chair?

**Question 9**

What used to be the preferred method of execution of criminals in South America before lethal injection?

**Text number 4**

Other states that have not had the death penalty for a long time include Wisconsin (the only state with only one execution), Rhode Island (although it was later reintroduced, it was not used and was abolished again), Maine, North Dakota, Minnesota, West Virginia, Iowa and Vermont. The District of Columbia has also abolished the death penalty; it was last used in 1957. Oregon abolished the death penalty by an overwhelming majority in a 1964 referendum, but reintroduced it in a joint1984 referendum on the death penalty and life imprisonment by an even larger margin after a similar referendum in 1978, but was not implemented due to court decisions.

**Question 0**

In which state has there been only one execution?

**Question 1**

When was the last person executed in the District of Columbia?

**Question 2**

When did Oregon reinstate the death penalty?

**Question 3**

What year did the referendum in Oregon succeed in restoring the death penalty, but was rejected by a court decision?

**Question 4**

Which country abolished the death penalty and then reintroduced it, but did not use it again?

**Question 5**

In which state has there been only a double execution?

**Question 6**

When was the first person executed in the District of Columbia?

**Question 7**

When did Oregon reject the death penalty?

**Question 8**

What year did the Oregon referendum succeed in restoring the death penalty, but was it passed because of a court ruling?

**Question 9**

Which country abolished the death penalty, then reintroduced it and used it frequently?

**Text number 5**

In relation to the overall murder rate, the death penalty cannot be said to be widely or routinely used in the United States; in recent years, the average has been about one execution for every 700 murders committed, or one execution for every 325 murder convictions. However, 50 states32 continue to execute people. Of these, Alabama has the highest rate of death sentences per capita. This is because judges are overturning life sentences and imposing the death penalty. No other state allows this.

**Question 0**

How many murders per execution in the United States?

**Question 1**

How many murder sentences are handed down per execution in the United States?

**Question 2**

How many states in the US have the death penalty?

**Question 3**

Which state has the highest number of death sentences per person?

**Question 4**

What does Alabama law allow judges to do that other states do not?

**Question 5**

How many rapes are there in the US for every execution?

**Question 6**

How many murders are released per execution in the United States?

**Question 7**

How many US states do not have the death penalty?

**Question 8**

Which state has the fewest death sentences per capita?

**Question 9**

What does Alabama law allow judges to do that is allowed in other states?

**Text number 6**

The Constitution of Puerto Rico explicitly prohibits the death penalty: "There shall be no death penalty", which distinguishes Puerto Rico from all other US states and territories except Michigan, where the death penalty is also prohibited by the Constitution (eleven other states and the District of Columbia have abolished the death penalty by law). However, the death penalty may still be applied to crimes committed in Puerto Rico if they fall within federal jurisdiction, although federal death penalty prosecutions have generated considerable controversy there.

**Question 0**

In which region's constitution does it say: 'There shall be no death penalty'?

**Question 1**

Which US state constitution bans the death penalty?

**Question 2**

How many US states have laws banning the death penalty?

**Question 3**

Under which jurisdiction can capital offences still be committed in Puerto Rico?

**Question 4**

In which region's constitution does it say: 'The death penalty is absolute'?

**Question 5**

Which US state constitution allows the death penalty?

**Question 6**

How many British cities have laws banning the death penalty?

**Question 7**

Under which jurisdiction in Puerto Rico can the death penalty never be carried out?

**Text number 7**

The death penalty was suspended in the United States in 1972, following the 1976 Supreme Court decision in Furman v. Georgia. The last execution carried out before the Furman decision was that of Luis Monge on 2 June 1967. In that case, the Court held that the death penalty was imposed unconstitutionally because it was cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment to the US Constitution. The Supreme Court has never held the death penalty unconstitutional per se.

**Question 0**

What year was the death penalty abolished in the United States?

**Question 1**

Which Supreme Court case led to the abolition of the death penalty?

**Question 2**

Who was executed on 2 June 1967?

**Question 3**

Which amendment to the US Constitution prohibits cruel and unusual punishment?

**Question 4**

What year did the United States end the moratorium on the death penalty?

**Question 5**

In what year was the death penalty allowed in the United States?

**Question 6**

Which Supreme Court case led to the authorisation of the death penalty?

**Question 7**

Who was executed on 2 June 1987?

**Question 8**

Which amendment to the US Constitution allows cruel and unusual punishment?

**Question 9**

In what year was the abolition of the death penalty in South America stopped?

**Text number 8**

The current regulations in various parts of the country use the same words and phrases and require modern executions to be carried out inside a wall or enclosure so that the public cannot see them. Connecticut General Laws § 54-100 requires that capital punishments be carried out in an "enclosure" which "shall be so constructed as not to be visible to the public." Kentucky Revised Statute 431.220 and Missouri Revised Statute § 546.730 contain substantially similar language. New Mexico's former death penalty statute, which has since been repealed, see N.M. Stat. § 31-14-12, required that executions be carried out "in a room or place closed to the public." Similarly, the existing Massachusetts law, see Mass. Gen. Law ch. 279 § 60, required that executions be carried out "in an enclosure or building." North Carolina General Laws § 15-188 requires that death sentences be carried out "within the walls of the penitentiary," as does Oklahoma Code Title 22 § 1015 and Montana Code § 46-19-103. Ohio Revised Code § 2949.22 requires that "the enclosure shall be enclosed out of public view." Similarly, Tennessee Code § 40-23-116 requires an "enclosure" for "strict isolation and privacy." 18 U.S.C. § 3596 and 28 C.F.R. § 26.4 of the Code of Federal Regulations limit the witnesses permitted in federal executions.

**Question 0**

Which state law requires death sentences to be carried out in a "confined space"?

**Question 1**

Where in the statute is there similar language to Missouri Revised Statute § 546.730?

**Question 2**

Which state law required executions to be carried out in a "room or place closed to the public"?

**Question 3**

Which federal law, in conjunction with 18 U.S.C. § 3596, limits the number of persons who may testify at a federal execution?

**Question 4**

What state law requires the death penalty to be imposed "within the walls of a penal institution"?

**Question 5**

Which state law states that the death penalty cannot be administered in a "closed facility"?

**Question 6**

Where is the language in the statute different from Missouri Revised Statute § 546.730?

**Question 7**

What state law required executions to be carried out in a "room or place closed from private view"?

**Question 8**

Which federal law, in conjunction with 18 U.S.C. § 3596, limits the number of people who may not witness a federal execution?

**Text number 9**

At the same time as Woodson and Roberts, the Court decided Gregg v. Georgia in 1976 and established a procedure for dividing the death penalty trial into a guilt and innocence phase and a sentencing phase. In the first phase, the jury decides the defendant's guilt; if the defendant is not guilty or otherwise convicted of first-degree murder, the death penalty is not imposed. At the second trial, the jury decides whether certain statutory aggravating factors exist, whether mitigating factors exist, and, in many jurisdictions, weighs the aggravating and mitigating factors in assessing the final sentence - either death or life imprisonment with or without parole.

**Question 0**

What year was Gregg v. Georgia settled?

**Question 1**

In addition to the guilt and innocence phase, what is the second phase in a death penalty trial under Gregg v. Georgia?

**Question 2**

What is the only sentence that can lead to the death penalty?

**Question 3**

What other factors, in addition to aggravating factors, will be taken into account in the second hearing?

**Question 4**

What is decided in the first procedure?

**Question 5**

What year was Gregg v. Georgia left unresolved?

**Question 6**

What is the second stage in a death penalty trial besides the innocence stage, according to Gregg v. Georgia?

**Question 7**

What is not the only sentence that can lead to the death penalty?

**Question 8**

What other factors, in addition to aggravating factors, will be taken into account at the third hearing?

**Question 9**

What will be decided in the second procedure?

**Text number 10**

Possibly in part due to the accelerated federal habeas corpus procedures contained in the 1996 Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, the pace of executions accelerated, peaking in 1998-1999, and then gradually declined until 2015. Since the death penalty was reauthorized in 1976, people1,411 have been executed almost exclusively by the states, with the majority of executions occurring since 1990. Texas has carried out more than a third of modern executions (although Texas only imposed two death sentences in 2015 because courts preferred life without parole) and more than four times as many as Oklahoma, the second most executed state. California has the highest number of prisoners on death row and the highest number of death sentences, but relatively few executions.

**Question 0**

How many executions took place in 1999?

**Question 1**

How many people were executed in 2015?

**Question 2**

In what year did the reintroduction of the death penalty take place?

**Question 3**

How many people have been executed in the United States since 1976?

**Question 4**

Which state has the highest number of people awaiting execution?

**Question 5**

How many executions took place in 1959?

**Question 6**

How many people were executed in 2018?

**Question 7**

In what year did the unauthorised execution of the death penalty take place?

**Question 8**

How many people have been released from execution in the United States since 1976?

**Question 9**

Which state has the fewest people awaiting execution?

**Text number 11**

As of November 2008, there is only one person on death row who has not been convicted of murder. Demarcus Sears remains under the death penalty in Georgia for "kidnapping with bodily injury". Sears was convicted of kidnapping and causing bodily harm in Gloria Ann 1986 in Wilbur. Wilbur was kidnapped and assaulted in Georgia, raped in Tennessee and murdered in Kentucky. Sears was never charged with Wilbur's murder in Kentucky, but a jury in Georgia sentenced him to death for "kidnapping and battery".

**Question 0**

Who was on death row in November 2008 without a murder conviction?

**Question 1**

Who was kidnapped by Demarcus Sears?

**Question 2**

In which state was Gloria Ann Wilbur murdered?

**Question 3**

What year was Demarcus Sears convicted of kidnapping?

**Question 4**

What state jury sentenced Demarcus Sears to death?

**Question 5**

Who was on death row in November 2018 without a murder conviction?

**Question 6**

Who did Demarcus Sears let go?

**Question 7**

In which state was Gloria Ann Wilbur born?

**Question 8**

What year was Demarcus Sears acquitted of kidnapping?

**Question 9**

In which state was Demarcus Sears acquitted by a jury?

**Text number 12**

If the death sentence is upheld on direct review, it is considered final. However, further appeals against the sentence may still be made, although they are less familiar than a typical appeal. These supplementary remedies are considered collateral appeals, i.e. a means of modifying judgments that have otherwise become final. If the prisoner received his death sentence in a state court proceeding, as is usually the case, the first step in a collateral appeal is a state collateral appeal (in a federal death penalty case, it proceeds immediately from direct review to federal habeas corpus). While all states have some form of collateral review, the process varies widely from state to state. Generally speaking, the purpose of these collateral proceedings is to allow the prisoner to challenge his or her sentence on grounds that could not reasonably have been raised at trial or on direct review. Most often, these are arguments, such as ineffective assistance of trial counsel, that require the court to consider new evidence outside the original trial record, which courts cannot do in a normal appeal. While the state appellate process is an important step because it helps determine the scope of federal habeas corpus proceedings, it is rarely successful as such. Only about 1 percent of 6death sentences are overturned on state collateral review. In 2010, death sentences of prisoners53 were overturned as a result of judicial review or reversal by the Supreme Court.

**Question 0**

When a prisoner receives the death penalty in a state, what is the first step in a collateral review?

**Question 1**

What percentage of death sentences are overturned by a state's bystander review?

**Question 2**

How many death sentences were quashed in 2010 as a result of decisions by the courts or appeal courts?

**Question 3**

What is an example of an issue that is raised in a collateral assessment?

**Question 4**

When an inmate receives the death penalty in a state, what is the final step in a bystander review?

**Question 5**

How many death sentences are never overturned due to a state bystander review?

**Question 6**

How many death sentences were not overturned in 2010 due to reversals by courts or appeal courts?

**Question 7**

What is an example of an issue that is not raised in the collateral assessment?

**Text number 13**

Traditionally, Section 1983 has been used only in the case of a state prisoner with a limited death sentence, because the Supreme Court has held that habeas corpus, not Section 1983, is the only means by which a state prisoner can challenge his death sentence. In Hill2006 v. McDonough, however, the US Supreme Court upheld the use of Section 1983 as a means to challenge a state's method of execution as cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment. The theory is that a prisoner who brings such a challenge is not directly attacking the death penalty, but rather the means by which the sentence is carried out. Therefore, in Hill, the Supreme Court held that a prisoner may use Section 1983 rather than habeas corpus to bring suit. However, as Clarence Hill's own case demonstrates, lower federal courts have often refused to entertain suits against methods of execution on the grounds that the prisoner brought the suit too late and only for the purpose of delay. In addition, the Court's decision in Baze v. Rees, which upheld the lethal injection method used by several states, has significantly narrowed the scope for appeal under Section 1983.

**Question 0**

In which case did the Supreme Court allow Section 1983 to be used to challenge the method of execution?

**Question 1**

What year was Hill v. McDonough settled?

**Question 2**

What constitutional amendment is violated by cruel and unusual punishment?

**Question 3**

In which case has the use of lethal injection been specifically confirmed?

**Question 4**

How can a death row inmate challenge his or her execution under the 1983 section?

**Question 5**

In which case did the Supreme Court allow Section 1989 to be used to challenge the method of execution?

**Question 6**

What year was Hill v. McDonough dismissed?

**Question 7**

What constitutional amendment is not violated by cruel and unusual punishment?

**Question 8**

Which case in particular did not confirm the use of lethal injection?

**Question 9**

How can a death row inmate consent to his or her execution, in addition to the 1983 section?

**Text number 14**

The largest single execution in US history was the hanging of 38 Indians convicted of murder and rape during the Dakota War in 1862. They were executed simultaneously on 26 December 1862 in Mankato, Minnesota. One blow of an axe broke the rope holding the large four-sided platform, and the prisoners (except one, whose rope was broken and had to be hanged again) fell to their deaths. The second largest mass execution was also a hanging: 13 African-American soldiers were executed for their participation in the Houston riot of 1917. The largest non-military mass execution occurred in one of the original thirteen colonies in 1723, when 26 convicted pirates were hanged in Newport, Rhode Island by order of the Admiralty Court.

**Question 0**

How many people died in the largest mass shooting in US history?

**Question 1**

On what day did the largest mass shooting in US history take place?

**Question 2**

In which state was the largest mass shooting in the US?

**Question 3**

What was the ethnicity of those executed in the second largest mass execution in US history?

**Question 4**

In what year did an admiralty court hang 26 pirates in Newport, Rhode Island?

**Question 5**

How many people died in the smallest mass shooting in US history?

**Question 6**

On what day did the smallest mass shooting in US history take place?

**Question 7**

In which state did the smallest American mass shooting take place?

**Question 8**

What was the ethnicity of those executed in the second smallest mass execution in US history?

**Question 9**

What year did the maritime court hang 26 pirates in Kansas?

**Text number 15**

Once the death penalty is upheld in a state collateral review, the inmate can file a federal habeas corpus petition, a unique type of lawsuit that can be brought in federal courts. A federal habeas corpus proceeding is a type of collateral appeal and is the only way that state prisoners can appeal a death sentence in federal court (except for certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court after both a direct appeal and a state collateral appeal). The scope of federal habeas corpus proceedings is governed by the 1996 Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, which significantly limited its previous scope. The purpose of federal habeas corpus is to ensure that state courts, through direct appeals and state collateral review, have made at least a reasonable effort to protect a prisoner's federal constitutional rights. Prisoners may also use federal habeas corpus proceedings to introduce new evidence that they are innocent of a crime, but to be a valid defense at this late stage of the process, the evidence of innocence must be truly convincing.

**Question 0**

Which law limited the federal habeas corpus right?

**Question 1**

How can state prisoners seek to have the death penalty overturned in federal court?

**Question 2**

In which courts can federal habeas corpus proceedings be brought?

**Question 3**

If prisoners use the federal habeas corpus right to present evidence of their innocence, what must the evidence be?

**Question 4**

Which law did not limit the scope of federal habeas corpus?

**Question 5**

How can state prisoners petition a federal court to overturn the death sentence?

**Question 6**

If prisoners use their federal habeas corpus rights to present evidence that they are guilty, what must the evidence be?

**Text number 16**

In New Jersey and Illinois, the sentences of all death row inmates were commuted to life imprisonment without parole when bills to abolish the death penalty were signed into law. In Maryland, in January 2015, Governor Martin O'Malley commuted the state's four remaining death sentences to life imprisonment without parole. In Connecticut, although the death penalty repeal bill was not retroactive, the Connecticut Supreme Court ruled in 2015 in State v. Santiago that the legislature's decision to abolish the death penalty preemptively made it a crime that violated "evolving standards of decency", so the sentences of men on death row were commuted to life without parole. In New Mexico, two prisoners sentenced before the abolition of the death penalty may still be executed, and in Nebraska, ten prisoners on death row may still be executed despite the abolition of the death penalty.

**Question 0**

Which state, along with New Jersey, commuted all life sentences when bills to abolish the death penalty were passed?

**Question 1**

Which state's governor commuted four death sentences in January 2015?

**Question 2**

Who was the Governor of Maryland in January 2015?

**Question 3**

Which state's Supreme Court ruled in State v. Santiago?

**Question 4**

How many people had their convictions commuted in the State v. Santiago trial?

**Question 5**

Which state, along with Canada, changed all life sentences when bills to abolish the death penalty were passed?

**Question 6**

Which state's governor commuted four death sentences in March 2015?

**Question 7**

Who was the Governor of Maryland in January 2005?

**Question 8**

Which state supreme court did not rule in State v. Santiago?

**Question 9**

How many people were not convicted in Santiago v. State?

**Text number 17**

The United States Supreme Court in Penry v. Lynaugh and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in Bigby v. Dretke have clearly held in their decisions that jury instructions in death penalty cases that do not ask about mitigating factors related to the defendant's mental health violate the defendant's Eighth Amendment rights, and have held that the jury must be instructed to consider mitigating factors when answering unrelated questions. This ruling suggests that specific explanations to the jury are necessary to weigh the mitigating factors.

**Question 0**

In which court was Bigby v. Dretke decided?

**Question 1**

Which court handled the case of Penry v. Lynaugh?

**Question 2**

What was the constitutional amendment in Penry v Lynaugh?

**Question 3**

What factors did Bigby v. Dretke take into account?

**Question 4**

In which state was Bigby v. Dretke decided?

**Question 5**

Which court refused to hear the case of Penry v Lynaugh?

**Question 6**

What constitutional amendment was never addressed in Penry v. Lynaugh?

**Question 7**

What factors did Bigby v. Dretke fail to take into account?

**Text number 18**

Several states have never had the death penalty, the first being Michigan, which abolished it shortly after joining the Union. (However, the US government executed Tony Chebatoris in Michigan's Milan federal prison in 1938.). Article 464 of Michigan's Fourth Constitution (ratified in 1963; entered into force in 1964) prohibits all death penalty laws. Attempts to amend this provision have failed. In 2004, a proposed constitutional amendment to allow the death penalty in certain circumstances failed to reach the November ballot after the legislature failed in its resolution and the public initiative failed to gather enough signatures.

**Question 0**

What year was Tony Chebatoris killed?

**Question 1**

When was Michigan's fourth constitution ratified?

**Question 2**

In which city was Tony Chebatoris executed?

**Question 3**

What year did the Michigan constitutional amendment to allow the death penalty fail?

**Question 4**

Which article of Michigan's Fourth Amendment prohibits laws allowing the death penalty?

**Question 5**

What happened in 1935?

**Question 6**

When was Michigan's Fifth Constitution ratified?

**Question 7**

In which city was Tony Chebatoris born?

**Question 8**

In what year was the Michigan constitutional amendment to allow the death penalty passed?

**Question 9**

Which article of Michigan's Fourth Amendment prohibits laws banning the death penalty?

**Text number 19**

The method of execution of federal prisoners convicted of crimes under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 is the method of execution in the state in which the conviction was handed down. If the state does not have the death penalty, the judge must select the state that does have the death penalty to carry out the execution. For offences under the Drug Kingpin Act of 1988, the method of execution is lethal injection. The federal prison complex in Terre Haute, Indiana, currently houses the only federal death chamber in the United States where inmates are executed by lethal injection. The complex has so far been the only place where federal executions have been carried out since Gregg. Timothy McVeigh and Juan Garza were executed in June 2001, and Louis Jones Jr. was executed on 18 March 2003.

**Question 0**

Which federal law punishes crimes with lethal injection?

**Question 1**

Under which law are federal prisoners executed according to the procedures of the state in which they were convicted?

**Question 2**

In which state is the federal prison complex in Terre Haute?

**Question 3**

In what month and year was Juan Garza executed?

**Question 4**

Who was executed by the federal government on 18 March 2003?

**Question 5**

Which federal law does not punish crimes with lethal injection?

**Question 6**

Under which law are federal prisoners executed according to the procedures of the state where they were released?

**Question 7**

In which state is the Tennessee Federal Prison Complex located?

**Question 8**

In what month and year was Juan Garza released?

**Question 9**

Who was executed by the federal government on 18 March 2001?

**Text number 20**

In October 2009, the American Law Institute voted to abandon the framework for the death penalty that it had created in 1962 as part of a model sentencing law, "in view of the current intractable institutional and structural obstacles to the creation of a minimum system for capital punishment". A study commissioned by the Institute had concluded that experience had shown that it was not possible to reconcile the objective of making individual decisions regarding the persons to be executed with the objective of a fair system for minorities and other persons.

**Question 0**

In what year did the American Law Institute create a framework for a model death penalty law?

**Question 1**

In what year did the American Law Institute change its mind about the death penalty in the Model Penal Code?

**Question 2**

Which objective, according to the ALI study, could not be reconciled with the objective of individual enforcement decisions?

**Question 3**

In what year did the American Law Institute create a framework for non-death penalty in the Model Penal Code?

**Question 4**

In what year did the American Law Institute change its mind on its abolitionist part of the criminal law model?

**Question 5**

Which ALI study suggests that the objective could be reconciled with the objective of individual enforcement decisions?

**Text number 21**

The 1977 Supreme Court decision in Coker v. Georgia banned the death penalty for rape of an adult woman and made it clear that the death penalty is not applicable to any crime against another human being other than murder. Prior to the decision, the death penalty for rape of an adult woman had been gradually abolished in the United States, and at the time of the decision, the State of Georgia and the federal government were the only two jurisdictions that still had the death penalty for that crime. However, three states retained the death penalty for rape of a child, as the Coker decision prohibited executions only for rape of an adult woman. The 2008 decision in Kennedy v. Louisiana banned the death penalty for child rape. As a result of these two decisions, the death penalty in the US is largely limited to cases where the defendant has taken the life of another human being. The current federal kidnapping statute may be an exception, however, because the death penalty applies if the victim dies in the perpetrator's possession, not necessarily at his hands, and thus requires a fatal death, which was the wording of the objection. In addition, the federal government retains the death penalty for non-homicide crimes that are considered crimes against the state, including treason, espionage and crimes under military jurisdiction.

**Question 0**

What year was Coker v. Georgia settled?

**Question 1**

For what crime did Coker v. Georgia prohibit the death penalty?

**Question 2**

Besides Georgia, which American jurisdiction allowed the execution of an adult for rape before Coker?

**Question 3**

What decision prohibits the government from executing child rapists?

**Question 4**

How many states criminalised child rape before Kennedy v. Louisiana?

**Question 5**

What year did Coker v. Georgia not get a decision?

**Question 6**

For what crime did Coker v. Georgia allow the death penalty?

**Question 7**

Besides Kentucky, which American jurisdiction allowed the execution of an adult for rape before Coker?

**Question 8**

What conviction prevented the government from executing child rapists?

**Text number 22**

Four states in modern times, Nebraska in 2008, New York and Kansas in 2004 and Massachusetts in 1984, had their state courts rule their laws unconstitutional. New York and Massachusetts abolished the death penalty, and attempts to reinstate the death penalty were unsuccessful. Kansas successfully appealed to the US Supreme Court in State v. Kleypas, a decision of the Kansas Supreme Court declaring the state's death penalty law unconstitutional. Nebraska's death penalty statute was struck down on 8 February 2008 when the Nebraska Supreme Court declared the required method, electrocution, unconstitutional. In 2009, Nebraska passed a bill changing the method of execution to lethal injection.

**Question 0**

What year did the Nebraska state court rule Nebraska's death penalty law unconstitutional?

**Question 1**

Which state court ruled the death penalty unconstitutional in 1984?

**Question 2**

In which case did the Kansas Supreme Court rule that the death penalty is unconstitutional in Kansas?

**Question 3**

Which method of execution was ruled unconstitutional by the Nebraska Supreme Court?

**Question 4**

How were Nebraska's death row inmates executed after electrocution was banned?

**Question 5**

In what year did a state court rule Kansas' death penalty law unconstitutional?

**Question 6**

Which state court ruled the death penalty unconstitutional in 1884?

**Question 7**

In which case did the Arkansas Supreme Court rule that the death penalty is unconstitutional in Arkansas?

**Question 8**

Which method of execution was ruled constitutional by the Nebraska Supreme Court?

**Text number 23**

US jurisdictions have experienced a shortage of lethal injection drugs in the 2010s due to anti-death penalty advocacy and low production. Hospira, the only manufacturer of sodium thiopental in the US, stopped manufacturing the drug in 2011. The European Union has banned the export of all products used in executions, which has prevented executioners from using EU-made anaesthetics such as propofol, which are needed for general medical purposes. Another alternative, pentobarbital, is also produced only in the European Union, which has led the Danish manufacturer to restrict distribution to US government customers.

**Question 0**

Which death penalty drug was discontinued in 2011?

**Question 1**

Who manufactured sodium thiopental until 2011?

**Question 2**

What is the nationality of the pentobarbital company?

**Question 3**

Why has there been a shortage of drugs used to administer the death penalty in the United States, alongside opposition to the death penalty?

**Question 4**

The EU banned the export of products that can be used for what?

**Question 5**

Which death penalty drug was first produced in 2011?

**Question 6**

Who manufactured sodium thiopental until 2015?

**Question 7**

What is the mission of a pentobarbital company?

**Question 8**

Why, alongside the opposition to the death penalty, has there been a shortage of death penalty drugs outside the United States?

**Question 9**

The EU banned the export of products that could never be used for what?

**Text number 24**

As stated in the introduction to this article, Americans have maintained their position in favour of the death penalty for murder. However, when given a choice between the death penalty and life imprisonment without parole, support has traditionally been significantly lower than in surveys where the death penalty is mentioned only as a punishment. For example, in 2010, 49% in one poll favoured the death penalty and 46% the life sentence, while in another poll 61% said they preferred another punishment to the death penalty. The highest support for the death penalty was 80% in 1994 (16% opposed in 1994) and the lowest support was 42% in 1966 (47% opposed). On the question of death penalty versus life without parole, the highest support for the death penalty was 61% in 1997 (29% in favour of life), and the lowest support for the death penalty was 47% in 2006 (48% in favour of life).

**Question 0**

In which year did Americans most support the death penalty?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Americans opposed the death penalty in 1966?

**Question 2**

What percentage of respondents preferred life imprisonment to the death penalty?

**Question 3**

In a 2006 poll, what percentage of Americans preferred the death penalty to life without parole?

**Question 4**

In which year were the fewest Americans who responded to the survey in favour of the death penalty?

**Question 5**

What percentage of Americans surveyed opposed the death penalty in 1916?

**Question 6**

What percentage of respondents rejected life imprisonment instead of the death penalty in the 1977 survey?

**Question 7**

In a 2006 poll, what percentage of Americans rejected the death penalty in favour of life without parole?

**Text number 25**

Other offences that carry the death penalty include: Federal aggravated rape in Louisiana, Florida and Oklahoma; extortionate kidnapping in Oklahoma; aggravated kidnapping in Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky and South Carolina; airplane hijacking in Alabama and Mississippi; assault by a felon fleeing the death penalty in Colorado; armed robbery in Georgia; drug trafficking resulting in death in Florida; train wrecking resulting in death and perjury resulting in death in California, Colorado, Idaho and Nebraska.

**Question 0**

What is the major death penalty in Louisiana?

**Question 1**

In which state is extortionate kidnapping a death penalty?

**Question 2**

Besides Alabama, in which country is hijacking an aircraft a capital offence?

**Question 3**

In which state is armed robbery punishable by death?

**Question 4**

In which states is perjury leading to death the death penalty?

**Question 5**

What is the major death penalty in Missouri?

**Question 6**

In which state is extortionate kidnapping not a death penalty?

**Question 7**

Where else besides Alabama is hijacking an aircraft not a death penalty offence?

**Question 8**

In which state is armed robbery not a capital offence?

**Question 9**

In which states is perjury leading to death not a death penalty?

**Text number 26**

In a five-to-four decision, the Supreme Court rejected the imposition of the death penalty in all of the combined cases as unconstitutional. The five justices in the majority, however, did not prepare a joint opinion or reasons for their decision, and agreed only on a short opinion announcing the outcome. The more concise opinions, those of Byron White and Potter Stewart, expressed general concerns about the inconsistent application of the death penalty in several cases, but did not rule out the possibility of a constitutional death penalty statute. Stewart and William O. Douglas were explicitly concerned about racial discrimination in capital punishment. Thurgood Marshall and William J. Brennan Jr. were of the opinion that the death penalty was absolutely prohibited by the Eighth Amendment as a "cruel and unusual" punishment.

**Question 0**

Who besides Marshall believed that the Eighth Amendment bans the death penalty?

**Question 1**

Which Supreme Court Justice was concerned about racial disparities in the death penalty, besides Stewart?

**Question 2**

Besides Stewart, what judge believed that the death penalty could be constitutional?

**Question 3**

Who besides Marshall believed that the Ninth Amendment bans the death penalty?

**Question 4**

Which Supreme Court Justice, besides Stewart, was not concerned about racial disparities in the death penalty?

**Question 5**

Besides Stewart, which judge believed that the death penalty could be unconstitutional?

**Text number 27**

In total156 prisoners have been either acquitted, pardoned or reduced on the grounds of possible innocence between 1973 and 2015. Opponents of the death penalty often argue that these statistics show how dangerously close states have come to carrying out wrongful executions. Proponents point out that the statistic only applies to those who have been acquitted in court, and that the number of those who are truly innocent may be smaller. The statistics probably underestimate the real problem of wrongful convictions, because once an execution has already taken place, there is often insufficient motivation and funding to keep the case open, and at that point it is unlikely that a wrongful conviction would ever be exposed.

**Question 0**

Between 1973 and 2015, how many prisoners were released, pardoned or commuted on the grounds of innocence?

**Question 1**

Between 1973 and 2015, how many prisoners were released, pardoned or commuted to commute their death sentence on the grounds of possible guilt?

**Question 2**

What happened in 2016?

**Question 3**

What happened in 1970?

**Question 4**

Who supported this statistic?

**Text number 28**

In some jurisdictions, the death penalty is sought and applied more frequently, not only between states but also within states. A 2004 study by Cornell University found that while 1 percent of murderers convicted nationwide2.5 were sentenced to death, 1 percent were sentenced to death in Nevada.6 In Texas, 2 percent of murderers were sentenced to death, which is lower than the national average. However, 40 percent of those convicted in Texas were executed, about four times the national average. In California, only 1%1 of those convicted were executed.

**Question 0**

What percentage of murderers in the United States receive the death penalty?

**Question 1**

How many Nevada murderers received the death penalty?

**Question 2**

Which state executes 40% of those sentenced to death?

**Question 3**

What percentage of murderers in California receive the death penalty and are later executed?

**Question 4**

How much higher is the execution rate in Texas compared to the national average?

**Question 5**

What percentage of murderers in the US do not receive the death penalty?

**Question 6**

How many murderers in Nevada were not given the death penalty?

**Question 7**

Which state executes 80% of those sentenced to death?

**Question 8**

What percentage of murderers in California receive the death penalty and are later released?

**Question 9**

How much higher is the execution rate in Texas compared to the international average?

**Text number 29**

Congress defied the Supreme Court by passing the 1988 Drug Kings Act and the 1994 Federal Death Penalty Act, which allow the death penalty for some fifty crimes, including crimes that do not always involve the death of someone. These non death penalty offences include treason, espionage (spying for the benefit of another country) and high-level drug trafficking. As no one has yet been sentenced to death for such death sentences, the Supreme Court has not ruled on their constitutionality.

**Question 0**

Under the 1988 Drug Kings Act and the 1994 Federal Death Penalty Act, approximately how many offences were punishable by death?

**Question 1**

Which body passed the 1988 Drug Kings Act?

**Question 2**

What is another term for spying for another country?

**Question 3**

What crime other than treason and espionage still carries the federal death penalty?

**Question 4**

Under the 1998 Drug Kingpins Act and the 1994 Federal Death Penalty Act, approximately how many offences were punishable by death?

**Question 5**

Which body failed in the 1988 Drug Kings Act?

**Question 6**

What is another term for spying on another country?

**Question 7**

Which capital crime, along with treason and espionage, is still a federal death penalty offense?

**Text number 30**

The executions continued on January 17, 1977, when Gary Gilmore was brought before a firing squad in Utah. However, the pace of executions was rather slow, due to the use of trial tactics involving the filing of repeated habeas corpus petitions, which succeeded in delaying the execution of many of them by several years. Although hundreds of people were sentenced to death in the United States in the 1970s and early 1980s, apart from Gilmore (who had waived all rights of appeal) only ten people were executed before 1984.

**Question 0**

Who was executed on 17 January 1977?

**Question 1**

By what method was Gary Gilmore executed?

**Question 2**

How many people, besides Gary Gilmore, were executed in the United States between 17 January 1977 and 1984?

**Question 3**

What tactics did death row inmates use to delay their executions?

**Question 4**

Who was pardoned on 17 January 1977?

**Question 5**

By what method was Gary Gilmore released?

**Question 6**

How many people were executed in the United States between 17 January 1987 and 1987, in addition to Gary Gilmore?

**Question 7**

What tactics did death row inmates use to delay their release?

**Text number 31**

Following the execution of Troy Davis, who many believe was innocent, in September 2011, Richard Dieter, director of the Death Penalty Information Center, said the case was a clear wake-up call for politicians across the US. He said: "They did not expect such passion from opponents of the death penalty. There is a general perception that all Americans are unanimously in favour of executions, but this message came across loud and clear that many people are not happy about it." Brian Evans of Amnesty International, which led the campaign to save Davis's life, said that America is dominated by a group of people who "are tired of a justice system that is inhumane and inflexible and that allows executions even when there is clear suspicion of guilt". He predicted that the debate would now be conducted with renewed energy.

**Question 0**

In what month and year was Troy Davis executed?

**Question 1**

Who was the director of the Death Penalty Information Centre?

**Question 2**

Which organisation did Brian Evans work for?

**Question 3**

In what month and year was Troy Davis born?

**Question 4**

Who was the secretary of the Death Penalty Information Centre?

**Question 5**

In which organisation did Brian Evans leave his job?

**Text number 32**

Various methods have been used in the history of the American colonies and the United States, but today there are only five methods in use. Historically, burning, crushing, wheel crushing and clubbing were used in only a few executions, while hanging was the most common method. The last person burned at the stake was a black slave in South Carolina in August 1825. The last person hanged in chains was a murderer named John Marshall in West Virginia on 4 April 1913. Although beheading was a legal method in Utah from 1888 to 1851, it was never used.

**Question 0**

How many methods of execution are currently in use in the United States?

**Question 1**

What was the most common historical method of execution in the United States?

**Question 2**

In which state in the United States was the last burning at the stake?

**Question 3**

Who was the last person to be hanged in chains in the US?

**Question 4**

When was execution by beheading stopped in Utah?

**Question 5**

How many methods of execution are currently banned in the United States?

**Question 6**

What was the rarest historical method of execution in the United States?

**Question 7**

In which state in the United States did the first burning at the stake take place?

**Question 8**

Who was the first person hanged in chains in the US?

**Question 9**

When did Utah start executing by beheading?

**Text number 33**

African-Americans accounted for 1%41 of prisoners on death row, compared with only 12.6% of the total population (they have accounted for 1% of those executed34 since 1976), but this figure is lower than the percentage of prisoners in prison, which is 1%47. According to the US Department of Justice, African Americans made up 52.5% of homicide offenders between 1980 and 2008, whites 45.3% and Native Americans and Asians 2.2%. This means that African-Americans are less likely to be executed on a per capita basis. However, according to a 2003 Amnesty International report, blacks and whites were almost equally likely to be murdered, but 80% of those executed since 1977 were convicted of murders whose victims were white. Hispanics or Latinos account for 13.5% of those sentenced to death, compared to 17.4% of the total population.

**Question 0**

What percentage of American prisoners on death row are African-American?

**Question 1**

What percentage of people executed in the United States since 1976 have been African-American?

**Question 2**

What percentage of American prisoners are African-American?

**Question 3**

What percentage of homicides were committed by Asians between 1980 and 2008?

**Question 4**

What percentage of the US population is Hispanic?

**Question 5**

What percentage of American prisoners on death row are South American?

**Question 6**

What percentage of people executed in the United States since 1976 have been South American?

**Question 7**

What percentage of American prisoners are South American?

**Question 8**

What percentage of homicides were committed by Canadians between 1980 and 2008?

**Question 9**

What percentage of Canada's population is Hispanic?

**Text number 34**

The legal administration of the death penalty in the United States is complex. It typically involves four critical steps: (1) sentencing, (2) direct review, (3) state collateral review, and (4) federal habeas corpus. Recently, the narrow and final, fifth level of process - (5) Section 1983 challenge - has become increasingly important. (A pardon or reprieve, which allows the governor or president of a jurisdiction to unilaterally commute or revoke a death sentence, is an executive rather than judicial process.) The number of new death sentences peaked between 1995 and 1996 (309). There were 73 new death sentences in 2014, the lowest number since 1973 (44).

**Question 0**

How many important stages are there in the execution of the death penalty in the United States in general?

**Question 1**

What other official can grant pardons apart from the President?

**Question 2**

How many death sentences were handed down between 1995 and 1996?

**Question 3**

How many death sentences were passed in 1973?

**Question 4**

In what year were 73 death sentences handed down?

**Question 5**

How many important steps in the execution of the death penalty in the United States are never present?

**Question 6**

What other office holder can't pardon besides the President?

**Question 7**

How many death sentences were quashed between 1995 and 1996?

**Question 8**

How many death sentences were quashed in 1973?

**Question 9**

What year were 73 death sentences quashed?

**Text number 35**

All executions carried out since the 1936 hanging of Bethea in Owensboro have been carried out inside a wall or enclosure. For example, Fred Adams was legally hanged in Kennett, Missouri, on April 2, 1937, inside a 10-foot (3-meter) wooden fence. Roscoe "Red" Jackson was hanged on 26 May 1937 in Galena, Missouri. Following Galena, there were two hangings in Kentucky in which numerous persons were present within a wooden barrier: the hanging of John "Peter" Montjoy in Covington, Kentucky on December 17, 1937 and the hanging of Harold Van Venison in Covington on June 3, 1938. The hanging of Lee Simpson in Ryegate, Montana on 30 December 1939 was attended by an estimated 400 witnesses. The execution of Timothy McVeigh on 11 June 2001 was witnessed by about 300 people, some of them on closed-circuit television.

**Question 0**

Where was Bethhea hanged?

**Question 1**

On what day was Fred Adams hanged?

**Question 2**

In which state did Adams' hanging take place?

**Question 3**

What was Roscoe Jackson's nickname?

**Question 4**

How many people witnessed the execution of Timothy McVeigh?

**Question 5**

Where was Bethea released?

**Question 6**

On what day was Fred Adams released?

**Question 7**

In which state did Adams' freedom take place?

**Question 8**

What was Roscoe Jackson's date of birth?

**Question 9**

How many people refused to execute Timothy McVeigh?

**Text number 36**

James Liebman, a law professor at Columbia Law School, noted in a 1996 study that when habeas corpus petitions in death penalty cases were tracked from conviction to completion, "the failure rate for all death penalty cases between 1978 and 1995 was one percent." Similarly, a study by Ronald Tabak in a Law Review article has an even higher success rate for habeas corpus proceedings for death row inmates, stating that "between 1976 and 1991, approximately one per cent47 of habeas petitions filed by death row inmates were successful". These figures differ in definition rather than in substance. The Freedam statistics look at the percentage of all death penalty cases, while the other statistics only look at cases that were not overturned before the habeas corpus review.

**Question 0**

Which institution does James Liebman work for?

**Question 1**

What does James Liebman teach?

**Question 2**

According to Liebman, approximately what percentage of habeas corpus petitions for the death penalty were successful between 1978 and 1995?

**Question 3**

According to Tabak, what percentage of habeas corpus applications were granted to prisoners on death row between 1976 and 1991?

**Question 4**

In what year did Liebman report his findings?

**Question 5**

Which institution fired James Liebman?

**Question 6**

What is James Liebman fighting against?

**Question 7**

According to Liebman, approximately what percentage of habeas corpus petitions for the death penalty were successful between 1988 and 1999?

**Question 8**

According to Tabak, what percentage of habeas corpus applications were granted to prisoners on death row between 1978 and 1993?

**Question 9**

In what year did Liebman reject his findings?

**Text number 37**

The last use of the firing squad between 1608 and the 1967-1977 moratorium on judicial executions was the shooting of James W. Rodgers in Utah on March 30, 1960. The last time a gallows was used between 1608 and the moratorium on capital punishment was when Kansas hanged George York on 22 June 1965. The last time the electric chair was used was between the first electrocution on 6 August 1890 and the moratorium, when Oklahoma electrocuted James French on 10 August 1966. The gas chamber was last used between the first gassing on 8 February 1924 and the moratorium, when Colorado gassed Luis Monge on 2 June 1967.

**Question 0**

Who was executed on 30 March 1960?

**Question 1**

What method of execution was used to kill James W. Rodgers?

**Question 2**

In which state was Rodgers executed?

**Question 3**

On what day was George York executed?

**Question 4**

In which state was James French executed?

**Question 5**

Who was executed on 30 March 1990?

**Question 6**

What method of execution was not used on James W. Rodgers?

**Question 7**

In which state was Rodgers born?

**Question 8**

On what day was George York released?

**Question 9**

Which state freed James French?

**Text number 38**

Since then (164213 in the colonial, Articles of Confederation and present-day United States), the states and the federal government have executed an estimated 364 juvenile offenders. The earliest known execution of a prisoner convicted of a juvenile offence was Thomas Graunger in 1642. Since 1976, 22 of these executions have taken place in seven states. Because of the slow appeals process, it was very unusual for a convict to be under 18 at the time of execution. The youngest person executed in the 20th century was George Stinney, who was electrocuted in South Carolina on 16 14 June 1944. The last execution of a juvenile was probably Leonard Shockley, who died in a Maryland gas chamber on 10 April 1959 at the age of 17. No one has been under 19 at the time of execution since at least 1964. Since the death penalty was reintroduced in 1976, 22 people have been executed for crimes committed when they were under 18. Twenty-one of them were aged 17 at the time of the offence. The last person to be executed for a juvenile offence was Scott Hain on 3 April 2003 in Oklahoma.

**Question 0**

How many American youths have been executed since 1642?

**Question 1**

In what year was Thomas Graunger executed?

**Question 2**

How many Americans have been executed for crimes committed as juveniles since 1976?

**Question 3**

How old was George Stinney at the time of his execution?

**Question 4**

What method was used to execute Leonard Shockley?

**Question 5**

How many American youths have been executed since 1842?

**Question 6**

What year was Thomas Graunger released?

**Question 7**

How many Americans have been executed for crimes committed as adults since 1976?

**Question 8**

How old was George Stinney when he was released?

**Question 9**

What method was used to free Leonard Shockley?

**Text number 39**

In May 2014, Oklahoma Commissioner of Corrections Robert Patton recommended an indefinite moratorium on executions in the state after the failed execution of African-American Clayton Lockett. The inmate had to be stunned before execution, and a lethal injection missed a groin vein, causing Lockett to regain consciousness, try to stand up and speak, but die of a heart attack 43 minutes later after the execution attempt had already been called off. In 2015, the state approved nitrogen strangulation as a method of execution.

**Question 0**

What was Robert Patton's job title in May 2014?

**Question 1**

In which state was Robert Patton working in May 2014?

**Question 2**

What race was Clayton Lockett?

**Question 3**

What was the cause of Clayton Lockett's death?

**Question 4**

What gas did Oklahoma decide to use for executions in 2015?

**Question 5**

What was Robert Patton's job title in May 2011?

**Question 6**

In which state was Robert Patton executed in May 2014?

**Question 7**

What religion was Clayton Lockett?

**Question 8**

What was Clayton Lockett's crime?

**Question 9**

Which gas did Oklahoma decide to use for freedoms in 2015?

**Text number 40**

Opponents argue that the death penalty is not an effective deterrent to crime, that it threatens the execution of innocent people, that it is unnecessarily barbaric in nature, that it degrades human life and that it places the government on the same moral level as criminals who commit murder. Moreover, some opponents argue that the arbitrary manner in which the death penalty is applied, and the systematic influence of racial, socio-economic, geographical and gender bias on desert decisions, render the current practice of capital punishment immoral and illegal.

**Question 0**

What biases do some opponents of the death penalty see in the administration of the death penalty, apart from gender, geography and race?

**Question 1**

What do opponents of the death penalty say the death penalty degrades?

**Question 2**

According to opponents of the death penalty, on whose moral level does execution place the government?

**Question 3**

What do opponents of the death penalty argue that the death penalty is not effective?

**Question 4**

Who do opponents of the death penalty believe will one day be executed?

**Question 5**

Besides gender, geography and race, what biases do some death penalty supporters see in the administration of the death penalty?

**Question 6**

What do opponents of the death penalty say the death penalty reinforces?

**Question 7**

According to death penalty advocates, on whose moral level does execution place the government?

**Question 8**

What do opponents of the death penalty claim is effective?

**Question 9**

Who do opponents of the death penalty believe will never be executed?

**Text number 41**

The Supreme Court's 1988 decision in Thompson v. Oklahoma held that sixteen years was the minimum age allowed. In March 2005, in Roper v. Simmons, case 54-4, the Court held that the execution of juvenile offenders is unconstitutional, thus raising the permissible age of consent to the level of the minimum age18 . State laws have not been updated to reflect this decision. In the US legal system, unconstitutional laws do not have to be repealed, but are deemed unenforceable (see also List of juvenile offenders executed in the US).

**Question 0**

In Thompson v. Oklahoma, what was the youngest age at which a person could be executed?

**Question 1**

What year was Thompson v. Oklahoma decided?

**Question 2**

In what month and year was Roper v. Simmons decided?

**Question 3**

How many of the Supreme Court justices in Roper v. Simmons held that the execution of juveniles is unconstitutional?

**Question 4**

What is the current minimum age of execution in the United States in the case of Roper v. Simmons?

**Question 5**

In Thompson v. Oklahoma, what was the oldest age at which a person could be executed?

**Question 6**

What year was Thompson v. Oklahoma postponed?

**Question 7**

In what month and year was the Roper v. Simmons trial postponed?

**Question 8**

In Roper v. Simmons, how many Supreme Court justices ruled that juvenile executions are constitutional?

**Question 9**

What is the maximum age for execution in the United States under Roper v. Simmons?

**Text number 42**

Around 1890 , a political movement developed in the United States that wanted to impose private executions. Several states passed laws requiring executions to be carried out within a "wall" or "enclosure" to "exclude public view". For example, in 1919, the Missouri legislature passed a law (L.1919, p. 781) requiring that "the death sentence should be executed in the county jail if convenient, and otherwise in an enclosure in the vicinity of the jail". Missouri law allowed the local sheriff to issue passes to persons (usually local citizens) whom he believed would witness a hanging, but sheriffs - for various reasons - sometimes denied passes to persons who wished to witness the event. Missouri executions after 1919 were not 'public' because they were carried out behind closed walls and the public was not allowed to attend.

**Question 0**

What year did Missouri pass a law requiring executions to be carried out in or near a prison?

**Question 1**

What procedure did Missouri use to execute prisoners in 1919?

**Question 2**

Who handed out passes to witness executions in Missouri in 1919?

**Question 3**

In about what year did the movement for private executions begin in the United States?

**Question 4**

In what year did Missouri pass a law that executions should take place outside the prison?

**Question 5**

What procedure did Missouri use to free prisoners in 1919?

**Question 6**

Who handed out passes to witness executions in Missouri in 1959?

**Question 7**

In about what year did the movement for public executions begin in the United States?

**Text number 43**

The last post-Furman mass pardons occurred in 1986 in New Mexico, when Governor Toney Anaya commuted all death sentences because he opposed the death penalty. In 1991 in Ohio, outgoing Governor Dick Celeste commuted the sentences of eight prisoners, including all four women on death row in the state. And during his two terms as governor of Florida in 1979 (1987-1987), Bob Graham, a staunch supporter of the death penalty who had overseen the first post-Furman involuntary execution and 15 others, agreed to commute the sentences of six people on grounds of "possible innocence" or "disproportionality".

**Question 0**

Who commuted all the state's death sentences in 1986?

**Question 1**

Which state was Toney Anaya governor of?

**Question 2**

Who was the Governor of Ohio in 1991?

**Question 3**

How many women were on death row in Ohio in 1991?

**Question 4**

What year did Bob Graham become Governor of Florida?

**Question 5**

Who commuted all the state's death sentences in 1936?

**Question 6**

Which state senator was Toney Anaya?

**Question 7**

Who was the Governor of Nebraska in 1991?

**Question 8**

How many men were on death row in Ohio in 1991?

**Question 9**

What year did Bob Graham become a Florida Senator?

**Text number 44**

In 2010, bills to abolish the death penalty were defeated in Kansas and South Dakota (where the death penalty was effectively suspended at the time). Idaho ended its de facto moratorium, during which only one volunteer had been executed, on 18 November 2011 with the execution of Paul Ezra Rhoades. South Dakota executed Donald Moeller on 30 October 2012, ending a de facto moratorium during which only two volunteers had been executed. Of the 11 prisoners executed in Nevada since 1976,12 11 waived their right to appeal. Kentucky and Montana have executed two prisoners against their will (KY: 1997 and 1999, MT: 1995 and 1998) and one volunteer (KY: 2008, MT: 2006), while Colorado (in 1997) and Wyoming (in 1992 ) have executed only one prisoner.

**Question 0**

Which state, along with South Dakota, rejected a bill to abolish the death penalty in 2010?

**Question 1**

Who did Idaho execute in 2011?

**Question 2**

Who was executed on 30 October 2012?

**Question 3**

How many prisoners has Nevada executed since 1976?

**Question 4**

What year has a prisoner been executed in Wyoming since 1976?

**Question 5**

Which state, along with North Dakota, rejected a bill to abolish the death penalty in 2010?

**Question 6**

Who did Idaho execute in 2013?

**Question 7**

Who was released on 30 October 2012?

**Question 8**

What year has Wyoming released a prisoner since 1976?

**Text number 45**

The pharmaceutical companies, whose products are used in three-drug mixtures for lethal injections, are mainly European and have strongly opposed the use of their drugs in executions and have taken steps to prevent their use. For example, Hospira, the only US manufacturer of sodium thiopental, a critical anaesthetic in a three-drug cocktail, announced in 2011 that it would no longer manufacture the drug for the US market, partly for ethical reasons and partly because moving production of sodium thiopental to Italy would lead to the application of the EU Torture Regulation, which prohibits the use of any product manufactured in the EU for torture (as is the case for executions by lethal injection). Since the pharmaceutical manufacturers took these steps and the EU regulation stopped the import of drugs manufactured in Europe, the shortage of execution drugs has led or contributed to decisions to impose moratoria in Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina and Tennessee.

**Question 0**

How many medicines are used to administer a lethal injection?

**Question 1**

What is the deadly injection medicine produced by Hospira?

**Question 2**

When did Hospira stop manufacturing the lethal injection drug in the US?

**Question 3**

In which country does Hospira manufacture sodium thiopental today?

**Question 4**

Which EU law prohibits the manufacture of products used for torture in the European Union?

**Question 5**

How many hours does it take to administer a lethal injection?

**Question 6**

What deadly injection medicine is Hospira not making?

**Question 7**

When did Hospira start manufacturing the deadly injection drug for the US?

**Question 8**

In which state does Hospira currently manufacture sodium thiopental?

**Text number 46**

In the decades since Furman, new questions have arisen about whether prosecutorial arbitrariness has replaced the arbitrariness of sentencing. A study published in the Temple Law Review of Pepperdine University School of Law, "Unpredictable Doom and Lethal Injustice: An Argument for Greater Transparency in Death Penalty Decisions," examined the prosecutorial decision-making process in various states. The authors found that prosecutors' death penalty decisions continue to be marked by local "idiosyncrasies", suggesting that they do not comply with the spirit of the Supreme Court's directive. This means that "the very injustices that the Supreme Court sought to eliminate" can still "infect death sentences". The wide discretion of prosecutors is preserved by overly broad criteria. For example, California law has "22 special circumstances" that make almost all premeditated murders potential death penalty cases. The 32 states with death penalty laws have varying numbers and types of "death penalty conditions" - circumstances that allow for the death penalty. The number ranges from 34 in California to 22 in Colorado and Delaware and 12 in Texas, Nebraska, Georgia and Montana. The authors of the study called for a reform of state procedures along the lines of the reforms of the federal system initiated by the US Department of Justice in a 1995 protocol. Death penalty offences vary by jurisdiction. All jurisdictions that use the death penalty define capital murder as a capital offence, although most jurisdictions require aggravating circumstances. Treason against the United States and treason against the states of Arkansas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri are capital offences.

**Question 0**

Which university studied "Predictable Doom"?

**Question 1**

How many cases are not special circumstances in California?

**Question 2**

What happened in 1997?

**Document number 161**

**Text number 0**

French historians traditionally place the Enlightenment between the year of Louis XIV's death and the beginning of the French Revolution in 17891715, while some recent historians start the period in the 1620s, when the scientific revolution began. Philosophers, the French term for philosophers of the period, disseminated their ideas widely through meetings in scientific academies, Masonic lodges, literary salons and cafés, and through printed books and pamphlets. Enlightenment ideas undermined the authority of the monarchy and the church and paved the way for the revolutions of the 17th and 19th centuries. Many 19th century movements, such as liberalism and neoclassicism, trace their intellectual heritage to Enlightenment thought.

**Question 0**

In what year did Louis XIV die?

**Question 1**

In what year did the French Revolution begin?

**Question 2**

In which decade did the scientific revolution begin?

**Text number 1**

The moral philosopher Francis Hutcheson described the utilitarian and consequentialist principle that virtue is that which, in his words, "offers the greatest happiness to the greatest number". His protégés David Hume and Adam Smith developed much of what is implicit in the scientific method (the nature of knowledge, evidence, experience and causality), as well as some modern attitudes towards the relationship between science and religion. Hume became a major figure in the sceptical philosophical and empiricist tradition of philosophy.

**Question 0**

Which moral philosopher said "the greatest happiness for the greatest number"?

**Question 1**

Which two men were Francis Hutecheson's protégés?

**Question 2**

What is the nature of knowledge, evidence, experience and causality together?

**Question 3**

What kind of philosopher was Francis Hutcheson?

**Question 4**

In which areas of philosophy was Hume an important figure?

**Text number 2**

The influence of science also began to be more widely felt in poetry and literature during the Enlightenment. Some poems included scientific metaphors and images, while others were written directly on scientific themes. Sir Richard Blackmore tied Newton's system to verse in Creation, a Philosophical Poem in Seven Books (1712). After Newton's death in 1727, poems were composed in his honour for decades. James Thomson (1700-1748) wrote a 'Poem in Newton's Memory', which mourned Newton's loss but also celebrated his science and legacy.

**Question 0**

Who wrote "A poem in memory of Newton"?

**Question 1**

What year did Newton die?

**Question 2**

Whose death in 1727 led to decades of poems being written in his honour?

**Question 3**

Who wrote Creation, a philosophical poem in seven books?

**Question 4**

In what year was Creation, a philosophical poem in seven books, written?

**Text number 3**

John Locke, one of the most influential Enlightenment thinkers, based his philosophy of government on the social contract theory that permeated Enlightenment political thought. The English philosopher Thomas Hobbes initiated this new debate with his 1651 work Leviathan. Hobbes also developed some of the foundations of European liberal thought: individual rights, the natural equality of all people, the artificial nature of the political order (which later led to the separation of civil society and the state), the view that all legitimate political power must be 'representative' and based on popular consent, and a liberal interpretation of the law that people are free to do anything that the law does not explicitly prohibit.

**Question 0**

On what did John Locke base his philosophy of government?

**Question 1**

Which English philosopher wrote Leviathan in 1651?

**Question 2**

Who developed the view that all legitimate political power must be "representative"?

**Question 3**

Which of Hobbes' ideas led to the separation of civil society and state?

**Text number 4**

Both Rousseau's and Locke's social contract theories are based on the assumption of natural rights, which are not the product of law or custom, but things that all people have before political societies, and are therefore universal and inalienable. The best-known formulation of natural rights comes from John Locke's Second Treatise, in which he presents the state of nature. According to Locke, natural law is based on mutual security, the idea that no one can violate the natural rights of another because all men are equal and have the same inalienable rights. These natural rights include full equality and freedom, and the right to preserve life and property. Locke also argued against slavery on the grounds that enslaving yourself is against the natural law; you cannot give up your rights, your freedom is absolute and no one can take it away from you. Furthermore, Locke argues that one person cannot enslave another because it is morally reprehensible, although he does issue a caveat by saying that enslaving a lawful prisoner in time of war would not be against one's natural rights.

**Question 0**

How does John Locke define mutual security?

**Question 1**

What does Locke's idea of natural rights entail?

**Question 2**

Why did John Locke believe that one person cannot enslave another?

**Question 3**

What was John Locke's one exception to the condemnation of slavery?

**Question 4**

In which of John Locke's works are natural rights most famously defined and discussed?

**Text number 5**

Enlightenment religious commentary was a response to the previous century of religious conflict in Europe, notably the Thirty Years' War. Enlightenment theologians wanted to reform their faith to its generally non-Christian roots and to limit the spillover of religious controversy into politics and warfare, while maintaining a genuine belief in God. For moderate Christians, this meant a return to a simple Bible. John Locke abandoned the collection of theological commentaries in favour of an "unprejudiced examination" of God's word alone. He defined the core of Christianity as faith in Christ the Redeemer and recommended avoiding more detailed discussion. Thomas Jefferson went even further in Jefferson's Bible; he omitted all passages dealing with miracles, angelic visitations, and the resurrection of Jesus after his death. He tried to strip the New Testament of its practical Christian moral code.

**Question 0**

Who omitted any passages on miracles or angelic visitations from Jefferson's work on the Bible?

**Question 1**

Enlightenment religious commentary was partly the answer to what war?

**Question 2**

What did the Enlightenment mean for moderate Christians?

**Question 3**

Did John Locke want to promote or avoid an increasingly detailed debate on the nature of Christianity?

**Text number 6**

The Enlightenment took root in most European countries, often with a local focus. In France, for example, it was associated with anti-government and anti-clerical radicalism, while in Germany it reached deep into the middle class, where it expressed a spiritualist and nationalist tone without threatening governments or established churches. The reactions of governments varied widely. In France, the government was hostile and philosophers fought against its censorship, sometimes going to prison or into exile. The British government largely ignored the Enlightenment leaders in England and Scotland, although it did award Isaac Newton a knighthood and a very lucrative government post.

**Question 0**

In which country was the Enlightenment associated with anti-government and anti-clerical radicalism?

**Question 1**

Which of the Enlightenment leaders was knighted and given a lucrative government post by the British government?

**Question 2**

Which government was hostile to the Enlightenment and even imprisoned philosophers?

**Question 3**

Was the reaction of governments to the awareness-raising uniformly positive or very different?

**Question 4**

In which class did the Enlightenment reach its deepest, nationalist tone?

**Text number 7**

Enlightenment has always been a controversial area. Its proponents "see it as the source of all that is progressive in the modern world. For them, it represents freedom of thought, rational inquiry, critical thinking, religious tolerance, political freedom, scientific achievement, the pursuit of happiness and hope for the future." But its opponents accuse it of "superficial" rationalism, naive optimism, unrealistic universalism and moral darkness. From the beginning, there was a counter-enlightenment in which conservative and ecclesiastical defenders of traditional religion attacked materialism and scepticism as evil forces that encouraged immorality. By 1794, they pointed to the terror of the French Revolution as confirmation of their predictions. At the end of the Enlightenment, Romantic philosophers argued that an over-reliance on reason was an error perpetuated by the Enlightenment, because it ignored the bonds of history, myth, faith and tradition that were necessary to hold society together.

**Question 0**

What two ideas were attacked by conservative and ecclesiastical defenders of traditional religion as evil forces that encouraged immorality?

**Question 1**

By 1794, what did the opponents of the Enlightenment invoke to confirm their predictions?

**Question 2**

Which philosophers argued that an over-reliance on reason was an error perpetuated by the Enlightenment?

**Text number 8**

There is no consensus on the exact date of the Enlightenment, with the early 17th century (1701) or the mid-1700s (1650) often being used as the period. French historians generally place the period known as the Siècle des Lumières (Age of Enlightenment) between 1715 and 1789, from the beginning of Louis XV's reign until the French Revolution. If the Enlightenment dates back to the mid-16th century, its origins can be traced to Descartes' Discourse on Method, published in 1637. In France, the publication of Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica in 1687 was cited by many. Several historians and philosophers have argued that the beginning of the Enlightenment was when Descartes, in his 1637 work cogito ergo sum, shifted the epistemological foundation from external authority to internal certainty. Most scholars use the last years of the twentieth century as the end of the Enlightenment, often choosing the French Revolution of 1789 or the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars (1804-15) as an appropriate time to date the end of the Enlightenment.

**Question 0**

Most scholars use the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars or what other battle as the appropriate time for the end of the Enlightenment?

**Question 1**

French historians usually use the beginning of which king's reign as the start of the Enlightenment?

**Question 2**

What do French historians commonly call the Enlightenment?

**Question 3**

What year was Descartes' Discourse on Method published?

**Question 4**

What year was Issaac Newton's Principia Mathematica published?

**Text number 9**

The creation of the public sphere has been linked to two long-term historical developments: the rise of the modern nation-state and the rise of capitalism. The modern nation-state, with the consolidation of public power, created a counterweight to the creation of a private sphere of society independent of the state, which enabled the emergence of the public sphere. Capitalism also increased the autonomy and self-awareness of society and the growing need for the exchange of information. As the budding public sphere expanded, it encompassed a wide range of institutions; the most commonly mentioned were cafés and coffee shops, salons and the public sphere of literature, figuratively located in the Republic of Literature. In France, the emergence of the public sphere was facilitated by the aristocracy's move from the royal palace of Versailles to Paris around 1720, as the aristocracy's lavish spending encouraged trade in luxury goods and artistic creations, especially fine paintings.

**Question 0**

The creation of the public sphere is linked to the rise of capitalism and to what other historical developments?

**Question 1**

What increased the autonomy of society, self-awareness and the need to exchange information?

**Question 2**

In what year did the aristocracy move from the Royal Palace of Versailles to Paris?

**Text number 10**

The desire to explore, record and systematise information had a major impact on music publications. Jean-Jacques Rousseau's Dictionnaire de musique (published in Geneva in 1767 and in Paris in 1768) was the leading work of the late 1700s. This widely available dictionary gave brief definitions of words such as genius and taste, and was clearly influenced by the Enlightenment movement. Another text influenced by Enlightenment values was Charles Burney's A General History of Music: From the Earliest Ages to the Present Period (1776), a historical survey and attempt to systematically rationalise the elements of music over time. More recently, musicologists have shown a renewed interest in the ideas and consequences of the Enlightenment. For example, Rose Rosengard Subotnik's Deconstructive Variations (subtitled Music and Reason in Western Society) compares Mozart's Die Zauberflöte (1791) through Enlightenment and Romantic perspectives and concludes that the work is 'an ideal musical representation of the Enlightenment'.

**Question 0**

The desire to explore, record and systematise information was a major influence on which other form of publication?

**Question 1**

Which of Jean-Jacques Rousseau's publications was the leading text of the late 1700s, published in Geneva in 1767 and Paris in 1768?

**Question 2**

What year did Charles Burney's A General History of Music: From the Earliest Ages to the Present Period?

**Question 3**

Which Mozart piece by Rose Rosengard Subotnik said was "the ideal musical representation of the Enlightenment"?

**Question 4**

What two perspectives did Rose Rosengard Subotnik use to compare Mozart's Die Cauberflote?

**Text number 11**

Many women played an important role in French Enlightenment thought, acting as salonnières in the Paris salons as opposed to male philosophers. The salon was the most important social institution in the Republic and "became the civilian office of the Enlightenment project". As salonnières, women were 'the legitimate masters of the salon's potentially mischievous discourse'. Women were marginalised in the public culture of the Ancien Régime, but the French Revolution destroyed the old cultural and economic constraints of paternalism and corporatism (guilds) and opened French society to the participation of women, especially in the literary sphere.

**Question 0**

What was the most important social institution of the Republic during the French Enlightenment?

**Question 1**

Was French society during the Enlightenment open or fearful of women's participation in the literary field?

**Question 2**

What profession enabled women to play an important role in the French Enlightenment?

**Question 3**

Which event destroyed the former paternalism and corporatism in France and enabled women to participate in society?

**Text number 12**

Most readers could not afford to own a private library, and although most of the state-run "public libraries" established in the 17th and 1700s were open to the public, they were not the only sources of reading material. At the other extreme was the Bibliothèque Bleue, a collection of cheaply produced books published in Troyes, France. Aimed at a largely rural and illiterate public, the books included almanacs, retellings of medieval romances and condensed versions of popular novels. Although some historians have resisted the penetration of the Enlightenment into the lower classes, the Bibliothèque Bleue at least represents a willingness to participate in the social life of the Enlightenment. In the move to the upper classes, numerous institutions offered readers access to the material without having to buy anything. Libraries began to appear which lent out their material for a small fee, and sometimes bookshops offered their customers a small lending library. Cafés generally offered their customers books, magazines and sometimes even popular novels. The Tatler and The Spectator, two influential periodicals sold between 1709 and 1714, were closely associated with London café culture and were both read and produced in various establishments in the city. This is an example of the triple or even quadruple function of the café: reading was acquired, read, discussed and even produced, often on the premises.

**Question 0**

Where was the Bibliotheque Bleue located?

**Question 1**

For which audience were the books of Bibliotheque Bleue written?

**Question 2**

Which two influential magazines were closely associated with London's café culture and sold between 1909 and 1714?

**Question 3**

Which collection of cheaply produced books represents the desire of the lower classes to participate in enlightenment?

**Text number 13**

The target audience for natural history was the French high society, as evidenced by the specific discourse of the genre rather than the generally high price of the works. Naturalists served the desire for erudition of the sophisticated society - many texts had an explicitly educational purpose. But natural history was often a political issue. As E. C. Spary writes, the classifications used by naturalists 'slide between nature and society ... to prove not only the expertise of naturalists in the natural but also the dominance of nature over society'. The idea of taste (le goût) was a social indicator: to truly classify nature, one had to have the right taste, a discernment common to all members of polite society. In this way, natural history disseminated many of the scientific developments of the age, but also provided a new source of legitimacy for the ruling class. On this basis, natural scientists could then develop their own social ideals based on their scientific works.

**Question 0**

Who was the target audience for natural history?

**Question 1**

Many of the texts had explicit educational purposes, as the naturalists responded to polite society's desire for what?

**Question 2**

What was the idea of quality as a social indicator that provided a new source of legitimacy for the ruling class?

**Question 3**

Was the target audience for science more indicative of the price of publications or the specific discourse of the genre?

**Text number 14**

The first technical dictionary was compiled by John Harris and was called Lexicon Technicum: Or, An Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. Harris's book avoided theological and biographical entries; instead, it focused on science and technology. The Lexicon technicum, published in 1704, was the first book in English to describe methodically mathematics and commercial arithmetic, as well as physics and navigation. Other technical dictionaries followed Harris' model, such as Ephraim Chambers' Cyclopaedia (1728), which went through five editions and was considerably more extensive than Harris' work. The folio edition of the work even included folding engravings. The Cyclopaedia emphasised Newtonian theories, Lockean philosophy and included in-depth studies of technologies such as engraving, brewing and dyeing.

**Question 0**

Who created the first technical dictionary?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the first technical dictionary compiled by John Harris?

**Question 2**

Did Lexicon Technicum focus on theological and biographical entries or on science and technology?

**Question 3**

What year was Lexicon Technicum published?

**Question 4**

In which language was Lexicon Technicum written?

**Text number 15**

The first major work to express scientific theory and knowledge specifically for the layman, in the vernacular and for the entertainment of readers, was Bernard de Fontenelle's Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds (1686). The book was produced specifically for women interested in scientific literature and inspired many similar works. These popular works were written in a discursive style that was much more clearly presented to the reader than the complex articles, treatises and books published by academies and scientists. Charles Leadbetter's Astronomy (1727) was advertised as a 'wholly new work' containing 'short and easy [sic] rules and astronomical tables'. The first French introduction to Newtonianism and the Principia was Voltaire's Eléments de la philosophie de Newton, published in 1738. Émilie du Châtelet's translation of the Principia, published after his death in 1756, also helped to spread Newton's theories beyond the academies of science and the university. Francesco Algarotti, writing for a growing female audience, published Il Newtonianism per le dame, a hugely popular work translated from Italian into English by Elizabeth Carter. A similar introduction to Newtonianism for women was written by Henry Pembarton. His A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy was published on commission. There are records of subscribers to the book being bought by women from different social backgrounds, indicating that there was a growing middle class of female science-minded readers. During the Enlightenment, women also began to produce popular scientific works themselves. Sarah Trimmer wrote a successful natural history textbook for children, The Easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature (1782), which went on to be published in eleven editions for years afterwards.

**Question 0**

Which book was published in 1686 specifically for women interested in scientific writing?

**Question 1**

Who wrote Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds (1686)?

**Question 2**

Who wrote a successful natural history textbook for children called An Easy Introduction to Nature (1782)?

**Question 3**

How many editions of Sarah Trimmer's history textbook for children were published?

**Question 4**

Emilie du Chatelet's translation of which of Newton's works was published after his death in 1756?

**Text number 16**

The French academies' strongest contribution to public life comes from the concours académiques (roughly translated as "academic competitions") they sponsor throughout France. These academic competitions were perhaps the most public of all Enlightenment institutions. The practice dates back to the Middle Ages and was revived in the mid-17th century. Previously, the competitions had generally been religious and/or monarchical in theme, with essays, poetry and paintings. By about 1725, however, the subject matter had radically expanded and diversified to include 'royal propaganda, philosophical struggles and critical reflections on the social and political institutions of the old regime'. Controversial issues such as the theories of Newton and Descartes, the slave trade, women's education and justice in France were also publicly discussed.

**Question 0**

What period do the competitions date back to?

**Question 1**

What was the focus of the concours academiques before 1725?

**Question 2**

What were the most widely discussed topics of public controversy around 1725?

**Question 3**

Were concours academiques a public or private matter?

**Text number 17**

The first English coffee shop opened in Oxford in 1650. Brian Cowan said that Oxford cafés evolved into "penny-pinching universities" that offered a place of learning that was less formal than structured institutions. These penny universities played an important role in Oxford's academic life, attended by what were then called 'virtuosi' who carried out their research in some of the spaces that emerged from them. According to Cowan, 'the café was a place where like-minded scholars met, read and learned from each other and debated with each other, but it was clearly not a university institution, and the debate there was of a very different order from that in any university tutorial'.

**Question 0**

Where was the first English coffee shop opened in 1650?

**Question 1**

According to Brian Cowan, was learning in archaic houses more or less formal than in private schools?

**Question 2**

What term did Brian Cowan give to Oxford cafés?

**Text number 18**

Historians have long debated the extent to which the secret network of Freemasonry was an important factor in the Enlightenment. Enlightenment leaders included Freemasons such as Diderot, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Pope, Horace Walpole, Sir Robert Walpole, Mozart, Goethe, Frederick the Great, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington. According to Norman Davies, Freemasonry was a powerful advocate of liberalism in Europe from around 1700 until the 20th century. It expanded rapidly during the Enlightenment and reached virtually every country in Europe. It was particularly attractive to influential aristocrats and politicians, as well as intellectuals, artists and political activists.

**Question 0**

Which secret network were Diderot, Voltaire, Mozart, Goethe and Benjamin Franklin members of?

**Question 1**

To whom was Freemasonry most attractive?

**Question 2**

On which continent did Freemasonry spread rapidly to almost every country?

**Text number 19**

The Enlightenment was preceded by and closely linked to the scientific revolution. Early philosophers whose work influenced the Enlightenment were Francis Bacon, Descartes, Locke and Spinoza. Among the major influences of the Enlightenment were Cesare Beccaria, Voltaire, Denis Diderot, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, David Hume, Adam Smith and Immanuel Kant. Some European rulers, such as Catherine II of Russia, Joseph II of Austria and Frederick I of Prussia, attempted to apply the Enlightenment ideas of religious and political tolerance known as Enlightened absolutism. The Americans Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson came to Europe during this period and became active participants in scientific and political debate, and Enlightenment ideals were incorporated into the US Declaration of Independence and Constitution.

**Question 0**

What is known as the Enlightenment approach to religious and political tolerance?

**Question 1**

Which two Americans travelled to Europe during the Enlightenment and actively participated in scientific and political debate?

**Question 2**

In which two US documents were the ideals of the Enlightenment incorporated?

**Question 3**

Did the scientific revolution precede or follow the Enlightenment?

**Text number 20**

Immanuel Kant in 1724(-1804) tried to reconcile rationalism and religious conviction, individual freedom and political authority, and to conceptualise the public sphere in terms of private and public reason. Kant's work shaped German thought and European philosophy as a whole well into the 20th century. Mary Wollstonecraft was one of England's earliest feminist philosophers. She advocated a society based on reason and that women, like men, should be treated as rational beings. She is best known for A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1791).

**Question 0**

In which century did Kant's works shape German thought and European philosophy?

**Question 1**

In what year was Immanuel Kant born?

**Question 2**

What is Mary Wollstonecraft best known for?

**Question 3**

That year saw the publication of A Vindication on the Rights of Woman?

**Question 4**

Mary Wollstonecraft advocated a society based on what idea?

**Text number 21**

Hume and other Scottish Enlightenment thinkers developed a 'human science' that was historically manifested in the works of James Burnett, Adam Ferguson, John Millar and William Robertson, among others, all of whom combined scientific research into how people behaved in ancient and primitive cultures with a strong awareness of the forces that shape modernity. Modern sociology was largely inspired by this movement, and Hume's philosophical concepts, which directly influenced James Madison (and thus the US Constitution) and were popularised by Dugald Stewart, formed the basis of classical liberalism.

**Question 0**

Whose philosophical concepts are the foundations of classical liberalism?

**Question 1**

Whose philosophical concepts directly influenced James Madison and thus the US Constitution?

**Question 2**

Who popularised Hume's philosophical concepts?

**Text number 22**

Both Locke and Rousseau developed social contract theories in their Two Treatises of Government and Discourse on Inequality. Although Locke, Hobbes and Rousseau are quite different works, they agreed that a social contract, in which the power of government is based on the consent of the governed, is necessary for man to live in a civil society. Locke defines the state of nature as a state in which men are rational and obey the natural law, in which all men are born equal, and in which they have the right to life, liberty and property. However, when one citizen violates the law of nature, both the violator and the victim enter a state of war from which it is virtually impossible to escape. This is why Locke said that individuals join civil society to protect their natural rights through an "impartial judge" or a common authority, such as the courts, to appeal to. In contrast, Rousseau's view is based on the assumption that "civil man" is depraved, while "natural man" has no desire that he cannot fulfill himself. The natural man is only removed from the natural state when the inequalities of private property are realised. According to Rousseau, people join civil society through a social contract in order to achieve unity while preserving individual freedom. This is expressed in the sovereignty of the common will, the moral and collective legislative body of citizens.

**Question 0**

What did Locke, Hobbes and Rousseau agree that it was necessary for man to live in a civil society?

**Question 1**

Which theorist wrote the Two Treatises of Government?

**Question 2**

Who wrote Discourse on Inequality?

**Question 3**

From which state does Locke find it almost impossible to escape?

**Question 4**

Why did Rousseau think people joined civil society?

**Text number 23**

The rulers of many nations took Enlightenment leaders to their courts and asked them to help design laws and programmes to reform the system, usually to build stronger nation states. Historians call these rulers 'enlightened despots'. They included Frederick the Great of Prussia, Catherine the Great of Russia, Leopold II of Tuscany and Joseph II of Austria. Joseph was overzealous and announced so many reforms, which received so little support, that rebellions broke out and his reign became a comedy of errors, with almost all his programmes being overturned. The old ministers Pombal in Portugal and Struensee in Denmark also ruled according to Enlightenment ideals. In Poland, the model constitution of 1791 expressed Enlightenment ideals, but it was only in force for a year, when the country was divided between its neighbours. More lasting were the cultural achievements that created a nationalist spirit in Poland.

**Question 0**

What do historians call the Enlightenment leaders who helped design laws and programs to reform the court system?

**Question 1**

Which enlightened despot was so overzealous that revolts broke out and almost all his programmes were overturned?

**Question 2**

In which country was the 1791 model constitution valid for only one year?

**Question 3**

Which country was Catherine the Great, an Enlightenment leader, from?

**Text number 24**

Enlightenment scholars sought to limit the political power of organised religion and thus prevent a new era of intolerant religious war. Spinoza was determined to remove politics from contemporary and historical theology (e.g. by ignoring Jewish law). Moses Mendelssohn recommended that no organised religion should be given political weight, recommending instead that each should follow what he found most persuasive. A good religion based on instinctive morality and belief in God should, in theory, not need force to maintain order among its believers, and both Mendelssohn and Spinoza judged religion by its moral fruits, not its theological logic.

**Question 0**

Did Mendelssohn and Spinoza judge religion by its moral fruits or by its theological logic??

**Question 1**

What did the Enlightenment scholars seek to limit and thus prevent a new era of intolerant religious war?

**Question 2**

What did Spinoza want to remove from contemporary and historical theology?

**Question 3**

Did Moses Mendelssohn advise you to follow a particular organised religion or the one you found most convincing?

**Text number 25**

During the Scottish Enlightenment, Scotland's major cities created an intellectual infrastructure of mutually supportive institutions such as universities, reading clubs, libraries, periodicals, museums and Masonic lodges. The Scottish network was "essentially liberal-Calvinist, Newtonian and 'design' oriented in character, and played an important role in the further development of the transatlantic Enlightenment". In France, Voltaire said that "we look to Scotland for all our ideas of civilisation". The Scottish Enlightenment's priorities ranged from intellectual and economic issues to specifically scientific matters, as in the works of the physician and chemist William Cullen, the agronomist James Anderson, the physicist and chemist Joseph Black and the first modern geologist James Hutton.

**Question 0**

Who did Voltaire say France was looking to for civilising ideas?

**Question 1**

What was James Anderson's occupation?

**Question 2**

Who was the first modern geologist?

**Question 3**

What two professions did William Cullen and Joseph Black have in common?

**Text number 26**

The term "Enlightenment" emerged in English in the late 19th century, particularly in the context of French philosophy, as a counterpart to the French term "Lumières" (first used by Dubos in 1751 and by 1733 already well established). From Immanuel Kant's 1784 essay "Beantwortung der Frage: Was ist Aufklärung?" ("Answering the question: What is enlightenment?"), the German term became "Aufklärung" (aufklären = to enlighten; sich aufklären = to clarify). However, scholars have never been able to agree on a definition of the Enlightenment or on its temporal or geographical scope. The terms 'les Lumières' (French), 'illuminismo' (Italian), 'ilustración' (Spanish) and 'Aufklärung' (German) referred to partly overlapping movements. It was not until the end of the 19th century that English scholars agreed to refer to the 'Enlightenment'.

**Question 0**

In what year was the French term Lumieres first used?

**Question 1**

Which term became the German equivalent of the French term Lumieres?

**Question 2**

In which century was the term Enlightenment coined in English?

**Question 3**

What is the Italian equivalent of the French term Lumieres?

**Question 4**

Did the terms "Enlightenment", "Lumieres", "Aufklarung" and "illuminismo" refer to separate or overlapping movements?

**Text number 27**

The rise of the public sphere was driven by the economic and social changes generally associated with the industrial revolution: 'economic expansion, increasing urbanisation, growing population and improved communications compared to the stagnation of the previous century'."" Increasing efficiency in production technologies and communications lowered the prices of consumer goods and increased the number and variety of goods available to consumers (including literature relevant to the public sphere). At the same time, the colonial experience (most European countries had colonial powers in the 17th century) began to expose European society to extremely heterogeneous cultures, leading to "the breaking down of cultural systems, religious divisions, gender differences, and boundaries between geographical areas".

**Question 0**

Did the rise in consumer prices reduce or increase the efficiency of production and communication?

**Question 1**

Did the economic and social changes of the industrial revolution increase or decrease the range of goods available to consumers?

**Question 2**

What was the economic and social change associated with the revolution that led to the rise of the public sphere?

**Text number 28**

As the economy and the middle class grew, so did the number of amateur musicians. One manifestation of this was women, who began to participate more and more in music on a social level. Women were already in professional roles as singers and increased their presence among amateur musicians, especially keyboard players. Music publishers began to print music that amateurs could understand and play. Most of the works published were for keyboards, vocal and keyboard instruments and chamber ensembles. Once these first genres had become more widespread, from the mid-century onwards amateur groups sang choral music, which became a new trend for publishers to capitalise on. The rise in the study of visual arts and the availability of amateur-friendly published works led to more and more people becoming interested in reading and discussing music. Music magazines, reviews and critical works suitable for amateurs and connoisseurs alike began to appear.

**Question 0**

As the economy and the middle class expanded, which artistic profession grew in number?

**Question 1**

Which economic class expansion led to the emergence of music magazines and reviews?

**Question 2**

Women increased their presence in amateur music, especially on which instrument?

**Question 3**

On which musical instruments were most of the amateur music published?

**Text number 29**

By the mid-1700s, the established writers (gens de lettres) in France had merged into the elite (les grands) of French society. This led to the emergence of the opposition literary district, Grub Street, a territory for 'a numerous group of poets and aspiring writers'. These men came to London to become writers, but found that the literary market simply could not sustain a large number of writers, who in any case were paid very poorly by the publishing and booksellers' guilds.

**Question 0**

In which century in France did writers become part of the elite?

**Question 1**

What was the term for the "diversity of poets and future writers" in the opposition literary field?

**Question 2**

Would the London market be able to support the large number of writers that were emerging?

**Question 3**

Were the men who went to London to become writers paid well or badly by the publishers' and booksellers' guilds?

**Text number 30**

The first scientific and literary journals were established during the Enlightenment. The first journal, the Parisian Journal des Sçavans, appeared in 1665. However, it was not until 1682 that periodicals began to be produced more widely. French and Latin were the predominant languages, but there was also a constant demand for German and Dutch. There was little demand for English publications in general on the continent, and a similar reluctance to accept French works in England. Languages with a less international market, such as Danish, Spanish and Portuguese, found it harder to succeed in the press and were often replaced by more international languages. French gradually took over from Latin as the lingua franca of scholarly circles. This in turn gave preference to the Dutch publishing industry, which produced the majority of these French-language periodicals.

**Question 0**

During which movement were the first scientific and literary journals founded?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the first scientific and literary journal?

**Question 2**

What year was the first scientific and literary magazine published?

**Question 3**

Which two languages were the most dominant languages for scientific and literary publications?

**Question 4**

Where were most French-language magazines produced?

**Text number 31**

In Germany, practical reference works for the uneducated majority became popular in the 1700s. Marperger Curieuses Natur-, Kunst-, Berg-, Gewerk- und Handlungs-Lexicon (1712) explained terms that usefully described professions and scientific and commercial training. Jablonksi's Allgemeines Lexicon (1721) was better known than the Handlungs-Lexicon, and emphasised technical subjects rather than scientific theory. For example, more than five columns of text were devoted to wine, while only twenty-two and seventeen lines were devoted to geometry and logic. The first edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica (1771) followed the same principles as the German dictionaries.

**Question 0**

Which work, published in 1712, explains terms that usefully describe professions and scientific and commercial education?

**Question 1**

How many columns in Jablonski's General Dictionary (1721) are devoted to wine?

**Question 2**

Was Jablonski's Allgemeines Lexicon (1721) devoted more to technical subjects or scientific theory?

**Question 3**

What year was the first edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica published?

**Question 4**

The Encyclopaedia Britannica was modelled on the same principles as which country's work?

**Text number 32**

More importantly, the competitions were open to all, and the anonymity of each entry ensured that gender or social status was not a factor in the judging. Although the "vast majority" of participants belonged to the wealthier strata of society ("the liberal professions, the clergy, the judiciary and the medical profession"), lay people also submitted essays and even won. Similarly, a significant number of women entered - and won - competitions. Of the 2,300 prize competitions offered in France, women won49 - perhaps a small number by today's standards, but very significant in an era when most women had no academic training. Most of the winners took part in poetry competitions, which were a popular sport in women's education.

**Question 0**

Which competition rule ensured that gender or social status did not determine the judging?

**Question 1**

Were most of the participants from the wealthier strata of society or from the middle classes?

**Question 2**

How many prize competitions did women win in France out of 2300?

**Question 3**

Women's education in common emphasised what genre of literature?

**Question 4**

Which literary genre had a majority of female winners?

**Text number 33**

Café Procope was founded in Paris in 1686, and by the 1720s there were around 400 cafés in the city. In particular, Café Procope became a centre of the Enlightenment, hosting famous figures such as Voltaire and Rousseau. It was at the Café Procopé that Diderot and D'Alembert decided to create the Encyclopédie. The cafés were one of the various "nerve centres" for bruits publics, public noise or rumours. These bruits were reportedly a much better source of information than the actual newspapers available at the time.

**Question 0**

Where was Cafe Procope founded in 1686?

**Question 1**

How many cafés were there in Paris in the 1720s?

**Question 2**

In which café was the Encyclopedie created?

**Question 3**

Were the brothels or newspapers a better source of information?

**Text number 34**

During the Enlightenment, Freemasons formed an international network of like-minded men who often met in secret for ritual programmes in their lodges, promoting Enlightenment ideals and helping to spread these values in Britain, France and elsewhere. Freemasonry as a systematic religion with its own myths, values and rituals originated in Scotland around 1600 and spread first to England and then to the continent in the 1700s. The Scottish soldiers and Jacobite monks brought to the continent ideals of brotherhood that reflected not the local Scottish customary system, but institutions and ideals that originated in the English revolution against royal absolutism. Freemasonry was particularly prevalent in France - by 1789 there were perhaps as many as 100,000 French Freemasons, making Freemasonry the most popular of all Enlightenment societies. Freemasons showed a passion for secrecy and created new degrees and ceremonies. In France, Germany, Sweden and Russia, similar societies arose, some of which imitated Freemasonry. One example was the 'Illuminati', founded in Bavaria in 1776, which copied Masonic activities but was never part of the Masonic movement. The Illuminati was an overtly political group, which most Masonic lodges clearly were not.

**Question 0**

Where did Freemasonry come from?

**Question 1**

Where did Freemasonry first spread?

**Question 2**

In which countries was Freemaonry particularly common?

**Question 3**

Which was the most popular of the enlightenment associations?

**Question 4**

Which group was copied from the Freemasons and founded in Bavaria in 1776?

**Text number 35**

Locke is known for his statement that individuals have the right to "life, liberty and property" and his belief that the natural right to property derives from work. Under Locke's tutelage, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, the third Earl of Shaftesbury, wrote in 1706: 'There is a mighty light which is spreading over the whole world, especially in those two free nations, England and Holland, to which the affairs of Europe are now turning'. Locke's theory of natural rights has influenced many political documents, including the US Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of the French Constituent Assembly on the Rights of Man and Citizen.

**Question 0**

Who is famous for his statement that individuals have the right to "life, liberty and property"?

**Question 1**

Locke believed that the natural right to property comes from where?

**Question 2**

Which French document was influenced by Locke's theory of natural rights?

**Text number 36**

Frederick the Great, King of Prussia from 1740 to 1786, saw himself as a leader of the Enlightenment and protected philosophers and scientists at his court in Berlin. Voltaire, imprisoned and abused by the French government, eagerly accepted Frederick's invitation to live in his palace. Fredrik explained: "My chief duty is to combat ignorance and prejudice ... to enlighten minds, to cherish morals, and to make people as happy as is consistent with human nature and as the means at my disposal permit." He said he was welcome.

**Question 0**

Which Prussian king considered himself a leader of the Enlightenment?

**Question 1**

Which Enlightenment theorist was invited to live in the palace after being imprisoned by the French government?

**Question 2**

Who was King of Prussia from 1740 to 1786?

**Text number 37**

Several Americans, notably Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, played a major role in bringing Enlightenment ideas to the New World and influencing British and French thinkers. Franklin was influential for his political activism and his advances in physics. Cultural exchange during the Enlightenment went both ways across the Atlantic. Thinkers such as Paine, Locke and Rousseau held up Native American cultural practices as examples of natural freedom. Americans closely followed English and Scottish political thought, as well as some French thinkers such as Montesquieu. As deists, they were influenced by the ideas of John Toland (1670-1722) and Matthew Tindal (1656-1733). The Enlightenment was a period of strong emphasis on freedom, democracy, republicanism and religious tolerance. Efforts to reconcile science and religion led to the widespread rejection of prophecy, miracles and revealed religions and the popularisation of deism - notably in Thomas Paine's The Age of Reason and Thomas Jefferson's short Jefferson Bible - from which all supernatural aspects were removed.

**Question 0**

Which American Enlightenment thinker was known for his political activism and advances in physics?

**Question 1**

During the Enlightenment, was cultural exchange exclusively to America or did it go both ways, across the Atlantic back to Europe?

**Question 2**

Which two Enlightenment thinkers influenced Americans?

**Question 3**

Which attempts to reconcile which two areas led to the widespread rejection of prophecy?

**Question 4**

Which of Thomas Paine's works had all supernatural aspects removed?

**Text number 38**

The writers of Grub Street, the Grub Street Hacks, were bitter about the relative success of literary men and found an outlet for their literature, which was typically libelle. Mostly written in the form of pamphlets, the libellas 'slandered the court, the church, the aristocracy, the academies, the salons, everything noble and glorious, including the monarchy itself'. Le Gazetier cuirassé by Charles Théveneau de Morande was the prototype of the genre. During the Enlightenment, Grub Street was the most widely read literature. According to Darnton, Grub Street writers inherited the 'revolutionary spirit' shown by philosophers at the time and paved the way for the French Revolution by desacralising the political, moral and religious authorities in France.

**Question 0**

What term was given to the writers of Grub Street?

**Question 1**

What was the usual format of the libell?

**Question 2**

Which group inherited what Darnton calls the "revolutionary spirit" that philosophers once displayed?

**Question 3**

Which works of Grub Street Hacks "slandered the court, the church, the aristocracy, the academies, the salons, everything noble and respectable, including the monarchy itself"?

**Text number 39**

Cafés were particularly important for the spread of knowledge during the Enlightenment because they created a unique environment where people from many walks of life came together to share their ideas. They were often criticised by the nobility, who feared the creation of an environment that ignored class and its associated titles and privileges. Such an environment was particularly feared by the monarchs, who derived much of their power from the differences between classes of people. If the classes united under the influence of Enlightenment thinking, they might recognise the pervasive oppression and abuses of their monarchs and, because of their size, be able to mount successful revolts. The monarchs also resented the idea of their subjects coming together to discuss political matters, especially foreign affairs - the monarchs thought that political matters belonged only to them, due to their supposed divine right to rule.

**Question 0**

What created a unique environment where people from many walks of life could come together and share ideas?

**Question 1**

Which group of people criticised the coffin rooms because they feared an environment would be created that ignored class?

**Question 2**

Which social group gained most of its power from inequality between classes of people?

**Question 3**

Which social group believed that they had a divine right to rule and resented the idea of their subjects gathering to discuss political matters?

**Text number 40**

The importance of scientific literature grew considerably. Science in particular became increasingly popular among the upper classes. Works on natural history included René-Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur's Histoire naturelle des insectes and Jacques Gautier d'Agoty's La Myologie complète, ou description de tous les muscles du corps humain (1746). Outside France during the ancien régime, natural science was an important part of medicine and industry, covering the fields of botany, zoology, meteorology, hydrology and mineralogy. Students in Enlightenment universities and academies were taught these subjects to prepare them for professions as diverse as medicine and theology. As M. D. Eddy shows, natural history was a very middle-class hobby in this context, and served as a fertile trading ground for the interdisciplinary exchange of different scientific ideas.

**Question 0**

In particular, did natural history become more popular among the upper or lower classes?

**Question 1**

What was the history of botany, zoology, meteorology, hydrology and mineralogy?

**Question 2**

Who wrote Histoire naturelle des insectes?

**Text number 41**

The Freemasonry Lodges created a private model for public affairs. They "reconstituted society and created a form of constitutional self-government, with constitutions and laws, elections and representatives". In other words, the micro-society created by the lodges provided a normative model for society as a whole. This was particularly true in continental Europe: when the first lodges began to appear in the 1730s, the state often saw them as a threat because they embodied British values. For example, the Parisian lodge of the mid-1720s was made up of English Jacobite deserters. In addition, Freemasons across Europe explicitly associated themselves with the Enlightenment as a whole. In French lodges, for example, the line "As an instrument of enlightenment, I seek the enlightened" was part of their initiation rites. The British lodges gave themselves the task of 'initiating the unenlightened'. This did not necessarily associate the Lodges with the irreligious, but it did not exclude them from the occasional heresy either. In fact, many lodges praised the Great Architect, which was Masonic terminology for the deistic divine being who created the scientifically ordered universe.

**Question 0**

In which decade did the first Masonic lodges appear on the continent?

**Question 1**

Which country's values did the continental authorities consider threatening to the Freemasons?

**Question 2**

Which lodge of English Jacobite deserters gathered in the mid-1720s?

**Question 3**

Which lodges gave themselves the task of "starting the unenlightened"?

**Question 4**

What is the Masonic term for the deistic divine being who created the scientifically ordered universe?

**Text number 42**

Cafés represent a turning point in history, during which people discovered that they could have an enjoyable social life in their communities. Cafés became a home away from home for many who, for the first time, sought to engage with their neighbours and discuss fascinating and thought-provoking topics, particularly philosophy and politics. Cafés were essential to the Enlightenment as centres of free thought and self-discovery. While many café patrons were learned, a large number were not. Cafés attracted a wide range of people, including not only the educated wealthy but also members of the bourgeoisie and the lower classes. While it may seem positive that the customers, who were doctors, lawyers, shopkeepers, etc., represented almost all classes, the café environment created fear in those who sought to maintain class distinctions. One of the most popular critics of the café argued that it 'enabled relations between people of different social classes, from the artisan to the aristocrat' and was therefore compared to Noah's Ark, which received all kinds of animals, clean or unclean. This unique culture acted as a catalyst for journalism when Joseph Addison and Richard Steele recognised its potential as an audience. Steele and Addison jointly published The Spectator (1711), a daily publication designed to both entertain and stimulate debate on serious philosophical issues through the fictional narrator, Mr Spectator.

**Question 0**

Which venue represents a turning point in history when people realised that they could have an enjoyable social life in their communities?

**Question 1**

For which movement were the archives essential, as they became centres of free thinking and self-discovery?

**Question 2**

What year was The Spectator published?

**Question 3**

In which literary work was the fictional narrator Mr Spectator used to entertain and stimulate debate on serious philosophical issues?

**Text number 43**

The main opponent of Freemasonry was the Roman Catholic Church, so in countries with large Catholic populations, such as France, Italy, Spain and Mexico, the political struggles are a matter of confrontation between what Davies calls the reactionary Church and enlightened Freemasonry. In France, too, Freemasons did not act as a group. Although American historians acknowledge that Benjamin Franklin and George Washington were active Freemasons, they have downplayed the role of Freemasonry in the birth of the American Revolution because the Masonic organisation was not political and included both patriots and their enemies, the Loyalists.

**Question 0**

Who was the biggest opponent of Freemasonry?

**Question 1**

Which countries had a large Catholic population and were therefore confronted by Freemasons?

**Question 2**

Do American historians downplay or give credit to the role of Freemasonry as a catalyst for the American Revolution?

**Question 3**

Who was the political enemy of the patriots?

**Question 4**

Were the Freemasons political or non-political in the American Revolution?

**Text number 44**

The Enlightenment - French for Siècle des Lumières, the Age of Enlightenment, and German for Aufklärung - was a philosophical movement that dominated the world of ideas in 17th-century Europe. The Enlightenment embraced a range of ideas centred on reason as the primary source of authority and justification, and promoted ideals such as liberty, progress, tolerance, fraternity, constitutional government and an end to church and state abuses. In France, the central tenets of the Lumière were individual liberty and religious tolerance, which opposed the principle of absolute monarchy and the fixed dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church. The Enlightenment was characterised by increasing empiricism, scientific rigour and reductionism, and a growing questioning of religious orthodoxy.

**Question 0**

How was the Enlightenment known in French?

**Question 1**

Which movement dominated the world of ideas in Europe in the 1700s?

**Question 2**

What were Lumieres' key lessons in France?

**Question 3**

Which group's principle of absolute monarchy was at odds with the Enlightenment?

**Text number 45**

In the mid-1700s, Paris became the explosive centre of philosophical and scientific activity that challenged traditional doctrines and dogmas. The philosophical movement was led by Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who advocated a society based on reason rather than faith and Catholic doctrine, a new civil order based on natural law, and a science based on experiment and observation. The political philosopher Montesquieu introduced the idea of the separation of powers in government, and the drafters of the US Constitution eagerly embraced this concept. Although the philosophers of the French Enlightenment were not revolutionaries, and many of them belonged to the nobility, their ideas played an important role in undermining the legitimacy of the old system of government and shaping the French Revolution.

**Question 0**

Which city became the centre of an explosion of philosophical and scientific activity in the mid-19th century?

**Question 1**

Who were the two leaders of the Paris philosophical movement?

**Question 2**

Rousseau advocated a society based on what, and not on faith?

**Question 3**

Which philosopher introduced the idea of separation of powers in government?

**Question 4**

Which American document's authors enthusiastically adopted Montesquieu's ideas?

**Text number 46**

The most influential publication of the Enlightenment was the Encyclopédie, produced by Denis Diderot and (until 1759) Jean le Rond d'Alembert and a group of 150 scientists and philosophers. Published between 1751 and 1772 in 35 volumes, it spread the ideas of the Enlightenment in Europe and beyond. Other important publications included Voltaire's Dictionnaire philosophique (1764) and Letters on the English (1733), Rousseau's Discourse on Inequality (1754) and Social Contract (1762), and Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws (1748). Enlightenment ideas played a major role in inspiring the French Revolution, which began in 1789. After the Revolution, Enlightenment thought was followed by an opposing intellectual movement known as Romanticism.

**Question 0**

What was the most influential publication of the Enlightenment?

**Question 1**

How many volumes did the Encyclopedie cover?

**Question 2**

In what year did Voltaire write his Letters on the English?

**Question 3**

When was Rousseau's Discourse on Inequality published?

**Question 4**

In what year did the French Revolution begin?

**Text number 47**

There were two distinct strands of Enlightenment thought: the radical Enlightenment, inspired by Spinoza's philosophy, which advocated democracy, individual freedom, freedom of speech and the abolition of religious authority, and the other, more moderate, supported by René Descartes, John Locke, Christian Wolff, Isaac Newton and others, which sought to reconcile reform with traditional systems of power and religion. The conservative Counter-Reformation opposed both schools of thought.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the anti-Enlightenment conservative group?

**Question 1**

Whose philosophy inspired the radical Enlightenment?

**Question 2**

Which Enlightenment philosopher advocated democracy, individual freedom, freedom of speech and the abolition of religious authority?

**Question 3**

Which Enlightenment philosophers seek to reconcile reform and traditional systems of power and belief?

**Text number 48**

The "Radical Enlightenment" promoted the separation of church and state, an idea often associated with the English philosopher John Locke1632 (-1704). In his Social Contract, Locke argued that government lacked power in the realm of individual conscience because it was something that rational men could not surrender to government for its control or that of others. For Locke, this created a natural right to liberty of conscience, which he argued must therefore remain protected from all government power.

**Question 0**

To whom is the concept of separation of church and state entrusted?

**Question 1**

Which term describes John Locke's movement to separate church and state?

**Question 2**

In what year was John Locke born?

**Question 3**

In what area did John Locke think the government lacked authority?

**Text number 49**

The Enlightenment saw the development of many new ideas about religion, such as deism and atheism. According to Thomas Paine, deism is a simple belief in a Creator God, without reference to the Bible or any other miraculous source. Instead, the deist relies solely on personal reason as a guide to his creed, which was very appealing to many thinkers of the time. Atheism was much debated but few adherents. Wilson and Reill note that 'in fact, very few enlightened intellectuals were true atheists, although they were vocal critics of Christianity. Rather, they were critics of the orthodox faith who were more attached to scepticism, deism, vitalism or perhaps pantheism." Some followed Pierre Bayle and argued that atheists could indeed be moral people. Many others, like Voltaire, argued that without a belief in a God who punishes evil, the moral order of society would be undermined. In other words, because atheists did not submit to any supreme authority or law and did not fear eternal consequences, they were much more likely to disrupt society. Bayle (1647-1706) noted that in his day, 'reasonable men always retain the appearance of [religion]'. He believed that even atheists could hold notions of honour and transcend self-interest in order to create and interact in society. Locke said that if there were no God and no divine law, the result would be moral anarchy: each individual 'could have no law but his own will, no end but himself'. He would be a god to himself, and the satisfaction of his own will would be the sole measure and end of all his actions".

**Question 0**

What is Thomas Paine's definition of deism?

**Question 1**

Which philosopher claimed that atheists can actually be moral people?

**Question 2**

Which philosopher argued that without faith in a God who punishes evil, the moral order of society is undermined?

**Question 3**

Who thought that because atheists did not give themselves any supreme authority or law, they were more likely to disrupt society?

**Text number 50**

The word "public" implies the highest level of inclusiveness - a public space should, by definition, be open to all. However, this sphere was public only to a relative extent. Enlightenment thinkers often contrasted their conceptions of 'the public' and the people: Condorcet contrasted 'opinion' and the people, Marmontel 'the opinion of literary men' and 'the opinion of the multitude', and d'Alembert 'the truly enlightened public' and 'the blind and vociferous multitude'. Moreover, most public institutions excluded both women and the lower classes. Inter-class influences were present through the participation of the nobility and the lower classes, for example in cafés and Masonic lodges.

**Question 0**

Which population groups were excluded from most institutions of public life?

**Question 1**

Which two areas experienced cross-influences through the participation of the nobility and the lower classes?

**Question 2**

Marmontel as opposed to "the opinion of the authors" what?

**Question 3**

d'Alembert distinguished the "truly enlightened public" from whom?

**Text number 51**

The increased consumption of all kinds of reading material was one of the key features of the "social" enlightenment. The development of the industrial revolution made it possible to produce more consumer goods in larger quantities at lower cost, which encouraged the proliferation of books, pamphlets, newspapers and magazines - "vehicles for the transmission of ideas and attitudes". Commercial development also increased the demand for information as the population grew and urbanisation took place. But the demand for reading material also extended beyond the commercial sector and the upper and middle classes, as the Bibliothèque Bleue shows. Literacy is difficult to estimate, but in France at least, literacy doubled during the 17th century. The decline in the influence of religion is reflected in the fact that the number of books on science and art published in Paris doubled between 1720 and 1780, while the number of books on religion fell to only a tenth of the total.

**Question 0**

What was one of the key features of the "social" enlightenment, the increased consumption of what kind of material?

**Question 1**

Which revolutionary development made it possible to produce larger quantities of consumer goods more cheaply?

**Question 2**

Besides population growth and urbanisation, what else did commercial development add?

**Question 3**

In which country did literacy rates double during the 1700s?

**Question 4**

By what percentage did the number of books on religion in Paris decrease between 1720 and 1780?

**Text number 52**

As musicians became increasingly dependent on public support, public concerts became increasingly popular, helping to supplement the income of performers and composers. Concerts also helped them to reach a wider audience. Handel, for example, illustrates this well with his public musical activities in London. He achieved considerable fame there with performances of his operas and oratorios. The music of Haydn and Mozart, whose style is Viennese classical, is generally considered to be the most in keeping with Enlightenment ideals.

**Question 0**

Whose income was supported by public concerts?

**Question 1**

Handel achieved considerable fame by performing what two types of artistic works?

**Question 2**

Which two composers are generally considered to be most in line with Enlightenment ideals?

**Question 3**

What style of music did Haydn and Mozart have in common?

**Text number 53**

The history of academies in France during the Enlightenment begins with the Academy of Sciences, founded in Paris in 1635. It was closely linked to the French state and served as an extension of a government in serious need of scientists. It helped to promote and organise new scientific disciplines and trained new scientists. It also helped to improve the social status of scientists, who were considered to be the "most useful citizens". The Academies show that interest in science has grown in parallel with its increasing secularisation, as evidenced by the small number of clergy members (13%). The presence of the French Academies in the public sphere is not due to their membership; although the majority of members were bourgeois, the exclusive institution was open only to elite Parisian scientists. They saw themselves as "interpreters of science to the people". With this in mind, the academics took it upon themselves, for example, to refute the pseudoscience of popular mesmerism.

**Question 0**

In what year was the French Academy of Sciences founded?

**Question 1**

Which group of people were considered to be the "most useful citizens"?

**Question 2**

What percentage of priests were members of the Academy of Sciences?

**Question 3**

The Academy was open only to which social group?

**Question 4**

How did elite researchers in Paris see themselves?

**Text number 54**

Many of the leading universities associated with the progressive principles of the Enlightenment were located in northern Europe, the most famous being the universities of Leiden, Göttingen, Halle, Montpellier, Uppsala and Edinburgh. From these universities, especially Edinburgh, came professors whose ideas had a major influence on the British North American colonies and later the American Republic. In the field of natural sciences, Edinburgh Medical was also a pioneer in chemistry, anatomy and pharmacology. In the rest of Europe, universities and schools in France and most of Europe were bastions of traditionalism and did not welcome the Enlightenment. In France, the main exception was the Medical University of Montpellier.

**Question 0**

Where were many of the leading universities associated with the progressive principles of the Enlightenment?

**Question 1**

Which six universities were the most famous in northern Europe?

**Question 2**

Which university in particular produced professors whose ideas had a major impact on the colonies?

**Question 3**

Which French university was an exception and welcomed the Enlightenment?

**Text number 55**

Educational psychology, particularly in northern European countries from the 1750s onwards, was an associative approach, according to which the mind associates or dissociates thoughts through repetitive routines. In addition to promoting Enlightenment ideologies of freedom, self-determination and personal responsibility, it provided a practical theory of mind that enabled teachers to transform the long forms of print and manuscript culture into effective graphic learning tools for the lower and middle classes of society. Children were taught to memorise facts through the oral and graphic methods that emerged during the Renaissance.

**Question 0**

How can association be defined?

**Question 1**

What was the prevailing educational psychology from the 1750s onwards?

**Question 2**

Children were taught to memorise facts by methods that emerged during what period?

**Text number 56**

During the Enlightenment, however, the model for reference works systematising scientific information was general encyclopaedias rather than technical dictionaries. The aim of universal encyclopaedias was to record all human knowledge in a comprehensive reference work. The most famous of these works is the Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers by Denis Diderot and Jean le Rond d'Alembert. First published in 1751, it consisted of thirty-five volumes and over 71 000 separate entries. A large number of entries were devoted to detailed descriptions of the sciences and crafts, providing intellectuals throughout Europe with a high-quality overview of human knowledge. The preface to D'Alembert's Diderot's Encyclopaedia outlines the work's aim to record the extent of human knowledge in the arts and sciences:

**Question 0**

What were the best examples of reference works that systematised scientific information during the Enlightenment?

**Question 1**

What was the aim of universal encyclopaedias?

**Question 2**

Which universal encyclopaedia began publication in 1751 and consisted of 35 volumes and over 71 000 separate entries?

**Question 3**

Which work sets out to record the extent of human knowledge in the arts and sciences?

**Question 4**

Who wrote the preface to Diderot's Encyclopaedia?

**Text number 57**

In general, Enlightenment science highly valued empiricism and rational thinking, and was linked to the Enlightenment ideal of progress and advancement. The study of science under natural philosophy was divided into physics and a conglomerate of chemistry and natural history, comprising anatomy, biology, geology, mineralogy and zoology. As with most Enlightenment views, the benefits of science were not universally seen; Rousseau criticised the natural sciences for distancing man from nature and for not contributing to human happiness. Enlightenment science was dominated by scientific societies and academies, which had largely replaced universities as centres of scientific research and development. Societies and academies were also the backbone of the maturation of the scientific profession. Another important development was the popularisation of science among an increasingly literate population. Philosophers introduced the public to many scientific theories, in particular through the popularisation of the Encyclopédie and the Newtonianism of Voltaire and Émilie du Châtelet. Some historians have considered the 1700s to be a dull period in the history of science; however, the century saw significant advances in medicine, mathematics and physics, the development of biological taxonomy, a new understanding of magnetism and electricity, and the maturation of chemistry as a discipline, laying the foundations for modern chemistry.

**Question 0**

Anatomy, biology, geology, mineralogy and zoology are all studies in which subject?

**Question 1**

Who criticises the natural sciences for distancing people from nature and not working to increase human happiness?

**Question 2**

Who replaced universities as centres of scientific research and development during the Enlightenment?

**Question 3**

What century is considered by some to be a "boring" period, but one that nevertheless saw major advances in medicine, mathematics and physics, the development of biological taxonomy, a new understanding of magnetism and the maturation of chemistry as a science?

**Question 4**

Voltaire and Emilie du Chatelet populated which scientific philosophy?

**Text number 58**

Science played a leading role in Enlightenment debate and thinking. Many Enlightenment writers and thinkers had a scientific background and associated scientific progress with the overthrow of religion and traditional authority in favour of the development of free speech and thought. Scientific advances during the Enlightenment included the discovery of carbon dioxide (solid air) by chemist Joseph Black, the claim of geologist James Hutton for the existence of deep time and the invention of the steam engine by James Watt. Lavoisier's experiments were used to establish the first modern chemical factories in Paris, and the Montgolfier brothers' experiments enabled them to launch the first manned flight in a hot air balloon from the Château de la Muette near the Bois de Boulogne on 21 November 1783.

**Question 0**

Many Enlightenment writers and thinkers had a scientific background, and they combined scientific progress with the subversion of religion and traditional authority for what?

**Question 1**

Who discovered carbon dioxide or solid air?

**Question 2**

Who has created the basis for a deep time?

**Question 3**

Who invented the steam engine?

**Question 4**

Who made the first manned flight in a hot air balloon in November 1783?

**Text number 59**

Cesare Beccaria, a jurist and one of the great writers of the Enlightenment, became famous for his masterpiece Crimes and Punishments (1764), which was later translated into languages22. Another important intellectual was Francesco Mario Pagano, who wrote important studies such as Saggi Politici (Political Essays, 1783), one of the major works of the Naples Enlightenment, and Considerazioni sul processo criminale (Considerations on the Criminal Process, 1787), which made him an authority on international criminal law.

**Question 0**

What masterpiece made Cesare Beccaria famous?

**Question 1**

How many languages has Cesare Beccaria's Crimes and Punishments (1764) been translated into?

**Question 2**

Which work made Francesco Mario Pagano an authority on international criminal law?

**Question 3**

In what year did Francesco Mario Pagano publish Saggi Politici?

**Text number 60**

Scientific academies and societies emerged with the scientific revolution as creators of scientific knowledge, as opposed to the scholasticism of the universities. During the Enlightenment, some societies established or maintained links with universities. However, modern sources distinguished universities from scientific societies by arguing that the university's interest lay in the transmission of knowledge, while the societies' role was to create knowledge. As the role of universities in institutionalised science began to decline, learned societies became the cornerstone of organised science. Formal scientific societies were established by the state to provide technical expertise. Most societies were allowed to control their own publications, to supervise the selection of new members and to oversee their administration. After 1700, a huge number of official academies and societies were established in Europe, and by 1700 there were over seventy official scientific societies in Europe. Bernard de Fontenelle used the term "the age of academies" to describe the 1700s, based on this growth.

**Question 0**

What did the contemporary sources claim to be the purpose of the university compared to societies?

**Question 1**

For what purpose did modern sources consider societies to function differently from universities?

**Question 2**

By what year were there more than seventy official scientific associations?

**Question 3**

Who coined the term "the age of academies" to describe the 1700s?

**Text number 61**

The Enlightenment is often associated with the French Revolution of 1789. One view of the political changes that took place during the Enlightenment is that Locke's philosophy of "the consent of the sovereigns", set out in his Two Treatises of Government (1689), represented a paradigm shift from the old feudalism paradigm of government known as "the divine right of kings". According to this view, the revolutions of the late 17th and early 19th centuries were due to the fact that this paradigm shift could often not be resolved peacefully, resulting in violent revolution. The philosophy of government, in which the king was never wrong, was clearly in direct contradiction to the philosophy that citizens were bound by natural law to acquiesce in the actions and decisions of their government.

**Question 0**

The Enlightenment is often associated with the French Revolution, which took place in 1997.

**Question 1**

Who defined the "consent of the governed" in Two Treatises of Government (1689)?

**Question 2**

The "divine right of kings" was in direct contradiction with which Locke philosophy?

**Question 3**

According to Locke, the revolutions of the late 1700s and early 1800s were caused by the fact that what could not be solved peacefully?

**Text number 62**

Although Enlightenment political thought was largely dominated by social contract theorists, both David Hume and Adam Ferguson were critical of this camp. Hume's essay Of the Original Contract argues that consent-led governments are rarely seen and that civil government is based on the customary authority and power of the ruler. It is precisely because the ruler has authority over and against the subject that the subject tacitly consents; Hume says that the subject "never imagined that his consent would make him sovereign", rather the authority did. Similarly, Ferguson did not believe that citizens build the state, but that states emerge as a result of social development. In An1767 Essay on the History of Civil Society, Ferguson uses the four stages of development theory, very popular in Scotland at the time, to explain how people progress from a hunting and gathering society to a trading and civil society without 'signing' a social contract.

**Question 0**

In which work did Ferguson explain how people progressed from a hunting and gathering society to a trading and civil society "without signing" a social contract?

**Question 1**

In what year did Ferguson publish An Essay on the History of Civil Society?

**Question 2**

How many stages of development does Ferguson theorise?

**Question 3**

Who, alongside Adam Ferguson, criticises the idea of social contract theorists?

**Text number 63**

In Russia, the government began to actively encourage the spread of art and science in the mid-19th century. During this period, Russia's first university, library, theatre, public museum and independent press were established. Like other enlightened despots, Catherine the Great played a key role in promoting art, science and education. She used her own interpretation of Enlightenment ideals, with the help of eminent international experts such as Voltaire (through correspondence) and world-class scientists in residence such as Leonhard Euler and Peter Simon Pallas. The National Enlightenment differed from its Western European counterpart in that it promoted the further modernisation of all aspects of Russian life and sought to attack the Russian institution of serfdom. The Russian Enlightenment focused on the individual, rather than on social enlightenment, and encouraged an enlightened life.

**Question 0**

In which century was the first Russian university, library, theatre, public museum and independent press founded?

**Question 1**

What did the Russian Enlightenment focus on instead of social enlightenment?

**Question 2**

From whom did Catherine the Great get help with her enlightenment ideas through correspondence?

**Text number 64**

Bertrand Russell saw the Enlightenment as a phase in a gradual development that began in antiquity, with reason and the challenge to established order as the enduring ideals throughout. According to Russell, the Enlightenment was ultimately born out of a Protestant backlash against the Catholic Counter-Reformation, and that philosophical views such as the preference for democracy over monarchy took root among sixteenth-century Protestants to justify their desire to break away from the Catholic Church. Although many of these philosophical ideals were adopted by Catholics, Russell argues that in the 17th century the Enlightenment was the main manifestation of the schism that began with Martin Luther.

**Question 0**

Which philosopher believed that the Enlightenment was ultimately born out of a Protestant reaction against the Catholic Counter-Reformation?

**Question 1**

Where did Betrand Russell believe that views like the attachment between democracy and monarchy came from?

**Question 2**

Who did Betrand Russell start the schism that led to the Enlightenment?

**Text number 65**

Alexis de Tocqueville described the French Revolution as the inevitable result of the radical confrontation between the monarchy and the Enlightenment literati in the 17th century. These writers constituted a kind of 'substitute aristocracy, both omnipotent and devoid of real power'. This apparent power came from the rise of 'public opinion', which arose when absolutist centralisation removed the nobility and the bourgeoisie from the political scene. The "literary politics" that emerged promoted a discourse of equality and was thus fundamentally at odds with monarchical rule. De Tocqueville "clearly identifies ... the cultural effects of the change in the forms of exercise of power". However, it took another century before the cultural approach became central to historiography, as in Robert Darnton's The Business of Enlightenment: A Publishing History of the Encyclopédie, 1775-1800 (1979).

**Question 0**

How did Alexis de Tocqueville describe the French Revolution?

**Question 1**

What group was considered by Tocqueville to be "a substitute aristocracy, both omnipotent and devoid of real power"?

**Question 2**

Where did Tocqueville believe the illusory power of literary men came from?

**Text number 66**

Enlightenment historiography began in the era itself with what the Enlightenment figures had to say about their work. The dominant element was the intellectual perspective they adopted. D'Alembert's Preliminary Discourse of l'Encyclopédie presents a history of the Enlightenment, which includes a chronological list of developments in the field of knowledge, culminating in the encyclopaedia. In 1783, the Jewish philosopher Moses Mendelssohn spoke of the Enlightenment as the process by which man was trained to use reason. Immanuel Kant called the Enlightenment "the liberation of man from self-imposed tutelage", where tutelage means "the inability of man to use his reason without the guidance of another". "For Kant, the Enlightenment was the final coming of age of humanity, the liberation of human consciousness from a state of immature ignorance." The German scholar Ernst Cassirer called the Enlightenment "part and specific stage in the whole intellectual development through which modern philosophical thought acquired its characteristic self-confidence and self-consciousness". According to historian Roy Porter, the liberation of the human mind from a dogmatic state of ignorance is the embodiment of what the Enlightenment sought to achieve.

**Question 0**

Which Jewish philosopher referred to the Enlightenment as the process by which man was trained to use reason?

**Question 1**

How did Immanuel Kant describe the Enlightenment?

**Question 2**

For whom was the Enlightenment the final coming of age of humanity, the liberation of human consciousness from an immature state of ignorance?"

**Question 3**

According to historian Roy Porter, what was the Enlightenment trying to capture?

**Text number 67**

These views on religious tolerance and the importance of individual conscience, as well as the social contract, were particularly influential in the American colonies and in the drafting of the US Constitution. Thomas Jefferson called for a "wall of separation between church and state" at the federal level. He had previously supported successful efforts to abolish the Church of England in Virginia and drafted the Virginia Religious Freedom Act. Jefferson's political ideals were greatly influenced by the writings of John Locke, Francis Bacon and Isaac Newton, whom he considered the three greatest men who ever lived.

**Question 0**

Which American settler considered John Locke, Francis Bacon and Isaac Newton to be the greatest men of all time?

**Question 1**

Religious tolerance and the importance of individual conscience were particularly influential in the drafting of which American document?

**Question 2**

Who did Thomas Jefferson consider to be one of the three greatest men who ever lived, along with Francis Bacon and John Locke?

**Text number 68**

In addition to religious debates, societies also discussed politics and the role of women, among other issues. However, it is important to note that the critical topics of these debates did not necessarily lead to opposition to the government. In other words, the results of the debate quite often maintained the status quo. From a historical perspective, one of the most important features of debating societies was their openness to the public; women participated and even attended almost all debating societies, which were also open to all social classes, provided they could pay the entrance fee. Once inside, spectators were able to participate in a largely egalitarian form of socialising that helped to spread the ideas of the Enlightenment.

**Question 0**

From a historical perspective, what was one of the most important features of the debating society?

**Question 1**

Were the debates open only to certain economic classes or was everyone allowed to participate?

**Question 2**

What other issues were discussed in addition to the religious discussions?

**Text number 69**

Intellectuals such as Robert Darnton and Jürgen Habermas have focused on the social conditions of the Enlightenment. Habermas has described the creation of a "bourgeois public sphere" in 17th century Europe, which included new venues and modes of communication that enabled rational exchange. According to Habermas, the public sphere was bourgeois, egalitarian, rational and independent of the state, making it an ideal place for intellectuals to critically examine contemporary politics and society far from the interference of established authority. While the public sphere is usually an integral part of Enlightenment social research, other historians have questioned whether the public sphere had these characteristics.

**Question 0**

Which Enlightenment perspective did Robert Darnton and Jürgen Habermas focus on within the Enlightenment?

**Question 1**

How did Habermas describe the public sphere?

**Question 2**

What term did Habermas give to the new places and ways of communication in 17th century Europe that enabled rational exchange?

**Text number 70**

Jonathan Israel rejects attempts by postmodernist and Marxist historians to understand the revolutionary ideas of the era as mere by-products of social and economic change. Instead, he focuses on the history of ideas in the period from the 1650s to the late 1700s and argues that ideas themselves caused the change that eventually led to the revolutions of the second half of the 1700s and early 1800s. Israel argues that until the 1650s, Western civilisation 'was largely based on a common core of faith, tradition and authority'.

**Question 0**

According to Jonathon Israel, what caused the change that eventually led to the revolutions in the second half of the 17th and early 19th centuries?

**Question 1**

What does Israel claim Western civilisation was based on until the 1650s?

**Question 2**

Jonathon Israel rejects the notion that revolutionary ideas were the products of what kind of changes?

**Question 3**

What period will Johnathon Israel focus on?

**Text number 71**

One of the most important elements of Enlightenment culture was the rise of the public sphere in the late 17th and early 1700s, "an area of communication characterised by new arenas for debate, more open and accessible forms of urban public space and sociability, and the explosion of print culture". Elements of the public sphere included: it was egalitarian, it discussed an area of 'common concern' and reasoned argumentation. Habermas uses the term 'common concern' to describe those areas of political/social knowledge and discourse that were previously the exclusive domain of the state and religious authorities and which are now open to critical scrutiny in the public sphere. The values of this bourgeois public sphere included the supremacy of reason, keeping everything open to criticism (the public sphere is critical) and the opposition to secrecy of any kind.

**Question 0**

How was public space defined?

**Question 1**

During which centuries did the public sphere rise?

**Question 2**

What was the basis for the claim of publicity?

**Question 3**

What term did Habermas use to describe areas of political/social knowledge and discourse that were previously the exclusive domain of state and religious authorities?

**Question 4**

The values of the bourgeois public were to keep reason supreme, to keep everything open to criticism and to oppose what?

**Text number 72**

Throughout continental Europe, but especially in France, booksellers and publishers had to negotiate censorship laws of varying severity. The Encyclopédie, for example, narrowly escaped confiscation and had to be rescued by Malesherbes, the French censor. Indeed, many publishing houses were conveniently located outside France to avoid France's overzealous censorship. They smuggled their products across the border, where they were transported to secret booksellers or small traders. The accounts of clandestine booksellers may give a better picture of what literate French people might actually have read, as their secretive nature offered less restrictive product ranges. In one case, political books were the most popular category of books, mainly libel and pamphlets. Readers were more interested in sensationalist stories about criminals and political corruption than in political theory itself. The second most popular category, "general works" (those books that "had no dominant motive and contained something that offended almost all authority") showed a high demand for subversive literature of a generally subversive style. However, these works never became part of the literary canon and are therefore largely forgotten today.

**Question 0**

In which countries did book sellers and publishers have to negotiate varying degrees of strict censorship laws?

**Question 1**

Which work narrowly avoided confiscation and Malesherbes had to rescue it?

**Question 2**

Many publishing houses were located outside which country to avoid over-zealous censors?

**Question 3**

Readers were more interested in sensationalist stories on what subjects than in political theory itself?

**Question 4**

What was the name given to books that had no dominant motive and contained something that offended almost every authority?

**Text number 73**

Throughout Europe, there was a healthy and legal publishing industry, even if the established publishers and booksellers occasionally broke the law. The Encyclopédie, for example, which was condemned not only by the King but also by Clement XII, nevertheless found its way into print with the help of the aforementioned Malesherbes and by making creative use of French censorship laws. But many works were sold without any legal problems. Loan records from libraries in England, Germany and North America show that more than 70%70 of the books borrowed were novels. Less than 1%1 of books were religious in nature, reflecting a general trend of declining religiosity.

**Question 0**

Who helped to get The Encyclopedie printed, making creative use of French censorship law?

**Question 1**

The King and Clement XII condemned which literary work?

**Question 2**

What percentage of books borrowed in England, Germany and North America were novels?

**Question 3**

What percentage of books borrowed were religious in England, Germany and North America?

**Text number 74**

The literary republic was the sum of many Enlightenment ideals: an egalitarian world ruled by knowledge, which could operate across political boundaries and compete with the state. It was a forum that supported "free public debate on questions of religion or law". Immanuel Kant saw written communication as central to his concept of the public sphere; when everyone was part of the 'reading public', society could be said to be enlightened. People like Diderot and Voltaire, who participated in the literary republic, are often recognised today as important figures of the Enlightenment. Indeed, the men who wrote Diderot's Encyclopédie undoubtedly formed a wider microcosm of the 'republic'.

**Question 0**

What did the Correspondent's Republic support?

**Question 1**

If everyone belonged to which group, which group did Kant believe the whole of society was enlightened?

**Question 2**

Who were the two participants in the Republic of Literature?

**Question 3**

What did Immanuel Kant consider essential to his concept of the public sphere?

**Text number 75**

Jonathan Israel called magazines the most influential cultural innovation in European intellectual culture. They shifted the attention of the "educated public" away from established authorities and towards novelty and innovation, and promoted "enlightened" ideals of tolerance and intellectual objectivity. As a source of knowledge derived from science and order, they implicitly criticised existing notions of universal truth, monopolized by monarchies, parliaments and religious authorities. They also promoted the Christian Enlightenment, which advocated the legitimacy of the 'divinely ordained authority' - the Bible - in which there had to be agreement between the Bible and scientific theories.

**Question 0**

Who called magazines the most influential cultural innovation in European intellectual culture?

**Question 1**

Where did the newspapers shift the attention of the educated public away from novelty and innovation?

**Question 2**

What enlightened ideas did the newspapers promote?

**Question 3**

What topics did you find information on in magazines?

**Text number 76**

Although dictionaries and encyclopaedias existed in ancient times, the texts went from simply defining words in a long list to much more detailed discussions of these words in the encyclopaedias of the 17th century. These works were part of the Enlightenment movement's attempt to systematise knowledge and provide education to a wider audience than the elite. As the 1700s progressed, the content of encyclopaedias also changed according to the tastes of readers. They tended to focus more on secular matters, especially science and technology, than on theological issues.

**Question 0**

How did dictionaries and encyclopaedias change in the 17th century?

**Question 1**

What movement were dictionaries and encyclopaedias trying to promote?

**Question 2**

How did the content of encyclopaedias change in the 17th century?

**Question 3**

The encyclopaedias of the 17th century tended to focus more on what subjects than theology?

**Text number 77**

The massive work was arranged according to the "tree of knowledge". The tree represented a significant division between the arts and sciences, largely as a result of the rise of empiricism. Both fields of knowledge were united by philosophy, the trunk of the Tree of Knowledge. The Enlightenment's desacralisation of religion was clearly reflected in the shape of the tree, in particular in the fact that theology formed a peripheral branch, with black magic as its close neighbour. As the Encyclopédie gained popularity, quarto and octavo editions were published after 1777. The quarto and octavo editions were much cheaper than the earlier editions, making the Encyclopédie more accessible to non-elites. Robert Darnton estimates that around 25 000 copies of the Encyclopédie were in circulation in France and Europe before the French Revolution. This large but inexpensive encyclopaedia became a vehicle for the Enlightenment and scientific education for an increasingly wide audience.

**Question 0**

How was the Encyclopedie organised?

**Question 1**

The rise of empiricism caused a split between which two disciplines?

**Question 2**

What was considered to be the trunk of the tree of knowledge?

**Question 3**

Which editions of the Encyclopedias were cheaper and more accessible to non-elites?

**Question 4**

How many copies of the Encyclopaedia were estimated to be in circulation in France and Europe before the French Revolution?

**Text number 78**

In England too, the Royal Society of London played a major role in public life and the spread of Enlightenment ideas. It was founded by a group of independent scholars and received a Royal Charter in 1662. The Society played a major role in spreading Robert Boyle's experimental philosophy across Europe and acted as a clearing house for intellectual correspondence and exchange of information. Boyle was 'the founder of the experimental world in which scientists live and work today', and his method was based on experiments that had to be proven in order to be empirically justified. This is where the Royal Society came in: proving had to be a 'collective act', and the Royal Society's meeting rooms were ideal venues for relatively public presentations. However, not just any witness was considered credible; 'Oxford professors were counted as more reliable witnesses than Oxfordshire peasants'. Two factors were taken into account: the witness's knowledge of the area and the witness's 'moral fibre'. In other words, only civil society was taken into account in Boyle's publicity.

**Question 0**

Which English society also played an important role in the public sphere and in the spread of Enlightenment ideas?

**Question 1**

In what year did the Royal Society of London receive its Royal Charter?

**Question 2**

Whose method was based on experimental knowledge that had to be proven?

**Question 3**

Who were considered more reliable witnesses than Oxfordshire peasants?

**Question 4**

Which two factors were taken into account in determining the credibility of the Royal Society?

**Text number 79**

The discussion groups discussed a very wide range of topics. Before the Enlightenment, most intellectual debates revolved around 'confessional' questions of Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed (Calvinist) or Anglican religion, the main aim of which was to determine which denomination had the 'monopoly of truth and God-given authority'. After this period, therefore, everything that was previously rooted in tradition was called into question and replaced, often in the light of philosophical reason, by new concepts. After the second half of the 17th century and during the 1700s, a 'general process of rationalisation and secularisation' began, with confessional disputes taking a back seat to 'the intensifying competition between faith and unbelief'.

**Question 0**

What was the topic around which most intellectual debate took place before the Enlightenment?

**Question 1**

Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed (Calvinist) or Anglican questions were called what?

**Question 2**

During which period did the "general process of rationalisation and secularisation" begin?

**Question 3**

The aim of the recognition debates was to find out which denominational group should receive what?

**Text number 80**

German historian Reinhart Koselleck argued that "there were two social structures on the continent that left a decisive mark on the Enlightenment: the Republic of Literature and the Masonic lodges." The Scottish professor Thomas Munck argues that "although the Freemasons promoted international and transnational contacts that were essentially irreligious and largely in line with Enlightenment values, they can hardly be described as a significant radical or reformist network in their own right". Many Masonic values seemed to draw heavily on Enlightenment values and thinkers. Diderot discusses the link between Masonic ideals and the Enlightenment in D'Alembert's Dream, where he explores Freemasonry as a means of spreading Enlightenment beliefs. Historian Margaret Jacob highlights the importance of Freemasonry as an indirect inspiration for Enlightenment political thought. On the negative side, Daniel Roche disputes claims that Freemasonry promoted equality. He argues that lodges attracted only men of similar social backgrounds. The presence of noblewomen in the French 'adoptive lodges' formed in the 1780s was largely due to the close ties between these lodges and aristocratic society.

**Question 0**

According to German historian Reinhart Koselleck, which two social structures left a decisive impact on the Enlightenment?

**Question 1**

Which Scottish professor did not consider the Freemasons to be a significant radical or reformist network?

**Question 2**

Historian Margaret Jacob stresses the importance of Freemasons because they indirectly inspired what kind of thinking?

**Question 3**

Daniel Roche argues that Freemasonry promoted what idea by attracting only men of similar social backgrounds?

**Question 4**

Whose presence in the French adoptions established in the 1780s was an indication of close links with aristocratic society?

**Text number 81**

In addition to the mundane, readers also prefer an alphabetical ordering model rather than the cumbersome works arranged thematically. Commenting on alphabetical order, historian Charles Porset has said that "as the zero degree of taxonomy, alphabetical order mandates all reading strategies; in this respect it can be considered a hallmark of the Enlightenment". For Porset, the avoidance of thematic and hierarchical systems thus allows free interpretation of works and becomes an example of egalitarianism. Encyclopaedias and dictionaries also became common in the Age of Reason, as the number of educated consumers who could afford such texts began to multiply. The number of dictionaries and encyclopaedias published in the second half of the 17th century, by decade, increased between 631760 and 1769, to about the decade preceding the French Revolution (1780-1789)148. Alongside the increase in numbers, dictionaries and encyclopaedias grew in length, often in multiples of their number, and were sometimes supplemented by additional editions.

**Question 0**

Which ordering model did readers prefer?

**Question 1**

Who believed that the avoidance of thematic and hereditary systems allowed for free interpretation of works and led to works becoming examples of eglitarianism?

**Question 2**

Why did encyclopaedias and dictionaries become common in the age of reason?

**Question 3**

How many dictionaries and encyclopaedias were published between 1760 and 1769?

**Question 4**

How many dictionaries and encyclopaedias were published in the decade before the French Revolution?

**Text number 82**

One of the most important advances the Enlightenment era brought to science was its popularisation. An increasingly literate population, seeking information and education in both the arts and sciences, contributed to the spread of the printing press culture and the dissemination of scientific knowledge. The new literate population was driven by a surge in the availability of food. This enabled many people to rise out of poverty, and instead of paying more for food, they had money for education. Popular education was generally part of the general Enlightenment ideal of 'making knowledge available to as many people as possible'. As public interest in natural philosophy grew in the 1700s, public lecture courses and the publication of popular texts opened up new avenues to money and fame for amateurs and scientists who were excluded from universities and academies. More formal works provided explanations of scientific theories for people who lacked the educational background to understand the original scientific text. Sir Isaac Newton's famous Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica was published in Latin and remained inaccessible to readers without a classical education until Enlightenment writers began to translate and analyse the text in the vernacular.

**Question 0**

What caused an increasingly literate population to develop during the Enlightenment?

**Question 1**

What did people spend their money on instead of paying more for food?

**Question 2**

Which ideal sought to make information available to as many people as possible?

**Question 3**

Who wrote the famous Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica?

**Question 4**

Which work by Isaac Newton was published in Latin and remained inaccessible to uneducated readers until Enlightenment writers began to translate and analyse it in the vernacular?

**Document number 162**

**Text number 0**

The controls on the platform were more or less copied directly from Game & Watch, although the Famicom design team originally wanted to use arcade-style joysticks and even disassembled controls from American game consoles to see how they worked. However, it was eventually decided that children might step on joysticks left on the floor, and their durability was also questioned. Katsuyah Nakawaka attached a Game & Watch D-pad to the Famicom prototype and found it easy to use and did not feel uncomfortable. Eventually, however, a 15-pin expansion port was installed on the front of the console to allow optional use of the arcade-style joystick. The controllers were hardwired to the console without connectors for cost reasons.

**Question 0**

Who attached Game & Watch's D-pad to the Famicom prototype?

**Question 1**

What was installed on the front of the console to allow the joystick to be used?

**Question 2**

Why were the controllers connected to the console without connectors?

**Question 3**

Where were the game pad controls copied from?

**Question 4**

Who attached Game & Watch's C-pad to the Famicom prototype?

**Question 5**

What was installed on the front of the console to prevent the joystick from being used?

**Question 6**

Why were the controllers connected to the console with multiple connectors?

**Question 7**

Where were the game pad controls not copied from?

**Text number 1**

At the Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in June 1985, Nintendo introduced the American version of the Famicom. This was the system that was eventually officially introduced as the Nintendo Entertainment System, or colloquially "NES". Nintendo shipped these first systems to a limited American test market from New York on 18 October 1985, followed by the full North American release of the console in February of the following year. Nintendo released 17 release games.h['] Some of these release games included Famicom chips with an adapter inside the cartridge for play on North American consoles, hence the Famicom name "Robot Gyro" in the title screen for Gyromite and the Famicom name "Robot Block" in the title screen for Stack-Up.

**Question 0**

What was the abbreviation for Nintendo Entertainment System?

**Question 1**

On what day did Nintendo unveil the new systems?

**Question 2**

Where did Nintendo start to introduce new systems?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the meeting where Nintendo presented the American version of the Famicom?

**Question 4**

What was the abbreviation for Nintendo NonEntertainment System?

**Question 5**

On what day did Nintendo not announce new systems?

**Question 6**

At what point did Nintendo stop releasing new systems?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the meeting where Nintendo presented its American version of Pamicom?

**Text number 2**

In June 1989, Peter Main, Nintendo of America's vice president of marketing, said that the Famicom was in 37% of Japanese households. By 1990, 30% of American households owned an NES, compared with 23% of all personal computers. By 1990, the NES had outsold all previously released consoles worldwide.[better source needed] The slogan for this brand was It can't be beaten. In Europe and South America, however, the NES was outsold by Sega's Master System, while in the Soviet Union the Nintendo Entertainment System was not available.

**Question 0**

Who was the Vice President of Marketing for Nintendo of America in June 1989?

**Question 1**

What percentage of American households owned an NES in 1990?

**Question 2**

What was the slogan for the Nintendo brand?

**Question 3**

What sold more than the NES in Europe and South America?

**Question 4**

Where was Nintendo not available?

**Question 5**

Who was the Vice President of Marketing for Nintendo of America in June 1987?

**Question 6**

What percentage of American households owned a SNES in 1990?

**Question 7**

What was not the slogan of the Nintendo brand?

**Question 8**

What sold more than the NES in Europe and South Africa?

**Question 9**

Where was Nintendo always available?

**Text number 3**

Japanese (Famicom) cartridges are slightly different shapes. The NES used a 72-pin connector, while the Famicom system used a 60-pin design. Unlike the NES games, the official Famicom cartridges were produced in a variety of plastic colours. Adapters, similar in design to the popular Game Genie accessory, are available to allow Famicom games to be played on the NES. In Japan, several companies produced Famicom cartridges. This allowed these companies to develop their own customised chips designed for specific purposes, such as chips that improved the sound quality of games.

**Question 0**

Which cartridges were slightly different shapes?

**Question 1**

What interface did the NES use?

**Question 2**

What interface did Famicom use?

**Question 3**

What did different Japanese companies do to make their games more specific?

**Question 4**

Which cartridges were not slightly different shapes?

**Question 5**

What interface did the SNES use?

**Question 6**

What interface was not used by Famicom?

**Question 7**

What did different companies in China do to their games because of certain specific features?

**Text number 4**

In the long run, however, many outside publishers, such as Electronic Arts, supported competing consoles with less restrictive licensing terms, such as the Sega Genesis and PlayStation, towards the end of the NES' life cycle, which first undermined and then took over Nintendo's dominant position in the home console market. Nintendo's competitors' consoles had always enjoyed much more third-party support than Nintendo, which relied more on first-party games.

**Question 0**

When the NES was discontinued, what competing consoles with less restrictive licensing conditions were supported?

**Question 1**

Who was an example of a third-party publisher?

**Question 2**

What did Nintendo rely on in the first place?

**Question 3**

Which rivals of which self-defined era enjoy much stronger 3rd party support?

**Question 4**

When the NES was going out of business, what competing consoles with stricter licensing terms were supported?

**Question 5**

Who was an example of a 2nd party publisher?

**Question 6**

Nintendo did not rely primarily on what?

**Question 7**

Which rivals of the obvious era enjoy a much stronger 2nd party support?

**Text number 5**

As the Nintendo Entertainment System grew in popularity and entered millions of American homes, some small video rental stores began buying their own copies of NES games and renting them to customers for roughly the same price as video cassette rentals for a few days. Nintendo made no profit from this practice other than the original price of the game, and unlike movie rentals, a newly released game could appear on store shelves and be rented the same day. Nintendo took steps to stop the rental of games, but did not take formal legal action until Blockbuster Video began to make game rental a large-scale service. Nintendo argued that allowing game rentals would significantly harm sales and increase the price of games. Nintendo lost the lawsuit but won the copyright infringement claim. Blockbuster was banned from including original, copyrighted manuals with the games it rented. Under the terms of the judgment, Blockbuster produced its own short instructions - usually in the form of a small booklet, a card or a sticker on the back of a rental box - explaining the basic principles and controls of the game. Video rental companies continued to rent video games and still do.

**Question 0**

Who prompted Nintendo to take formal action on the rental?

**Question 1**

What was the danger of renting games, according to Nintendo?

**Question 2**

Blockbuster was banned from including what in their games?

**Question 3**

What did Blockbuster do instead of using copyrighted manuals?

**Question 4**

Who prompted Nintendo to take unofficial action on the rental?

**Question 5**

According to Nintendo, what was not a risk in renting games?

**Question 6**

Blockbuster was not banned from including what in their games?

**Question 7**

What did Blockbuster do besides using copyrighted manuals?

**Text number 6**

In the UK, Italy and Australia, which share the PAL A region, two versions of the NES were released: the "Mattel Version" and the "NES Version". When the NES was first released in these countries, it was distributed by Mattel, and Nintendo decided to use a lock chip specific to these countries, which was different from the chip used in other European countries. When Nintendo took over distribution in Europe in 1990, it produced consoles that were then labelled "NES Version", so the only differences between the two are the text on the front cover and the texture on the top and bottom of the case.

**Question 0**

Which company distributed the NES to the UK, Italy and Australia?

**Question 1**

When did Nintendo take over distribution in Europe?

**Question 2**

Which three countries share the PAL A area?

**Question 3**

Which two NES versions were released in the UK, Italy and Australia?

**Question 4**

Which company did not distribute the NES to the UK, Italy and Australia?

**Question 5**

When did Nintendo take over distribution in Asia?

**Question 6**

Which three countries share the PAL B area?

**Question 7**

Which two NES versions were released in the UK, France and Spain?

**Text number 7**

Nintendo also produced two turbochargers for the NES, the NES Advantage and the NES Max. Both controllers had a Turbo function, where one button press was equivalent to several taps. This feature allowed players to shoot much faster in shooter games. The NES Advantage had two knobs that adjusted the firing speed of the Turbo button from fast to turbo, and a "Slow" button that slowed the game down by stopping it quickly. The "Slow" button did not work in games with a pause menu or pause box, and could interfere with jumping and shooting. The NES Max also had a Turbo function, but it was not adjustable, unlike Advantage. It also didn't have a "Slow" button. Its winged shape made it easier to hold than the Advantage, and it also improved the joystick. Turbo functions were also available on the NES Satellite, NES Four Score and U-Force. Other accessories include the Power Pad and Power Glove, which was featured in the movie The Wizard.

**Question 0**

What were the two turbo controllers that Nintendo made for the NES?

**Question 1**

What did the Turbo feature allow players to do?

**Question 2**

Which controller had the non-adjustable Turbo function?

**Question 3**

Which two accessories were featured in the film The Wizard?

**Question 4**

What didn't NES Max have either?

**Question 5**

What were the third turbo controllers made by Nintendo for the NES?

**Question 6**

What did Turbo not allow players to do?

**Question 7**

Which controller had an adjustable Turbo function?

**Question 8**

Which three accessories were featured in the film The Wizard?

**Question 9**

What SNES Max didn't have either?

**Text number 8**

In 1986, Nintendo released the Famicom Disk System (FDS) in Japan, a disk drive that uses a single-sided, proprietary 5 cm (2 inch) disk and plugs into a cassette slot. It contains RAM to load the game and an additional single-cycle wavetable lookup audio chip. Originally, floppy disks were available at kiosks in shopping malls and other public places, where shoppers could select a game and write it to a floppy disk. This process cost less than buying a cassette, and users could take the disk back to the kiosk to have a new game written on it. The floppy disks were used both to record the game and to record progress, and had a total capacity of 128 kilobytes (64 kilobytes per side).

**Question 0**

What year did Nintendo launch the Famicom disc system?

**Question 1**

Where can I get the game discs?

**Question 2**

How were the discs acquired?

**Question 3**

What were the discs used for?

**Question 4**

What was the total capacity of the disc?

**Question 5**

What year did Atari release the Famicom disc system?

**Question 6**

Where could I get the game discs?

**Question 7**

How were the records sold?

**Question 8**

What were the discs not used for?

**Question 9**

What was half of the total capacity of the album?

**Text number 9**

The system was originally scheduled for release in the spring of 1985, but the release date was postponed. After a test market in the New York area in late autumn, retailers had reportedly said the system had "failed miserably", while others noted that Nintendo had an excellent nine-week market test in New York the previous autumn, and because of the moderately successful launch in New York, Nintendo tried a second time; the system was still being test marketed from February 1986, with a nationwide release in September 1986.

**Question 0**

When was the system originally planned to be published?

**Question 1**

Which retailers in the test area reported poor sales performance?

**Question 2**

When will Nintendo test market the NES for the second time?

**Question 3**

When was the NES released nationwide?

**Question 4**

When should the scheme not have been published in the first place?

**Question 5**

Which retailers in the test area reported successful sales?

**Question 6**

When will Nintendo test market the NES for the first time?

**Question 7**

When was the NES released outside the country?

**Text number 10**

In Europe and Australia, the system was launched in two separate market areas. The second area consisted of most of continental Europe (excluding Italy) and was distributed by several different companies, with Nintendo responsible for most of the cartridge releases. Most of this region was released in 1986. Mattel was responsible for distribution in another region, consisting of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, Italy, Australia and New Zealand, from the following year. It was not until the 1990s that Nintendo's newly established European branch took over direct distribution throughout Europe.

**Question 0**

At what point was the system handed over to two separate marketing areas?

**Question 1**

One region covered the whole of continental Europe except which country?

**Question 2**

Who released cassettes in continental Europe?

**Question 3**

Who handled the distribution in the other region?

**Question 4**

When was the European brance finally distributed directly to the whole of Europe?

**Question 5**

At what point was the system handed over to the three separate marketing areas?

**Question 6**

One region covered the whole of continental Asia except for which country?

**Question 7**

Who released cartridges in mainland Asia?

**Question 8**

Who did not handle the distribution in the other region?

**Question 9**

When was the European brass finally redistributed directly across Europe?

**Text number 11**

At the dawn of the 1990s, gamers predicted that competition from technologically superior systems such as Sega's 16-bit Mega Drive/Genesis would spell the imminent end of the NES's dominance. In contrast, during the first year of Nintendo's successor console, the Super Famicom (known outside Japan as the Super Nintendo Entertainment System), the Famicom remained Japan's second best-selling video game console, beating by far the newer and more powerful NEC PC Engine and Sega Mega Drive. The console remained popular in Japan and North America until the end of 1993, when demand for new NES software plummeted. The last Famicom game released in Japan is Takahashi Meijin no Bōken Jima IV (Adventure Island IV), while in North America Wario's Woods is the last licensed game. Due to declining sales and a lack of new software games, Nintendo of America officially discontinued the NES by 1995, but Nintendo continued to manufacture new Famicom units in Japan until 25 September 2003 and continued to repair Famicom consoles until 31 October 2007, citing a lack of spare parts as the reason for the end of support.

**Question 0**

Which example of a system began to mark the end of NES dominance?

**Question 1**

When did the demand for new NES software stop?

**Question 2**

What was the last Famicom game released in North America?

**Question 3**

What year did Nintendo officially stop using the NES?

**Question 4**

How long did Nintendo continue to repair Famicom units?

**Question 5**

Which example of a system began to mark the end of SNES dominance?

**Question 6**

When did the demand for new NES software increase?

**Question 7**

What was the first Famicom game released in North America?

**Question 8**

What year did Nintendo officially stop using the SNES?

**Question 9**

How long did Nintendo continue to repair non-Famicom devices?

**Text number 12**

Nintendo's near monopoly in the home video game market left it with some influence in the sector. Unlike Atari, which never actively courted third parties (and even tried in court to force Activision to stop producing Atari 2600 games), Nintendo had anticipated and encouraged third-party developers, but strictly on Nintendo's terms. Subsequent console manufacturers, such as Sega, Sony and Microsoft, adopted some of Nintendo's platform control measures, although not as strictly.

**Question 0**

Who was Atari trying to force to stop producing games on their system?

**Question 1**

Nintendo actively encouraged what?

**Question 2**

Which subsequent manufacturers adopted Nintendo's measures in favour of third-party game developers?

**Question 3**

Who didn't Atari try to force to stop producing games on their system?

**Question 4**

Nintendo actively prevented the participation of what?

**Question 5**

Which subsequent manufacturers did not approve of Nintendo's actions in favour of third-party game developers?

**Text number 13**

Several companies that refused to pay the licence fee or were rejected by Nintendo found ways to circumvent the console's identification system. Most of these companies created circuits that used voltage spikes to temporarily disable the NES 10NES chip. Some unlicensed games released in Europe and Australia were released as dongles that were attached to a licensed game so that the 10NES chip of the licensed game could be used for authentication. To combat unlicensed games, Nintendo of America threatened the retailers selling them with the loss of supply of the licensed games. In addition, several adjustments were made to the NES circuit boards to prevent these games from working.

**Question 0**

What did companies do to try to circumvent Nintendo's console authentication?

**Question 1**

Why did companies bypass the identification system?

**Question 2**

Which unlicensed games have a dongle?

**Question 3**

What did Nintendo do to curb sales of unlicensed games?

**Question 4**

What did companies not do to try to circumvent the authentication of Nintendo consoles?

**Question 5**

Why did companies not circumvent the identification system?

**Question 6**

Which unlicensed games did not have a dongle?

**Question 7**

What did Nintendo do to curb sales of licensed games?

**Text number 14**

The Nintendo Entertainment System (abbreviated NES) is an 8-bit video game console developed and manufactured by Nintendo. It was originally released in Japan as the Family Computer (jap. ファミリーコンピュータ, Hepburn: Famirī Konpyūta?) (also known by the portmanteau acronym Famicom (ファミコン, Famikon?) and the abbreviation FC) 15. It was later released in North America in 1985, in Europe in 1986, and in Australia in 1987. In South Korea it was known as Hyundai Comboy (현대 컴보이 Hyeondae Keomboi) and was distributed by SK Hynix, then known as Hyundai Electronics. Its successor was the Super Nintendo Entertainment System.

**Question 0**

What is the abbreviation for Nintendo Entertainment System?

**Question 1**

What was its name in Japan?

**Question 2**

When was the Family Computer (Famicom) released in Japan?

**Question 3**

When was it published in Australia?

**Question 4**

What was the successor to Famicom?

**Question 5**

What is the abbreviation for Mintendo Entertainment System?

**Question 6**

what was it called in China?

**Question 7**

When was the Family Computer (Famicom) released in China?

**Question 8**

When was it published in Africa?

**Question 9**

What preceded Famicom?

**Text number 15**

Problems with the 10NES lock chip often led to the console's most notorious problem: a flashing red power indicator light, where the system appears to repeatedly start and shut down as the 10NES reset the console once per second. The lock chip required constant communication with the in-game chip to function. Dirty, outdated and warped connectors often interfered with communication, resulting in flashing. Alternatively, the console would turn on but only display a white, grey or green screen. Users tried to solve this problem by blowing air into the cartridge connectors, inserting the cartridge just far enough to lower the ZIF connector, licking the edge connector, hitting the side of the system after inserting the cartridge, moving the cartridge from side to side after inserting it, pushing the ZIF connector up and down repeatedly, holding the ZIF connector lower than it should have been, and cleaning the connectors with alcohol. These attempts at solutions often became significant in their own right and are often remembered alongside the NES. Many of the more common attempts to fix this problem instead risked damaging the cartridge and/or the system.In 1989, Nintendo released the official NES Cleaning Kit, which helped users clean defective cartridges and consoles.

**Question 0**

What was the most common problem with the console?

**Question 1**

How often did 10NES reset the system?

**Question 2**

What also disrupted communication?

**Question 3**

What was one example of what users did to combat the flashing problem?

**Question 4**

When did Nintendo release the cleaning kit?

**Question 5**

What was not the most common problem with the console?

**Question 6**

How often did 10NES not reset the system?

**Question 7**

What also did not interfere with communication?

**Question 8**

What was not one example of what users did to combat the flashing problem?

**Question 9**

When did Nintendo not release a cleaning kit?

**Text number 16**

Subsequent plans to market a Famicom console in North America with a keyboard, cassette player, wireless joystick controller and a special BASIC cartridge called the "Nintendo Advanced Video System" never materialised either. By early 1985, over 2.5 million Famicom consoles had been sold in Japan, and Nintendo soon announced plans to release it in North America under the name Advanced Video Entertainment System (AVS) that same year. The American video game press was sceptical that the console could succeed in the region, with the March 1985 issue of Electronic Games magazine stating that 'the video game market in America has virtually disappeared' and that 'this may be a misjudgement on Nintendo's part'.

**Question 0**

How many Famicom units were sold in Japan by the beginning of 1985?

**Question 1**

What was the name of this system in North America?

**Question 2**

Where in the paper did it say that Nintendo could be wrong in its expected product success?

**Question 3**

How many Famicoms were sold in China by the beginning of 1985?

**Question 4**

What was the name of this system in South America?

**Question 5**

Which magazine said that Nintendo could not be wrong in its projected product success?

**Text number 17**

Towards the end of the NES lifecycle, with the release of the AV Famicom and the top-download NES 2, the design of game controllers changed slightly. The original button layout was retained, but the redesigned device abandoned the brick shell for a dog-bone shape. In addition, AV Famicom joined its international counterpart and abandoned hard-wired controllers in favour of removable controller ports. However, the controllers supplied with Famicom AV had 90 cm (3 ft) cables, while the NES controllers had 180 cm (6 ft) cables.

**Question 0**

Which console had a top-loading design?

**Question 1**

Which was slightly reformatted?

**Question 2**

What was the original shape of the controller?

**Question 3**

What was the new design of the controller?

**Question 4**

How long were the standard NES controller cables?

**Question 5**

Which console had a bottom-loading design?

**Question 6**

Which design was not slightly modified?

**Question 7**

the non-original design of the controller was what shape?

**Question 8**

What was the new design of the old controller?

**Question 9**

How long were the non-standard NES controller cables?

**Text number 18**

Industry observers noted in 1988 that the NES had grown so rapidly in popularity that the market for Nintendo cartridges was larger than the market for all home computer software. Compute! reported in 1988 that by 1989 Nintendo had sold seven million NES systems in 1988, almost as many as the Commodore 64 in its first five years. "Computer game manufacturers [are] running scared," the magazine said, noting that Nintendo's popularity caused most competitors to sell poorly the previous Christmas and led to serious financial problems for some.

**Question 0**

What year did Nintendo's market surpass all computer software?

**Question 1**

Who announced that Nintendo sold 7 million NES systems?

**Question 2**

When did Compute! announce 7 million systems sold?

**Question 3**

Seven million games sold was the equivalent of almost five years of which console?

**Question 4**

What year did Nintendo's market not outperform all computer software?

**Question 5**

Who announced that Nintendo sold 9 million NES systems?

**Question 6**

When did Compute! announce 9 million systems sold?

**Question 7**

Seven million games sold was almost the equivalent of six years of which console?

**Text number 19**

Nintendo released several games for the FDS (including Super Mario Bros., which had already been released on cartridge) and third-party companies such as Konami and Taito released several games. A few unlicensed games were also made. However, the limitations of the FDS quickly became apparent with the introduction of larger ROM chips that allowed the use of cartridges larger than 128 kilobytes. More advanced memory management chips (MMCs) soon appeared and the FDS quickly became obsolete. Nintendo also charged developers substantial sums of money to produce FDS games, and many refused to develop for it and continued to make cartridge games instead. Many FDSs do not have dust covers (except for some unlicensed and bootleg versions) and are easily prone to becoming dirty. In addition, the drive uses a belt that breaks frequently and requires invasive replacement. After only two years, the production of FDSs was discontinued, although the booths remained until 1993, and Nintendo continued to service, rewrite and offer replacement discs until 2003.

**Question 0**

Nintendo charged producers hefty sums for doing what?

**Question 1**

What did companies do instead of making FDS games?

**Question 2**

What is missing from many FDS discs?

**Question 3**

What often broke down and had to be replaced?

**Question 4**

How long did Nintendo service the drives and provide replacement disks?

**Question 5**

Nintendo didn't charge the producers a hefty sum for doing what?

**Question 6**

What did companies do when they made FDS games?

**Question 7**

What did many FDS discs have?

**Question 8**

What rarely broke down and had to be replaced?

**Question 9**

How long did Atari service the drives and provide replacement disks?

**Text number 20**

Although most hardware clones were not manufactured under a Nintendo licence, certain companies were granted licences to manufacture NES-compatible hardware. Sharp Corporation produced at least two such clones: the Twin Famicom and the SHARP 19SC111 TV. The Twin Famicom was compatible with both Famicom cartridges and Famicom Disk System disks. It was available in two colours (red and black) and used hard-wired controllers (like the original Famicom), but had a different casing. The SHARP 19SC111 was a television with a built-in Famicom. A similar licensing agreement was concluded with Hyundai Electronics, which licensed the system under the name Comboy for the South Korean market. The agreement with Hyundai became necessary because the South Korean government had banned all Japanese 'cultural products', and this ban remained in force until 1998, when Japanese products could legally enter the South Korean market only by licensing them to a third party (non-Japanese) distributor (see also the Japan-Korea disputes).

**Question 0**

Which company made the Twin Famicom and the 19SC111 TV?

**Question 1**

What was compatible with Famicom cartridges and FDS systems?

**Question 2**

Under what name does Hyundai license the Sharp 19SC111 TV in South Korea?

**Question 3**

How long has South Korea banned Japanese cultural products?

**Question 4**

How can Japanese products only come to South Korea?

**Question 5**

Which company made the Duo Famicom and the 19SC111 TV?

**Question 6**

What was compatible with Famicom cartridges and IDS systems?

**Question 7**

Under what name does Hyundai license the Sharp 19SC111 DVD in South Korea?

**Text number 21**

There is a sticker on the back of the cartridge with handling instructions. The production and software version codes are stamped on the back cover label according to the software version and manufacturer. With the exception of The Legend of Zelda and Zelda II: The Adventure of Link, which were manufactured with gold plastic cartridges, all licensed NTSC and PAL cartridges are in standard grey plastic. The unlicensed cartridges were produced in black, robin egg blue and gold, and are all slightly different shapes from the standard NES cartridges. Nintendo also produced yellow plastic trolleys for internal use in Nintendo service centres, but these 'test trolleys' were never offered for sale. All licensed US cartridges were manufactured by Nintendo, Konami and Acclaim. To promote DuckTales: Remastered, Capcom sent 150 limited edition gold NES cartridges to various game news agencies, featuring the original game with Remastered artwork on the sticker. On the back of the instruction sticker was the opening line of the series' theme song, 'Life is like a hurricane'.

**Question 0**

What colour cartridges were used to make Zelda games?

**Question 1**

What is the standard colour of all other cartridges?

**Question 2**

What colours of cartridges did Nintendo produce for internal use?

**Question 3**

What were the games made by Nintendo, Konami and Acclaim?

**Question 4**

What was the opening text of the Duck Tales theme show?

**Question 5**

The Zelda games were not produced in which colour cartridge?

**Question 6**

What was not the standard colour of all the other cartridges?

**Question 7**

What colours of cartridges did Nintendo produce for external use?

**Question 8**

What were the games made by Nintendo, Konami and Acclaim not?

**Question 9**

What was the closing text of the Duck Tales theme show?

**Text number 22**

Nintendo was accused of anti-competitive behaviour due to strict licensing requirements. The US Department of Justice and several states began investigating Nintendo's business practices, leading to the involvement of Congress and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). The FTC conducted an extensive investigation, interviewing hundreds of retailers. During the FTC investigation, Nintendo amended the terms of its publisher license agreements to remove the two-year rule and other restrictive terms. Nintendo and the FTC settled the case in April 1991, requiring Nintendo to mail coupons giving a $5 discount on a new game to every person who had purchased an NES game between June 1988 and December 1990. GameSpy pointed out that the penalty Nintendo received was particularly light given the outcome of the case, although it has been speculated that the FTC did not intend to harm the video game industry in the US.

**Question 0**

What was Nintendo accused of?

**Question 1**

Why was Nintendo accused of antitrust?

**Question 2**

Who started investigating Nintendo's business?

**Question 3**

Who interviewed retailers as part of their research?

**Question 4**

How much were the vouchers sent by Nintendo worth?

**Question 5**

What was Nintendo not accused of?

**Question 6**

Why was Nintendo not accused of antitrust?

**Question 7**

Who doesn't investigate Nintendo's business?

**Question 8**

Who did not interview retailers as part of their research?

**Question 9**

What was the value of the vouchers that Nintendo did not send?

**Text number 23**

The NES can be emulated on many other systems, especially the PC. The first emulator was the Japan-only Pasofami. It was soon followed by the iNES, available in English and cross-platform, in 1996. It was described as the first NES emulation software that a non-expert could use. NESticle, the popular MS-DOS emulator, was released on 3 April 1997. Since then, many other emulators have been released. The Virtual Console on the Wii, Nintendo 3DS and Wii U also offers emulation of many NES games.

**Question 0**

What was the first NES emulator?

**Question 1**

What was the first English emulator?

**Question 2**

When was NESticle released?

**Question 3**

On which platform was NESticle available?

**Question 4**

What wasn't the first NES emulator?

**Question 5**

What was the first Spanish emulator available?

**Question 6**

When was NESticle discontinued?

**Question 7**

On which platform was NESticle not available?

**Text number 24**

Famicom had no locking device, which is why unlicensed cassettes (both legal and smuggled) were very common in Japan and the Far East. The original NES (but not the top-loading NES-101) had a 10NES locking chip, which greatly increased the challenges for unlicensed developers. In later years, home-based hobbyists discovered that by disassembling the NES and cutting the fourth pin of the lock chip, the chip's mode of operation changed from "lock" to "key", removing all effects and greatly improving the console's ability to play legitimate games as well as bootleg games and modified imported games. NES consoles sold in different regions had different locking chips, so games marketed in one region would not work on consoles in another region. Known regions include the United States/Canada ("3193lockout chip"), most of Europe (3195), Asia (3196) and the United Kingdom, Italy and Australia (3197). Because Europe used two different lockout chips, European NES game boxes often had an A or B on the front to indicate whether the game was compatible with UK, Italian and Australian consoles (A) or with the rest of Europe (B). For games played in the rest of Europe, the packaging usually bore the text "This game is not compatible with the Mattel or NES versions of the Nintendo Entertainment System". Similarly, games in the UK, Italy and Australia were labelled "This game is only compatible with Mattel or NES versions of the Nintendo Entertainment System".

**Question 0**

What was Famicom sorely lacking?

**Question 1**

What was the chip number of the US-Canada lockout?

**Question 2**

What was the chip number of the brackets in most of Europe, except the United Kingdom and Italy?

**Question 3**

What was the number of the Asian lock chip?

**Question 4**

What was the lock chip number in the UK, Italy and Australia?

**Question 5**

What was missing from Famicom?

**Question 6**

What was the number of the UK and Canada lock chip?

**Question 7**

What was not the lockout chip number for most of Asia, except the UK and Italy?

**Question 8**

What was the number of the South African lock chip?

**Text number 25**

After the success of arcade games in the early 1980s, Nintendo planned to create a cartridge-based Famicom console. Masayuki Uemura designed the system. Initial plans were for an advanced 16-bit system that would function as a full-fledged computer with a keyboard and floppy drive, but Nintendo CEO Hiroshi Yamauchi abandoned this plan, opting instead for a cheaper, more conventional cartridge-based games console, as he felt features such as a keyboard and floppy drive were intimidating to non-technology enthusiasts. In October 1982, a test model was built to verify the functionality of the hardware, after which work began on the programming tools. As 65xx CPUs had not been manufactured or sold in Japan by then, no cross-development software was available and had to be produced from scratch. Early Famicom games were written on a system running on the NEC PC-8001, and graphics were designed using on-screen LED lights with a digitizer, as no dedicated software design tools existed at the time[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Who designed the Famicom system?

**Question 1**

How many bits were required as a feature in the design?

**Question 2**

Who was Nintendo's president at the time?

**Question 3**

When was the test model built?

**Question 4**

Which computer system was used to write the early Famicom games?

**Question 5**

Who designed the Pamicom system?

**Question 6**

How many bits were required as a feature in the first plans?

**Question 7**

Who was Nintendo's Executive Vice President at the time?

**Question 8**

When was the test model destroyed?

**Question 9**

Early Famicom games were not written for which computer system?

**Text number 26**

Several special controllers were released for the system, designed for use with specific games, but few of these devices proved particularly popular. These included the Zapper (light gun), R.O.B. and Power Pad. The original Famicom had a recessed DA-15 expansion port on the front of the device, which could be used to connect most accessories. On the NES, these special controllers were usually connected to one of two control ports on the front of the console.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the light gun controller?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the additional port used to connect Famicom accessories?

**Question 2**

How were special controllers connected to the NES?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the dark gun controller?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the Famicom expansion port used to connect Famicom accessories?

**Question 5**

How were special controllers removed from the NES?

**Text number 27**

The launch of the system marked not only a new product, but also the renewal of an entire segment of the badly damaged home video game market. The collapse of the video game market in 1983 was largely due to a lack of consumer and retailer confidence in video games, which in turn was partly caused by confusion and misrepresentation in the marketing of video games. Before the NES, many video game packages featured bombastic images that exaggerated the graphics of the game. There were several versions of a game like Pac-Man released on many different game consoles and computers, and the graphics, sounds and overall quality of the versions varied widely. In contrast, Nintendo's marketing strategy sought to restore consumer and retailer confidence by offering a unique platform with a technology that did not need to be exaggerated and with clearly defined features.

**Question 0**

What year did the video game market collapse?

**Question 1**

The collision was partly due to confusion and misrepresentation, what in video games?

**Question 2**

What exactly was distorted in the game products?

**Question 3**

Nintendo's marketing strategy was to use realism to target which part of the consumer?

**Question 4**

What year did the video game market boom?

**Question 5**

Wasn't the accident partly due to confusion and misrepresentation in the video games?

**Question 6**

What exactly was represented in the game products?

**Question 7**

Nintendo's marketing strategy did not realistically target which consumer segment?

**Text number 28**

The Nintendo Entertainment System was gradually released in North America over the next few years in four different packages: the Deluxe Set, Control Deck, Action Set and Power Set. The Deluxe Set, which retailed for $199.99 (equivalent to $475 in 2016), included the R.O.B., a light gun called the NES Zapper, two controllers, and two Game Pak packs: the Gyromite and the Duck Hunt. The base set, which retailed for $89.99 without the game and $99.99 with Super Mario Bros. The Action Set, retailing in 1988 at US$ 149.99, included a Control Deck, two game controllers, an NES Zapper and two Game Pak game packs containing both Super Mario Bros. and Duck Hunt. In 1989, the Power Set included the console, two game controllers, NES Zapper, Power Pad and a triple Game Pak that included Super Mario Bros, Duck Hunt and World Class Track Meet. In 1990, the Sports Set was released, which included a console, a wireless NES Satellite infrared multi-pad adapter, four game controllers and a dual game pack that included Super Spike V'Ball and Nintendo World Cup. Two more bundles were later released, using the original NES console. The 1992 Challenge Set included the console, two controllers and the Super Mario Bros. 3 Game Pak for a retail price of $89.99. The Basic Set, first released in 1987, was repackaged for a retail price of $89.99. It included only the console and two controllers, and no longer included a cartridge. Instead, it included a book called the Official Nintendo Player's Guide, which contained detailed information on all NES games made up to that point.

**Question 0**

How many Deluxe NES were sold?

**Question 1**

How much was the selling price in today's money?

**Question 2**

How much was the console sold with just Super Mario Bros.?

**Question 3**

Which game was Super Mario Bros combined with in the Action Set?

**Question 4**

How much did the Basic Set cost at the time of release?

**Question 5**

How many Deluxe SNES were sold?

**Question 6**

How much was the sale price equivalent in 2018 money?

**Question 7**

How much was the console sold with just the Luigi Bros. game?

**Question 8**

Which game was Super Luigi Bros combined with in the Action Set?

**Question 9**

How much did The Big Set cost when it was released?

**Text number 29**

The market for unlicensed clones has boomed since Nintendo stopped producing the NES. Some of the more exotic of these resulting systems have gone beyond the functionality of the original hardware, and have included variations such as a portable system with a colour LCD screen (e.g. PocketFami). Others have been produced with a specific niche market in mind, such as the NES clone, which functions as a fairly basic personal computer with a keyboard and basic word processing software. These unauthorised clones have been helped by the invention of the so-called NES-on-a-chip.

**Question 0**

What flourished after the NES was discontinued?

**Question 1**

What feature does PocketFam have?

**Question 2**

What platform was used to copy the NES to make it easy to produce clones?

**Question 3**

What flourished after the SNES was discontinued?

**Question 4**

What feature does PocketFam not have?

**Question 5**

What medium was used to copy the NES to make it easy to produce non-clones?

**Text number 30**

The NES was released after the "video game crash" of the early 1980s, when many retailers and adults had considered electronic games to be a passing fad, and many initially believed that the NES was just another fad. Before the NES/Famicom, Nintendo was known as a reasonably successful Japanese toy and game card manufacturer, and the popularity of the NES/Famicom helped Nintendo grow into an internationally recognised name that was almost synonymous with video games, as Atari had been in the 2600s, and laid the foundations for Japanese dominance in the video game industry. With the NES, Nintendo also changed the relationship between console manufacturers and third-party software developers by restricting software developers from publishing and distributing software without a licence. This led to higher quality software products, which helped to change the attitude of the public, who were fed up with the poorly produced products of other game systems of the time.

**Question 0**

Nintendo made toys and what other products before its game system?

**Question 1**

The Nintendo era was compared to which other video game manufacturer?

**Question 2**

What did Nintendo require of its software developers?

**Question 3**

What did licensing lead to in terms of games?

**Question 4**

Nintendo didn't produce toys and what other products before its game system?

**Question 5**

The Nintendo era was compared to who else but a video game manufacturer?

**Question 6**

What didn't Nintendo ask of its developers?

**Question 7**

What did unlicensing lead to in terms of games?

**Text number 31**

Atari Games created the NES series under the name Tengen and took a different approach. The company tried to develop its own "Rabbit" circuit by developing a locking chip. However, Tengen also obtained a description of the lock chip from the US Patent and Trademark Office, falsely claiming that it was needed to defend against current infringement claims in a lawsuit. Nintendo sued Tengen for copyright infringement, which Tengen lost because it could not prove that the reverse engineering team had not used the legally obtained patent documents. Tengen's antitrust claims against Nintendo were never finally settled.

**Question 0**

Under what name did Atari create NES products?

**Question 1**

What did Nintendo sue Tengen for?

**Question 2**

Tengen turned the locking chip and developed a prototype with the name of which animal?

**Question 3**

Who did Tengen get the description of the Nintendo chip from?

**Question 4**

Under what name did Atari create SNES products?

**Question 5**

Why didn't Nintendo sue Tengen?

**Question 6**

Tengen reverse engineered a locking circuit to avoid developing what animal's multi-layered prototype?

**Question 7**

Tengen did not get a description of the Nintendo chip from whom?

**Text number 32**

In December 1993, the Famicom received a similar overhaul. It, too, loaded cartridges through a hidden slot in the top of the machine and used wireless controllers. Because the HVC-101 used a composite video output instead of a simple RF output like the HVC-001, Nintendo marketed the newer model as the AV Famicom (AV仕様ファミコン, Eibui Shiyō Famikon?). Because the new controllers do not have microphones like the second controller on the original console, certain games, such as the Disk System version of The Legend of Zelda and Raid on Bungeling Bay, have certain tricks that cannot be played when played on the HVC-101 Famicom without a modified controller. However, the HVC-101 Famicom is compatible with most NES controllers because it has the same controller port. Nintendo had also released a headset capable of 3D graphics. However, this peripheral was never released outside Japan.

**Question 0**

In what month and year was the Famicom relaunched?

**Question 1**

What used a composite video star?

**Question 2**

Which device was just an RF device?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the newer model?

**Question 4**

What did Nintendo release only in Japan?

**Question 5**

In what month and year was the Famicom designed?

**Question 6**

What used composite video input?

**Question 7**

Which device was just an HD device?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the older model?

**Question 9**

What did Nintendo release only in China?

**Text number 33**

The NES uses a PPU (Picture Processing Unit) developed by Ricoh. All variants of the PPU have kB2 of video memory, 256 bytes of on-board "object attribute memory" (OAM) for storing up to 64 sprite locations, colours and tile indices on the screen, and 28 bytes of on-board palette memory for selecting background and sprite colours. The internal 2RAM memory of the console can be used for tile and attribute maps on the NES board, and the cartridge can contain 8 kB of tile-related ROM or RAM. A colour palette of 48 colours and 6 shades of grey is available in the system. Up to 25 simultaneous colors can be used without writing new values in the middle of the frame: a background color, four sets of three tile colors, and four sets of three sprite colors. The NES palette is based on NTSC and not RGB values. A total of 64 sprites can be displayed on the screen at any one time without reloading sprites in the middle of a frame. The standard NES screen resolution is 256 horizontal pixels and 240 vertical pixels.

**Question 0**

Who developed Nintendo's PPU?

**Question 1**

How many kilobytes of video memory did the PPU have?

**Question 2**

How many colours are available in the system?

**Question 3**

How many greys could also be used?

**Question 4**

What is the resolution of the standard NES screen?

**Question 5**

Who developed Nintendo's SPU?

**Question 6**

How many megabytes of video memory did the PPU have?

**Question 7**

How many colours were not available in the system?

**Question 8**

How many black could also be used?

**Question 9**

What is not the standard screen resolution of the NES?

**Text number 34**

Encouraged by this success, Nintendo soon turned its attention to the North American market. Nintendo began negotiations with Atari to release the Famicom under the Atari name as the Nintendo Advanced Video Gaming System. The deal was to be finalised and signed at the summer Consumer Electronics Show in June 1983. However, Atari discovered at that show that its competitor Coleco was illegally displaying its Coleco Adam computer with Nintendo's Donkey Kong game. This infringement of Atari's and Nintendo's exclusive licence to publish the game on their own computer systems delayed the implementation of the marketing agreement between Nintendo and Atari for game consoles. The following month, Atari's CEO Ray Kassar was fired, so the deal went nowhere, and Nintendo decided to market its system itself.g[']

**Question 0**

Nintendo agreed with Atari to release Famicom under what name?

**Question 1**

When was the Summer Consumer Electronics Fair held?

**Question 2**

Which company illegally presented a Nintendo game?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the fired CEO of Atari?

**Question 4**

Nintendo agreed with Patari to release Famicom under what name?

**Question 5**

When was the summer consumer electronics fair abandoned?

**Question 6**

Which company legally presented a Nintendo game?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the new CEO of Atari?

**Text number 35**

To distinguish its new home platform from the general perception of the problematic and superficial video game market of the early 1980s, Nintendo reformed its brand nomenclature and positioning, and introduced a strict product approval and licensing policy. The entire system was called the 'Entertainment System' rather than the 'Video Game System', and at its heart was a device called the 'Control Deck' rather than the 'console' and software cartridges called 'Game Paks' rather than 'video games'. The 10NES lock chip system acted as a lock and key for each Game Pak and Control Deck, preventing the copying or manufacture of NES games that had not been approved by Nintendo under licence. The release packs of the NES games contained images that very closely represented the actual screen graphics of the game, which were of a sufficiently recognisable quality as such. In order to avoid confusion for consumers, the symbols on the packaging of the release games clearly indicated the genre of the game. A "quality label" was printed on all duly licensed game and accessory packaging. The original seal read: 'This seal is a statement that Nintendo has approved and guaranteed the quality of this product'. The text was later changed to "Official Nintendo Seal of Quality".

**Question 0**

What was Nintendo's euphemism for "video game system"?

**Question 1**

What did Nintendo use instead of the word console?

**Question 2**

What term did Nintendo use instead of "video games"?

**Question 3**

What was printed on all Nintendo licensed games and accessories?

**Question 4**

What name was eventually given to the label?

**Question 5**

What was Nintendo's non-euphemism for "video game system"?

**Question 6**

What did Nintendo not use instead of the word console?

**Question 7**

What term did Nintendo use instead of "games"?

**Question 8**

What was printed on Nintendo's unlicensed games and accessories?

**Question 9**

The quality chain did not take what possible name?

**Text number 36**

The original Famicom model had two game controllers, both connected to the back of the console. The second controller lacked START and SELECT buttons, but had a small microphone. Relatively few games used this feature. The earliest Famicom units initially had square A and B buttons. These were replaced by round buttons because the square buttons would stick to the controller housing when pressed downwards, and hardware glitches caused the system to freeze occasionally while playing a game.

**Question 0**

How were Famicom controllers attached to the console?

**Question 1**

Another Famicom controller was missing START and what other button?

**Question 2**

What was unique about the second Famicom controller?

**Question 3**

What shape were the A and B buttons on the first Famicom controllers?

**Question 4**

What shape did the A and B buttons eventually take?

**Question 5**

How were the Famicom controllers removed from the console?

**Question 6**

Another Famicom controller was missing BEGIN and what other button?

**Question 7**

What was unique about the third Famicom controller?

**Question 8**

What shape were the D and E buttons on the earliest Famicom controllers?

**Question 9**

What shape did the E and F keys eventually take?

**Text number 37**

Nintendo was not as restrictive as Sega, which did not allow third-party publishing until Mediagenic in late summer 1988. Nintendo's intention, however, was to reserve a large part of the revenues from NES games for itself. Nintendo required that it was the sole manufacturer of all cartridges and that the publisher had to pay the full amount before the cartridges for that game could be manufactured. The cartridges could not be returned to Nintendo, so publishers took all the risk. As a result, some publishers lost more money on the rush sale of the remaining inventory at the end of the NES season than they ever made in profits on game sales. Because Nintendo controlled the production of all cartridges, it was able to apply strict rules to third-party developers, who had to sign a contract with Nintendo obliging them to develop exclusively for the system, to order at least 10 000 cartridges and to make only five games a year. The lack of DRAM and ROM chips in 1988 was also said to have caused Nintendo to accept only 25 % of cartridge requests from publishers. This was an average figure, as some publishers received much larger quantities and others received almost nothing. GameSpy noted that Nintendo's "ironclad terms" made the company many enemies in the 1980s. Some developers tried to get around the five-game limit by creating additional corporate brands, such as Konami's Ultra Games brand; others tried to get around the 10NES circuit.

**Question 0**

When will Sega finally allow third-party publishing?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Sega's first authorised company?

**Question 2**

What component was the only manufacturer Nintendo had for third-party developers?

**Question 3**

Unable to return the cartridges to Nintendo, the developers took the whole what?

**Question 4**

What year was the shortage of DRAM and ROM chips?

**Question 5**

When will Sega finally allow a fourth party to be released?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the other company allowed by Sega?

**Question 7**

Which component manufacturer was Nintendo not the only manufacturer for third-party developers?

**Question 8**

Since the cartridges could be returned to Nintendo, the developers took the whole what?

**Question 9**

There was no shortage of DRAM and ROM chips that year?

**Text number 38**

When Nintendo launched the NES in the US, its design was deliberately different from that of other game consoles. Nintendo wanted to differentiate its product from those of its competitors and avoid the generally poor reputation that game consoles had acquired after the 1983 video game crash. One result of this philosophy was to disguise the cartridge slot design as a front-loading ZIF (Zero Insertion Force) cartridge slot, designed to resemble the front-loading mechanism of a video recorder. The new connector worked quite well when both the connector and cartridges were clean and the connector pins were new. Unfortunately, the ZIF connector was not really zero pin force. When the user inserted the cartridge into the NES, pushing the cartridge down and into place bent the contact pins slightly and pushed the cartridge ROM back into the cartridge. The frequent insertion and removal of cartridges caused the pins to wear out over years of repeated use, and the ZIF design proved to be more susceptible to dirt and dust than the industry standard card edge connector. Nintendo's choice of materials did not mitigate these design problems; the springs on the nickel connector on the console slot wore out by design, and the copper connectors on the cartridges were also prone to fading. Many gamers tried to fix the corrosion problems by blowing into the cartridges and then putting them back in place, which actually damaged the copper connectors by accelerating their fading.

**Question 0**

What does ZIF stand for?

**Question 1**

The ZIF add-on used by Nintendo was set to emulate what device?

**Question 2**

What did the force of cartridge insertion do to the device during potential use?

**Question 3**

What material were the connecting springs made of?

**Question 4**

What material were the cartridge connectors made of?

**Question 5**

What does ZID stand for?

**Question 6**

The ZID plugin used by Nintendo was set to emulate what device?

**Question 7**

What did the force of pushing the cartridge do to the device without any possible use?

**Question 8**

What material were early coil springs not made of?

**Question 9**

What material did the cartridge connectors not contain?

**Text number 39**

In response to these hardware failures, "Nintendo Authorized Repair Centers" were established across the United States. According to Nintendo, the purpose of the Authorised Repair Centres programme was to ensure that machines were repaired properly. Nintendo supplied the necessary spare parts only to the shops enrolled in the Authorised Repairer Programme. In practice, the authorisation process meant nothing more than paying Nintendo a fee for this privilege. In line with the recent trend, many websites have started to offer Nintendo repair parts, guides and services, replacing the services previously offered by authorised repair centres.

**Question 0**

What popped up in different parts of the US when addressing poor equipment?

**Question 1**

What did the repair centres promise?

**Question 2**

What was done to give you the privilege of working on the NES?

**Question 3**

What popped up across the UK when tackling poor equipment?

**Question 4**

What did the repair centres not promise?

**Question 5**

What has been done to give you the privilege of working on the SNES fix?

**Text number 40**

Video output interfaces varied between console models. The original HVC-001 model of the family computer had only a radio frequency (RF) modulator output. When the console was released in North America and Europe, support for composite video via RCA connectors was added in addition to the RF modulator. The Famicom HVC-101 model did away with the RF modulator altogether and introduced composite video output via its own 12-pin "multi-out" connector, first introduced in the Super Famicom/Super Nintendo Entertainment System. In contrast, the NES-101 model, re-released in North America, most closely resembled the original HVC-001 Famicom model, with only the RF modulator output. The PlayChoice-10 used an inverted RGB video output.

**Question 0**

What kind of mod outlet did the HVC-001 have?

**Question 1**

HVC-101 lost RF and adopted which output for use in North America and Europe?

**Question 2**

How many pins did the Super NES have in its own connector?

**Question 3**

Re-released in North America, the NES-101 model went back to what was perceived as a rudimentary product?

**Question 4**

What kind of modem input did the HVC-001 have?

**Question 5**

HVC-101 lost RF and adopted which input for use in North America and Europe?

**Question 6**

How many pins did the Super NES have in its non-proprietary connector?

**Question 7**

Re-released in South America, the NES-101 model is back to what was perceived as a rudimentary product?

**Text number 41**

The NES did away with wired controllers and instead had two custom7 pin ports on the front of the console. Unlike the Famicom, the controllers that came with the NES were identical to each other - one lacked the microphone of the Famicom model and had the same START and SELECT buttons as the main controller. Some localisations of NES games, such as The Legend of Zelda, which required the use of the Famicom microphone to kill certain enemies, suffered from a lack of hardware.

**Question 0**

How many pins were on the NES controller port?

**Question 1**

Unlike the Famicom, the NES controllers had what feature?

**Question 2**

The second controller had START and SELECT buttons like any other device?

**Question 3**

What did Legend of Zelda require to kill enemies in certain situations?

**Question 4**

How many pins were on the SNES controller connectors?

**Question 5**

Unlike the Famicom, the SNES controllers had what unifying feature?

**Question 6**

The other controller had ON and OFF buttons like any other device?

**Question 7**

What did the Legend of Link require in certain situations to kill enemies?

**Text number 42**

At the height of the console's popularity, a booming market for unlicensed NES clones emerged. Initially, such clones were popular in markets where Nintendo never released a legal version of the console. In particular, the Dendy (Russian: Де́нди), an unlicensed hardware clone manufactured in Taiwan and sold in the former Soviet Union, became the most popular video game console of its time in that environment, achieving a reputation roughly similar to that of the NES/Famicom in North America and Japan. In Argentina, the Famicom clone was marketed under the name "Family Game", which resembled the original hardware. Micro Genius (simplified Chinese: 小天才) was marketed in South East Asia as an alternative to the Famicom, Samurai was a popular PAL alternative to the NES, and in Central Europe, particularly Poland, Pegasus was available. Samurai was also available in India in the early 90s, which was the first case of console gaming in India.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the NES clone produced in Taiwan?

**Question 1**

Where was the Dendy sold?

**Question 2**

Which country launched the "Family Game" clone?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the clone in Poland?

**Question 4**

India's first games console was also a clone, called what?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the SNES clone made in Taiwan?

**Question 6**

Where was Nendy sold?

**Question 7**

Which country is marketing an anthology called "Family Game"?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the clone in France?

**Question 9**

France's first games console was also a clone, called what?

**Text number 43**

The front of the NES Test Station has a Game Pak slot and connectors for testing various components (power supply, RF switch, audio/video cable, NES Control Deck, accessories and games), and a selection knob in the middle to choose the component to test. The unit itself weighs about 11.7 pounds without the TV. It connects to the TV via a connected A/V and RF switch cable. The user can switch between the A/V cable or RF switch connection by pressing the green button. The TV to which it is connected (typically 11" to 14") is intended to be placed on top of it.

**Question 0**

How much does an NES unit weigh in kilos?

**Question 1**

How large was the typical TV recommended for the device?

**Question 2**

Where was the television to be placed?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the feature on the front of the NES tester?

**Question 4**

How much does a SNES weigh in kilos?

**Question 5**

How small was the typical TV recommended for the device?

**Question 6**

Where was the Dvd player to be placed?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the feature on the front of the SNES tester?

**Document number 163**

**Text number 0**

Saint Athanasius of Alexandria (/ˌæθəˈneɪʃəs/; Greek: Ἀθανάσιος Ἀλεξανδρείας, Athanásios Alexandrías; c. 296-298 - 2. His episcopate lasted 45 years (c. 8 June 328 - 2 May 373), more than a year of which he spent in five exiles at the behest of four different Roman emperors. Athanasius is a well-known Christian theologian, a church father, the main defender of trinitarianism against Arianism and a well-known fourth-century Egyptian leader.

**Question 0**

Who was the twentieth bishop of Alexandria?

**Question 1**

What was one of the nicknames for Saint Athanasius of Alexandria?

**Question 2**

How many years was Saint Athanasius of Alexandria a bishop?

**Question 3**

How many years was Saint Athanasius of Alexandria in exile?

**Question 4**

When did St Athanasius die?

**Question 5**

By what name is St Athanasius also known?

**Question 6**

What city was he the bishop of?

**Question 7**

How long did his episcopacy last?

**Question 8**

What is the other name by which St Athanasius is known?

**Question 9**

How old was Saint Athanasius of Alexandria when he became known as the main defender of the Trinitarian faith against Arianism?

**Question 10**

During which years was Saint Athanasius of Alexandria in exile?

**Question 11**

To which city was Saint Athanasius of Alexandria exiled?

**Question 12**

How many times did Saint Athanasius of Alexandria visit Egypt?

**Question 13**

In what year was Saint Athanasius of Alexandria named Athanasius the Great?

**Question 14**

Who was the thirteenth Bishop of Alexandria?

**Question 15**

What was not the nickname of Saint Athanasius of Alexandria?

**Question 16**

How many years was Saint Athanasius of Alexandria Pope?

**Question 17**

How many years was Saint Athanasius of Alexandria in freedom?

**Question 18**

Which city's bishop was he not?

**Text number 1**

T. Gilmartin (Professor of History, Maynooth, 1890) writes in Church History, Vol. 1, Ch XVII: After Alexander's death, five months after the conclusion of the Council of Nicea, Athanasius was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. He was very reluctant to accept the title, for he clearly saw the difficulties it would put him through. The clergy and the people were determined to have him as their bishop, the Patriarch of Alexandria, and would accept no excuses. He finally agreed to take on the responsibility he had vainly tried to avoid, and was ordained a priest in 326, when he was about thirty years old.

**Question 0**

In what year was Athanasius ordained?

**Question 1**

How old was Athanasius when he became Patriarch of Alexandria?

**Question 2**

Did Athanasius want to be Patriarch of Alexandria?

**Question 3**

Did the people want Athanasius to be their bishop?

**Question 4**

How long after the Council of Nice did St Athanasius die?

**Question 5**

Was St Athanasius willing or unwilling to fill the vacancy?

**Question 6**

What year was he married?

**Question 7**

How old was he when he was married?

**Question 8**

In what year was Athanasius not ordained?

**Question 9**

How old was Athanasius when he became Pope of Alexandria?

**Question 10**

Did Athanasius want to be a saint of Alexandria?

**Question 11**

How long after the Council of Nice was St Athanasius born?

**Text number 2**

Under the influence of the Eusebian group in Constantinople, an Arian bishop, George of Cappadocia, was now appointed to head the Alexandrian bishopric. After staying for a few days near the city, Athanasius eventually retired to the desert of Upper Egypt, where he spent six years living the life of a monk, devoting himself to the writing of his Apologia to Constantius, Apology for his Flight, Letter to the Monks and History of the Arians.

**Question 0**

Where did Athanasius stay for 6 years while living as a monk?

**Question 1**

What is the name of one of the works composed by Athanasius when he was a monk?

**Question 2**

Who took over after Athanasius?

**Question 3**

Who influenced George of Cappadocia to become the new ruler?

**Question 4**

Who was appointed to head the Archdiocese of Alexandria?

**Question 5**

Where did Saint Athanasius retire to?

**Question 6**

How long did he spend in the wilderness?

**Question 7**

What did he write during this period?

**Question 8**

Who influenced the appointment of George of Cappadocia?

**Question 9**

Who wrote "Gratitude for his flight"?

**Question 10**

Who wrote "The future of the Arnians"?

**Question 11**

Who wrote "Gratitude to Constantine"?

**Text number 3**

The Arians no longer presented an unbroken front to their orthodox opponents. Emperor Constantius, who had caused so much trouble, died on 4 November and was succeeded in 361 by Julian. The proclamation of the new prince's accession was a sign of a pagan uprising against the Arianist faction still dominant in Alexandria. Bishop George, who had been the usurper, was imprisoned and murdered. The Arians immediately elected an unknown presbyter named Pistus as his successor, when new news arrived that filled the Orthodox party with optimism. Julian had issued an edict allowing the bishops who had been exiled from 'Galilee' to return to their 'cities and provinces'. Athanasius received an invitation from his own flock, and on 22 February he returned to his episcopal capital362.

**Question 0**

Who followed Emperor Constantine?

**Question 1**

Who was the successor to George of Cappadocia?

**Question 2**

In what year did Athanasius return to his episcopal see?

**Question 3**

In what year did Emperor Constantius die?

**Question 4**

How did George of Cappadocia die in prison?

**Question 5**

Were the Aryans unanimous in their opposition?

**Question 6**

Who followed Emperor Constantine?

**Question 7**

What happened to that bishop, George, the bishop who stole his destiny?

**Question 8**

So who succeeded George?

**Question 9**

When did Athanasius return to the capital?

**Question 10**

Who preceded Emperor Constantine?

**Question 11**

Who preceded George of Cappadocia?

**Question 12**

In what year was Emperor Constantius born?

**Question 13**

How did George of Cappadocia die outside prison?

**Text number 4**

Valens' rise to power gave a new impetus to the Aryan party. He issued a decree expelling the bishops whom Constantius had deposed but whom Jovianus had allowed to return to their posts. The news caused the greatest consternation in Alexandria itself, and the prefect, in order to avoid serious disturbances, publicly assured that the very particular case of Athanasius would be brought before the emperor. The saint, however, seems to have suspected what was secretly being prepared against him. He quietly withdrew from Alexandria on 5 October and took up residence in a farmhouse outside the city. Valens, who seems to have been genuinely afraid of the possible consequences of a new uprising, issued an order within a few weeks allowing Athanasius to return to his episcopate.

**Question 0**

Which party benefited from Valens joining?

**Question 1**

Valens issued a decree by which he expelled the bishops who had been deposed by whom?

**Question 2**

Which saint fled Alexandria on 5 October to a farmhouse outside Alexandria?

**Question 3**

The expulsion of Valens Athanasius caused the greatest outrage in which city?

**Question 4**

What was done with the Valens regulation?

**Question 5**

When the people of the city were worried about Athanasius, what did the prefect do?

**Question 6**

What did Athanasius do to protect himself?

**Question 7**

How did Valens get him to come back?

**Question 8**

Which party did not benefit from Valens joining?

**Question 9**

Valens did not issue a decree by which he expelled the bishops, who had been deposed by whom?

**Question 10**

What happened on 4 October?

**Question 11**

What did the Valens regulation not do?

**Text number 5**

His biography of Antonius the Great, entitled Life of Antonius (Βίος καὶ Πολιτεία Πατρὸς Ἀντωνίου, Vita Antonii) became his most widely read work. It was translated into several languages and played an important role in the spread of the ascetic ideal in Eastern and Western Christianity. The biography portrays Antonius as an illiterate and holy man who, living in a primitive landscape, has an absolute connection with divine truth, and it also recalls the life of his biographer Athanasius. Later, it served as an inspiration for Christian monasteries in both East and West. The so-called Athanasius Creed dates from well after Athanasius' death and is based on the phraseology of Augustine's De trinitate.

**Question 0**

Who wrote the biography of Anthony?

**Question 1**

Antony's life played an important role in spreading ascetic ideals in which religion?

**Question 2**

Antony's biography, The Life of Antony, also recalls the life of whom?

**Question 3**

The so-called Athanasian Creed is based on what wording?

**Question 4**

Who did he write his most widely read work about?

**Question 5**

Why was this work considered important?

**Question 6**

How did he describe Anthony?

**Question 7**

Whose life did Antony resemble?

**Question 8**

What is the Athanasian Creed based on?

**Question 9**

Who wrote an autobiography called The Life of Anthony?

**Question 10**

Antony's life played an insignificant role in the spread of ascetic ideals in which religion?

**Question 11**

The biography of Antony, The Life of Antony, also resembles the life of which religion?

**Question 12**

Who did he write his least-read work about?

**Text number 6**

The conflict with Arius and Arianism, and successive Roman emperors, shaped Athanasius' career. In325 , when Athanasius was 27 years old, he began his leading role against the Arians as assistant to his bishop during the first council of Nicaea. The Roman Emperor Constantine the Great had convened the council in May-August 325 to challenge the Arian position that the Son of God, Jesus of Nazareth, was materially different from the Father. Three years after that council, Athanasius succeeded his mentor as Archbishop of Alexandria. In addition to his conflict against the Arians (including the powerful and influential Arians churchmen led by Eusebius of Nicomedia), he also struggled against the emperors Constantine, Constantine II, Julian the Apostate and Valens. He was known as "Athanasius Contra Mundum" (Latin for Athanasius against the world).

**Question 0**

At what age did Athanasius begin his main role?

**Question 1**

What year was the first Nikean congress held?

**Question 2**

Athanasius was also known as what?

**Question 3**

How many years after the first Council of Nicaea did Athanasius become archbishop?

**Question 4**

Who is one of the emperors Athanasius fought?

**Question 5**

What conflict shaped his career?

**Question 6**

Why was the first Nicaea Church Assembly convened?

**Question 7**

How was he known because of his conflicts with the emperors?

**Question 8**

Who thought Jesus was the Son of God?

**Question 9**

In what year did Athanasius become emperor of Rome?

**Question 10**

In what year did Constantine meet Athanasius?

**Question 11**

How old was Constantine when he was crowned emperor?

**Question 12**

What year did the first Nikean congress end?

**Question 13**

How many years did the first Nicaea convoy last?

**Question 14**

At what age did Athanasius stop playing the lead role?

**Question 15**

What year was the last Nikean congress held?

**Question 16**

Athanasius was never known as what?

**Question 17**

How many years after the first Council of Nicaea did Athanasius become Pope?

**Question 18**

What peaceful protest shaped his career?

**Text number 7**

Rufinus tells the story of Bishop Alexander standing at the window and watching boys playing on the seashore, imitating the ritual of Christian baptism. He called the children to him and discovered that one of the boys (Athanasius) had been acting as bishop. After questioning Athanasius, Bishop Alexander informed him that the baptisms were genuine, since both the form of the sacrament and the matter had been performed by reciting the right words and giving water, and that he should not continue this practice because the baptised had not been properly catechised. He urged Athanasius and his playmates to prepare for a priestly career.

**Question 0**

What ritual did Athanasius imitate as a child?

**Question 1**

Were the fake baptisms real?

**Question 2**

Why was Athanasius told to stop the mock baptisms?

**Question 3**

What job did the bishop propose to Athanasius?

**Question 4**

When Rufinus stood at the window, what did he see?

**Question 5**

Who was baptised by Bishop Alexander?

**Question 6**

Who told Rufinus that the baptisms were genuine?

**Question 7**

What was Rufinus' career?

**Question 8**

As an adult, Athanasius imitated what ritual?

**Question 9**

Why was Athanasius ordered to continue baptism?

**Question 10**

What school did the Bishop suggest to Athanasius?

**Text number 8**

Athanasius says he was a disciple, as well as trained by the Great (tenth) Martyrs, and the last persecution of Christianity by pagan Rome This persecution was most severe in the East, especially in Egypt and Palestine. Peter of Alexandria, the 17th Archbishop of Alexandria, suffered martyrdom in the last days of that persecution311 and may have been one of these teachers. His successor Alexander Alexander Alexander Alexander (312-328) was a follower of Origen and a documented mentor of Athanasius. According to Sozomen, Bishop Alexander "invited Athanasius to his comments and to be his secretary. He was well educated in grammar and rhetoric, and even as a young man and before he had become a bishop, he had given testimony of his wisdom and sagacity to those who lived with him'. Athanasius' earliest work Against the Heathen - On the Incarnation (written before319 ) has traces of Origenist Alexandrian thought (such as repeated quotations from Plato and the use of Aristotle's definition of Organon), but in an orthodox way. Athanasius was also familiar with the theories of the various philosophical schools and, in particular, with the development of Neo-Platonism. Ultimately, Athanasius shaped the philosophical thought of the Alexandrian school away from Origenist principles, such as the 'fully allegorical interpretation of the text'. Yet in his later works Athanasius quotes Homer more than once (Hist. Ar. 68, Orat. iv. 29). In a letter to the Emperor Constantius, he presents a defence of himself which bears clear traces of the study of Demosthenes de Corona.

**Question 0**

Where was the persecution of Christianity at its worst?

**Question 1**

In what year was Peter of Alexandria martyred?

**Question 2**

Who could have been one of Athanasius' teachers?

**Question 3**

What suggests that Athanasius knew the ancient Greek philosophers?

**Question 4**

Which famous Greek writer did Athanasius quote?

**Question 5**

Where was Athanasius martyred?

**Question 6**

When was Homer martyred?

**Question 7**

When did Athanasius meet Plato?

**Question 8**

When did Athanasius study at the Alexandrian school?

**Question 9**

Where was the persecution of Christianity at its best?

**Question 10**

In what year was Peter of Alexandria born?

**Question 11**

Who could have been one of Athanasius' pupils?

**Question 12**

What suggests that Athanasius was not familiar with the ancient Greek philosophers?

**Question 13**

Which famous Italian writer did Athanasius quote?

**Text number 9**

Around319 , when Athanasius was a deacon, a presbyter named Arius came into direct conflict with Alexander of Alexandria. It seems that Arius rebuked Alexander for what he considered to be misleading or heretical doctrines taught by the bishop. Arius' theological views seem to have been firmly rooted in Alexandrian Christianity, and his Christological views were certainly not radical. He adopted a subordinationist Christology, according to which Christ was the divine Son of God (Logos), created, not born, which was strongly influenced by Alexandrian thinkers such as Origen, and which was a common Christological view in Alexandria at the time. The support of influential bishops such as Eusebius Caesarea and Eusebius Nicomedia for Arius further illustrates how other Christians in the empire shared Arius' subordinate Christology. Alexander subsequently cursed Arius, and he began to receive support from many bishops who agreed with his position.

**Question 0**

What made Arius' belief in Jesus different from Alexander's?

**Question 1**

Was this different view common among Christians of the time?

**Question 2**

Which other leaders believed this?

**Question 3**

What finally happened to Arius?

**Question 4**

When did Athanasius become a deacon?

**Question 5**

When did Arius become a deacon?

**Question 6**

Where was Arius born?

**Question 7**

When did Athanasius become a bishop?

**Question 8**

Where did Origen meet Athanasius?

**Question 9**

What made Arius' belief in Jesus the same as Alexander's?

**Question 10**

Which other leaders did not believe this?

**Question 11**

To whom did Alexander give the message?

**Text number 10**

Athanasius's episcopate began on 9 May 328, when the Council of Alexandria elected Athanasius to succeed the elderly Alexander. This Council also condemned various heresies and schisms, many of which continued during his 45-year episcopate (c. 8 June 328 - 2 May 373). Patriarch Athanasius spent more than 17 years in five exiles ordered by four different Roman emperors, apart from about six other cases in which Athanasius fled Alexandria to escape people who were trying to take his life. Hence the expression 'Athanasius contra mundum', or 'Athanasius against the world'. During his first years as bishop, however, Athanasius visited the churches in his region, which at the time included all of Egypt and Libya. He established contacts with hermits and monks in the desert, such as Pachomius, which proved very valuable to him over the years. Soon afterwards, Athanasius became involved in the theological disputes against the Arians in the Byzantine Empire, which consumed much of his life.

**Question 0**

Who was Athanasius following?

**Question 1**

How many deportations did he endure?

**Question 2**

Which countries were the churches in his territory?

**Question 3**

Did he agree with the Arians in his beliefs?

**Question 4**

Who did Athanasius continue to work for?

**Question 5**

How many exiles did he escape?

**Question 6**

Which countries' churches were not in his territory?

**Question 7**

Who did he agree with about his beliefs?

**Text number 11**

By early 343 Athanasius had travelled via Rome from Alexandria, North Africa, to Gaul, now Belgium/Dutch and the surrounding areas, where Hosius of Cordoba was bishop, a great defender of orthodoxy in the West. Together they went to Sardica. There, a full church assembly was convened/convened, respecting the wishes of the Roman Pontiff. The journey was a mammoth task in itself. At this great meeting of the prelates, the leaders of the Church, the case of Athanasius was once again raised, i.e. Athanasius was formally questioned for offences and even murder (a man named Arsenius and the use of his body for magic - an absurd accusation.) [The Council was convened to investigate the accusations against Athanasius and the other bishops, for which they had been dismissed from their offices by the semi-Arian Synod of Antioch (341) and had gone into exile. According to Socrates (E. H. ii. 20) it was convened by two emperors, Constans and Constantius, but according to Baronius by Pope Julius (337-352) (Ad an. 343). One hundred and seventy-six were present. The Eusebian bishops opposed the admission of Athanasius and the other deposed bishops to the council, except to answer the charges against them. The orthodox bishops, numbering about one hundred, overruled their objections, and were in the majority. Seeing that they had no chance of getting their views accepted, the Eusebians withdrew to Philippopolis, Philippopolis (Thrace), in Thrace, where they held an opposition meeting under the leadership of the Patriarch of Antioch, and confirmed the decisions of the Synod of Antioch ]. At the Council of Sardica his innocence was once again confirmed. Two conciliar letters were drawn up, one to the clergy and faithful of Alexandria and the other to the bishops of Egypt and Libya, making known the will of the Council. In the meantime the Eusebians had gone to Philippopolis, where they issued anathemas against Athanasius and his supporters. The persecution against the orthodox party broke out with renewed vigour, and Constantius was moved to prepare drastic measures against Athanasius and the priests loyal to him. Orders were given that if the saint attempted to return to his seat, he was to be executed. Athanasius retreated from Sardica to Naissus in Mysias, where he celebrated Easter in 344. Hosius presided over the Council of Sardica, just as he presided over the First Council of Nicaea, which, like the Synod of 341, found Athanasius not guilty. &. He spent his last Easter feast in exile in Aquileia in April 345, received by Bishop Fortunatianus.

**Question 0**

Where is Gallia currently located?

**Question 1**

With whom did Athanasius travel to Sardica?

**Question 2**

What was Athanasius questioned about by the Council?

**Question 3**

Did Athanasius make it to the Council?

**Question 4**

What was the verdict of the Sardinian Council?

**Question 5**

Where is Gallia not currently located?

**Question 6**

With whom did Athanasius travel to Africa?

**Question 7**

What was Julius being questioned about by the Church Council?

**Question 8**

Who was found guilty?

**Text number 12**

Pope Julius had died in April 352 and was succeeded by Liberius. For two years Liberius had been sympathetic to Athanasius' cause, but he was eventually driven into exile and forced to sign an obscure formula with the large Nicene text, 'homoousion', carefully omitted. In 355, a council was held in Milan, where, despite strong opposition from a handful of faithful prelates among the Western bishops, Athanasius' fourth sentence was proclaimed to the world. With his friends scattered, St Hosius in exile and Pope Liberius condemned for pandering to Arian formulations, Athanasius could hardly hope to escape. On the night of 8 February 356, while he was attending a service in the church of St Thomas, a group of armed men burst in to secure his arrest. This began his third exile.

**Question 0**

What year did Pope Julius die?

**Question 1**

Did Liberius feel sympathy for Athanasius?

**Question 2**

What was the outcome of the Milan Council?

**Question 3**

What was Athanasius doing when he was arrested?

**Question 4**

Where were the armed men who arrested him?

**Question 5**

What year was Pope Julius born?

**Question 6**

What was not the outcome of the Milan Council?

**Question 7**

Who were the unarmed men arresting?

**Question 8**

What happened in 368?

**Text number 13**

Constantius continued his previous pro-Arian policy and once again expelled Athanasius from Alexandria. This was followed in 356 by an attempt to arrest Athanasius during a vigil service. Athanasius fled to Upper Egypt, where he lived in several monasteries and other houses. During this period Athanasius completed his Four Homilies against the Arians and defended his own recent behaviour in Apologia to Constantius and Apologia to his flight. Constantius' persistent opposition to Athanasius and reports of persecution of non-Aryans by the new Arian bishop George of Laodicea led Athanasius to write a more emotional History of the Arians, in which he described Constantius as the forerunner of the Antichrist.

**Question 0**

Whose policy was it to condemn Athanasius?

**Question 1**

What did Athanasius do the next time they tried to arrest him?

**Question 2**

Where did Athanasius flee to after this attempt?

**Question 3**

What did he write during this period?

**Question 4**

In which work did he refer to Constantius as the forerunner of the Antichrist?

**Question 5**

Who agreed with Athanasius?

**Question 6**

What did Athanasius do when they first tried to arrest him?

**Question 7**

Where did Athanasius flee to before this attempt?

**Question 8**

What did he paint during this period?

**Text number 14**

T. Gilmartin (Professor of History, Maynooth, 1890) writes in Church History, Part 1, Chapter XVII: The Arians sought the approval of the Ecumenical Council. They sought to hold two councils. Constantine summoned the Eastern bishops to Seleucia in Isuria and the Western bishops to Rimini in Italy. The Arians held a preliminary conference in Sirmium to agree on a formula of faith. The "Homoeon" creed was adopted, proclaiming the Son to be "like the Father". They met in the autumn of 359. In Seleucia, one hundred and fifty bishops, of whom one hundred and fifty were half-Aryans. The half-Aryans refused to accept anything but the "Homoiousion", (see: Homoiousian), a formulation of the faith. The imperial prefecture was forced to dissolve without agreeing on any creed. The leader of the "Homoionian" party, Acacius, travelled to Constantinople, where the "Homoionian Synod" (composed of those bishops who happened to be present at the court at the time) approved the Sirmian formulation of the faith, and an order of deposition was issued against the leaders of the semiarians. There were over four hundred in Rimini, eighty of whom were Arians, the rest orthodox. The orthodox fathers refused to accept any creed other than the Nicene, while the others were equally in favour of the Sirmian. Both sides sent a delegation to the emperor, who declared that no agreement was likely to be reached and asked the bishops to return to their dioceses. In order to subdue the orthodox bishops (according to Sulpitius Severius), Constantius delayed his response for several months and finally persuaded them to accept the Syriac creed. After this council Jerome said: " ... the whole world groaned with astonishment at discovering that they were Arian. "

**Question 0**

Where did the bishops of the West meet?

**Question 1**

Where do the Aryans fit in Sirmium?

**Question 2**

What was the belief that was adopted in this Council?

**Question 3**

What did the Orthodox leaders believe?

**Question 4**

Which belief did Constantius accept?

**Question 5**

Where did the bishops of the East meet?

**Question 6**

What did the Arians disagree about at Sirmium?

**Question 7**

What was the belief that was refuted in this Council?

**Question 8**

What did the Orthodox leaders not believe in?

**Question 9**

What belief did Constantius not accept?

**Text number 15**

With his typical vigour, he set to work to restore the somewhat shattered success of the Orthodox party and to clear the theological climate of uncertainty. To clear up the misunderstandings that had arisen in previous years, an attempt was made to clarify the meaning of the Nicaean formulas still further. Meanwhile, Julian, who seems to have become suddenly jealous of Athanasius' influence in Alexandria, issued an order to the Egyptian prefect Ecdicius, ordering the expulsion of the returned prefect on the ground that he had never been included in the imperial amnesty law. The order was communicated to the bishop by Pythicodorus Trico, who, although described in the Chronicon Athanasianum (XXXV) as a 'philosopher', appears to have behaved with brutal insolence. On 23 October, the people gathered around the exiled bishop to protest against the emperor's decision, but Athanasius urged them to submit and consoled them by promising that his absence would be short-lived.

**Question 0**

Who was jealous of Athanasius' influence?

**Question 1**

What position was Ecdicius in?

**Question 2**

What was Julian trying to do to Athanasius?

**Question 3**

Did Athanasius tell people to protest?

**Question 4**

Did he think he would be gone for long?

**Question 5**

Who wasn't jealous of Athanasius' influence?

**Question 6**

Which position was rejected by Ecdicius?

**Question 7**

What did Athanasius not tell the people?

**Text number 16**

Athanasius also wrote a two-volume work Against the Heathen and The Incarnation of the Word of God. These works, probably completed early in his life, before the Arian controversy, are the first classic works of advanced Orthodox theology. In the first volume, Athanasius attacks a number of pagan practices and beliefs. The second part presents teachings on redemption. Also in these books, Athanasius put forward the belief that the Son of God, the eternal Word through whom God created the world, entered that world in human form to bring people back to the harmony from which they had previously departed.

**Question 0**

When did he write his first works on Orthodox Christianity?

**Question 1**

Which of the first two works deals with pagan practices?

**Question 2**

How did he believe that Jesus had come into the world?

**Question 3**

Which of his works deals with redemption and the Son of God?

**Question 4**

When did he write his last works on orthodox Christianity?

**Question 5**

Which of the last works deals with pagan practices?

**Question 6**

How could he not believe that Jesus came into the world?

**Question 7**

Which of his works does not deal with redemption and the Son of God?

**Text number 17**

In the light of Mother F. A. Forbes' research and the reference to the writings of Pope St. Gregory, it seems that Athanasius was forced to be a bishop: she writes that when Patriarch Alexander was on his deathbed, he summoned Athanasius, who fled for fear of being forced to become a bishop. "When the bishops of the Church gathered to elect their new patriarch, the entire Catholic population surrounded the Church, raised their hands to heaven and shouted: "Give us Athanasius!" The bishops had nothing better to do. Athanasius was thus elected, as Gregory tells us...'" (Pope Gregory I would have full access to the Vatican archives).

**Question 0**

What did he do when he thought he might become a bishop?

**Question 1**

Who did the Catholics of Alexandria want as their bishop?

**Question 2**

Was there another bishop you preferred?

**Question 3**

When did Alexander ask to meet Athanasius?

**Question 4**

What did he do when he thought he might be dismissed as bishop?

**Question 5**

Who did the Catholics of Alexandria not want as their bishop?

**Question 6**

When did Athanasius ask to meet Alexander?

**Text number 18**

For most of his career, Athanasius had many detractors. Classics scholar Timothy Barnes describes the allegations against Athanasius by his contemporaries: from desecrating the altar to selling church grain to feed the poor for his own personal gain, and even violence and murder to suppress dissent. Athanasius used the word "Arians" both to describe Arius' followers and as a derogatory polemic against Christians who disagreed with his Trinitarian view. Athanasius called many of his opponents 'Arians', with the exception of Miletus.

**Question 0**

Did everyone like Athanasius?

**Question 1**

What was he accused of to the church?

**Question 2**

He was accused of selling grain for what reason?

**Question 3**

Why did he invite his opponents?

**Question 4**

What did the term "Aryan" mean to him?

**Question 5**

Who liked Athanasius?

**Question 6**

What was he accused of at the mosque?

**Question 7**

Why did he not invite his critics?

**Question 8**

What did the term arian not mean to him?

**Text number 19**

Nevertheless, a few years after his death, Gregory of Nazianzus called him "the pillar of the Church". His writings were highly appreciated by all the Church Fathers who followed him, both in the West and in the East, who noted their rich devotion to the Word made man, their great pastoral concern and their deep interest in the monastic community. Athanasius is considered by the Roman Catholic Church to be one of the four great teachers of the Church in the East. In the Eastern Orthodox Church, he is called the "Father of Orthodoxy". Some Protestants call him the 'father of the canon'. Athanasius is venerated as a Christian saint, whose feast day is 2 May in Western Christianity, 15 May in the Coptic Orthodox Church and 18 January in other Eastern Orthodox churches. He is venerated by the Eastern and Oriental Orthodox Churches, the Roman Catholic Church, Lutherans and the Anglican Communion.

**Question 0**

By what name was he known shortly after his death?

**Question 1**

How does the Eastern Orthodox Church refer to him?

**Question 2**

What do Protestants call him?

**Question 3**

What is his feast day in Western Christianity?

**Question 4**

On what day is he celebrated in the Eastern Orthodox Church?

**Question 5**

On what day did Gregory of Nazianzus call Athanasius "the pillar of the Church"?

**Question 6**

When was Gregory of Nazianzus considered by the Roman Catholic Church to be one of the four great Eastern Church teachers?

**Question 7**

What is the feast day of Gregorius Nazianzus in the Coptic Orthodox Church?

**Question 8**

What is the feast day of Gregorius Nazianzus in Western Christianity?

**Question 9**

What is the feast day of Gregorius Nazianzus in other Eastern Orthodox churches?

**Question 10**

What name was he known by shortly after his birth?

**Question 11**

How come the Eastern Orthodox Church never refers to him?

**Question 12**

What do Catholics call him?

**Question 13**

What is his feast day in Northern Christianity?

**Question 14**

On what day is he celebrated in the Southern Orthodox Church?

**Text number 20**

In Athanasius' youth, Alexandria was the most important commercial centre in the empire. Intellectually, morally and politically, it represented the ethnically diverse Greco-Roman world even more than Rome or Constantinople, Antioch or Marseilles. Its famous catechetical school, which had lost none of its famous passion for orthodoxy since the days of Pantaenus, Clement of Alexandria, Origen of Alexandria, Dionysius and Theognostus, had begun to acquire an almost secular character in the extent of its interest, and its serious audience included influential pagans.

**Question 0**

What was Alexandria known for?

**Question 1**

Was the famous school in Alexandria only religious?

**Question 2**

Did only Christians go to school?

**Question 3**

Was Alexandria receptive to other cultures?

**Question 4**

What was Rome known for?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the town where Athanasius went to catechetical school?

**Question 6**

Where did Athanasius meet the pagans?

**Question 7**

Where did the pagans come from?

**Question 8**

What was Alexandria not known for?

**Question 9**

What was the hallmark of an ethnically united world?

**Text number 21**

However, Cornelius Clifford places his birth in 298 at the earliest and296 in 298 at the latest, because Athanasius has no first-hand recollection of the persecution of Maximian303 , which he assumes Athanasius would have remembered if he had been ten years old at the time. Secondly, the letters of Festaali state that the Arians had, among other accusations, accused Athanasius of not yet having reached canonical age (30 ) and therefore could not have been duly consecrated Patriarch of Alexandria in 328. The Orthodox Church places his birth year at around 297.

**Question 0**

What famous event happened in 303?

**Question 1**

Where does the scripture mention the accusation of the Arians that Athanasius was a minor?

**Question 2**

At what age was a man eligible to be ordained Patriarch of Alexandria?

**Question 3**

When was Cornelius Clifford born?

**Question 4**

In what year did Cornelius Clifford take part in the persecution of Maximianus?

**Question 5**

When was Cornelius Clifford consecrated Patriarch of Alexandria?

**Question 6**

Which church does Cornelius Clifford belong to?

**Question 7**

How old was Cornelius Clifford when he joined the Orthodox Church?

**Question 8**

What famous event happened in 305?

**Question 9**

Which scripture refutes the Arian accusation that Athanasius was a minor?

**Question 10**

At what age was a woman eligible to be ordained Patriarch of Alexandria?

**Question 11**

What is 20 years old?

**Text number 22**

Athanasius' first problem was Meletius of Lycopolis and his successors, who had not followed the first Council of Nicaea. That council also condemned Arius. Athanasius, who was accused of mistreating Arians and Meletians, responded to these accusations at a meeting of the bishops in Tyre, the First Synod of Tyre, in 335. He was also responsible for the mistreatment of the Arians and Meletians. There, Nicomedia Eusebius and other Arius supporters ousted Athanasius. On 6 November, the two sides in the dispute met the Emperor Constantine I in Constantinople. At the meeting, the Arians claimed that Athanasius was trying to cut off the essential Egyptian grain supply to Constantinople. He was found guilty and exiled to Augusta Treverorum in Gaul (now Trier in Germany).

**Question 0**

Did Meletius' followers follow Nikea's instructions?

**Question 1**

What was Athanasius accused of plotting against the Arians?

**Question 2**

What was the verdict of the prosecution?

**Question 3**

What was his punishment?

**Question 4**

Who was he accused of harming?

**Question 5**

Who followed Nike's instructions?

**Question 6**

Who claimed that Constantinople would cut off grain supplies?

**Question 7**

Constantinople was afraid they wouldn't get the grains from whom?

**Question 8**

What is an exile in today's France?

**Text number 23**

Athanasius knew Greek and admitted that he did not know Hebrew [see e.g. Epistle 39]. The Old Testament passages he quotes are often from the Greek translation of the Septuagint. Only rarely did he use other Greek translations (once for Aquila in Ecthesis, once or twice for the other translations of the Psalms), and his knowledge of the Old Testament was limited to the Septuagint. Nevertheless, during his later exile, when he did not have a copy of the Holy Scriptures at his disposal, Athanasius was able to quote by heart all the verses of the Old Testament that had a supposed reference to the Trinity, without missing a single verse. The combination of scriptural study and Greek scholarship was characteristic of the famous Alexandrian school.

**Question 0**

Did Athanasius speak Greek?

**Question 1**

Did he understand Hebrew?

**Question 2**

Did he know the whole Old Testament?

**Question 3**

What do students learn at Alexandria School?

**Question 4**

What Old Testament translation did he study?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the school where Athanasius learned Hebrew?

**Question 6**

Where did Athanasius get the Septuagint?

**Question 7**

Where did Athanasius get the Hebrew Septuagint?

**Question 8**

Which letter did Athanasius write in Hebrew?

**Question 9**

What part of the Old Testament did he not know?

**Question 10**

What do teachers learn at the Alexandria school?

**Question 11**

What copy of the scriptures did he have in exile?

**Question 12**

What was not a feature of the school?

**Text number 24**

After the death of Bishop Gregory in 345, Constans used his influence to allow Athanasius to return to Alexandria in October 345 amid enthusiastic popular protests. This began a 'golden decade' of peace and prosperity, during which Athanasius compiled a series of documents relating to his exile and return from exile in his Apologia against the Arians. However, after the death of Constans in 350, a new civil war broke out, leaving the pro-Arian Constantius as the sole emperor. A local council in Alexandria in 350 replaced (or re-established) Athanasius in office.

**Question 0**

Who did he have to thank for enabling him to return to Alexandria in 345?

**Question 1**

Were the people happy to have him home?

**Question 2**

In which writing did he talk about his time in exile?

**Question 3**

What happened when Constans died?

**Question 4**

Did the new emperor agree or disagree with the Arians?

**Question 5**

Who was not thanked for being allowed to go back to Alexandria?

**Question 6**

What happened in 346?

**Question 7**

When did the civil war start?

**Question 8**

When was Constant born?

**Text number 25**

Frances A. M. Forbes writes that when Patriarch Alexander was on his deathbed, he summoned Athanasius, who fled for fear of being forced to become bishop. "When the bishops of the church gathered to elect their new patriarch, the entire Catholic population surrounded the church, raised their hands to heaven and shouted: "Give us Athanasius!". ' The bishops had nothing better. Athanasius was thus elected, as Gregory tells us..." (Pope Gregory I would have full access to the Vatican archives).

**Question 0**

What did Athanasius do to avoid talking to Alexander on his deathbed?

**Question 1**

Who did the people of Alexandria want as their bishop?

**Question 2**

Did the bishops have someone else in mind?

**Question 3**

Who did Alexander ask for when he died?

**Question 4**

What did Athanasius do to avoid talking to Alexander at lunch?

**Question 5**

Who did the people of Alexandria want as Pope?

**Question 6**

Who did the bishops want as their bishop?

**Question 7**

Who did Alexander forbid himself to talk to when he died?

**Text number 26**

Constantius ordered Liberius into exile in 356, giving him three days to comply. He was ordered to be deported to Beroea in Thrace; Beroea (Thrace). He also sent expensive gifts if he would accept the Arian position, but they were refused. He did send him five hundred gold coins 'to bear his dues', but Liberius refused them, saying he could give them to his flatterers; he did the same with a similar gift from the empress, urging the ambassador to learn to believe in Christ and not to persecute the Church of God. An attempt was made to leave the gifts with the church, but Liberius threw them away. Constantius then sent him under close guard to Milan, where, in a conference recorded by Theodoret, he boldly told Constantius that Athanasius had been acquitted in Sardis and that his enemies had proved to be slanderers (see 'slander') and impostors, and that it was unjust to condemn a person who could not legally be convicted of any crime. The emperor was silent on each point, but when his patience ran out he ordered him to be deported. Liberius went into exile. Two years later, Constantius went to Rome to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of his reign. The women joined him in his appeal for the return of Liberius. He agreed on condition that he obeyed the orders of the bishops present at the court at the time. He signed the Athanasius judgment and the confession or creed drawn up by the Arians in Sirmium. As soon as he had recovered his seat, he declared his support for the Nicene Creed, as Theodoret testifies (Theodoret, Hist. lib. ii. c. 17.). The emperor knew what he wanted the people to believe. So did the bishops of his court. Athanasius held to the orthodox creed. Constantine was a devout Arian and became sole ruler in 350, when his brother Constans died.

**Question 0**

How many warnings did Liberius receive before his exile?

**Question 1**

Where did Liberius go?

**Question 2**

Did the bribery work in getting Liberius to believe the Aryans?

**Question 3**

Who tried to bribe Liberius?

**Question 4**

What did Liberius have to promise to do to come back?

**Question 5**

How much warning was given to Liberius before he was released?

**Question 6**

What happened in 355?

**Question 7**

Where did Liberius come from?

**Question 8**

Who was trying to convince Liberius?

**Text number 27**

When Emperor Constantine I died, Athanasius was allowed to return to his seat in Alexandria. Soon afterwards, however, Constantine's son, the new Roman Emperor Constantius II, renewed in 338 the order to banish Athanasius. Athanasius went to Rome, where he was under the protection of the Western Emperor Constans. During this period, Gregory of Cappadocia was installed as Patriarch of Alexandria and deposed the absent Athanasius. However, Athanasius kept in touch with his people through his annual festive letters, in which he also announced on which day Easter would be celebrated that year.

**Question 0**

At what point could Athanasius have returned to Alexandria?

**Question 1**

Who looked after his protection while he was in Rome?

**Question 2**

Who became Patriarch Athanasius of Alexandria in his absence?

**Question 3**

How did the people of Alexandria know when to celebrate Easter?

**Question 4**

Who declared Athanasius to be expelled again?

**Question 5**

At what point could Athanasius have left Alexandria?

**Question 6**

Who was in charge of his judgment when he was in Rome?

**Question 7**

Who became Patriarch in Alexandria when Athanasius was there?

**Question 8**

Who declared Athanasius free again?

**Text number 28**

T. Gilmartin, (Professor of History, Maynooth, 1890), writes in Church History, Vol. 1, Ch XVII: "By order of Constantius, the only ruler of the Roman Empire, after the death of his brother Constans, a council was held at Arles in 353, presided over by Vincent Liberius, Bishop of Capua, in the name of Pope Liberius. The Fathers, horrified by the threats of the emperor, a sworn Arian, agreed to condemn Athanasius. The Pope refused to accept their decision and asked the Emperor to convene a second council to examine Athanasius' charges freely. To this Constantius agreed, as he felt he could supervise it, in Milan. Milan was chosen as the place, and in 355 three hundred bishops, most from the west, only a few from the east, met there. They met in a church in Milan. Soon the emperor ordered them into the hall of the imperial palace, which put an end to all free discussion. He presented the Arian creed for their approval. Those who refused were threatened with banishment and death. All, except Dionysius (Bishop of Milan) and the two papal legates, Eusebius of Vercell and Lucifer of Cagliari, agreed to the Arian creed and to Athanasius' condemnation. Those who refused were sent into exile. The decrees were submitted to the Pope for approval, but were rejected because of violence against the bishops.

**Question 0**

Why did the bishops condemn Athanasius?

**Question 1**

Did the Pope accept this order?

**Question 2**

Did Emperor Athanasius agree to a new trial?

**Question 3**

What oath did the bishops have to take at the trial?

**Question 4**

What happened to those bishops who did not take the oath?

**Question 5**

Why did the bishops not condemn Athanasius?

**Question 6**

Who approved the order?

**Question 7**

Who did not agree to a retrial?

**Question 8**

What oath was not taken at trial?

**Text number 29**

In 361, after the death of Emperor Constantius, soon followed by the murder of the very unpopular Bishop George, Athanasius returned to his patriarchate. The following year he convened a council in Alexandria, which he co-chaired with Eusebius of Vercell. Athanasius appealed for unity among all believers in Christianity, even if they disagreed on terminological issues. This prepared the ground for his definition of the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity. However, the Council also opposed those who denied the divinity of the Holy Spirit, the human soul of Christ and the deity of Christ. For those heretical bishops who repented, lenient measures were agreed, but severe penance was imposed on the leaders of the major heresies.

**Question 0**

What happened to Bishop George?

**Question 1**

What happened to the bishop's leaders who did not agree with the doctrine?

**Question 2**

When did Athanasius return as Patriarch?

**Question 3**

Who joined him when he set up a council to promote Christian unity?

**Question 4**

What happened in 362?

**Question 5**

What happened to the bishop's leaders who agreed with the doctrine?

**Question 6**

When did Athanasius return to the papacy?

**Question 7**

Who left him when he set up a council to promote Christian unity?

**Text number 30**

Two years later, Emperor Valens, who supported the Arian position, in turn exiled Athanasius. This time, however, Athanasius simply went to the outskirts of Alexandria, where he stayed for only a few months before the local authorities persuaded Valens to revoke his banishment order. Some early reports state that Athanasius spent this period of exile at the tomb of his family ancestors in a Christian cemetery. It was during this period, his final exile, that he is said to have spent four months in hiding in his father's tomb (Soc., "Hist. Eccl.", VI, xii; Soc., "Hist. Eccl.", IV, xii).

**Question 0**

What Christian beliefs did Emperor Valens follow?

**Question 1**

Where did Athanasius spend his last exile?

**Question 2**

How long had he been banished for this time?

**Question 3**

Where was he hiding during this time?

**Question 4**

Who persuaded Valens to let him go back to Alexandria?

**Question 5**

What Catholic beliefs did Emperor Valens follow?

**Question 6**

Where did Athanasius go during his first exile?

**Question 7**

How many years was he in exile?

**Question 8**

Who failed to convince Valens to return to Alexandria?

**Text number 31**

Athanasius is the first person to identify the 27 books of the New Testament, which are still in use today. Until then, there were various similar lists of works to be read in church. Athanasius compiled the list to answer questions about texts such as the Epistle of Barnabas. Athanasius included the Book of Baruch and the Letter of Jeremiah, and placed the Book of Esther among the 'seven books which are not part of the canon but must be read', together with the Wisdom of Solomon, Sirach (Ecclesiasticus), Judith, Tobit, Didache and Hermas the Shepherd.

**Question 0**

Who wrote the books of the New Testament?

**Question 1**

What books were used before his decision to standardise?

**Question 2**

How many books are listed that should have been included but were not?

**Question 3**

How many books are there in the New Testament?

**Question 4**

Have these books changed over time?

**Question 5**

Who wrote the books of the Old Testament?

**Question 6**

What books were used after his standardisation decision?

**Question 7**

How many books are listed that should not be included?

**Question 8**

How many books are there in the Old Testament?

**Text number 32**

Perhaps his most significant letter was the one he wrote to his church in Alexandria, while he was in exile because he could not be with them. This letter clearly shows his position that accepting Jesus as the divine Son of God is not optional but necessary: 'I know, moreover, that it is not only this matter that grieves you, but also the fact that, while others have taken the churches by force, you have been expelled from your places in the meantime. For they hold the places, but you hold the apostolic faith. They are indeed in the places, but outside the true faith, whereas you are indeed outside the places, but the faith is within you. Let us consider which is greater, the place or the faith. Clearly the true faith. Who then has lost more or who has more? The one with the place or the one with faith?

**Question 0**

Was it important for Athanasius to believe that Jesus was the Son of God?

**Question 1**

Did he value his faith or his place of residence more?

**Question 2**

Did he think that the people who had banished him were true believers?

**Question 3**

Where did Athanasius think faith lived?

**Question 4**

To whom was the letter written?

**Question 5**

What did Athanasius consider a volunteer?

**Question 6**

Where did Athanasius not think faith lived?

**Question 7**

Who was the Festal book written for?

**Text number 33**

Alban Butler writes: "He recommended to his clergy and people that Athanasius be chosen as his successor, and repeated his name three times. His recommendation led the bishops of all Egypt to gather in Alexandria, and, the people and the clergy being unanimous in their choice of Athanasius as patriarch, they confirmed the election around the middle of 326. He appears to have been about thirty years old at the time. "

**Question 0**

How did the people know that Alexander had chosen Athanasius as his successor?

**Question 1**

How old was Athanasius when he was elected patriarch?

**Question 2**

Who came to Alexandria to confirm the choice?

**Question 3**

Did all the people want him as patriarch?

**Question 4**

How long after the Council of Nicaea did Alexander die?

**Question 5**

How did the people know that Alexander had chosen Athanasius to succeed him?

**Question 6**

How old was Athanasius when he was elected Pope?

**Question 7**

How long after the Council of Nicaea was Alexander born?

**Text number 34**

The Gospel of John, and especially the first chapter, shows the divinity of Jesus. This gospel itself is the main support for Athanasius' position. The first chapter of the Gospel of John was begun at the end of the Mass, we believe as a result of Athanasius and his view of life, but quietly. The last Gospel of the Mass, the Eucharist, the Gospel of John[1:1-14], together with the prayer; "Placeat tibi", the blessing, are all private devotions, gradually merged into liturgical worship. The beginning of the Gospel of John was much used as a special devotion throughout the Middle Ages. Nevertheless, recitation at the altar became more common; eventually Pius V made this practice general in the Roman Rite in his edition of the Missal (1570). It became the established custom, with exceptions, to use the rest of the Gospel, which had been in use since 1920. Thus the missals showed a different last Gospel on certain feast days. Prayer card for the Gospel of John. Also: 'Gospel of the Gospel reading card':

**Question 0**

Which of the Gospels most agrees with Athanasius?

**Question 1**

What does this gospel show that Athanasius also believed?

**Question 2**

Why is the Gospel of John read at the end of the Catholic Mass?

**Question 3**

Where was this gospel said?

**Question 4**

When are the different gospels discussed?

**Question 5**

Which of the Gospels disagrees most with Athanasius?

**Question 6**

What does this gospel show that Athanasius did not believe either?

**Question 7**

Why is the Gospel of John read at the end of the Christian mass?

**Question 8**

Where was this gospel never said?

**Text number 35**

Scholars now believe that the Arian party was not monolithic, but had a wide variety of theological views that spanned the early Christian theological spectrum. They espoused the principles of Origenist thought and theology, but had little else in common. Moreover, many of those labelled 'Arians' did not consider themselves to be followers of Arius. Moreover, the non-Homoussite bishops disagreed with being labelled as followers of Arius, because Arius was only a presbyter, whereas they were fully ordained bishops. Others, however, point to the Council of Nicaea as proof in itself that Arianism was a true theological ideology[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Did all Arians believe the same things?

**Question 1**

Were the Aryans also Origenists?

**Question 2**

Did the bishops consider themselves Aryan?

**Question 3**

What did the Council of Nicaea decide about Arianism?

**Question 4**

Did Arians have one belief?

**Question 5**

Which party was monolithic?

**Question 6**

What did the Homoan bishops disagree on?

**Question 7**

What was the Council not used as evidence?

**Document number 164**

**Text number 0**

Logging was Seattle's first major industry, but by the late 19th century the city had become a commercial and shipbuilding centre, a gateway to Alaska during the Klondike gold rush. By 1910, Seattle was one of the 25 largest cities in the country. However, the Great Depression severely damaged the city's economy. Growth returned during and after World War II, due in part to the local Boeing company, which made Seattle a hub for aircraft manufacturing. The Seattle area developed as a technology hub from the 1980s onwards, with companies such as Microsoft being established in the area. In 1994, the internet retail giant Amazon was founded in Seattle. An influx of new software, biotech and internet companies led to an economic boom that increased the city's population by nearly 50 000 between 1990 and 2000.

**Question 0**

Which golden event was Seattle a portal to?

**Question 1**

In which area was the Klondike gold mine located?

**Question 2**

What was Seattle's first main money pit?

**Question 3**

What was the airline that helped Seattle return to financial stability?

**Question 4**

Which big tech giant set up its headquarters in Seattle?

**Text number 1**

Seattle (i/siˈætəl/) is a West Coast port city and the capital of King County. With an estimated population of 662,400 in 2015[update] Seattle is the largest city in both Washington State and the Pacific Northwest region of North America. In July 2013, it was the fastest growing metropolitan area in the United States, and remained in the top five largest cities in May 2015 with an annual growth rate of 2.1%. Seattle's metropolitan area of about 3.6 million people is the 15th largest metropolitan area in the US. The city is located on the isthmus between Puget Sound (Pacific Ocean Delta) and Lake Washington, about 100 miles south of the Canada-US border. Seattle is a major gateway for trade with Asia and is the third largest port in North America in terms of container traffic in 2015.

**Question 0**

Which Washington County is the centre of Seattle?

**Question 1**

What was the population of Seattle in 2015?

**Question 2**

When was Seattle the fastest growing city in the US?

**Question 3**

How far is the Canadian border from Seattle?

**Question 4**

What is Seattle's position in North America in container handling?

**Text number 2**

After a difficult winter, most of Denny's party moved to the other side of Elliott Bay and applied for land for the second time in what is now Pioneer Square. Charles Terry and John Low remained on the original landing site and re-established their old land grant, renaming it "New York", but in April 1853 renamed it "New York Alk", from the Chinook word, which roughly means "someday" or "one day". For the next few years, New York Alki and Duwamps competed for dominance, but eventually Alki was abandoned and its residents moved across the bay to join other settlers.

**Question 0**

Which settler group set up a place in Pioneer Square?

**Question 1**

What was the name Charles Terry and John Low first gave to their colony?

**Question 2**

What was the Chinook name of the settlement of Terry and Low?

**Question 3**

Which place was eventually abandoned when the settlers moved back in with Denny?

**Question 4**

When was New York Alki founded?

**Text number 3**

The name "Seattle" appears in the official papers of Washington Territory on May 23, 1853, the date the first plats of the village were filed. In 1855, a nominal land settlement was established. On January 14, 1865, the Legislature of Washington Territory created the City of Seattle, and the city was governed by a board of selectmen. The City of Seattle was dissolved on January 18, 1867, and remained a mere county of King County until late 1869, when a new petition was filed and the city was reorganized on December 2, 1869, by a board of mayors. The City of Seattle seal bears the date "1869" and Chief Sealth's image in the left profile.

**Question 0**

When did the name Seattle first appear in official papers?

**Question 1**

When were the first subdivisions made in Seattle?

**Question 2**

When did Seattle become a city?

**Question 3**

What kind of governing body did Seattle have in 1869?

**Question 4**

Which famous Native American appears on the Seattle seal?

**Text number 4**

The early years of the town's first boom were based on the lumber industry. (During this period, the road, now known as Yesler Way, was nicknamed "Skid Road", presumably after the lumber sliding down the hill to Henry Yesler's sawmill. The subsequent deterioration of the area may be a possible origin of the term, which later entered the wider American vocabulary as Skid Row). Like much of the American West, Seattle saw numerous conflicts between workers and management, as well as ethnic tensions, culminating in the anti-Chinese riots of 1885-1886. The violence was sparked by white unemployed workers determined to drive the Chinese out of Seattle (there were also anti-Chinese riots in Tacoma). In 1900, Asians made up 4.2% of the population. The authorities declared a state of emergency and federal troops arrived to put an end to the unrest.

**Question 0**

What was the source of the industry that produced Seattle's first economic power?

**Question 1**

What name was given to Yesler Way?

**Question 2**

What was the term commonly used for such a decline after Yesler Way was discredited?

**Question 3**

What events took place between 1885 and 1886 as a result of the race riots?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Seattle's population was Asian in 1900?

**Text number 5**

The second and most dramatic boom and bust was caused by the Klondike gold rush, which ended the panic-induced depression of 1893; Seattle quickly became a major transportation hub. On July 14, 1897, the S.S. Portland docked with its famous "gold barge" and Seattle became the main transportation and supply point for Alaskan and Yukon miners. Few of these workers found lasting wealth, however; Seattle's business of providing miners with clothing and salmon paid off in the long run. Along with Seattle, other towns in the Puget Sound region, such as Everett, Tacoma, Port Townsend, Bremerton and Olympia, became competitors for the exchange of precious metals, rather than sites for the extraction of precious metals. The boom lasted well into the early 1900s, funding many new Seattle businesses and products. In 1907, 19-year-old James E. Casey borrowed $100 from a friend and founded the American Messenger Company (later UPS). Other Seattle businesses founded during this period included Nordstrom and Eddie Bauer. Seattle hired the Olmsted Brothers landscape architecture firm to design a park and boulevard system.

**Question 0**

What was Seattle's second great economic boom after logging?

**Question 1**

Which event ended the gold rush?

**Question 2**

What started the recession that stopped the gold rush?

**Question 3**

For whom was Seattle the most important port of call ?

**Question 4**

Which company did James E. Casey start in 1907 with a borrowed $100?

**Text number 6**

War work again brought local prosperity during the Second World War, this time centred on Boeing aircraft. The war dispersed the city's numerous Japanese-American businessmen due to the internment of Japanese-Americans. After the war, the local economy declined. It boomed again with Boeing's growing dominance of the commercial aircraft market. Seattle celebrated its restored prosperity and sought worldwide recognition at the Century 21 Exposition, the 1962 World's Fair. Another major local economic downturn occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s, when Boeing was hit hard by the oil crisis, the loss of government contracts, and the cost and delays of the Boeing 747. Many people left the area to look for work elsewhere, and two local real estate agents put up a billboard that read "Last person leaving Seattle - Turn off the lights"."

**Question 0**

Which company contributed significantly to Seattle's economy during World War II?

**Question 1**

What national event during World War II left Seattle without Japanese businessmen?

**Question 2**

In which area of the economy did Boeing excel?

**Question 3**

How did Seattle celebrate its economic boom in 1962?

**Question 4**

Which company's downturn had a major impact on Seattle's economy?

**Text number 7**

Seattle was also home to impresario Alexander Pantages, who, starting in1902 , opened several theatres in the city to exhibit vaudeville shows and silent films. His operations soon expanded, and the thrifty Greek became one of America's biggest theatre and film magnates. Between Pantages and his rival John Considine, Seattle was for a time the vaudeville mecca of the western United States. Scottish-born, Seattle-based architect B. Marcus Priteca built several theatres for Pantages, also in Seattle. The theatres he built for Pantages in Seattle have either been demolished or converted to other uses, but many other theatres have survived in other US cities, often retaining the Pantages name. The surviving Paramount Theatre in Seattle, which he helped design, was not a Pantages theatre.

**Question 0**

What kind of theatre did Alexander Pantages found in Seattle?

**Question 1**

When did Pantages open its cinema?

**Question 2**

Who was Pantages' competitor in the theatre industry?

**Question 3**

Which architect built several theatres in the Seattle area?

**Question 4**

Which of Seattle's famous and still existing theatres did Priteca own?

**Text number 8**

Seattle was Boeing's headquarters until 2001, when the company separated its headquarters from its main manufacturing facilities and moved its headquarters to Chicago. The Seattle area remains home to Boeing's Renton narrow-body plant (which assembled the 707, 720, 727 and 757, and now the 737) and Everett wide-body plant (747, 767, 777 and 787). The company's employee credit union, BECU, remains in the Seattle area, although it is now open to all Washington residents.

**Question 0**

When did Boeing move its headquarters to Chicago?

**Question 1**

What did Boeing separate from its headquarters?

**Question 2**

Where else but at the Renton plant are Boeing planes made?

**Question 3**

Who is the Boeing credit union open to?

**Question 4**

Where was Boeing's headquarters before 2001?

**Text number 9**

The shipbuilding boom of the early 20th century turned massive during World War I, which made Seattle something of a company town; the resulting downsizing led to the Seattle General Strike of 1919, the first general strike in the country. Virgil Bogue's 1912 city development plan went largely unused. Seattle was mildly prosperous in the 1920s, but suffered particularly badly during the Great Depression, when it experienced some of the country's toughest labour disputes. Violence during the 1934 maritime strike cost Seattle much of its maritime traffic, which was diverted to the Port of Los Angeles.

**Question 0**

When was shipbuilding Seattle's economic powerhouse?

**Question 1**

What was the first general workers' strike of the 20th century?

**Question 2**

When was there a general strike in Seattle?

**Question 3**

Which major strike in 1934 damaged Seattle's shipping industry?

**Question 4**

Which city benefited from Seattle's maritime strike?

**Text number 10**

As prosperity began to return in the 1980s, the city was shocked by the 1983 Wah Mee massacre, in which 13 people were killed at an illegal gambling club in Seattle's Chinatown International District. After Microsoft moved from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to nearby Bellevue, Washington, in 1979, Seattle and its suburbs became home to several technology companies, including Amazon.com, RealNetworks, Nintendo of America, McCaw Cellular (now part of AT&T Mobility), VoiceStream (now T-Mobile) and biomedical companies such as HeartStream (later acquired by Philips), Heart Technologies (later acquired by Boston Scientific), Physio-Control (later acquired by Medtronic), ZymoGenetics, ICOS (later acquired by Eli Lilly and Company) and Immunex (later acquired by Amgen). With success came an influx of new residents, and the city's population grew by nearly 50 000 between 1990 and 2000, and Seattle's real estate became among the most expensive in the country. In 1993, the film Sleepless in Seattle brought Seattle more national attention. Many Seattle-area technology companies remained relatively strong, but the frenzied dotcom boom ended in early 2001.

**Question 0**

What violent act took place in Seattle's Chinatown in 1983?

**Question 1**

What kind of institution was Wan Mee?

**Question 2**

What huge tech company moved its headquarters to the Seattle area?

**Question 3**

Which item sold in Seattle in 2000 was one of the most expensive in the United States?

**Question 4**

At what point did Seattle's great tech boom fade?

**Text number 11**

Seattle attracted widespread attention during this period as home to these many companies, but also for hosting the 1990 Goodwill Games and the APEC Leaders' Conference in 1993, and for the global popularity of the grunge sound that developed in Seattle's independent music scene. Another attempt to attract global attention - the hosting of the World Trade Organisation Ministerial Conference in 1999 - gained visibility, but not in the way the sponsors had hoped, as the associated protests and police reaction to those protests overshadowed the conference itself. The city was also rocked by the Mardi Gras riots in 2001 and literally shaken by the Nisqually earthquake the following day.

**Question 0**

What sporting event did Seattle sponsor in 1990?

**Question 1**

What is the music genre that developed in Seattle in the 1990s?

**Question 2**

When was the World Trade Organisation ministerial meeting held in Seattle?

**Question 3**

What caused the bad press during the Seattle conference protests?

**Question 4**

What was the geological event that followed the Mardi Gras riots in 2001?

**Text number 12**

Seattle is located on the west side of the salty Puget Sound (Pacific Ocean branch) and east of Lake Washington. The city's main port, Elliott Bay, is part of Puget Sound, making the city an ocean port. To the west, beyond Puget Sound, are the Kitsap Peninsula and the Olympic Mountains Olympic Peninsula; to the east, beyond Lake Washington and the eastern suburbs, are Lake Sammamish and the Cascade Range. The waters of Lake Washington flow into Puget Sound through the Lake Washington Ship Channel (which consists of two man-made channels, Lake Union and the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks at Salmon Bay, and terminates at Shilshole Bay in Puget Sound).

**Question 0**

Which body of water is located west of Seattle?

**Question 1**

Which lake is east of Seattle?

**Question 2**

Where is the best port in Seattle?

**Question 3**

Since Elliott Bay is salt water, what kind of port is Seattle?

**Question 4**

Which land area is located west of Puget Sound?

**Text number 13**

Another boom began as the city recovered from the Great Depression. Amazon.com moved its headquarters from North Beacon Hill to South Lake Union and began a rapid expansion. In the five years since 2010, Seattle's population has averaged 14,511 per year, with growth heavily concentrated in the city centre as unemployment fell from around 9% to 3.6%. The city is "bursting at the seams": more than 45 000 households spend more than half of their income on housing, at least 2 800 people are homeless and rush hour traffic is the sixth worst in the country.

**Question 0**

Which big company moved its headquarters to South Lake Union in Seattle?

**Question 1**

When did Amazon start its latest expansion?

**Question 2**

How many new people move to Seattle each year?

**Question 3**

What proportion of income does half of Seattle's population have to spend on housing?

**Question 4**

Where does Seattle rank in rush hour traffic?

**Text number 14**

As Seattle is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, it is in a major earthquake zone. The February 28, 2001 Nisqually magnitude-6.8 earthquake caused significant architectural damage, particularly in the Pioneer Square area (built on reclaimed land, including an industrial area and part of the downtown), but caused only one fatality. Other strong quakes occurred on January 26, 1700 (estimated at 9 magnitude), December 14, 1872 (7.3 or 7.4), April 13, 1949 (7.1), and April 29, 1965 (6.5). The 1965 quake directly caused three deaths in Seattle and one death from heart failure. Although the Seattle Fault runs just south of the city centre, neither it nor the Cascadia subduction zone has caused an earthquake since the city was founded. The Cascadia Subduction Zone is threatened by an earthquake of magnitude 9.0 or greater, which could severely damage the city and collapse many buildings, especially in areas built on fill.

**Question 0**

Which dangerous geological area is Seattle in?

**Question 1**

What was the magnitude of the Nisqually quake?

**Question 2**

What was the date of the Nisqually earthquake that damaged the Pioneer Square area?

**Question 3**

What is the possible magnitude of the Cascadia subduction zone?

**Question 4**

What type of land is most at risk of earthquake damage?

**Text number 15**

The city itself is hilly, although not uniformly so. Like Rome, the city is said to be located on seven hills; lists vary, but generally include Capitol Hill, First Hill, West Seattle, Beacon Hill, Queen Anne, Magnolia and the former Denny Hill. The boroughs of Wallingford, Mount Baker and Crown Hill are also technically located on hills. Many of the hilliest areas are near the city center, and Capitol Hill, First Hill, and Beacon Hill together form a sort of ridge on the isthmus between Elliott Bay and Lake Washington. The ridge between First Hill and Beacon Hill is man-made, and was created by two of the many earth-moving projects that have reshaped the topography of the downtown area. The topography of downtown was also altered by the seawall and the artificial Harbor Island (completed in 1909) at the mouth of the city's industrial Duwamish Waterway, the terminus of the Green River. The city's highest point is High Point in West Seattle, located roughly near 35th Ave SW and SW Myrtle St. Other notable hills include Crown Hill, View Ridge/Wedgwood/Bryant, Maple Leaf, Phinney Ridge, Mt. Baker Ridge and Highlands/Carkeek/Bitterlake.

**Question 0**

What other famous city besides Seattle sits on seven hills?

**Question 1**

What kind of land do Capital Hill, First Hill and Beacon Hill form?

**Question 2**

Which artificial geological feature was added to Seattle in 1909?

**Question 3**

Where is the highest point in Seattle?

**Question 4**

Where was Harbor Island built?

**Text number 16**

From 1981 to 2010, the average annual rainfall at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport was 952 mm (37.49 inches). Annual precipitation has ranged from 604 mm (23.78 inches) in 1952 to 1,401 mm (55.14 inches) in 1950; the range for the water year (October 1 to September 30) is 588 mm (23.16 inches) in 1976-77 and 1,316 mm (51.82 inches) in 1996-97. Due to local variations in microclimate, Seattle also receives significantly less rainfall than some other locations west of the Cascades. About 129 kilometres (129 miles) to the west, the Hoh Rainforest in Olympic National Park on the western slope of the Olympic Mountains averages 3.61 metres (3.61 feet) of annual precipitation. Sixty miles south of Seattle, the state capital Olympia averages 1,270 mm of precipitation per year and is outside the Olympic Mountains umbrella. The city of Bremerton, located about 24 miles west of downtown Seattle, receives 1,430 mm of precipitation annually.

**Question 0**

What is the average rainfall in Seattle?

**Question 1**

Where in the Olympic Peninsula does it rain an average of 142 inches a year?

**Question 2**

What weather factor causes the large variation in local climates in the Seattle area?

**Question 3**

What is the capital of Washington State?

**Question 4**

Which mountain range causes the variation in rainfall?

**Text number 17**

In November, Seattle receives more rain on average than any other city in the US with more than 250 000 inhabitants, and also ranks high in winter rainfall. In contrast, from June to September, the city has the lowest rainfall of any major city. Seattle is one of the five wettest US cities in terms of the number of days with the most rain, and receives the least annual sunshine of the lower 48, as do some cities in the Northeast, Ohio and Michigan. Thunderstorms are rare, with the city reporting thunderstorms only seven days a year. By comparison, Fort Myers, Florida, experiences thunderstorms 93 days a year, Kansas City 52 days a year and New York City 25 days a year.

**Question 0**

In which month does it rain more in Seattle than in other US cities?

**Question 1**

When does Seattle get the least rainfall?

**Question 2**

Which city in the 48 states has the fewest sunny days of any other?

**Question 3**

Which weather phenomenon is highly unusual in Seattle?

**Question 4**

How many days a year is there thunder in Seattle?

**Text number 18**

Temperature extremes are offset by nearby Puget Sound, the Pacific Ocean and Lake Washington. The Olympic Mountains shield much of the region from Pacific Ocean storms and the Cascade Range from Arctic weather. Although the city sits on the edge of the Olympic Mountains umbrella, it is known for its frequent rainfall. This reputation is due to the light rains that occur in the fall, winter and spring. On an average year, 150 days receive at least 0.25 mm (0.01 inches) of rain, which is more than almost all US cities east of the Rocky Mountains. There are 201 cloudy days per year and 93 partly cloudy days. Official weather and climate data are collected at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, located about 19 miles south of downtown in the city of SeaTac, which is at a higher elevation and has more cloudy days and fewer partly cloudy days per year.

**Question 0**

What is regulated by local waterways in the Seattle area?

**Question 1**

What land mass protects Seattle from Pacific weather?

**Question 2**

What geological feature protects Seattle from the cold winds of the Arctic?

**Question 3**

What kind of rain does it rain most often in Seattle?

**Question 4**

Where is most of the weather data for the Seattle area collected?

**Text number 19**

The Puget Sound Convergence Zone is an important feature of Seattle's weather. The convergence zone is where air from the north meets air from the south. Both air currents originate over the Pacific Ocean, splitting between the Olympic Mountains to the west of Seattle and then merging to the east. When the air currents meet, they are forced upward, resulting in convection. The thunderstorms caused by this activity are generally weak and can occur north and south of the city, but Seattle itself rarely experiences anything more than occasional thunderstorms and small hailstorms. The exception is the December 2006 Hanukkah Eve windstorm, which brought heavy rain and winds gusting up to 111 km/h (69 mph). This event was not caused by the Puget Sound Convergence Zone and was widespread across the Pacific Northwest.

**Question 0**

What is a very significant part of Seattle's weather system?

**Question 1**

What does the convergence zone consist of?

**Question 2**

Where do these two air currents come from?

**Question 3**

Which mountain range crosses the wind stream west of Seattle?

**Question 4**

Which bad wind and rain event was not caused by the convergence zone?

**Text number 20**

Seattle typically receives some snowfall each year, but heavy snowfall is rare. The average annual snowfall recorded at Sea-Tac Airport is 17.3 cm (6.8 inches). It has snowed on a calendar day on 15 days since 1948, and only once since February 17, 1990, when 17.3 cm (6.5 inches) of snow officially fell at Sea-Tac Airport on January 18, 2012. This moderate snow event was officially the 12th snowiest calendar day at the airport since 1948 and the snowiest since November 1985. Much of Seattle received slightly less snowfall. Locations south of Seattle received more snow, with 36-46 centimeters (14-18 inches) falling in Olympia and Chehalis. Another moderate snow event occurred December 12-25, 2008, when more than a foot (30 cm) of snow fell and stuck to much of the roads during those two weeks as temperatures remained below 0 °C (32 °F), causing widespread difficulties in a city not equipped for snow removal. The largest documented snowstorm occurred on January 5-9, 1880, with up to 1.8 meters of snow in some places at the end of the snowfall. Between 31 January and 2 February 1916 there was another heavy snowfall, which ended with 74 cm of snow on the ground. Official records from 1948 onwards show that the largest single-day snowfall was 51 cm on 13 January 1950. Seasonal snowfall has ranged from zero in 1991-92 to 171 cm in 1968-69, with only small amounts falling in 2009-10. January 1950 was particularly severe, with 145 cm of snowfall, the most of any month, along with the record cold weather mentioned above.

**Question 0**

What type of snowfall is not often seen in Seattle?

**Question 1**

What is the usual average snowfall in Seattle?

**Question 2**

How many times has it snowed more than 15 cm since 1990?

**Question 3**

When has there been a moderate snowfall of more than one metre that lasted for two weeks on the ground?

**Question 4**

On what days did it snow six metres in Seattle?

**Text number 21**

Autumn, winter and early spring are often rainy. Winters are cool and wet, with December being the coolest month, averaging 40.6°F (4.8°C), with 28 annual frost days and 2.0 days when temperatures remain at or below freezing throughout the day; temperatures rarely fall below 20°F (-7°C). Summers are sunny, dry and warm, with August being the warmest month, averaging 18.9°C (68.9°F). Temperatures reach 90 °F (32 °C) on 3.1 days per year, but the most recent year without a temperature of 90 °F (32 °C) was 2011. The hottest officially recorded temperature was 39°C on July 29, 2009; the coldest recorded temperature was -18°C on January 31, 1950; the record coldest daily temperature is -9°C on January 14, 1950, while the record warmest daily temperature is 22°C on the same day the official record temperature was set. The average frost period is from 16 November to 10 March, when the growing season lasts 250 days.

**Question 0**

What is the average December temperature in Seattle?

**Question 1**

How many winter days are frosty in Seattle?

**Question 2**

Which month is the warmest in Seattle?

**Question 3**

What is the usual temperature in August?

**Question 4**

How long is the growing season in the Seattle area?

**Text number 22**

Seattle receives the most rain in November, Christmas and January, when it receives about half of its annual rainfall. In late autumn and early winter, climatic storms (also known as the "Pineapple Express"), strong frontal systems and Pacific low pressure systems occur frequently. Light rain and drizzle are the predominant precipitation patterns during the rest of the year; for example, July and August average less than 41 mm of rain in July and August combined, with rainfall being rare. Occasionally, Seattle experiences slightly more significant weather events. One such event occurred on December 2-4, 2007, when the Puget Sound metropolitan area and western Washington and Oregon experienced hurricane-like winds and widespread heavy rain associated with the powerful Pineapple Express. Rainfall totals exceeded 350 millimetres (13.8 inches) in some areas, and wind speeds peaked at 209 kilometres per hour (130 mph) along the Oregon coast. It became the second wettest event in Seattle's history, with just over 130 millimetres (5.1 inches) of rain falling in Seattle in 24 hours. Poor adaptation to heavy rainfall led to five deaths and widespread flooding and damage.

**Question 0**

What is the weather like in Seattle during the winter months?

**Question 1**

How much does it rain in Seattle each winter?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the atmospheric rivers in the Seattle area?

**Question 3**

When did Seattle have hurricane-force winds and heavy rain?

**Question 4**

How many people died during the heavy rains of 2007?

**Text number 23**

The city's population has grown steadily in recent years, and it has faced the problem of absorbing new residents. In 2006, regional planners expected Seattle's population to grow by 4,000 residents per year over the previous 16 years and estimated that Seattle's population would increase by 2,000 people by 2040. Former Mayor Greg Nickels, however, supported plans that would see the population grow by 60%, or 350,000 people, by 2040, and worked on ways to accommodate this growth while preserving Seattle's single-family zoning laws. The Seattle City Council later voted to relax building height restrictions in most of downtown, in part to increase residential density in the city centre. In a sign of increased growth within the city, Downtown's population rose to more than one resident in 2009, a 77 percent increase from 1990.60,000

**Question 0**

How many more people are expected to live in Seattle by 2040?

**Question 1**

Who wanted to grow Seattle by 60% by 2040?

**Question 2**

How much has Seattle's inner city grown since 1990?

**Question 3**

What was the population of downtown Seattle in 2009?

**Question 4**

What change in Seattle's building height did it make to increase the density of the downtown area?

**Text number 24**

Seattle's foreign-born population increased by 40% between the 1990 and 2000 censuses. The Seattle area's Chinese population originates from Mainland China, Hong Kong, Southeast Asia and Taiwan. The first Chinese Americans to arrive in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were almost entirely from Guangdong Province. Seattle is also home to a large Vietnamese population of over 55,000 and over 30,000 Somali immigrants. The Seattle-Tacoma area is also home to one of the largest Cambodian communities in the United States, with approximately 19,000 Cambodian Americans, and one of the largest Samoan communities in the continental United States, with over 15,000 people of Samoan descent. In addition, the Seattle area had the highest number of people of mixed race of any major US metropolitan area, according to the 2000 US Census Bureau Census. According to a 2012 HistoryLink study, Seattle's 98118 zip code (in the District of Columbia City) was one of the most diverse zip codes in the United States.

**Question 0**

How much did Seattle's foreign-born population grow between 1990 and 2000?

**Question 1**

Where in China did most of the first immigrants come from?

**Question 2**

How many Vietnamese live in Seattle?

**Question 3**

What is the number of Cambodian immigrants in Seattle?

**Question 4**

What other group of people in Seattle has the highest proportion of people in the US?

**Text number 25**

Seattle's population has historically been predominantly white. According to the 2010 census, Seattle was one of the whitest metropolitan areas in the country, although the proportion of white residents has been gradually declining. In 1960, whites made up 91.6% of the city's population, down from 69.5% in 2010. According to the 2006-2008 American Community Survey, about 78.9% of residents over the age of five spoke only English at home. Asian languages other than Indo-European languages were spoken by 10.2% of the population, Spanish by 4.5% of the population, other Indo-European languages by 3.9% and other languages by 2.5%.

**Question 0**

What was the percentage of whites in the Seattle area in 1960?

**Question 1**

What was Seattle's white population according to the 2010 Census?

**Question 2**

How many Seattle residents spoke English at home between 2006 and 2008?

**Question 3**

What is the percentage of Asian speakers in Seattle?

**Question 4**

What is the basic race of most Seattle residents?

**Text number 26**

Yet very large companies dominate the business. On the 2013 Fortune 500 list of the largest US companies by total revenue, four companies are based in Seattle: internet retailer Amazon.com (49th), coffee chain Starbucks (208th), department store Nordstrom (227th) and freight forwarder Expeditors International of Washington (428th). The other Fortune 500 companies that will be consolidated in Seattle are located in nearby Puget Sound cities. Warehouse club chain Costco (#22), Washington's largest retailer, is located in Issaquah. Microsoft (#35) is located in Redmond. Weyerhaeuser (#363), a forest products company, is located in Federal Way. Bellevue is home to truck manufacturer Paccar (#168). Other major companies in the area include Nintendo of America in Redmond, T-Mobile US in Bellevue, Expedia Inc. Bellevue, and Providence Health & Services - the state's largest health system and fifth largest employer - in Renton. The city is known for its abundant coffee consumption; Seattle-based or Seattle-based coffee companies include Starbucks, Seattle's Best Coffee and Tully's. The city also has many thriving independent artisan espresso roasters and coffee shops.

**Question 0**

How many Fortune 500 companies are located in Seattle?

**Question 1**

Which famous coffee chain is based in Seattle?

**Question 2**

Which giant internet retailer is headquartered in Seattle?

**Question 3**

Where is Microsoft located near Seattle?

**Question 4**

Which drink do Seattleites excel at?

**Text number 27**

Before moving its headquarters to Chicago, aerospace manufacturer Boeing (ranked 30th) was the largest Seattle-based company. With its largest division still located in nearby Renton and major aircraft plants in Everett and Renton, the company remains the largest private employer in the Seattle metropolitan area. In 2006, former Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels announced his desire to kick-start a new economic boom driven by the biotech industry. A major redevelopment of the South Lake Union district is underway to attract new and established biotech companies to the city, including biotech companies Corixa (acquired by GlaxoSmithKline), Immunex (now part of Amgenia), Trubio and ZymoGenetics. Billionaire Paul Allen's holding company Vulcan Inc. is behind most of the development projects in the region. Some see the new development as an economic boon, but others have criticised Nickels and the Seattle City Council for pursuing Allen's interests at the expense of taxpayers. In 2006, Expansion Magazine ranked Seattle among the top 10 metropolitan areas in the country with a climate conducive to business expansion. In 2005, Forbes ranked Seattle as the most expensive city in the US to buy a home based on local income. In 2013, however, the magazine ranked Seattle No. 9 on its list of the best places for business and careers.

**Question 0**

What was the largest company headquartered in Seattle before moving to Chicago?

**Question 1**

Where in the Seattle area does Boeing have production facilities?

**Question 2**

Which former mayor of Seattle has been criticised for favouring the industrial rich over the people?

**Question 3**

What kind of businesses did Nickles want to attract to Seattle?

**Question 4**

Why did Forbes rank Seattle as the most expensive?

**Text number 28**

Seattle's economy is driven by a mix of older industrial companies, "new economy" internet and tech companies, service, design and clean tech firms. The city's gross domestic product was $231 billion in 2010, making it the 11th largest metropolitan economy in the US. The Port of Seattle, which also serves Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, is a major gateway to Asian trade and Alaskan cruises, and is the eighth largest port in the US in terms of container capacity. Although affected by the Great Recession, Seattle's economy has remained relatively strong and continues to be a hotbed for start-ups, particularly in green building and clean technology: Seattle has been ranked as America's first "smartest city" based on its government policies and green economy. In February 2010, the city government committed to making Seattle the first "climate neutral" city in North America, with a goal of achieving zero net per capita greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

**Question 0**

What was Seattle's gross domestic product in 2010?

**Question 1**

Where does Seattle rank in terms of economic size in 2010?

**Question 2**

How does the Port of Seattle's container capacity compare to other ports in the US?

**Question 3**

When do you want Seattle to become a climate-neutral city?

**Question 4**

What kind of industry will thrive in Settle?

**Text number 29**

Seattle also has a large lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender population. According to a 2006 UCLA survey, 12.9% of the city's residents identified themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual. This was the second highest proportion of any major US city after San Francisco. In Greater Seattle, 6.5% of the population identified themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual and it was also the second largest US metropolitan area. According to 2012 estimates by the US Census Bureau, Seattle has the highest percentage of same-sex households in the US, at 2.6 percent, overtaking San Francisco.

**Question 0**

According to a UCLA study, how many people in Seattle identify as gay, lesbian or bisexual?

**Question 1**

How do the numbers of the gay community compare to other US cities?

**Question 2**

Which city has more gay community members?

**Question 3**

What is the percentage of same-sex households in Seattle?

**Question 4**

What is Seattle's ranking for same-sex households compared to the rest of the US?

**Text number 30**

Built in 1926, the 5th Avenue Theatre presents Broadway-style musicals featuring local talent and international stars. Seattle has "about 100" theatre production companies and more than two dozen live theatres, many of them associated with fringe theatre; Seattle probably has the second largest number of theatres after New York (28 Seattle theatre companies have some form of Actors' Equity contract). In addition, the 900-seat, Romanesque Town Hall on First Hill hosts numerous cultural events, notably lectures and concerts.

**Question 0**

How many theatre clubs are there in Seattle?

**Question 1**

Which Seattle theatre was built in 1926?

**Question 2**

What kind of theatre are Seattle's two dozen live venues connected to?

**Question 3**

What kind of theatre is Seattle second only to New York?

**Question 4**

How many theatres are there in Seattle?

**Text number 31**

Seattle has been a regional centre for the performing arts for years. The 100-year-old Seattle Symphony Orchestra is one of the most recorded in the world and performs mainly at Benaroya Hall. The Seattle Opera and Pacific Northwest Ballet, which perform in McCaw Hall (opened in 2003 on the site of the former Seattle Center Opera House), are relatively well regarded, with the Opera being particularly known for its performances of works by Richard Wagner and the PNB School (founded in 1974) being one of the top three ballet schools in the United States. The Seattle Youth Symphony Orchestra (SYSO) is the largest symphonic youth orchestra in the United States. The city also hosts the Seattle Chamber Music Society's acclaimed summer and winter chamber music festivals.

**Question 0**

How old is the Seattle Symphony Orchestra?

**Question 1**

Where does the Seattle Symphony Orchestra perform?

**Question 2**

Where are Seattle Opera and Pacific Northwest Ballet performing?

**Question 3**

Which building originally stood on the site of McCaw Hall?

**Question 4**

Which Seattle organization is one of the best ballet schools in the United States?

**Text number 32**

From 1869 to 1982, Seattle was known as the "Queen City". Seattle's current official nickname is "Emerald City", which was the result of a 1981 competition and refers to the area's lush evergreen forests. Seattle is also informally known as the "Gateway to Alaska" because it is the closest major city to Alaska in the United States, as the "Rain City" because of its often cloudy and rainy weather, and as the "Jet City" because of the local influence of Boeing. The city has two official slogans or mottos: the 'City of Flowers', which aims to encourage the planting of flowers to beautify the city, and the 'City of Goodwill', which was introduced before the 1990 Goodwill Games. Seattle residents are known as Seattleites.

**Question 0**

What is Seattle's current nickname?

**Question 1**

What feature of the region does Emerald City refer to?

**Question 2**

Since Seattle is near Alaska, what is the name of the city?

**Question 3**

What company gave Seattle its nickname Jet City?

**Question 4**

What did Seattle call itself at the time of the Goodwill Games?

**Text number 33**

Seattle's major annual fairs and festivals include the 24-day Seattle International Film Festival, the Northwest Folklife event on Memorial Day weekend, numerous Seafair events during July and August (from Bon Odori celebrations to jet ski races), one of the largest gay pride festivals in the United States, Bite of Seattle, and the Bumbershoot arts and music festival, which features music and other arts and entertainment during Labor Day weekend. All are usually attended by 100,000 people each year, as are Seattle's Hempfest and two separate Independence Day celebrations.

**Question 0**

Which Seattle fairs last 24 days?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the gay pride parade in Seattle?

**Question 2**

How many Independence Day celebrations are held in Seattle each year?

**Question 3**

When are Seafair events in Seattle?

**Question 4**

What is the focus of Bumbershoot?

**Text number 34**

Every year, Seattle sends a team of spoken word slammers to the National Poetry Slam and considers itself home to poets such as Buddy Wakefield, two-time World Poetry Slam champion, Anis Mojgani, two-time National Poetry Slam champion, and Danny Sherrard, National Poetry Slam champion in 2007 and World Poetry Slam champion in 2008. Seattle also hosts the 2001 National Poetry Slam Tournament. The Seattle Poetry Festival is a biennial poetry festival that began as Poetry Circus in 1997 and has featured local, regional, national and international poets.

**Question 0**

When will Seattle host a national Poetry Slam tournament?

**Question 1**

How often is the Seattle Poetry Festival held?

**Question 2**

How often does Seattle participate in the National Poetry Slam?

**Question 3**

For what kind of poet does Seattle consider itself home?

**Question 4**

Which poetry festival was first held in 1997?

**Text number 35**

Seattle is considered the home of grunge music, having produced artists such as Nirvana, Soundgarden, Alice in Chains, Pearl Jam and Mudhoney, all of whom reached an international audience in the early 1990s. The city is also home to artists as diverse as avant-garde jazz musicians Bill Frisell and Wayne Horvitz, hot jazz musician Glenn Crytzer, hip hop artists Sir Mix-a-Lot, Macklemore, Blue Scholars and Shabazz Palaces, smooth jazz saxophonist Kenny G, etc, classic rock staples Heart and Queensrÿche, and alternative rock bands such as Foo Fighters, Harvey Danger, The Presidents of the United States of America, The Posies, Modest Mouse, Band of Horses, Death Cab for Cutie and Fleet Foxes. Rock musicians like Jimi Hendrix, Duff McKagan and Nikki Sixx spent their formative years in Seattle.

**Question 0**

What kind of music do Nirvana and Soundgarden play?

**Question 1**

What kind of musician is Bill Frisell?

**Question 2**

What style of music do Sir Mix-a-Lot and Macklemore represent in Seattle?

**Question 3**

What kind of music do the Foo Fighters and Harvey Danger play?

**Question 4**

Where did artists like Hendrix and Sixx spend their early years?

**Text number 36**

The Henry Art Gallery opened in 1927 as Washington's first public art museum. Seattle Art Museum (SAM) opened in 1933; SAM opened a museum downtown in 1991 (expanded and reopened in 2007); since 1991, the 1933 building has been SAM's Seattle Asian Art Museum (SAAM). SAM also operates the Olympic Sculpture Park (opened in 2007), located on the beach north of the downtown piers. The Frye Art Museum is a free museum on First Hill. Regional history collections can be found at the Loghouse Museum in Alk, the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, the Museum of History and Industry and the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture. Industrial collections can be found at the Center for Wooden Boats and the adjacent Northwest Seaport, the Seattle Police Museum and the Museum of Flight. Regional ethnic collections include the Nordic Heritage Museum, the Wing Luke Asian Museum and the Northwest African American Museum. Seattle has artist-run galleries, including the Soil Art Gallery, which has been open for 10 years, and the newer Crawl Space Gallery.

**Question 0**

When did the first art gallery open in Washington State?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the first art museum in Washington?

**Question 2**

When did the Seattle Art Museum open?

**Question 3**

What else does SAM offer in the way of art besides museums?

**Question 4**

What other galleries are there in Seattle besides the public museums?

**Text number 37**

There are other annual events, ranging from the Seattle Antiquarian Book Fair & Book Arts Show, the anime event, Sakura-Con, Penny Arcade Expo, the two-day Seattle to Portland Bicycle Classic 9,000 bike ride event, and specialized film festivals such as the Maelstrom International Fantastic Film Festival, the Seattle Asian American Film Festival (formerly known as the Northwest Asian American Film Festival), the Seattle Children's Film Festival, Translation: Seattle Transgender Film Festival, Seattle Gay and Lesbian Film Festival, and Seattle Polish Film Festival.

**Question 0**

Which anime convention will be held in Seattle?

**Question 1**

What will Penny Arcade Expo focus on?

**Question 2**

How many cyclists will participate in the Seattle to Portland Bicycle Classic?

**Question 3**

What festivals are there for transgender people in Seattle?

**Question 4**

What is the Seattle Polish Community Festival?

**Text number 38**

Seattle's professional sports history began in the early 1900s with the PCHA Seattle Metropolitans, who in 1917 became the first American hockey team to win the Stanley Cup. Seattle also hosted the former Major League Baseball team, the Seattle Pilots, in 1969. The Pilots moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and became the Milwaukee Brewers for the 1970 season. From 1967 to 2008, Seattle was also home to the National Basketball Association (NBA) team Seattle SuperSonics, the 1978-79 NBA champions. Seattle also had one NBA team. The SuperSonics moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and became the Oklahoma City Thunder for the 2008-09 season.

**Question 0**

What was the first American hockey team to win the Stanley Cup?

**Question 1**

What year did the Seattle Metropolitans win the Stanley Cup?

**Question 2**

Where did the Seattle baseball team move to in 1969?

**Question 3**

What was the new name of the Seattle team?

**Question 4**

When did the Seattle Super Sonics win the NBA championship?

**Text number 39**

The Seahawks have hosted the NFL playoffs at CenturyLink Field in 2006, 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2015. The Seahawks have advanced to the Super Bowl three times: in 2005, 2013 and 2014. It defeated the Denver Broncos 43-8 to win its first Super Bowl in Super Bowl XLVIII, but lost 24-28 to the New England Patriots in Super Bowl XLIX. Seattle Sounders FC has been playing in Major League Soccer since 2009 and shares CenturyLink Field with the Seahawks, a continuation of previous teams in the lower divisions of American soccer. The Sounders have not won the MLS Cup, but have won the MLS Supporters' Shield in 2014 and the Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup four times: in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2014.

**Question 0**

How many times have the Seattle Seahawks played in the World Series?

**Question 1**

Who did the Seahawks beat to win the Super Bowl?

**Question 2**

Which team beat the Seattle Seahawks to win Super Bowl XLIX?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the Seattle Football Club?

**Question 4**

Which team do the Sounders share Century Link Field with?

**Text number 40**

Seattle is widely regarded as one of the most liberal cities in the US, surpassing even its neighbour Portland in Oregon. Support for issues such as same-sex marriage and reproductive rights is largely taken for granted in local politics. In the 2012 US general election, an overwhelming majority of Seattleites voted in favour of Referendum 74, legalising gay marriage in Washington State. In the same election, an overwhelming majority of Seattleites also voted to legalise recreational cannabis in the state. As in much of the Pacific Northwest (where church attendance is the lowest in the US and where atheism is consistently the highest), church attendance, religious conviction and the political influence of religious leaders are much lower than in the rest of America.

**Question 0**

What is Seattle thought to be politically?

**Question 1**

How did Seattleites vote on legalisation in 2012?

**Question 2**

What other political issue did Seattle voters vote to legalise in 2012?

**Question 3**

What do Seattle residents believe when it comes to religion?

**Question 4**

How does churchgoing in Seattle compare with the rest of the US?

**Text number 41**

Seattle has a very liberal and progressive political culture in the US, with over 80% of the population voting Democratic. All of Seattle's constituencies voted for the Democratic Party candidate Barack Obama in the 2012 presidential election. In partisan elections for the Washington state legislature and the US Congress, Democrats win almost all elections. Seattle is considered the first major American city to elect a female mayor, Bertha Knight Landes. It has also elected an openly gay mayor, Ed Murray, and a socialist councillor, Kshama Sawant. For the first time in US history, an openly homosexual black woman was elected to public office when Sherry Harris was elected Seattle City Councilor in 1991. The current City Council is majority female, with white men in the minority.

**Question 0**

How many people in Seattle vote Democrat?

**Question 1**

Who did Seattle residents vote for in the 2012 presidential election?

**Question 2**

Which party's members win the most state and national parliamentary elections?

**Question 3**

Who was the first female mayor of Seattle and the country?

**Question 4**

What is the gender of the majority on Seattle City Council?

**Text number 42**

As in most of the US, government and laws are run through a series of ballot initiatives (citizens can approve or reject laws), referendums (citizens can approve or reject legislation already passed) and proposals (certain government agencies can propose new laws or tax increases directly to the people). At the federal level, Seattle is part of Washington's 7th Congressional District, represented by Democrat Jim McDermott, elected in 1988 and one of the most liberal members of Congress. Ed Murray currently serves as mayor.

**Question 0**

Which congressional district is Seattle in?

**Question 1**

Who is the Seattle District Representative?

**Question 2**

When was McDermott elected to office?

**Question 3**

Who is the current mayor of Seattle?

**Question 4**

Which state election laws do Seattle's law and ballots resemble?

**Text number 43**

53.8% (compared to the national average of 27.4%) of the city's population aged 25 and over have at least a Bachelor's degree, and 91.9% (compared to the national average of 84.5%) have at least a secondary education. According to a 2008 US Census Bureau study, Seattle had the highest number of college graduates of any major US city. In surveys by Central Connecticut State University, Seattle was among the 69 largest cities in the country in terms of literacy in 2005 and 2006, second most literate in 2007 and most literate in 2008.

**Question 0**

What proportion of Seattle's population has a bachelor's degree?

**Question 1**

What is the national average for the completion of a Bachelor's degree?

**Question 2**

What proportion of Seattle's population has a high school diploma?

**Question 3**

What is the national average of high school graduates?

**Question 4**

How did Seattle rank in literacy in 2005-2006?

**Text number 44**

Non-commercial radio stations include NPR affiliates KUOW-FM 94.9 and KPLU-FM 88.5 (Tacoma) and classical music station KING-FM 98.1. Other stations include KEXP-FM 90.3 (affiliated with UW), community radio KBCS-FM 91.3 (associated with Bellevue College) and high school radio KNHC-FM 89.5, which broadcasts electronic dance music and is owned by the public school system and run by students at Nathan Hale High School. Many Seattle radio stations are also available via Internet radio, and KEXP in particular is a pioneer of Internet radio. Seattle also has a number of commercial radio stations. In a March 2012 report by consumer research firm Arbitron, the top FM stations were KRWM (adult contemporary format), KIRO-FM (news/talk) and KISW (active rock), while the top AM stations were KOMO (AM) (all news), KJR (AM) (all sports) and KIRO (AM) (all sports).

**Question 0**

What kind of radio stations are there in Seattle?

**Question 1**

What are KUOW and KPLU radio stations?

**Question 2**

Which educational institution is KEXP-FM aligned with?

**Question 3**

Which radio station is operated by the public school system?

**Question 4**

Where has KEXP been a pioneer in radio?

**Text number 45**

As of 2010[update] Seattle has one major daily newspaper, The Seattle Times. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, known as the P-I, published the daily newspaper from 17th 1863 until March 2009, before it transitioned to a purely online publication. There is also the Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce, and the University of Washington publishes The Daily, a student publication when school is in session. The main weekly newspapers are Seattle Weekly and The Stranger, both of which consider themselves to be "alternative" newspapers. The LGBT weekly is Seattle Gay News. Real Change is a weekly street paper sold mainly by homeless people as an alternative to begging. There are also several ethnic newspapers, such as The Facts, Northwest Asian Weekly and International Examiner, as well as numerous neighbourhood newspapers.

**Question 0**

What is Seattle's newspaper in 2010?

**Question 1**

Where is the Seattle Post-Intelligencer published?

**Question 2**

What year was the Seattle Post-Intelligencer first published?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the LGBT magazine?

**Question 4**

Who sells Real Change on the street?

**Text number 46**

King County Metro provides frequent bus service within the city and surrounding county, as well as the South Lake Union streetcar line between the South Lake Union neighborhood and Westlake Center. Seattle is one of the few cities in North America with an electric trolleybus fleet. Sound Transit currently provides express bus service within the metropolitan area; two Sounder light rail lines between the suburbs and downtown; the Central Link light rail line between downtown and Sea-Tac Airport, which opened in 2009, is the city's first light rail line with intermediate stations within the city limits. Washington State Ferries, which operates the largest ferry network in the US and the third largest in the world, connects Seattle to Bainbridge and Vashon Islands in Puget Sound and Bremerton and Southworth on the Kitsap Peninsula.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Seattle bus route?

**Question 1**

Which public transport services run between South Lake Union and Westlake Center?

**Question 2**

Which organisation operates the largest ferry line in the US?

**Question 3**

How does the Seattle ferry line compare with the rest of the world?

**Question 4**

To which two islands does the ferry service run?

**Text number 47**

Seattle Children's, formerly Children's Hospital and Regional Medical Center, is the pediatric referral center for Washington, Alaska, Montana and Idaho. The Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center has a campus in Eastlake. The University District is home to the University of Washington Medical Center, which, along with Harborview, is operated by the University of Washington. Seattle also has a Veterans Affairs hospital on Beacon Hill, Swedish's third campus in Ballard and Northwest Hospital and Medical Center near the Northgate Mall.

**Question 0**

What kind of hospital is Seattle Children's?

**Question 1**

Which northern states does Seattle Children's serve besides Washington, Idaho and Montana?

**Question 2**

In which area is the Fred Hutchington Cancer Research Centre located?

**Question 3**

Where is the veterans' hospital located?

**Question 4**

Who runs Harborview?

**Text number 48**

The first trams appeared in 1889 and contributed to the creation of a relatively well-defined city centre and strong suburbs at the end of their lines. The advent of the automobile marked the death knell for Seattle's rail system. Rail service between Tacoma and Seattle ended in , and1929 service between Everett and Seattle ended in 1939, replaced by inexpensive cars running along the newly developed highway system. Rails on city streets were paved or removed, and the opening of Seattle's trolley car system ended the use of streetcars in Seattle in 1941. Thereafter, the only means of public transport in the city and throughout the region was an extensive network of privately owned (later public) buses.

**Question 0**

What year did Seattle first use trams?

**Question 1**

Which machine caused the end of Seattle's light rail service?

**Question 2**

When did the train service between Tacoma and Seattle end?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Everett-Seattle rail service discontinued?

**Question 4**

What caused the end of trams in 1941?

**Text number 49**

However, the main traffic pattern is Seattle's streets, which are laid out in a cardinal grid pattern, with the exception of the downtown business district, where early city leaders Arthur Denny and Carson Boren insisted that their zoning be oriented toward the waterfront rather than north. Only two roads, Interstate 5 and State Route 99 (both limited access highways), run continuously through the city from north to south. State Route 99 runs through downtown Seattle on the Alaskan Way Viaduct, built in 1953. However, due to damage caused by the 2001 Nisqually earthquake, the viaduct will be replaced by a tunnel. The 2-mile (3.2 km) tunnel to replace the Alaskan Way Viaduct was originally scheduled for completion in December 2015 at a cost of $4.25 billion. Unfortunately, due to problems with the world's largest tunnel boring machine (TBM), nicknamed "Bertha" and 17 metres (57 feet) in diameter, the completion date has been pushed back to 2017 Seattle has the eighth worst traffic congestion of any US city and the tenth worst of any North American city.

**Question 0**

What is used mainly for transport in Seattle?

**Question 1**

Which road was built in 1953 and later damaged in an earthquake?

**Question 2**

What is the Alaska Way quad to replace?

**Question 3**

What was the original cost estimate for the viaduct replacement tunnel?

**Question 4**

When is the tunnel now expected to be completed?

**Text number 50**

Seattle is home to the University of Washington and its professional and continuing education unit, University of Washington Educational Outreach. In a 2006 Newsweek International study, the University of Washington was ranked as the 20th best university in the world. Seattle also has several smaller private universities, including Seattle University and Seattle Pacific University, the former a Jesuit Catholic institution and the latter a Free Methodist university; working adult universities, including City University and Antioch University; Seattle Colleges District colleges, including North, Central and South; seminaries, including Western Seminary; and several liberal arts colleges, including Cornish College of the Arts, Pratt Fine Arts Center and The Art Institute of Seattle. In 2001, Time magazine named Seattle Central Community College "Community College of the Year", noting that the school "encourages diverse students to work together in small teams".

**Question 0**

Which educational institution is your home in Seattle?

**Question 1**

What is the purpose of University of Washington Outreach?

**Question 2**

What year did Time magazine choose Seattle Central Community College as its Community College of the Year?

**Question 3**

What other institutions are there in Seattle besides public universities?

**Question 4**

Where can students study art in Seattle?

**Text number 51**

The city has started to move away from cars towards public transport. From 2004 to 2009, the annual number of public transport trips increased by about 21%. In 2006, King County voters approved Proposition 2 (Transit Now), which increased bus service hours on high ridership routes and paid for five RapidRide bus routes. After rejecting a road and transit measure in 2007, Seattle-area voters approved a transit-only measure in 2008 that added ST Express bus service, expanded Link Light Rail, and expanded and improved Sounder commuter rail service. A light rail line from downtown south to Sea-Tac Airport began service on 19 December 2009, the first light rail line in the city to have intermediate stations within the city limits. An extension north to the University of Washington is scheduled to open in 2016, with further connections planned north to Lynnwood, south to Des Moines and east to Bellevue and Redmond by 2023. Former Mayor Michael McGinn has advocated for light rail from downtown to Ballard and West Seattle.

**Question 0**

What kind of transport system is Seattle starting to focus on?

**Question 1**

What kind of traffic has Seattle moved away from?

**Question 2**

Which measure did Seattle voters approve in 2006?

**Question 3**

By what year is the Bellevue rail line expected to be completed?

**Question 4**

Which former mayor advocated extending rail service from downtown to Ballard?