**Document number 179**

**Text number 0**

The building at the heart of the current palace was originally known as Buckingham House, a large town house built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1703 on land that had been privately owned for at least 150 years. It was bought by King George III in 1761 as the private residence of Queen Charlotte and was known as 'The Queen's House'. The house was extended in the 19th century, mainly by the architects John Nash and Edward Blore, who built three wings around the central courtyard. Buckingham Palace became the residence of the British monarch in London after Queen Victoria became King in 1837.

**Question 0**

What was the original name of Buckingham Palace?

**Question 1**

Who was Buckingham Palace originally built for?

**Question 2**

Which king bought Buckingham House in 1761?

**Question 3**

What was Buckingham House known as when Queen Charlotte lived there?

**Question 4**

Which two architects were commissioned to extend Buckingham in the 19th century?

**Question 5**

Who was Buckingham House originally built for?

**Question 6**

Who extended the house in the 19th century?

**Question 7**

When did the palace become the London residence of the monarchs?

**Question 8**

What is the current name of Buckingham Palace?

**Question 9**

Who was Buckingham Palace originally built for?

**Question 10**

Which king acquired Buckingham House in 1751?

**Question 11**

What was the name of Buckingham House when Queen Charlotte died there?

**Question 12**

Which two architects were commissioned to extend Buckingham in the 17th century?

**Text number 1**

The original early 19th century interior designs, many of which have survived, include the extensive use of brightly coloured scagliola and blue and pink lapis lazuli, as advised by Sir Charles Long. King Edward VII oversaw a partial redecoration in the cream and gold of the Belle Époque. Many of the smaller reception rooms are decorated in Chinese Regency style with furniture and fittings imported from the Royal Pavilion in Brighton and Carlton House. The palace has 775 rooms and the gardens are the largest private gardens in London. The State Rooms, used for official and state functions, are open to the public for most of August and September each year, and on selected days in winter and spring.

**Question 0**

What colours were added in the partial reform overseen by King Edward VII?

**Question 1**

What were the original colours used in the 19th century on the advice of Sir Charles Long?

**Question 2**

How many rooms are there in the palace?

**Question 3**

What is the style of many smaller reception rooms?

**Question 4**

Where were many of the furniture and fittings imported from?

**Question 5**

Who suggested the use of brightly coloured scagliola and blue and pink mittens?

**Question 6**

Who oversaw the cream and gold renovation of the Belle Époque?

**Question 7**

What is the style of the smaller reception rooms?

**Question 8**

From which house was the furniture and equipment imported?

**Question 9**

What colours were removed in the partial reform overseen by King Edward VII?

**Question 10**

What were the original colours used in the 1700s on the advice of Sir Charles Long?

**Question 11**

How many rooms in the palace are closed?

**Question 12**

In which style are none of the reception rooms decorated?

**Question 13**

Where did a lot of furniture and equipment disappear from the house?

**Text number 2**

In medieval times, the site of the future palace was part of the Ebury estate (also known as Eia). The Tyburn River, which still flows under the courtyard and south wing of the palace, irrigated the marshland. The village of Eye Cross grew up where the river was wadeable (at Cow Ford). The land changed hands several times, including Edward the Confessor and his queen consort Edith of Wessex in late Saxon times and, after the Norman Conquest, William the Conqueror. William gave the land to Geoffrey de Mandeville, who bequeathed it to a monk of Westminster Abbey.

**Question 0**

Which river flows under the palace?

**Question 1**

Which queen consort once owned the palace site in the late Saxon period?

**Question 2**

To whom did William the Conqueror give the palace site?

**Question 3**

Which monks from which monastery got the place?

**Question 4**

Which manor was the palace part of in the Middle Ages?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the village that grew up in Cow Ford?

**Question 6**

Who gave the place to the monks of Westminster?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the former manor house on the site?

**Question 8**

Which river flows above the palace?

**Question 9**

Which queen consort in late German times once rented a palace site?

**Question 10**

Who did William the Conqueror buy the palace from?

**Question 11**

Which monastery refused to hand over the territory to the monks?

**Question 12**

What was the name of the village that burned down in Cow Ford?

**Text number 3**

Several owners leased it from royal landowners, and in the 17th century the ownership was the subject of intense speculation. By then, the old village of Eye Cross had long since fallen into disrepair, and the area was mostly wasteland. In need of money, James I sold some of the land owned by the Crown, but retained part of the site, on which he established a 4-hectare (16 000 m2) mulberry orchard for silk production (this is in the north-west corner of the present palace).) Clement Walker in his Anarchia Anglicana (1649) refers to 'new-erected sodoms and spintries at the Mulberry Garden at S. James's'; this suggests that it may have been a place of debauchery. Eventually, in the late 1600s, ownership passed to the Grand Duchess Mary Davies, who inherited the estate from the estate magnate Sir Hugh Audley.

**Question 0**

Who was the estate agent who inherited the property in the late 17th century?

**Question 1**

Which village had fallen into disrepair?

**Question 2**

Who established a mulberry garden on the plot?

**Question 3**

What product did the mulberry garden produce?

**Question 4**

Who suggests that a mulberry garden is likely to be a place for debauchery?

**Question 5**

What was the subject of speculation in the palace in the 1700s?

**Question 6**

Which village was in decline but in the 1700s?

**Question 7**

Who sold part of the Crown's ownership?

**Question 8**

What kind of garden did James I create?

**Question 9**

What did the mulberry garden produce?

**Question 10**

Who inherited the property in the late 19th century?

**Question 11**

Which village had become overpopulated?

**Question 12**

Who destroyed the mulberry garden on the plot?

**Question 13**

What product did the mulberry garden avoid?

**Question 14**

What was the subject of speculation in the palace in the 15th century?

**Text number 4**

Possibly the first house built on the site was that of Sir William Blake in about 1624.The next owner was Lord Goring, who extended Blake's house from 1633 and developed much of the present garden, then known as the Goring Great Garden. However, he did not acquire the title to the mulberry garden. Goring was unaware that in 1640 the deed 'did not pass the Great Seal until King Charles I fled from London, which was necessary for its legal execution'. This critical omission helped the British royal family to regain title under King George III.

**Question 0**

Who built the first house on this site?

**Question 1**

Which owner developed much of the garden that is still visible today?

**Question 2**

What was Lord Goring's garden known as?

**Question 3**

During which reign did the royal family regain ownership of the property?

**Question 4**

Which king failed to enforce Goring's charter before fleeing to London?

**Question 5**

Who owned the first house built on the plot?

**Question 6**

Who developed much of Buckingham's current garden?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the Lord Goring Garden?

**Question 8**

Which king fled to London and let the royal family keep ownership of his property?

**Question 9**

Who demolished the first house on the plot?

**Question 10**

Which owner developed any of the gardens we see today?

**Question 11**

By what name was Lord Goring's garden mistakenly known?

**Question 12**

Who was the king who enforced Goring's charter of liberty before his stay in London?

**Question 13**

Who removed the last house built on the plot?

**Text number 5**

The house that forms the architectural heart of the palace was built for the first Duke of Buckingham and Normanby in 1703, designed by William Winde. The style was a large, three-storey central block and two smaller service wings. Buckingham's descendant Sir Charles Sheffield sold Buckingham House to George III in 1761 for £21 000. Sheffield's lease on the mulberry garden plot, which was still owned by the royal family, was due to expire in 1774.

**Question 0**

In what year did William Winde design the house that forms the heart of the palace?

**Question 1**

Who sold Buckingham House in 1761?

**Question 2**

How much did George III pay for the house?

**Question 3**

In what year was the lease on the Mulberry plot due to expire?

**Question 4**

How many side wings were there in the original Buckingham House?

**Question 5**

The house at the heart of Buckingham was first built for whom?

**Question 6**

Who designed the house for the Duke of Buckingham?

**Question 7**

How many servants were there in Buckingham House?

**Question 8**

Who bought Buckingham House in 1761?

**Question 9**

How much did George III pay for Buckingham House?

**Question 10**

In what year did William Winde burn down the house at the heart of the palace?

**Question 11**

Who sold Buckingham House in 1741?

**Question 12**

How much did George II pay for the house?

**Question 13**

How many side service pipes were removed from the original Buckingham House building?

**Question 14**

Who bought Buckingham House in 1781?

**Text number 6**

Work on alterations to the building began in 1762. When King George IV came to the throne in 1820, he continued the renovation with the idea of a small, comfortable home. In 1826, with work in progress, the King decided to turn the house into a palace with the help of architect John Nash. Some of the furniture was carried over from Carlton House, and some had been bought in France after the French Revolution. The exterior façade was designed with the French neoclassicism favoured by George IV in mind. The cost of renovation increased dramatically, and in 1829 Nash's extravagant designs led to his dismissal as architect. After George IV's death in 1830, his younger brother King William IV hired Edward Blore to finish the work. At one point, William considered converting the palace into a new Houses of Parliament after the Palace of Westminster was destroyed by fire in 1834.

**Question 0**

What did King George IV originally want the building to look like?

**Question 1**

King William considered changing the palace to what after a fire destroyed the Palace of Westminster in 1834?

**Question 2**

Which architect helped turn the house into a palace?

**Question 3**

In what year was Nash dismissed as an architect?

**Question 4**

Who was hired in 1830 to finish the building of the palace?

**Question 5**

In what year did the renovation of Buckingham House begin?

**Question 6**

What was George IV's original plan for the house?

**Question 7**

In what year did the king decide to make it a palace?

**Question 8**

Who was the chief architect who turned the house into a palace?

**Question 9**

Who was hired by King William IV to finish the job after Nash was sacked?

**Question 10**

What was King George IV's original design for the building?

**Question 11**

Which architect helped turn the palace into a house?

**Question 12**

In what year was Nash promoted to architect?

**Question 13**

Who was fired in 1830 to finish the palace?

**Question 14**

In what year was the renovation of Buckingham House banned?

**Text number 7**

Buckingham Palace finally became the main royal residence in 1837, when Queen Victoria, the first monarch to live there, became Royal President; her predecessor William IV had died before the palace was completed. While the state rooms were a riot of gilded and colourful spaces, the new palace was a little less luxurious. For one thing, the chimneys were said to smoke so much that the fires had to be allowed to die out, causing the court to shake in the icy glow. The ventilation was so bad that the interiors stank, and when it was decided to install gas lamps, there was serious concern about gas accumulating in the lower floors. It was also said that the staff were loose and lazy and the palace was filthy. When the Queen married in 1840, her husband, Prince Albert, took charge of reorganising the household offices and staff, as well as the palace's design flaws. All the problems were fixed by the end of 1840. However, the builders were due to return within a decade.

**Question 0**

Who was the first monarch to live in Buckingham Palace?

**Question 1**

Who died before the palace was completed?

**Question 2**

In what year did Buckingham become the main residence of the royal family?

**Question 3**

What was the problem with the chimneys in the palace?

**Question 4**

At the end of which year were most of the problems with the design of the palace fixed during Prince Albert's reign?

**Question 5**

When did Buckingham officially become the royal residence?

**Question 6**

Who was the first monarch to live there?

**Question 7**

Who died before Buckingham Palace was completed?

**Question 8**

What was the problem with the chimneys in the palace?

**Question 9**

Who dealt with the design flaws in the palace?

**Question 10**

Who was the only monarch to live in Buckingham Palace?

**Question 11**

Who died just as the palace was completed?

**Question 12**

What was the best thing about the palace chimneys?

**Question 13**

When did Buckingham officially become the only royal residence?

**Question 14**

Who was the worst monarch to have lived there?

**Text number 8**

By 1847, the couple had found the palace too small for their court life and growing family, so Thomas Cubitt built a new wing designed by Edward Blore, enclosing the central quadrangle. The large east frontage overlooking The Mall is now the 'public face' of Buckingham Palace, with a balcony from which the royal family greet the crowds on important occasions and after the annual colour competition. A ballroom wing and another suite of ballrooms were also built during this period, designed by Nash's pupil Sir James Pennethorne.

**Question 0**

Who designed the new wing of the palace in 1847?

**Question 1**

Who built the new wing?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the east façade of the palace?

**Question 3**

What is the famous feature of the Eastern Front?

**Question 4**

Who was the Nash student who designed the ballroom wing?

**Question 5**

Who designed the new wing for Queen Victoria and Prince Albert when they felt they needed more space?

**Question 6**

Who built the new wing?

**Question 7**

What is considered the public face of the palace?

**Question 8**

What other wing was built during this period?

**Question 9**

Which of Nash's students designed The Ballroom?

**Question 10**

Who designed the blue wing of the palace in 1837?

**Question 11**

How is the western front of the palace described?

**Question 12**

Who was Nash's teacher who destroyed the dance wing?

**Question 13**

What is considered the private nose of the palace?

**Question 14**

Which other wing was removed during this period?

**Text number 9**

Before Prince Albert's death, the palace often hosted musical entertainments, and some of the greatest musicians of our time performed at Buckingham Palace. Composer Felix Mendelssohn is known to have played there three times. Johann Strauss II and his orchestra played there during his stay in England. Strauss's 'Alice Polka' was first performed at the Palace in 1849 in honour of the Queen's daughter, Princess Alice. During the Victorian era, Buckingham Palace often hosted lavish costume balls in addition to the usual royal ceremonies, inaugurations and presentations.

**Question 0**

What kind of events were often held at the palace before Prince Albert's death?

**Question 1**

Which composer played in Buckingham three times?

**Question 2**

Which piece of music by Johann Strauss was first performed in Buckingham in honour of Princess Alice?

**Question 3**

What kind of balls did Queen Victoria hold?

**Question 4**

Before Prince Albert's death, what kind of entertainment took place in Buckingham?

**Question 5**

Which composer played there three times?

**Question 6**

Who performed Alice Polka in honour of Princess Alice?

**Question 7**

What kind of balls did Queen Victoria have?

**Question 8**

Before Prince Albert's death, what type of events were never held at the palace?

**Question 9**

Which composer played in Buckingham eight times?

**Question 10**

Who played Alice Polka as the opposite of Princess Alice?

**Question 11**

What kind of balls did Queen Victoria avoid?

**Question 12**

What kind of entertainment was banned in Buckingham before Prince Albert's death?

**Text number 10**

Widowed in 1861, the grief-stricken Queen retired from public life and left Buckingham Palace to live at Windsor Castle, Balmoral Castle and Osborne House. For many years the palace was rarely used, even neglected. In 1864, a placard was attached to the fence of Buckingham Palace which read: "These magnificent premises are let or sold, owing to the diminishing business of the late occupant." Eventually public opinion forced the Queen to return to London, but even then she preferred to live elsewhere whenever possible. Court functions were still held at Windsor Castle, presided over by a sombre Queen, usually dressed in mourning, while Buckingham Palace remained closed for most of the year.

**Question 0**

When did Prince Albert die?

**Question 1**

What forced the Queen to return to London?

**Question 2**

What was the fate of Buckingham after the Left?

**Question 3**

Where were the court functions held after the Queen returned to London?

**Question 4**

When did Prince Albert die?

**Question 5**

What did Queen Victoria do about his death?

**Question 6**

Which house did Queen Victoria live in when she left Buckingham?

**Question 7**

What happened to Buckingham after Queen Victoria's departure?

**Question 8**

Where did Queen Victoria hold court events during this period?

**Question 9**

When did Prince Albert come back to life?

**Question 10**

What forced the Queen to leave London for good?

**Question 11**

Where were court functions held after the Queen was banished from London?

**Question 12**

What did Queen Victoria do in response to the birth of Prince Albert?

**Text number 11**

The palace measures 108 metres (354 feet) x 120 metres (390 feet), is 24 metres (79 feet) high and has over 77 000 m2 (830 000 square feet) of floor space. The floor area is smaller than that of the Royal Palace in Madrid, the Papal Palace in Rome, the Louvre in Paris, the Hofburg Palace in Vienna or the Forbidden City. The palace has 775 rooms, including 19 banqueting rooms, 52 master bedrooms, 188 staff bedrooms, 92 offices and 78 bathrooms. The main rooms are located in the piano nobile behind the west-facing garden façade of the palace. The centrepiece of this series of ornate banqueting rooms is the music room, whose large bow is the dominant feature of the façade. The Music Room is flanked by a Blue and White Drawing Room. In the centre of the suite is a 55-metre-long Picture Gallery, lit from above, which serves as a corridor connecting the state rooms. The Gallery is hung with numerous works by Rembrandt, van Dyck, Rubens and Vermeer, among others; other rooms leading from the Gallery are the Throne Room and the Green Drawing Room. The Green Drawing Room serves as a vast antechamber to the Throne Room, and is part of the ceremonial route to the throne from the Guard Room at the top of the grand staircase. The Guard Room contains white marble statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, dressed in Roman costume, placed on a tapestry-lined tribune. These very formal rooms are used only for ceremonial occasions and formal entertainment, but are open to the public every summer.

**Question 0**

How many principle bedrooms are there in the palace?

**Question 1**

How many bathrooms are there?

**Question 2**

Which cabin has a large bow in the front?

**Question 3**

How long will the Picture Gallery be in the gardens?

**Question 4**

Which rooms have large white marble statues of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria?

**Question 5**

What is the area of the palace?

**Question 6**

How many cabins are there in the palace?

**Question 7**

How many bathrooms are there in the palace?

**Question 8**

How many offices are there in the palace?

**Question 9**

How many principle bedrooms does the palace spy on?

**Question 10**

How many bathrooms there are made of gold?

**Question 11**

Which cabin has a small bow in the front?

**Question 12**

How long is the photo gallery in kilometres?

**Question 13**

How many palace offices have been closed so far?

**Text number 12**

Below the state apartments are slightly less fancy rooms, called semi-state apartments. These rooms open onto the Marble Hall and are used for less formal entertaining, such as luncheon parties and private functions. Some rooms are named and decorated in honour of specific visitors, such as the 1844 room, decorated in the same year for the state visit of Russian Tsar Nicholas I, and the 1855 room on the other side of the Bow Room, decorated for the visit of French Emperor Napoleon III. In the centre of this suite is the Bow Room, through which thousands of guests pass each year to the Queen's garden party in the gardens. The Queen and Prince Philip use a smaller suite in the north wing.

**Question 0**

Which rooms are used for less formal events, such as lunches or private functions?

**Question 1**

Which room is named after a visit by Russian Tsar Nicholas I?

**Question 2**

Which European emperor is the room of 1855 named after?

**Question 3**

Which room do guests attending the Queen's Garden Party most often arrive in?

**Question 4**

Where are the suites used by the Queen and Prince Philip?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the slightly less luxurious cabins under the state housing?

**Question 6**

For what kind of entertainment are semi-public housing used?

**Question 7**

Who is the 1844 room named after?

**Question 8**

Who is the 1855 room named after?

**Question 9**

Where are the apartments of the Queen and Prince Philip?

**Question 10**

What rooms are used for more formal entertaining, such as lunches or public events?

**Question 11**

Which room is Russian Tsar Nicholas I not allowed to visit?

**Question 12**

Which European chef is The 1845 Room named after?

**Question 13**

Where are the suites used by King and Prince Philip?

**Question 14**

Who is room 1744 named after?

**Text number 13**

Between 1847 and 1850, while Blore was building a new east wing, the Brighton Pavilion was once again looted of its fittings. As a result, many of the rooms in the new wing have a distinctly oriental feel. The red and blue Chinese Lunch Room is made up of parts of Brighton's banqueting and music rooms, and features a large oriental chimney sculpted by Richard Westmacott. The yellow drawing room has wallpaper supplied to Brighton's drawing room in 1817 and a chimney, a European vision of what a Chinese chimney might look like. It features nodding mandarins designed by Robert Jones and scary winged dragons.

**Question 0**

Where did many of the accessories for the new East Wing come from?

**Question 1**

When was the new east wing built?

**Question 2**

What is the theme of the new East Wing?

**Question 3**

What is the main feature of a red and blue Chinese lunch room?

**Question 4**

Who designed the chimney in the Yellow Drawing Room?

**Question 5**

What did Blore build between 1847 and 1850?

**Question 6**

What style are many of the rooms in the new East Wing?

**Question 7**

Which Buckingham Room is part of the Brighton Banqueting and Music Rooms in the Brighton Pavilion?

**Question 8**

Where did all the equipment for the new West Wing come from?

**Question 9**

When was the new east wing destroyed?

**Question 10**

Which theme is banned in the new East Wing?

**Question 11**

Who removed the chimney piece from the Yellow Drawing Room?

**Question 12**

What style are the rooms in the new East Wing?

**Text number 14**

In the centre of this wing is the famous balcony, with the Centre Room behind the glass doors. This is a Chinese-style drawing room, enhanced by Queen Mary when she, together with designer Sir Charles Allom, created a more 'tie-in' Chinese theme in the late 1920s, although the wide-paneled doors were imported from Brighton in 1873. Along the length of the east wing piano nobile runs a large gallery, modestly known as the Principal Corridor, which runs along the east side of the quadrangle. It features mirrored doors and mirrored cross-walls, reflecting the porcelain pagodas and other oriental furniture imported from Brighton. A Chinese lunch room and a yellow drawing room are at either end of this gallery, with the central room apparently in the middle.

**Question 0**

Which room has the famous balcony used by royalty?

**Question 1**

What is the main theme of the central room?

**Question 2**

Who was the queen who added the Chinese theme to the central room in the 1920s?

**Question 3**

In what year were the lacquered doors in the central room imported from Brighton?

**Question 4**

What type of doors are there in the main corridor?

**Question 5**

Which room has the famous balcony?

**Question 6**

Which designer did Queen Mary work with to improve the Centre Room?

**Question 7**

What type of doors are there in the main corridor?

**Question 8**

What year were the lacquered doors imported from Brighton?

**Question 9**

Which room has the balcony banned by royalty?

**Question 10**

What is the secondary theme of the central room?

**Question 11**

Who was the queen who ruined the Chinese theme of the Central Hall in the 1930s?

**Question 12**

Which room avoids the famous balcony?

**Question 13**

Which designer was hired by Queen Mary to improve the Centre Room?

**Text number 15**

When foreign heads of state make a state visit to Britain, the Queen usually entertains them at Buckingham Palace. They are booked into a large suite called the Belgian Suite, located at the foot of the ministerial stairs on the ground floor of the north-facing Garden Wing. The rooms are connected by narrow corridors, one of which has been given extra height and perspective by the addition of saucer-shaped domes designed by Nash in the style of Soane. The other corridor in the suite features a Gothic-inspired cross vault. The Belgian Rooms were decorated in the contemporary style and named after Prince Albert's uncle, the first King of Belgium, Léopold I. In 1936, the suite briefly became the palace's private apartments when King Edward VIII lived there.

**Question 0**

Where do foreign dignitaries usually stay at Buckingham Palace?

**Question 1**

On which floor are the Belgian Suites located?

**Question 2**

The Belgian suite is located at the foot of which staircase?

**Question 3**

How are the rooms in the Belgian suites connected?

**Question 4**

What style of saucer domes are in the Belgian suite?

**Question 5**

Where do foreign dignitaries stay at Buckingham Palace?

**Question 6**

At the bottom of which staircase is the Belgian Suite?

**Question 7**

On which floor is the Belgian Suite located?

**Question 8**

How are the rooms in the Belgian suite connected?

**Question 9**

Whose style are the cups on the plate?

**Question 10**

Where do foreign sojourners usually avoid at Buckingham Palace?

**Question 11**

On which floor are the Belgian suites on fire?

**Question 12**

How are the rooms in the Belgian suites separated?

**Question 13**

Where do foreign heads paint at Buckingham Palace?

**Question 14**

On which floor is the Belgian suite limited?

**Text number 16**

Buckingham Palace is therefore the symbol and home of the British monarchy, an art gallery and a tourist attraction. Behind the gilded railings and gates of Bromsgrove Guildhall, completed in 1911, and the famous Webb façade, described in a book published by the Royal Collection as 'everyone's idea of a palace', is not only the everyday home of the Queen and Prince Philip, but also the London residence of the Duke of York and the Earl and Countess of Wessex. The Palace also houses the offices of the Queen, Prince Philip, the Duke of York, the Earl and Countess of Wessex, the Princess Royal and Princess Alexandra, and is the workplace of over 800 people.

**Question 0**

What else is Buckingham Palace known for, apart from being the home of the monarchy and a tourist attraction?

**Question 1**

Who made the gilded railings and gates of the palaces?

**Question 2**

Which Duke's London residence is Buckingham Palace?

**Question 3**

Who is Buckingham Palace home to?

**Question 4**

Who finished the gilded railings and gates of the palace?

**Question 5**

What year were the railings and gates completed?

**Question 6**

How many people work at Buckingham Palace?

**Question 7**

Who stole the palace's gilded railings and gates?

**Question 8**

How many people were fired from Buckingham Palace?

**Question 9**

From whom is Buckingham Palace restricted?

**Question 10**

What year were the railings and gates stolen?

**Question 11**

Which Duke is not allowed to go to Buckingham Palace?

**Text number 17**

The palace, like Windsor Castle, is owned by the Crown Estate. It is not the personal property of the monarch, unlike Sandringham House and Balmoral Castle. Many of the contents of Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Kensington Palace and St James's Palace are part of the Royal Collection, which is held by the monarch. They are sometimes on public display in the Queen's Gallery, located near the Royal Mews. Unlike the palace and castle, the purpose-built gallery is open at all times and displays a changing selection of items from the collection. It is located on the site of a chapel destroyed in an air raid during the Second World War. Since 1993, the palace's banqueting halls have been open to the public in August and September and on certain days throughout the year. Funds raised from admission fees were originally used to rebuild Windsor Castle after a fire in 1992 destroyed many of its ballrooms. In the 2014-15 financial year, 476 000 people visited the Palace.

**Question 0**

Who owns Buckingham Palace?

**Question 1**

Where can the public see the objects in the royal collection?

**Question 2**

What was the site of the present Queen's Gallery?

**Question 3**

Which part of the palace has been open to the public in August and September and on other selected days since 1993?

**Question 4**

Who owns Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle?

**Question 5**

Where can the public see the royal collection?

**Question 6**

Since when are palace rooms open to the public?

**Question 7**

How many people visited the palace in the financial year 2014.2015?

**Question 8**

Who has never owned Buckingham Palace?

**Question 9**

Where is the public not allowed to see the objects in the royal collection?

**Question 10**

What was the site of what is now the Royal Gallery?

**Question 11**

Which part of the palace has been open to the public in August and July and on other selected days since 1991?

**Question 12**

How many people were missing from the palace in the 2014-2015 fiscal year?

**Text number 18**

In the past, men who did not wear military uniforms wore knee breeches of the 1700s design. Women's evening dress included the obligatory laurel and a tiara or feathers in the hair (or both). The formal uniform and dress code of the court was gradually relaxed. After the First World War, when Queen Mary wanted to follow fashion and raise her skirt a few centimetres above the ground, she asked the courtier to shorten her own skirt first to gauge the King's reaction. King George V was horrified, so the Queen kept her skirt unfashionably low. When King George VI and his consort Queen Elizabeth, after their 1936 accession to power, allowed the skirts of the day to be raised. Today there is no official dress code. Most men invited to Buckingham Palace during the day wear a uniform or lounge suit; a minority wear a dressing gown and in the evening, depending on the formality of the occasion, a black or white tie.

**Question 0**

What is the official dress code at Buckingham Palace today?

**Question 1**

Which queen tried and failed to lift the hem of her dress after the First World War?

**Question 2**

Which king was horrified to see his queen's hem lifted a few centimetres?

**Question 3**

After what year was the hem of day skirts allowed to rise?

**Question 4**

What period knee breeches did men used to wear in the palace?

**Question 5**

In which century were men's breeches worn in Buckingham?

**Question 6**

What did women have to wear in their hair?

**Question 7**

Which queen wanted to shorten the hem of her skirt?

**Question 8**

Which king was horrified to see the Queen's raised hemline?

**Question 9**

What is Buckingham's dress code today?

**Question 10**

What were women supposed to wear in their socks?

**Question 11**

Which queen lifted the hem of her dress after the First World War?

**Question 12**

Which king was amused to see the queen's skirt rise a few centimetres?

**Question 13**

In which century were men's breeches banned in Buckingham?

**Question 14**

Which queen wanted to lengthen the hem of her skirt?

**Text number 19**

Court appearances by aristocratic young women for the monarch were held at the palace from the reign of Edward VII onwards. These young women were known as débutantes, and the event, called their 'coming', represented their first entry into society. The débutantes wore court dress and had three long ostrich feathers in their hair. They entered, did a knee bend, walked backwards choreographically and did another knee bend while moving the prescribed length of the costume strap. (The ceremony, known as the Evening Court, was the equivalent of the 'court parlours' of Victoria's reign.) After the Second World War, the ceremony was replaced by less formal afternoon receptions, which generally did not include choreographed kneeling or court dress.

**Question 0**

During whose reign were court hearings of young aristocratic women held?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the ceremony where the debutantes were given their first introduction to society?

**Question 2**

Which bird's feathers did the debutantes wear in their hair?

**Question 3**

After World War II, the "coming out" ceremonies were replaced by what event?

**Question 4**

During whose reign were young debutantes introduced to court society?

**Question 5**

What kind of feathers did the debutantes wear in their hair?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the event where the debutantes were introduced to society?

**Question 7**

What replaced the arrival celebration after the Second World War?

**Question 8**

Whose reign did not include court appearances by young aristocratic ladies?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the victim where the debutantes were given their last introduction to society?

**Question 10**

Which bird's feathers did the debutantes use on their shirts?

**Question 11**

Why was an event called to banish debutantes from society?

**Question 12**

What replaced the ceremony during the Second World War?

**Text number 20**

Ceremonies, including the awarding of a knighthood with the sword, and other awards are held in the palace ballroom, built in 1854. It is 36.6 metres long, 18 metres wide and 13.5 metres high, and is the largest room in the palace. It has replaced the Throne Room in importance and use. During the investiture, the Queen stands on a throne under a huge, domed velvet canopy known as a shamiana or baldachin, which was used in the Delhi Durbar in 1911. A military band plays in the musicians' gallery as the awardees approach the Queen and receive their tributes in the company of their families and friends.

**Question 0**

Where are investments made?

**Question 1**

What year was The Ballroom built?

**Question 2**

Which room has The Ballroom replaced in terms of both use and meaning?

**Question 3**

What does the Queen stand on during the inauguration?

**Question 4**

You become a knight by being named with what object?

**Question 5**

What is the largest room in the palace?

**Question 6**

Which other room replaced the ballroom in terms of importance and use?

**Question 7**

Where do investments never take place?

**Question 8**

What year was The Ballroom blown up?

**Question 9**

Which room has The Ballroom never changed its use and meaning?

**Question 10**

What is the smallest room in the palace?

**Question 11**

What does the Queen sit on during the inauguration?

**Text number 21**

The Ballroom also hosts state banquets, which are held on the first evening of a state visit by foreign heads of state. On these occasions, the dining table is set for up to 170 guests dressed in white tie and decorations such as tiaras, and the table is set with a Grand Service, a set of silver-gilt plates made in 1811 for the Prince of Wales, later George IV. Buckingham Palace's largest and most formal reception is held every November, when the Queen entertains members of the diplomatic corps. For this celebration, all the banqueting halls are occupied as the Royal Family pass through them, starting at the large north doors of the Picture Gallery. As Nash had designed, all the large, double mirrored doors stand open and reflect numerous crystal chandeliers and lamps, creating a deliberate optical illusion of space and light.

**Question 0**

Where are the state festivals held?

**Question 1**

Which month will the Queen entertain the diplomatic community?

**Question 2**

What to set the table with for a banquet?

**Question 3**

When was the Grand Service carried out?

**Question 4**

Who was the Grand Service for?

**Question 5**

Where are the state banquets held?

**Question 6**

When are the state festivals held?

**Question 7**

What will be used to set the table for a state dinner?

**Question 8**

Who was the Grand Service originally created for?

**Question 9**

Where are state festivals banned?

**Question 10**

In which month will the Queen promote the diplomatic corps?

**Question 11**

What to set the table with for casual dinners?

**Question 12**

When was the Grand Service removed?

**Question 13**

When to avoid national holidays?

**Text number 22**

Next to the palace is the Nash-designed Royal Mews, which houses royal carriages, including the golden state carriages. Designed by Sir William Chambers in 1760, the Rococo-Gilt carriages have panels painted by G. B. Cipriani. It was first used at the opening of Parliament by George III in 1762 and has been used by the monarch at every coronation since George IV. Most recently it was used for the Golden Jubilee of Elizabeth II. They also house the carriage horses used in royal ceremonial processions.

**Question 0**

Where is Gold State Coach located?

**Question 1**

When was the Gold State Coach first used?

**Question 2**

What kind of animal lives at Royal Mews?

**Question 3**

Who designed the Royal Mews building?

**Question 4**

Where is the Gold State Coach kept?

**Question 5**

Who designed the Gold State Coach?

**Question 6**

What year was the Gold State Coach first used?

**Question 7**

What animals are kept in pens?

**Question 8**

Who destroyed the Royal Mews building?

**Question 9**

Where is Silver State Coach located?

**Question 10**

Who doesn't know anything about Gold State Coach?

**Question 11**

When was the last time a Gold State Coach was used?

**Question 12**

Which animals are banned in pens?

**Text number 23**

In 1901, with the accession of Edward VII, the palace was given a new lease of life. The new king and his wife Queen Alexandra had always been at the forefront of London's upper-class social circles, and their friends, known as the 'Marlborough House Set', were considered the most distinguished and fashionable of the era. Buckingham Palace - the ballroom, grand entrance, marble hall, grand staircase, antechambers and galleries, redecorated in the Belle époque cream and gold colour scheme that survives today - was once again the scene of majestic entertainment, but some felt that King Edward's heavy interior design was at odds with Nash's original work.

**Question 0**

In what year did Edward VII ascend the throne?

**Question 1**

The friends of kind Edward VII and Queen Alexandra were known as what?

**Question 2**

Some felt that King Edward VII's interior design choices clashed with whose earlier works?

**Question 3**

Which king commissioned a massive interior in the cream and gold of the Belle Époque?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the group of friends of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra?

**Question 5**

What was the conflict with Nash's original work in the palace?

**Question 6**

When did King Edward VII come to the throne?

**Question 7**

What colours were used in the reforms overseen by King Edward VII?

**Question 8**

In what year did Edward VII refuse to take the throne?

**Question 9**

Which king commissioned a small interior in the cream and silver colours of the Belle Époque?

**Question 10**

What was the name of the group that King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra avoided?

**Question 11**

What supported Nash's original work in the palace?

**Question 12**

What colours were avoided in the reforms overseen by King Edward VI?

**Text number 24**

The last major building work was carried out under King George V, when Sir Aston Webb redesigned the eastern façade of the 1850s Blore in 1913 to partly resemble Giacomo Leon's Lyme Park in Cheshire. This new, redesigned main façade (in Portland stone) was designed as a backdrop for the Victoria Memorial, a large memorial statue to Queen Victoria set outside the main gates. George V, who had succeeded Edward VII in 1910, was a more serious personage than his father; there was now more emphasis on formal entertainment and royal duties than on extravagant celebrations. He organised a series of command performances featuring jazz musicians such as the Original Dixieland Jazz Band (1919) - the first jazz performance for a head of state, Sidney Bechet and Louis Armstrong (1932), which led to the palace being nominated for a (Kind of) Blue Plaque at the 2009 Brecon Jazz Festival as one of the venues with the greatest influence on jazz music in the UK. George V's wife, Queen Mary, was a lover of the arts and took a keen interest in the royal collection of furniture and art, which she both restored and added to. Queen Mary also installed many new furnishings and fittings, including the Benjamin Vulliamy marble Empire-style chimneys of 1810, which the Queen installed in the ground floor Bow Room, a huge low room in the centre of the garden courtyard. Queen Mary was also responsible for the decoration of the Blue Drawing Room. This 21-metre (69-foot) long room, formerly known as the South Drawing Room, has a ceiling specially designed by Nash and decorated with huge gilded cantilevers.

**Question 0**

During whose reign was the last major building work done?

**Question 1**

What kind of stone is the main façade of the Eastern Front made of?

**Question 2**

Which king preferred formal entertainment and royal duties to lavish parties?

**Question 3**

Who added and refurbished furniture to the royal collection?

**Question 4**

Who was responsible for the interior design of the Blue Drawing Room?

**Question 5**

Who redesigned Blore's 1850 Eastern Front?

**Question 6**

What kind of stone is the façade made of?

**Question 7**

Which king put more emphasis on formal entertainment and royal duties instead of lavish parties?

**Question 8**

What collection did Queen Mary focus on by adding and restoring objects?

**Question 9**

Who decorated the blue drawing room?

**Question 10**

During whose reign was there never any major building work?

**Question 11**

Which king eschewed official entertainments and royal duties in favour of extravagant parties?

**Question 12**

Who removed and destroyed furniture from the royal collection?

**Question 13**

Who redesigned Blore's 1820 West Front?

**Question 14**

Who burned down the green drawing room?

**Text number 25**

During the First World War, the palace, which was then home to King George V and Queen Mary, remained undamaged. The palace's more valuable possessions were evacuated to Windsor, but the royal family remained in place. The King ordered rationing of the palace, to the horror of his guests and the people of the household. To the King's later chagrin, David Lloyd George persuaded him to go further and lock the wine cellars in ostentatious fashion, abstaining from alcohol to set a good example to the supposedly inebriated working class. The workers continued to drink, and the King was left dissatisfied with the enforced abstinence. In 1938, the North West Pavilion, designed by Nash as a conservatory, was converted into a swimming pool.

**Question 0**

Who lived in Buckingham Palace during the First World War?

**Question 1**

Where were valuable artefacts taken from Buckingham Palace during the First World War?

**Question 2**

What did the king refrain from doing during the war?

**Question 3**

What year was the northwest pavilion converted into a swimming pool?

**Question 4**

Who made the king lock the wine cellars during the First World War?

**Question 5**

During which war did Buckingham Palace remain intact?

**Question 6**

Where were valuables evacuated to during the war?

**Question 7**

What did the king give up during the war?

**Question 8**

Who made the king lock the wine cellars?

**Question 9**

Where was the Northwest Pavilion moved to in 1938?

**Question 10**

Who died in Buckingham Palace during the First World War?

**Question 11**

Where were worthless objects taken from Buckingham Palace after the First World War?

**Question 12**

What did the King increase the consumption of during the war?

**Question 13**

In what year was the south-west pavilion converted into a swimming pool?

**Question 14**

Who persuaded the Queen to open the wine cellars during the First World War?

**Text number 26**

During the Second World War, the palace was bombed nine times, the most serious and famous of which destroyed the palace chapel in 1940. Films of this event were shown in cinemas across the UK to highlight the shared suffering of rich and poor. One bomb fell in the courtyard of the palace while King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were staying there, blowing out many windows and destroying the chapel. However, wartime reporting of such events was severely restricted. The royal couple were filmed inspecting their bombed-out home, and the smiling Queen, as always, was immaculately dressed in a hat and matching coat, seemingly unperturbed by the damage around her. The Queen famously declared at the time, 'I am glad we have been bombed. Now I can look the East End in the eye". The royal family were seen to share their subjects' distress, as reported by The Sunday Graphic:

**Question 0**

How many times was the palace bombed in World War II?

**Question 1**

What was destroyed in 1940?

**Question 2**

Which monarchs lived in Buckingham Palace during the Second World War?

**Question 3**

What did the bombing of Buckingham Palace show the public?

**Question 4**

What was destroyed in the bombing of the palace in World War II?

**Question 5**

What were the king and queen filmed after the bomb attack?

**Question 6**

What was the royal family expected to distribute to their subjects after the bombings?

**Question 7**

How many times was the palace altered during the Second World War?

**Question 8**

What was updated in 1940?

**Question 9**

Which monarchs were missing from Buckingham Palace during the Second World War?

**Question 10**

What did the royal family never distribute to their subjects after the bombings?

**Question 11**

What was hidden from the public in the aftermath of the Buckingham Palace bombing?

**Text number 27**

On 15 September 1940, known as the Battle of Britain Day, RAF pilot Ray Holmes of the 504th RAF Squadron crashed into a German bomber which he believed was bombing the Palace. Holmes had run out of ammunition and made a quick decision to ram it. Holmes jumped out. Both planes crashed. In fact, the Dornier Do 17 bomber was empty. It was already damaged, two of its crew were dead and the rest had been rescued. Its pilot, Feldwebel Robert Zehbe, landed on the ground only to die later from injuries sustained in the attack. As the Dornier landed, it somehow discharged its bombs, one of which hit the palace. It then crashed into the forecourt of Victoria Station in London. The bomber's engine was later exhibited at the Imperial War Museum in London. The British pilot became the King's Messenger after the war and died aged 90 in 2005.

**Question 0**

What is the date of the Battle of Britain?

**Question 1**

What did Ray Holmes think a German pilot was bombing?

**Question 2**

What type of German plane did Holmes crash?

**Question 3**

What became of Holmes after the war?

**Question 4**

What year did Ray Holmes die?

**Question 5**

What is 15 September 1940?

**Question 6**

Where did Ray Holmes think the German pilot was aiming?

**Question 7**

What did Holmes do to stop the German plane?

**Question 8**

What type of aircraft was the German plane?

**Question 9**

When did Holmes die?

**Question 10**

What is the UK's public holiday?

**Question 11**

What did Ray Holmes think a German pilot was going to return?

**Question 12**

What type of aircraft did the German ship Holmes avoid?

**Question 13**

What became of Holmes during the war?

**Question 14**

What year was Ray Holmes born?

**Document number 180**

**Text number 0**

A filament lamp, incandescent lamp or filament bulb is an electric lamp with a wired filament that is heated to a high temperature by passing an electric current through it until it glows with visible light (incandescence). The hot filament is protected from oxidation by a glass or quartz bubble filled with inert gas or evacuated. In a halogen lamp, the filament is prevented from evaporating by a chemical process that rebuilds metal vapour on the filament, thus prolonging its life. The lamp is supplied with electric current by bushings or wires embedded in the glass. Most incandescent lamps are used in a socket with a mechanical support and electrical connections.

**Question 0**

What kind of energy makes a light bulb glow?

**Question 1**

Which part of the light bulb gets hot?

**Question 2**

Which part of the halogen lamp supplies the electric current?

**Question 3**

What produces the electricity for most light bulbs?

**Question 4**

What type of light bulb uses inert gas?

**Question 5**

What type of lamp has a low temperature heated filament?

**Question 6**

Where does an electric current not pass through the filament of the wire?

**Question 7**

Which part of a halogen lamp does not give off electricity?

**Question 8**

What doesn't produce the electricity most incandescent light bulbs do?

**Text number 1**

Incandescent light bulbs are much less efficient than most other types of electric lighting; they convert less than 5% of the energy they use into visible light, compared with an average of around 2.2% for ordinary light bulbs. The rest of the energy is converted into heat. A typical incandescent lamp has a luminous efficacy of 16 lumens per watt, compared to 60 lm/W for a compact fluorescent lamp or 150 lm/W for some white LED lamps. Such applications include incubators, poultry rearing boxes, thermal lights for reptile tanks, infrared heating in industrial heating and drying processes, lava lamps and the Easy-Bake Oven toy. Incandescent lamps typically have a short lifetime compared to other types of lighting; around 1 000 hours for domestic incandescent lamps, compared to typically 10 000 hours for compact fluorescent lamps and 30 000 hours for LED lamps.

**Question 0**

Are incandescent light bulbs more or less efficient than most electric lights?

**Question 1**

How much of the energy does an ordinary light bulb convert into visible light?

**Question 2**

Which is more efficient: compact fluorescent lamps or LED lights?

**Question 3**

How long does a typical light bulb last?

**Question 4**

What happens to the energy that a light bulb does not convert into light?

**Question 5**

Which are more efficient than most other electric lights?

**Question 6**

What percentage of energy is not actually converted into visible light in a normal light bulb?

**Question 7**

How much of the energy is not actually converted into visible light in an incandescent light bulb?

**Question 8**

What type of lamp usually has a long lifetime?

**Question 9**

What doesn't happen to the energy that a light bulb doesn't convert into light?

**Text number 2**

Incandescent lamps have been replaced in many applications by other types of electric lights, such as fluorescent lamps, compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), cold cathode fluorescent lamps (CCFLs), high pressure discharge lamps and light emitting diode (LED) lamps. Some jurisdictions, such as the European Union, China, Canada and the United States, are phasing out incandescent light bulbs, while other jurisdictions, such as Colombia, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil and Australia, have already banned incandescent light bulbs.

**Question 0**

What law did Australia pass on incandescent light bulbs?

**Question 1**

What is the US position on incandescent light bulbs?

**Question 2**

What does CCFL stand for?

**Question 3**

What does CFL stand for?

**Question 4**

What does the abbreviation LED stand for?

**Question 5**

Which type of lamp has not been replaced by other types of electric light in many applications?

**Question 6**

How India treats light bulbs?

**Question 7**

What does the abbreviation CCFL not stand for?

**Question 8**

What does the abbreviation LED not stand for?

**Question 9**

What does the abbreviation CFL not stand for?

**Text number 3**

In 1872, the Russian Alexander Lodygin invented the incandescent lamp and was granted a Russian patent in 1874. He used two carbon rods of reduced cross-section in an airtight, nitrogen-filled glass container as the bulb, electrically arranged so that current could be transferred to the second carbon rod when the first was worn out. He later lived in the United States, changed his name to Alexander de Lodyguine, and applied for and obtained patents for incandescent lamps with chrome, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, molybdenum and tungsten filaments, and the molybdenum filament was introduced at the Paris World's Fair in 1900.

**Question 0**

Who patented the light bulb in Russia in 1874?

**Question 1**

What did Lodygin use as the bulb in his lamp?

**Question 2**

What year did Lodygin present the lamp at the World's Fair?

**Question 3**

What name did Lodygin change his name to after moving to the US?

**Question 4**

When did Lodygin invent his first light bulb?

**Question 5**

Who did not patent the light bulb in 1872?

**Question 6**

Who didn't protest at the Paris World's Fair in 1900?

**Question 7**

When did Anxander Lodygin change his name?

**Question 8**

Who invented the first light bulb in the 1700s?

**Question 9**

What did Lodygin not use as a bulb in his lamp?

**Text number 4**

In 1878, with the help of vacuum pump expert Charles Stearn, Swan developed a refining method to avoid early bulb blackening. This was granted a British patent in 1880. On 18 December 1878, a lamp using a thin carbon rod was demonstrated at a meeting of the Newcastle Chemical Society, and Swan gave a working demonstration at their meeting on 17 January 1879. It was also demonstrated to 700 attendees at a meeting of the Newcastle upon Tyne Literary and Philosophical Society on 3 February 1879. These lamps used a carbon rod from an arc lamp rather than a thin filament. Consequently, they had low resistance and required very large conductors to supply the necessary current, so they were not commercially viable, although they did provide a demonstration of the potential of incandescent lamps with a relatively high vacuum, a carbon filament and platinum conductors. Not only did they require too much power to the central station electrical system to be practical, they had a very short lifetime. Swan turned his attention to making better carbon wire and ways of attaching its ends. He developed a method of processing cotton to produce "parchmentized yarn" and was awarded patent 4933 in 1880. From this year he began to install incandescent light bulbs in homes and landmarks in England. His house was the first in the world to be lit by incandescent light bulbs, and also the first in the world to be lit by hydroelectric power. In 1878, Lord Armstrong's home in Cragside was also one of the first houses to be lit by electricity. He had set up his company in the early 1880s. In 1881, the Savoy Theatre in Westminster, London, was lit by Swan light bulbs, the first theatre and the first public building in the world to be lit entirely by electricity.

**Question 0**

Where did Joseph Swan present his lamp in January 1879?

**Question 1**

Which vacuum pump expert helped Swan invent the lamp?

**Question 2**

Why was the first Swan lamp not commercially viable?

**Question 3**

When did Swan get the patent for parchment yarn?

**Question 4**

What was the first public building to have electric lighting?

**Question 5**

Who didn't help Swansea in 1878?

**Question 6**

Which method was not developed by Swan in 1878?

**Question 7**

What was not presented at the Newcastle Chemical Society meeting?

**Question 8**

What was shown to an audience of 800 people attending a meeting of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society?

**Question 9**

Why was Swan's first lamp commercially viable?

**Text number 5**

In 1878, Thomas Edison began serious research into the practical development of the light bulb. Edison filed his first patent application for "Improvement In Electric Lights" on 14 October 1878. After many experiments, first with coal in the early 1880s and then with platinum and other metals, Edison finally returned to the carbon filament. The first successful test took place on 22 October 1879 and lasted 13.5 hours. Edison continued to improve on this design, and on 4 November 1879 he applied for a US patent for an electric light bulb using 'a carbon filament or strip twisted and connected to ... platinum contact wires'. Although the patent described several ways of making carbon filament, including the use of "cotton and linen yarns, wooden wires and papers wrapped in various ways", Edison and his team later discovered that the carbonised bamboo carbon lasted for more than 1200 hours. In 1880, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's steamship Columbia was Edison's first use of incandescent light bulbs (it was also the first ship to use a dynamo).

**Question 0**

When did Edison start research into incandescent lighting?

**Question 1**

What material did Edison use to make his first filament?

**Question 2**

How long did Edison's light burn in his first successful test in 1879?

**Question 3**

What kind of wood did Edison use in his improved filament?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the first ship to use Edison's lamp?

**Question 5**

Who started the research to develop a practical light bulb?

**Question 6**

Who filed his first patent application in 1890?

**Question 7**

Why did Edison refuse to use platinum and other metals after experimenting with them?

**Question 8**

Which type of material was not used in the electric light bulb patent granted in November 1879 in the United States?

**Question 9**

What kind of material did Edison use that did not last more than 1200 hours?

**Text number 6**

Albon Man, a New York lawyer, founded the Electro-Dynamic Light Company in 1878 to exploit his and William Sawyer's patents. Weeks later, the United States Electric Lighting Company was founded, but it was not until the fall of 1880 that the first commercial installation of incandescent lamps was made by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company in New York, about six months after Edison's incandescent lamps were installed in Columbia. Hiram S. Maxim was chief engineer of the United States Electric Lighting Company.

**Question 0**

Who founded the Electro-Dynamic Light Company?

**Question 1**

Who was the chief engineer of the United States Electric Lighting Company?

**Question 2**

Where did the Electro-Dynamic Light Company install its first lights?

**Question 3**

When did the Electro-Dynamic Light Company install its first lights?

**Question 4**

Which company organised first, the Electro-Dynamic Light Company or the United States Electric Lighting Company?

**Question 5**

Who founded the Electro-Dynamic Light Company in 1890?

**Question 6**

Whose other patents did Albon Man not exploit?

**Question 7**

Where were light bulbs first installed in 1890?

**Question 8**

Who was the chief architect of the United States Electric Lighting Company?

**Question 9**

Who made his first installation only in the spring of 1880?

**Text number 7**

Lewis Latimer, who was working for Edison at the time, developed an improved method of heat treating carbon fibres, which reduced their breakage and allowed them to be moulded into new shapes, such as the typical "M" shape of Maxim fibres. On 17 January 1882, Latimer was awarded a patent for his "Process of Manufacturing Carbons", an improved method for manufacturing filaments for the incandescent lamp, which was purchased by the United States Electric Light Company. Latimer patented other improvements, including a better way to attach filaments to their wire supports.

**Question 0**

Who developed the heat treatment process that allowed carbon fibre filaments to be shaped?

**Question 1**

When did Latimer patent his "Carbon Manufacturing Process"?

**Question 2**

Which company bought the Latimer patent?

**Question 3**

Who hired Latimer when he developed his first patent?

**Question 4**

Who developed an improved method for making carbon filaments in 1882?

**Question 5**

When did Edison patent his "Coal Manufacturing Process"?

**Question 6**

What was not an improved method of manufacturing an incandescent light bulb?

**Question 7**

What did the United States Electric Light Company not buy?

**Question 8**

Who didn't hire Latimer when he developed his first patent?

**Text number 8**

On 13 December 1904, Sándor Just of Hungary and Franjo Hanaman of Croatia obtained a Hungarian patent (No 34541) for a tungsten filament lamp that lasted longer and gave a brighter light than a carbon filament lamp. The Hungarian company Tungsram first introduced tungsten filament lamps in 1904. This type is often called Tungsram lamps in many European countries. Filling the lamp with an inert gas, such as argon or nitrogen, slows down the evaporation of the tungsten filament lamp compared to operating in a vacuum. This allows higher temperatures and thus higher wattage with less reduction in filament life.

**Question 0**

Which inventors patented the tungsten filament lamp?

**Question 1**

When did Just and Hanaman get the patent for the tungsten filament lamp?

**Question 2**

Which company was the first to introduce the tungsten filament lamp?

**Question 3**

What kind of gas fills a tungsten filament lamp?

**Question 4**

What is the common alternative name for a tungsten filament lamp in Europe?

**Question 5**

Who was not granted a patent for the tungsten filament lamp?

**Question 6**

To whom was patent 34540 granted?

**Question 7**

Who received his patent in 1905?

**Question 8**

What type of gas will not fill a tungsten filament lamp?

**Question 9**

Which is not a common alternative name for a tungsten filament lamp in Europe.

**Text number 9**

The luminous efficacy of a light source can be defined in two ways. Radiant luminous efficacy (LER) is the ratio of the emitted visible luminous flux (luminous flux) to the total radiant power at all wavelengths. Source luminous efficiency (LES) is the ratio of the emitted visible luminous flux (luminous flux) to the total power input to a source, such as a lamp. Visible light output is measured in lumens, a unit defined in part by the different sensitivity of the human eye to different wavelengths of light. Not all wavelengths of visible electromagnetic energy are equally effective at stimulating the human eye; the luminous efficiency of radiant energy (LER) is a measure of how well the distribution of energy matches the eye's perception. The units of luminous efficiency are "lumens per watt" (lpw). The maximum possible LER is 683 lm/W for monochromatic green light with a wavelength of 555 nanometres, which is the peak sensitivity of the human eye.

**Question 0**

What does LER stand for?

**Question 1**

What is the maximum possible LER?

**Question 2**

How many different ways can the luminous efficacy of a light source be defined?

**Question 3**

What is the definition of radiant luminous intensity?

**Question 4**

What does LES stand for?

**Question 5**

What can be defined in three ways?

**Question 6**

What does the abbreviation LER not stand for?

**Question 7**

What does the abbreviation LES not stand for?

**Question 8**

What is not the ratio of the flux of visible light emitted to the total power input to the source?

**Question 9**

What is the lowest possible LER?

**Text number 10**

The spectrum emitted by a blackbody emitter at incandescent temperatures does not match the sensitivity of the human eye; the light emitted does not appear white, and most of it is not in the wavelength range to which the eye is most sensitive. Tungsten filaments emit mainly infrared radiation at temperatures at which they remain solid - below 3 695 K (3 422 °C). Donald L. Klipstein explains it this way: "The ideal thermal radiator produces visible light most efficiently at a temperature of about 6 300 °C (6 600 K). Even at this high temperature, much of the radiation is either infrared or ultraviolet, and the theoretical luminous efficiency ratio (LER) is 95 lumens per watt." No known material can be used as a filament at this ideal temperature, which is hotter than the surface of the sun. The upper limit of the luminous efficacy of a filament (LER) is about 52 lumens per watt, which is the theoretical value of tungsten at its melting point.

**Question 0**

At what temperature does a radiator produce light most efficiently?

**Question 1**

What is the upper limit for the LER of an incandescent lamp?

**Question 2**

What type of radiation makes up the majority of emissions from a tungsten filament lamp?

**Question 3**

What is the colour error of the light produced by an incandescent lamp?

**Question 4**

What is the theoretical LER of tungsten at its melting point?

**Question 5**

What looks white to the human eye when it radiates?

**Question 6**

What is the lower limit for the LER of an incandescent lamp?

**Question 7**

What does not emit mostly infrared radiation at temperatures where they remain solid?

**Question 8**

What is not infrared or ultraviolet radiation?

**Question 9**

What known material can be used as an incandescent lamp at 95 lumens per watt?

**Text number 11**

Although incandescent lamps are inefficient, they have an advantage in applications where accurate colour rendering is important, as the continuous blackbody spectrum emitted by the filament of an incandescent lamp produces almost perfect colour rendering with a colour rendering index of 100 (best possible). To avoid colours that are too 'warm' or 'cool', white balance is still needed, but this is a simple process that requires only the colour temperature in Kelvin in modern digital visual reproduction equipment such as video or still cameras, unless it is fully automated. The colour rendering performance of incandescent lamps cannot be achieved with LEDs or fluorescent lamps, although they can provide satisfactory performance in non-critical applications such as home lighting. The white balance of such lights is therefore more complex, requiring additional adjustments to reduce colour aberrations such as green and magenta, and even if the white balance is correct, the colour rendering is not perfect.

**Question 0**

What is the purpose of white balancing?

**Question 1**

Which incandescent, fluorescent and LED lights have the best colour rendering performance?

**Question 2**

What is the colour rendering index of an incandescent light bulb?

**Question 3**

Why is the colour rendering of incandescent light bulbs better?

**Question 4**

What is the highest possible colour rendering index score?

**Question 5**

What is not an advantage in applications where colour reproduction is important?

**Question 6**

What is not the purpose of white balancing?

**Question 7**

What can be matched with LEDs or incandescent lamps?

**Question 8**

Whose colour rendering index is 109?

**Question 9**

What does not require additional adjustments to reduce green and magenta colour errors?

**Text number 12**

There are many non-incandescent lamps, such as fluorescent lamps, high pressure discharge lamps and LED lamps, which have better luminous efficacy, and some are designed to be retrofitted to incandescent luminaires. These devices produce light by luminescence. These lamps produce distinct spectral lines and do not have a broad "tail" of invisible infrared radiation. By carefully choosing which electron energy level shifts to use, and by using fluorescent coatings that change the spectral distribution, the emitted spectrum can be tuned to mimic the appearance of incandescent or other white light of different colour temperatures. Because the spectral lines are discrete and not a continuous spectrum, the light is not suitable for applications such as photography and cinematography.

**Question 0**

Is the luminous efficiency of fluorescent lamps higher or lower than that of incandescent lamps?

**Question 1**

How can fluorescent light sources be modified to resemble incandescent lamps?

**Question 2**

Why are fluorescent light sources not ideal for photography?

**Question 3**

Which lamps have lower luminous efficacy?

**Question 4**

Which devices do not produce light with luminescence?

**Question 5**

Which lamps produce clear spectral lines and have a broad "tail" of visible infrared radiation?

**Question 6**

Why are fluorescent light sources ideal for photography?

**Text number 13**

The initial cost of an incandescent lamp is small compared to the energy it consumes over its lifetime. Incandescent lamps have a shorter lifetime than most other lamps, which is an important factor if replacement is difficult or expensive. Some types of lamps, including incandescent and fluorescent lamps, produce less light as they age; this can cause inconvenience or shorten the effective life of the lamps because they must be replaced before they completely break down. When comparing the running costs of incandescent lamps with other light sources, the lighting requirements, the cost of the lamp and the labour costs of replacing the lamps (taking into account the actual life of the lamp), the cost of the electricity used and the impact of the use of the lamp on heating and air conditioning systems must be taken into account. When a lamp is used for lighting in houses and commercial buildings, the energy lost as heat can significantly increase the energy required by the building's air conditioning system. During the heating season, the heat generated by the lamps is not wasted, although in most cases it is more cost-effective to obtain heat from the heating system. Nevertheless, a more efficient lighting system will save energy throughout the year in almost all climates.

**Question 0**

Do incandescent light bulbs emit more, less or the same amount of light as they age?

**Question 1**

Which appliance requires more energy to use incandescent light bulbs?

**Question 2**

Is the lifetime of incandescent lamps longer or shorter than that of other light sources?

**Question 3**

What factors should be taken into account when calculating the cost of lighting?

**Question 4**

Which is more cost-effective, the heat from incandescent light bulbs or the building heating system?

**Question 5**

Which has a high initial cost compared to the cost of the energy it uses during its life cycle?

**Question 6**

Whose light emits more light as they get older?

**Question 7**

What type of light has a longer lifetime than other light sources?

**Question 8**

Which type of lighting system is less efficient during the year?

**Text number 14**

Because incandescent lamps consume more energy than, for example, compact fluorescent lamps and LED lamps, many governments have introduced measures to ban their use by setting minimum efficiency standards that are higher than the efficiency achieved by incandescent lamps. Measures to ban incandescent light bulbs have been adopted in the European Union, the United States, Russia, Brazil, Argentina, Canada, Australia and other countries. In Europe, the EC has calculated that a ban will bring €5-10 billion to the economy and save 40 TWh of electricity per year, reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 15 million tonnes.

**Question 0**

Do incandescent lamps use more or less energy than compact fluorescent and LED lamps?

**Question 1**

How much will a ban on incandescent light bulbs in Europe contribute to the economy each year?

**Question 2**

How much energy will a ban on incandescent light bulbs save in Europe each year?

**Question 3**

How much carbon dioxide emissions will a ban on incandescent light bulbs in Europe save each year?

**Question 4**

How do you write laws that lead to a ban on incandescent light bulbs?

**Question 5**

Which types of light bulbs consume less energy than alternative bulbs?

**Question 6**

What measures have been put in place for the continuous use of which type of light source?

**Question 7**

How much does the light bulb ban in Asia contribute to the economy each year?

**Question 8**

How much carbon dioxide emissions will a ban on incandescent light bulbs in Asia save each year?

**Question 9**

How do you write the laws that will ensure the continued use of incandescent light bulbs?

**Text number 15**

The ban on incandescent light bulbs is opposed because of the higher initial cost of the alternatives and the poorer light quality of fluorescent lamps, among other reasons. Some people are concerned about the health effects of fluorescent lamps. Although they contain mercury, incandescent light bulbs have a much better environmental impact than incandescent bulbs, mainly because they consume much less energy and therefore greatly reduce the environmental impact of electricity generation. LED lamps are even more efficient and do not contain mercury. They are considered the best solution in terms of cost-effectiveness and sustainability.

**Question 0**

Is the environmental performance of CFLs better or worse than that of incandescent lamps?

**Question 1**

Which types of light bulbs are considered the most cost-effective and durable?

**Question 2**

What are the objections to the ban on incandescent light bulbs?

**Question 3**

Which substance in CFLs raises health concerns?

**Question 4**

Do CFLs use more, less or the same amount of energy as incandescent lamps?

**Question 5**

What does not contain mercury?

**Question 6**

Which type of light consumes much more energy and thus greatly reduces the environmental impact of electricity generation?

**Question 7**

What causes health problems for people with CFLS?

**Question 8**

What is considered the worst solution in terms of cost-effectiveness and sustainability?

**Text number 16**

Philips has launched new "hybrid" light bulbs, as legislation in different countries requires them to be more efficient. Halogena Energy Saver light bulbs produce about 23 lm/W, which is about 30% more efficient than conventional incandescent bulbs. The reflector capsule reflects previously wasted infrared radiation back to the light bulb, where it can be re-emitted as visible light. Duro-Test made this concept in 1980 with a commercial product that produced 29.8 lm/W. More advanced reflectors based on interference filters or photonic crystals can theoretically achieve higher efficiencies up to about 270 lm/W (40% of the maximum possible efficiency). Laboratory tests have achieved up to 45 lm/W, which is close to the efficiency of CFLs.

**Question 0**

Which company introduced hybrid light bulbs?

**Question 1**

How much more efficient are Halogena Energy Saver bulbs compared to incandescent bulbs?

**Question 2**

Which company was the first to introduce incandescent light bulbs using reflective capsule technology to increase energy efficiency?

**Question 3**

What is the theoretical maximum efficiency of reflective capsule lamps?

**Question 4**

What is the maximum efficiency of reflective capsule lamps tested in laboratories?

**Question 5**

Which company did not introduce hybrid light bulbs?

**Question 6**

What prevented Philips from adopting hybrid light bulbs?

**Question 7**

What can produce around 25 Im/W?

**Question 8**

What is 40% less efficient than a traditional light bulb?

**Question 9**

Which concept was not introduced by the Duro-Test in 1980?

**Text number 17**

Incandescent lamps consist of an airtight glass envelope (shell or bulb) containing a tungsten filament through which an electric current flows. The electrical connections of the filament consist of contact wires and a base with two (or more) conductors. Incandescent lamps usually have a stem or glass holder anchored to the lamp holder, which allows electrical contacts to pass through the envelope without air or gas leakage. Small wires embedded in the stem support the filament and its conductors.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the airtight glass envelope of a light bulb?

**Question 1**

What is filament made of?

**Question 2**

How many wires are there in the lamp cap?

**Question 3**

What prevents air or gas leaks from a light bulb?

**Question 4**

What is the function of the small wires on the bulb stem?

**Question 5**

What is an airtight glass enclosure?

**Question 6**

What is the filament not made of?

**Question 7**

What allows air or gas leaks at the bottom of the burner?

**Question 8**

What does not support the filament and its wires?

**Question 9**

Where are the four wires that make up the electrical connections to the filament?

**Text number 18**

Most light bulbs have either clear or coated glass. Coated glass bulbs have a white powdery substance called kaolin on the inside. Kaolin or kaolinite is a white, chalky clay, a very fine powder that is blown and electrostatically deposited on the inside of the lamp. It scatters the light emitted by the filament and produces a softer and more evenly distributed light. Manufacturers can add pigments to kaolin to adjust the final light characteristics of the lamp. Kaolin-diffused lamps are widely used for indoor lighting because of their relatively soft light. Other types of coloured lamps are also produced, such as festive lamps, Christmas tree lights and other decorative lights. These are made by dyeing glass with a dopant, often a metal such as cobalt (blue) or chromium (green). Neodymium-containing glass is sometimes used to give a more natural-looking light.

**Question 0**

What is the powdery substance in coated glass lamps?

**Question 1**

How is kaolin placed inside a light bulb?

**Question 2**

What is the effect of kaolin coating on light exposure?

**Question 3**

How are Christmas coloured light bulbs created?

**Question 4**

How does kaolin create a gentler light?

**Question 5**

What kind of glass does a light bulb not have?

**Question 6**

What does not coat the glass burner?

**Question 7**

What is the black, chalky clay inside a glass burner?

**Question 8**

What does not produce a gentle and evenly distributed light?

**Question 9**

What is sometimes used to create more artificial light?

**Text number 19**

Electronic keyboards are used in many different ways. Large luminaires may have a screw-type stem (one or more contacts at the tip, one in the shell) or a bayonet-type stem (one or more contacts in the shell, the shell is used as a contact or only as a mechanical support). Some tubular lamps have electrical contact at both ends. Miniature lamps may have a wedge socket and wire contacts, and some automotive and special lamps have screw connectors for connecting the wires. The contacts on the lamp cap allow an electric current to pass through the cap to the bulb. Incandescent lamps have wattages ranging from about 0.1 watts to about 10 000 watts.

**Question 0**

What is the name of a tray with one or more contacts at the tip and one in the shell?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a lamp base with one or more contacts in the base and a shell used as a contact or used only as a mechanical support?

**Question 2**

What is the purpose of the contacts in the lamp socket?

**Question 3**

What is the wattage range of incandescent lamps?

**Question 4**

What type of luminaires use screw connectors to connect the wires?

**Question 5**

What kind of base do the big lamps not have?

**Question 6**

Which platform is not used for mechanical support?

**Question 7**

What kind of base does a miniature lamp not necessarily have?

**Question 8**

What prevents electric current from passing through the base to the light bulb?

**Question 9**

With power ratings ranging from about 0.0001 to 0.01?

**Text number 20**

The function of the gas is to prevent the filament from evaporating without significant heat loss. To achieve these properties, it is desirable that the gas is chemically inert and has a high atomic or molecular weight. The presence of gas molecules pushes the released tungsten atoms back into the filament, reducing its evaporation and allowing it to be used at a higher temperature without shortening its lifetime (or, if the filament is used at the same temperature, extending its lifetime). However, it does cause heat loss (and hence loss of efficacy) from the filament through heat conduction and convection.

**Question 0**

What is the potential problem with using gas in an incandescent lamp?

**Question 1**

What are the ideal chemical properties of filament gas?

**Question 2**

What is the purpose of incandescent lamp gas?

**Question 3**

How do gases prevent the filament from evaporating?

**Question 4**

Whose job is it to enable the filament to evaporate?

**Question 5**

What properties are not ideal for filament gas?

**Question 6**

What doesn't knock released tungsten atoms back into a light bulb?

**Question 7**

What brings the heat out of the filament?

**Text number 21**

A kind of "ribbon machine" is used to make a glass lamp. A continuous strip of glass is conveyed along a conveyor belt, heated in a furnace and then blown through holes in the conveyor belt into moulds by means of precisely aligned air nozzles. This produces the glass lamps. Once the lamps have been blown and cooled, they are cut off from the conveyor belt machine; a typical machine of this type produces 50 000 lamps per hour. The filament and its supports are assembled into a glass arm, which is fused into a bulb. Air is pumped out of the burner, and the outlet tube in the stem clamp is sealed with flame. The bulb is then placed on the lamp holder and the entire assembly is tested.

**Question 0**

What kind of machine makes glass lamps.

**Question 1**

How many lamps does an average tape machine produce per hour?

**Question 2**

How is the filament attached to the lamp?

**Question 3**

How is the drainage pipe closed?

**Question 4**

What blows glass lamps into their typical shape?

**Question 5**

What type of machine is not used to manufacture lamps?

**Question 6**

What is not moved along the conveyor belt when preparing onions?

**Question 7**

What is cooled in the furnace and blown through the holes in the conveyor belt by aligned air nozzles?

**Question 8**

What is not sealed with a flame?

**Text number 22**

The first successful filaments for incandescent lamps were made from carbon (carbonised paper or bamboo). Early carbon fibre filaments had a negative temperature coefficient - when they heated up, their electrical resistance decreased. This made the lamp sensitive to fluctuations in the power supply, as a small increase in voltage caused the filament to heat up, reducing its resistance and causing it to draw more current and get even hotter. In the flashing process, the carbon filaments were heated by the current that passed through them while they were in an evacuated container containing hydrocarbon vapour (usually petrol). By this treatment, the carbon deposited on the surface of the filament improved the smoothness and strength of the filaments and their efficiency. The metallized or 'graphitized' filament was first heated in a high-temperature furnace before flashing and assembling the lamp. This transformed the carbon into graphite, which further strengthened and smoothed the filament. This also changed the filament's temperature coefficient to positive, like a metallic conductor, and helped stabilise the lamp to small variations in power consumption, temperature and light output in the supply voltage.

**Question 0**

What material was the first filaments for incandescent lamps made from?

**Question 1**

What was the primary problem with early carbon filaments?

**Question 2**

What were the positive effects of the flashing process?

**Question 3**

What properties of graphite improved the glowing gold?

**Question 4**

What are the effects of giving the filament a positive temperature coefficient?

**Question 5**

Where were the first failed filaments for incandescent light bulbs made?

**Question 6**

What had a positive coefficient of resistance?

**Question 7**

What was not a problem for the early carbon filaments?

**Question 8**

What were the negative effects of the flashing process?

**Question 9**

What did not further strengthen and smooth the filament?

**Text number 23**

In 1902, the Siemens company developed the filament for the tantalum lamp. These lamps were more efficient than even graphitised carbon filaments and could operate at higher temperatures. Because tantalum metal has a lower resistivity than carbon, the filament of the tantalum lamp was quite long and required several internal supports. The metal filament had the property of gradually shortening during use; the filaments were mounted in large loops which tightened during use. This made the lamps, which had been in use for several hundred hours, quite fragile. The metal filaments could break and re-weld, but this generally reduced the resistance and shortened the life of the filament. General Electric acquired the rights to use tantalum filaments and manufactured them in the USA until 1913.

**Question 0**

Which company invented the tantalum light bulb?

**Question 1**

In what year was the tantalum filament invented?

**Question 2**

What were the main advantages of the tantalum filament lamp?

**Question 3**

Who bought the rights to the tantalum light bulb from Siemens?

**Question 4**

When did GE stop producing the tantalum light bulb?

**Question 5**

Who developed the tantalum filament lamp in 1905?

**Question 6**

Which lamps were less efficient than even graphitised carbon filaments?

**Question 7**

What had a higher resistivity than carbon?

**Question 8**

Who bought the rights to use and produce tantalum yarn in Canada in 1913?

**Question 9**

What were the small advantages of the Siemens tantalum bulb?

**Text number 24**

In 1906, tungsten filament was introduced. Initially, tungsten metal was not available in a form that could be drawn into fine wires. Filaments made from sintered tungsten powder were very fragile. By 1910, William D. Coolidge at General Electric had developed a process to produce ductile tungsten. The process involved pressing tungsten powder into bars, sintering, shaping and then wire drawing in several stages. It was found that very pure tungsten formed strands that sagged in service, and that a very minor 'doping' treatment with a few hundred parts per million of potassium, silicon and aluminium oxides greatly improved the life and durability of the tungsten strands.

**Question 0**

When was tungsten filament introduced?

**Question 1**

What was the problem with tungsten filament manufacturing?

**Question 2**

Who developed the ductile form of tungsten?

**Question 3**

When was the ductile form of tungsten invented?

**Question 4**

What other materials were combined with tungsten?

**Question 5**

What was introduced in 1900?

**Question 6**

What was originally available in a form where it could be pulled into fine threads?

**Question 7**

What made the filaments quite strong?

**Question 8**

Who didn't develop the ductile form of tungsten?

**Question 9**

Where was William D. Coolidge working in 1902?

**Text number 25**

To improve lamp efficiency, the filament is usually made up of several coils of fine wire, also called "filament windings". In a 60-watt 120-volt lamp, the tungsten filament is usually 580 mm (22.8 inches) long and 0.046 mm (0.0018 inch) in diameter. The advantage of the twisted filament is that the tungsten filament is evaporated at the speed of a tungsten cylinder with a diameter equal to the diameter of the twisted filament. The filament of the coil evaporates more slowly than a straight filament with the same surface area and the same radiant power. As a result, the filament can run hotter, resulting in a more efficient light source while reducing evaporation so that the filament lasts longer than a straight filament at the same temperature.

**Question 0**

How long is a typical 60 Watt filament in a typical non-refillable tungsten filament?

**Question 1**

What is the advantage of a threaded filament compared to a straight filament?

**Question 2**

What are the positive effects of a slower-evaporating filament?

**Question 3**

What is the typical filament diameter of a 60 watt incandescent lamp?

**Question 4**

What did not improve the efficiency of the lamp?

**Question 5**

How long is the typical uncoiled tungsten filament of a 40 watt incandescent lamp?

**Question 6**

What are the disadvantages of a coiled coil compared to a direct filament?

**Question 7**

What are the negative effects of slower-evaporating filaments?

**Text number 26**

One of the problems with a standard electric light bulb is a filament notch caused by filament evaporation. Small variations in filament resistance cause "hot spots" at points of higher resistance; a variation in diameter of just 1% reduces life by 25%. These hot spots dissipate faster than the rest of the filament, increasing the resistance at that point - creating a positive feedback loop that ends in a familiar small hole in an otherwise healthy-looking filament. Irving Langmuir found that instead of a vacuum, an inert gas slows the evaporation. Today, light bulbs over 25 watts are filled mainly with a mixture of argon and some nitrogen or sometimes krypton. DC lamps develop random step irregularities on the filament surface which can halve the life compared to AC operation; to counteract this effect, various tungsten and rhenium alloys can be used.

**Question 0**

What is the negative impact of the formation of "hot spots" on the filament?

**Question 1**

Who invented that an inert gas can slow down evaporation?

**Question 2**

What gases are typically used in an incandescent lamp?

**Question 3**

What types of alloys can be used to reduce unevenness in the filament of a light bulb?

**Question 4**

What is the advantage of a standard electric light bulb?

**Question 5**

What causes large variations in resistivity along the strand?

**Question 6**

What evaporates more slowly than other filaments?

**Question 7**

What did Irving Langmuir find that would increase evaporation?

**Question 8**

What gases are not normally used in an incandescent lamp?

**Text number 27**

Although the shielding gas reduces filament evaporation, it also conducts heat away from the filament, causing the filament to cool and reducing efficiency. At constant pressure and temperature, the thermal conductivity of a gas depends on the molecular weight of the gas and the cross-sectional area of the gas molecules. Higher molecular weight gases have lower thermal conductivity because both molecular weight and cross-sectional area are larger. Xenon gas improves efficiency due to its high molecular weight, but it is also more expensive, so its use is limited to smaller lamps.

**Question 0**

Why does shielding gas reduce efficiency?

**Question 1**

What affects the thermal conductivity of gas?

**Question 2**

How is the molecular weight of a gas related to thermal conductivity?

**Question 3**

Why is xenon gas not used more widely?

**Question 4**

What is the advantage of using inert gas in an incandescent lamp?

**Question 5**

What does not reduce the evaporation of filament?

**Question 6**

What conducts heat and heats the filament?

**Question 7**

What does not affect the thermal conductivity of a gas?

**Question 8**

Why is xenon gas widely used?

**Question 9**

What is the disadvantage of using inert gas in an incandescent lamp?

**Text number 28**

During normal use, the tungsten in the filament will evaporate; hotter and more powerful filaments will evaporate more quickly. Therefore, the lifetime of a filament lamp is a compromise between efficiency and longevity. The lifetime of general lighting lamps is usually set at between a few hundred and 2000 hours. Theatrical, photographic and projector lamps may have a lifetime of only a few hours, giving a lifetime in exchange for high efficiency in a compact form. Long-life general purpose lamps have a lower efficiency but are used when the replacement cost of the lamp is high compared to the value of the energy used.

**Question 0**

What determines how fast a tungsten filament evaporates?

**Question 1**

What is the typical target lifetime of a tungsten filament lamp?

**Question 2**

Which types of lamps can have a particularly short life?

**Question 3**

What is a typical compromise in incandescent lamp design?

**Question 4**

What does not determine how fast a tungsten filament evaporates?

**Question 5**

What is not a trade-off between efficiency and longevity?

**Question 6**

What type of lamp typically has a life of 3000 hours?

**Question 7**

Which type of light bulb has a higher efficiency, but is used when the cost is high compared to the value of the energy used?

**Question 8**

What type of lamp has a life of a few days?

**Text number 29**

In a conventional lamp, the vaporised tungsten eventually condenses on the inner surface of the glass envelope and darkens it. In vacuum lamps, the darkening is uniform over the entire surface of the envelope. When an inert gas is used, the vaporised tungsten is transported by the convective heat fluxes of the gas, whereby it is deposited mainly on the upper part of the envelope and darkens only this part of the envelope. A filament lamp giving 93 % or less of its original luminous intensity at 75 % of its rated time is considered unsatisfactory when tested according to IEC 60064. The light loss is due to evaporation of the filament and blackening of the lamp. Research into the problem of lamp blackening led to the discovery of the Edison phenomenon, thermionic emission and the invention of the vacuum tube.

**Question 0**

What darkens a traditional light bulb during its lifetime?

**Question 1**

What is the IEC guideline for acceptable levels of light loss?

**Question 2**

What are the main causes of light loss?

**Question 3**

Where in the lamp does the vaporised tungsten settle when an inert gas is used?

**Question 4**

Where in the burner does the vaporised tungsten settle when a vacuum is used?

**Question 5**

What lights a traditional light bulb?

**Question 6**

What happens when there is no vacuum in the bulbs?

**Question 7**

What are the IEC guidelines for acceptable levels of light loss?

**Question 8**

What does not cause light loss or bulb blackening?

**Text number 30**

A very small amount of water vapour inside a lamp can have a significant effect on the darkening of the lamp. Water vapour breaks down into hydrogen and oxygen in a hot filament. The oxygen attacks the tungsten metal, and the resulting tungsten oxide particles are carried to cooler parts of the lamp. Hydrogen from the water vapour reduces the oxide, re-forming the water vapour and continuing the water cycle. One drop of water per 500,000 bulbs significantly increases the blackout. Small amounts of materials, such as zirconium, are placed in the lamp as a getter, which reacts with oxygen that may bake out of parts of the lamp during use.

**Question 0**

How does the water vapour inside the lamp affect the darkening of the lamp?

**Question 1**

Why does water increase the darkening of a light bulb?

**Question 2**

What is an example of a substance that is added to incandescent light bulbs to reduce this effect?

**Question 3**

How much water is needed to achieve this darkening effect?

**Question 4**

What can have a negligible effect on lamp dimming?

**Question 5**

What breaks down into hydrogen and oxygen in a cool filament?

**Question 6**

Why does water reduce lamp darkening?

**Question 7**

What is added to light bulbs to increase darkness?

**Question 8**

How much water will significantly reduce darkening?

**Text number 31**

A halogen lamp reduces uneven filament evaporation and eliminates darkening of the envelope by filling the lamp with low pressure halogen gas instead of inert gas. The halogen cycle extends the life of the lamp and prevents darkening by depositing tungsten from the inside of the lamp back into the filament. The filament of a halogen lamp can be used at a higher temperature than a standard gas-filled lamp of equivalent wattage without any loss of life. These lamps are much smaller than standard incandescent lamps and are widely used where high intensity lighting is required in a confined space. Fibre-optic lamps in optical microscopy are one typical application.

**Question 0**

Does a halogen bulb increase, decrease or not affect the evaporation of an incandescent bulb?

**Question 1**

How does a halogen lamp reduce darkening over time?

**Question 2**

Does a halogen bulb work at a higher or lower temperature than an incandescent bulb?

**Question 3**

How does the size of a halogen bulb compare to an incandescent bulb?

**Question 4**

What is the most common situation where a halogen lamp is used?

**Question 5**

What kind of lamp increases uneven evaporation?

**Question 6**

How does a halogen bulb increase darkening over time?

**Question 7**

What type of light can work at lower temperatures than a standard gas-filled lamp?

**Question 8**

What type of bulbs are much larger than ordinary light bulbs?

**Question 9**

Where are halogen lamps not widely used?

**Text number 32**

In a variant of the incandescent lamp, no filament was used, but heat was generated by an arc of light directed at a spherical bead electrode. The electrode then glowed and the arc had little effect on the light produced. Such lamps were used for projection or to illuminate scientific instruments such as microscopes. Arc lamps operated at relatively low voltages and used tungsten filament lamps to trigger ionisation inside the envelope. They produced the intense and concentrated light of an arc lamp, but were easier to use. These lamps, developed around 1915, were replaced by mercury and xenon arc lamps.

**Question 0**

Which alternative version of the light bulb replaced the wired filament?

**Question 1**

What was the common use of this type of lamp?

**Question 2**

When was this type of lamp developed?

**Question 3**

What replaced this type of lamp?

**Question 4**

What type of lamp was used with hot-rolled filament?

**Question 5**

Which type of lamp did not use an arc struck by a ball-arc electrode?

**Question 6**

What was not the general purpose of this type of lamp?

**Question 7**

What type of lamp typically operates at relatively high voltages?

**Question 8**

What type of bulb produced the little light that was more difficult to use?

**Text number 33**

Incandescent lamps are almost purely resistive loads with a power factor of 1. This means that the actual power consumed (in watts) and the apparent power (in volt-amperes) are equal. Incandescent lamps are usually marketed according to the power consumed. This is measured in watts and depends mainly on the resistance of the filament, which in turn depends mainly on the length, thickness and material of the filament. In the case of two lamps of the same voltage, type, colour and brightness, the more efficient lamp will provide more light.

**Question 0**

What does a power factor of 1 mean?

**Question 1**

What determines the wattage of an incandescent lamp?

**Question 2**

What determines the resistance of a filament?

**Question 3**

How close are incandescent lamps to pure resistive loads?

**Question 4**

All other things being equal, how does power affect the radiation of light?

**Question 5**

What type of lamp has a power factor of 2?

**Question 6**

What does the power factor 2 mean?

**Question 7**

How are incandescent light bulbs not usually marketed?

**Question 8**

What in principle does not determine the wattage of an incandescent lamp?

**Question 9**

How does the power not affect the light source?

**Text number 34**

The actual resistance of the filament depends on the temperature. The cold resistance of tungsten filament lamps is about 1/15 of the hot filament resistance when the lamp is on. For example, a 100 watt, 120 volt lamp has a resistance of 144 ohms when on, but a much lower cold resistance (about 9.5 ohms). Since incandescent lamps are resistive loads, simple phase-controlled TRIAC dimmers can be used for brightness control. Contactors may have a "T" rating symbol to indicate that they are designed to control circuits with the high impulse current characteristic of tungsten lamps. The current of a 100 watt 120 volt general purpose 120 volt lamp will equalize in about 0.10 seconds, and the lamp will reach 90% of full brightness in about 0.13 seconds.

**Question 0**

What determines the resistance of a filament?

**Question 1**

What does the T symbol on an electrical contact mean?

**Question 2**

How long does it take a typical 100 watt light bulb to reach 90% of its brightness?

**Question 3**

How does the cold resistance of tungsten filament lamps compare with their heat resistance?

**Question 4**

What is the resistance of a typical 100 watt incandescent lamp?

**Question 5**

What does not determine the true resistance of the filament?

**Question 6**

What does the T symbol on an electrical contact not mean?

**Question 7**

How long does it take a typical 60 watt light bulb to reach 90% of its brightness?

**Question 8**

What is the resistance of a typical 60 watt incandescent lamp?

**Text number 35**

Incandescent light bulbs come in many shapes and sizes. In some areas, the shape names may be slightly different. Many of these shapes have a designation consisting of one or more letters followed by one or more numbers, e.g. A55 or PAR38. The letters describe the shape of the lamp. The numbers describe the maximum diameter, which is either 1⁄8 inch or millimeters depending on the shape and area. For example, 63 mm reflectors are designated R63, but in the United States they are known as R20 (2.5 inches). In both regions, however, a PAR38 reflector is known as PAR38.

**Question 0**

What do the letters stand for in the shape of an onion?

**Question 1**

What do the numbers stand for in an onion-shaped designation?

**Question 2**

Can the name of a particular shape of onion vary?

**Question 3**

What units are used to measure bulb sizes?

**Question 4**

What does not come in different shapes and sizes?

**Question 5**

What is not different in some regions?

**Question 6**

How are light bulbs not named?

**Question 7**

What letters must not appear on the bulb?

**Question 8**

What number is not on the bulb?

**Text number 36**

In very small lamps, the filament support wires can extend through the base of the lamp and can be soldered directly to the circuit board for connections. Some reflector-type lamps have screw terminals for connecting the wires. Most lamps have metal sockets that fit into the socket to support the lamp and conduct current to the filaments. In the late 19th century, manufacturers introduced numerous incompatible lamp holders. General Electric introduced standard tungsten filament lampholders in 1909 under the Mazda brand. This standard was soon adopted throughout the United States, and many manufacturers used the Mazda name under licence until 1945. Today, most incandescent lamps for general lighting use an Edison filament of candelabra, intermediate, standard or mogul size, or a double-contact bayonet stem. Technical standards for lamp holders include ANSI standard C81.67 and IEC standard 60061-1 for common commercial lamp sizes to ensure interchangeability between different manufacturers' products. Bayonet lamps are often used in automotive lighting fixtures to prevent them from loosening from vibration. Bipin is often used in halogen or reflector lamps.

**Question 0**

Which company introduced standard sizes for light bulbs?

**Question 1**

In which year was the standard incandescent light bulb stock introduced?

**Question 2**

What are some common technical standards for lamp bases?

**Question 3**

What is the typical type of base for automotive lighting fixtures?

**Question 4**

What is a typical type of halogen lamp base?

**Question 5**

What can't be soldered directly to the circuit board in many very small lamps?

**Question 6**

What is not included in some reflector-type luminaires for connecting the wires?

**Question 7**

What were the manufacturers introducing in the late 1700s?

**Question 8**

Who was not the first to introduce standard sizes of light bulbs?

**Question 9**

In what year was the Mazda trademark refused?

**Text number 37**

This means that a 5% drop in operating voltage more than doubles the life of the lamp, but reduces its luminous efficacy by about 16%. This can be a very acceptable trade-off for a lamp in a difficult-to-reach location (e.g. traffic lights or luminaires suspended from high ceilings). Long-life lamps take advantage of this trade-off. Since the value of the electrical energy they consume is much higher than the value of the lamp, general purpose lamps emphasise efficiency over long life. The aim is to minimise the cost of light, not the cost of the lamp. The earliest lamps had a life of up to 2500 hours, but in 1924 the cartel agreed to limit this to 1000 hours. When this was exposed in 1953, General Electric and other leading American manufacturers were banned from limiting life.

**Question 0**

What voltage reduction level is needed to double the life of an incandescent lamp?

**Question 1**

When did incandescent light bulb manufacturers set up a cartel to limit the life of light bulbs?

**Question 2**

When did the authorities break up the light bulb cartel?

**Question 3**

What was the artificially low limit on bulb life set by the cartel?

**Question 4**

What is an example of a good use for a long-life bulb?

**Question 5**

What voltage reduction is needed to triple the life of an incandescent lamp?

**Question 6**

What is not acceptable in exchange for a light bulb in an inaccessible place?

**Question 7**

What is not emphasised in general service lamps instead of long life?

**Question 8**

What happened to the light industry and American manufacturers in 1964?

**Text number 38**

The above ratios are valid for only a few percent voltage change at rated conditions, but they show that a lamp operating at much lower voltage than rated can last hundreds of times longer than at rated conditions, even though the light output is much lower. The "Centennial Light" is an incandescent lamp that the Guinness Book of World Records has recognised as having burned almost continuously at a fire station in Livermore, California since 1901. However, the lamp produces light equivalent to a four-watt bulb. A similar story can be told about a 40-watt bulb in Texas that has burned since 21 September 1908. It was once in the Opera House, where famous celebrities stopped to watch it glow, and was moved to a museum in the area in 1977.

**Question 0**

When did the "Centennial Light" start to burn?

**Question 1**

How much light does a light bulb emit?

**Question 2**

When did Texas' long-lived light bulb start to keep lighting up?

**Question 3**

Where did the Texas light bulb start life?

**Question 4**

What was not accepted by the Guinness Book of Records?

**Question 5**

What started burning in 1801?

**Question 6**

What burned almost continuously at a fire station in Claremont, California?

**Question 7**

What year did New York's long-lived light bulb begin to continue to light up?

**Question 8**

What was moved to an art gallery in the area in 1977?

**Text number 39**

In the case of spotlights for photographic lighting, the compromise is made in the other direction. Compared to general purpose lamps, these lamps produce much more light at the same wattage and (more importantly) light at a higher colour temperature, but have a much shorter lifetime (a P1-type lamp can last only two hours). The upper temperature limit of an incandescent lamp is the melting point of metal. Tungsten is the metal with the highest melting point, 3 695 K (6 191 °F). For example, a 50-hour reflector lamp is designed to operate only 50 °C (122 °F) below this melting point. Such a lamp can achieve up to 22 lumens per watt, compared to 17.5 lumens per watt for a 750-hour general purpose lamp.

**Question 0**

At what temperature does a typical incandescent light bulb with a 50-hour lifetime operate?

**Question 1**

Which metal has the highest melting point?

**Question 2**

What is the typical lifetime of a P1 lamp?

**Question 3**

How does colour temperature differ in photographic lighting?

**Question 4**

At what temperature does a typical projector lamp with a 60-hour life operate?

**Question 5**

Which lamp can achieve up to 23 lumens per watt?

**Question 6**

Which metal is used with the lowest melting point?

**Question 7**

What is the atypical lifetime of a P1 lamp?

**Text number 40**

Lamps designed for different voltages have different luminous efficacy. For example, a 100-watt 120-volt bulb produces about 17.1 lumens per watt. A lamp with the same rated life but designed for 230 volts has only about 12.8 lumens per watt, and a similar lamp designed for 30 volts (train lighting) produces up to 19.8 lumens per watt. Lower voltage lamps have a thicker filament for the same rated wattage. They can run hotter for the same lifetime before the filament fades.

**Question 0**

How many lumens per watt does a typical 100 watt 120 volt bulb produce?

**Question 1**

How does filament size relate to voltage level?

**Question 2**

What is the effect of a thicker filament on the temperature of the lamp?

**Question 3**

How many lumens per watt does a typical train light produce?

**Question 4**

What wattage bulb produces 17.3 lumens per watt?

**Question 5**

How is the size of the filament not related to the voltage level?

**Question 6**

What is not the effect of a thicker filament on lamp temperature?

**Question 7**

How many lumens per watt does an atypical train light produce?

**Text number 41**

On the question of who invented the light bulb, historians Robert Friedel and Paul Israel list 22 inventors of the light bulb before Joseph Swan and Thomas Edison. They conclude that Edison's version was able to outperform the others because of a combination of three factors: an efficient filament material, a higher vacuum than others could achieve (via a Sprengel pump) and a high resistance that made centralised electricity distribution economically viable.

**Question 0**

What made electricity distribution economically viable in Edison's lamp?

**Question 1**

How many inventors invented the electric light bulb before Thomas Edison?

**Question 2**

How did Edison achieve a vacuum bigger than other inventors?

**Question 3**

Which historians wrote about the advantages of the Edison lamp over other early versions?

**Question 4**

How many inventors do historians list who did not invent the light bulb?

**Question 5**

What made electricity distribution economically unviable in Edison's lamp?

**Question 6**

What four factors made Edison's version economically viable?

**Question 7**

Which three historians wrote the conclusion that Edison's version was more workable than other early versions?

**Document number 181**

**Text number 0**

Arsenal was the first club from the south of England to join the Football League in 1893. They were promoted to the First Division in 1904, and have since then been second in points scored. They have only been relegated once, in 1913, and thus continue to play in the top division for the longest time. In the 1930s Arsenal won five league titles and two FA Cups, and after the war another FA Cup and two league titles. In 1970-71 they won a league and FA Cup double for the first time. Between 1988 and 2005 it won five league titles and five FA Cups, including two more doubles. It finished the 20th century with the highest average league finish.

**Question 0**

What was the first football club from the South of England to join the Football League?

**Question 1**

When did Arsenal join the Football League?

**Question 2**

In what year did Arsenal qualify for the top division?

**Question 3**

How many league titles did Arsenal win in the 1930s?

**Question 4**

What was Arsenal's league position at the end of the last century?

**Question 5**

Who was the second club from the South of England to join the Football League?

**Question 6**

Who has scored the most points?

**Question 7**

In which division was Arsenal in 1893?

**Question 8**

How many league titles have Arsenal won in total?

**Question 9**

How many FA Cup trophies have Arsenal won since 2005?

**Text number 1**

In 1886, Woolwich gunsmiths founded a club called Dial Square. In 1913, the club moved across town to the Arsenal Stadium in Highbury. It became the closest club to Tottenham Hotspur, which started the North London derby. In 2006 it moved to the Emirates Stadium in nearby Holloway. Arsenal earned €435.5 million in the 2014-15 season, with Emirates Stadium generating the highest revenue in world football. Based on social media activity in 2014-15, Arsenal's fanbase is the fifth largest in the world. Forbes estimates the club's value at $1.3 billion in 2015.

**Question 0**

What was the original name of the Arsenal team?

**Question 1**

When was Arsenal originally founded?

**Question 2**

When did Arsenal become based in Highbury?

**Question 3**

What year did Arsenal move to Holloway?

**Question 4**

What did Forbes think Arsenal were worth in 2015?

**Question 5**

Where did Arsenal play in 1886?

**Question 6**

Which team has the biggest fan base in the world?

**Question 7**

How much is Tottenham Hotspurs worth since 2015?

**Question 8**

Which stadium is Tottenham Hotspur playing in?

**Question 9**

Who founded Tottenham Hotspur?

**Text number 2**

Arsenal Football Club was founded as Dial Square in 1886 by employees of the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich, south-east London, and was renamed Royal Arsenal shortly afterwards. The club was renamed Woolwich Arsenal after it became a limited company in 1893. The club became the first southern member of the Football League in 1893, starting in the Second Division and rising to the First Division in 1904. The club's relative geographical isolation led to lower attendances than other clubs, which led to the club running into financial problems and effectively going bankrupt in 1910, when it was taken over by businessmen Henry Norris and William Hall. Norris sought to relocate the club, and in 1913, shortly after dropping back down to the Second Division, Arsenal moved to the new Arsenal Stadium in Highbury, North London; the following year it dropped the "Woolwich" from its name. Arsenal finished only fifth in the Second Division in the last pre-war season of 1914-15, but were nevertheless re-elected to the First Division when competitive football resumed in 1919-20, at the expense of local rivals Tottenham Hotspur. Some books have reported that selection to the 1st division was achieved by dubious means.

**Question 0**

Which group from the Woolwich munitions factory founded the Arsenal club?

**Question 1**

By when had Arsenal become a limited company?

**Question 2**

When did Arsenal move to the Arsenal Stadium in Highbury?

**Question 3**

Which division was Arsenal in at the start of the First World War?

**Question 4**

Where did Arsenal finish in the division by 1920?

**Question 5**

What was the average attendance at an Arsenal match in 1913?

**Question 6**

In what year was Henry Norris born?

**Question 7**

In what year was Tottenham Hotspur founded?

**Question 8**

Who owned Tottenham Hotspur in 1913?

**Text number 3**

Arsenal appointed Herbert Chapman as manager in 1925.Chapman had already won the league twice with Huddersfield Town in 1923-24 and 1924-25 (see Seasons in English football), and now he brought Arsenal their first season of great success. His revolutionary tactics and coaching, and the acquisition of star players such as Alex James and Cliff Bastin, laid the foundations for the club's dominance of English football in the 1930s. Under his leadership, Arsenal won their first major trophies - victory in the FA Cup final in 1930 preceded two league titles in 1930-31 and 1932-33. In 1932, Chapman was also responsible for renaming the local London Underground station from 'Gillespie Road' to 'Arsenal', making it the only tube station named specifically after a football club.

**Question 0**

Which manager was appointed as Arsenal manager in 1925?

**Question 1**

What was Chapman's tactical style that laid the foundations for Arsenal's success?

**Question 2**

In which decade did Arsenal dominate English football?

**Question 3**

Which football club's manager got a metro station renamed after Arsenal?

**Question 4**

What was one of Arsenal's first big wins?

**Question 5**

What was the name of an Arsenal coach before 1925?

**Question 6**

In what year was Huddersfield Town founded?

**Question 7**

What was Herbert Chapman's last year as Arsenal manager?

**Question 8**

Who named the team Arsenal?

**Text number 4**

Arsenal started winning silverware again when the club's physiotherapist Bertie Mee was unexpectedly appointed manager in 1966. After losing two League Cup finals, they won their first European trophy, the 1969-70 Inter-Cities Fairs Cup. This was followed by an even bigger triumph: the first ever League and FA Cup double in 1970-71. This marked the decade's premature high point; the double-winning team soon disintegrated, and the next decade was characterised by a series of near misses - Arsenal finished runners-up in the FA Cup in 1972 and runners-up in the First Division in 1972-73.

**Question 0**

When did Bertie Mee become Arsenal manager?

**Question 1**

What was Mee's role at Arsenal before he became manager?

**Question 2**

In which season did Arsenal win their first European trophy?

**Question 3**

How long after Arsenal's first trophy win will the team do badly in competitions?

**Question 4**

In which season did Arsenal win their first league and FA Cup double?

**Question 5**

Who was the manager of Arsenal in 1965?

**Question 6**

Who won the first European Championship?

**Question 7**

Who won the FA Cup in 1972?

**Question 8**

Who owned Arsenal in 1966?

**Question 9**

How long was Arsenal's losing streak before 1966?

**Text number 5**

Hired by the Arsenal board to replace Bertie Mee on 9 July 1976, Terry Neill became Arsenal's youngest ever manager at the age of 34. Thanks to new recruits like Malcolm Macdonald and Pat Jennings, and talent like Liam Brady and Frank Stapleton, the club achieved its best form since the 1971 double championship, reaching the FA Cup final (1978, 1979 and 1980) and losing the 1980 European Cup final on penalties. The club's only success during this period was a last-minute 3-2 win over Manchester United in the 1979 FA Cup final, widely regarded as a classic.

**Question 0**

On what day was Bertie Mee traded to Arsenal?

**Question 1**

Which Arsenal manager replaced Mee?

**Question 2**

What action brought Arsenal prosperity?

**Question 3**

How many cup finals did Arsenal reach in the year

**Question 4**

In what years did Arsenal reach the FA Cup final?

**Question 5**

How old was Bertie Mee in 1976?

**Question 6**

Who was Arsenal's oldest manager?

**Question 7**

Who was the manager of Manchester United in 1979?

**Question 8**

Who did Arsenal lose to in the 1980 European Championship?

**Question 9**

In what year was Manchester United founded?

**Text number 6**

The return of former player George Graham as manager in 1986 brought a third glory season. Arsenal won the League Cup in 1987, Graham's first season in charge. This was followed by the league title in 1988-89, won by a last-minute goal in the last game of the season against title-challenging Liverpool. Graham's Arsenal won a second league title in 1990-91, losing only one match, won the FA Cup and League Cup double in 1993 and a second European trophy, the Cup Winners' Cup, in 1994. Graham's reputation suffered when he was found to have taken bribes from agent Rune Hauge to acquire certain players and was sacked in 1995. His successor, Bruce Rioch, lasted only one season and left the club after a dispute with the board.

**Question 0**

Which former Arsenal player became manager in 1986?

**Question 1**

Which trophy did Arsenal win under Graham in 1987?

**Question 2**

Which rival did Arsenal beat to win the title in 1988-89?

**Question 3**

What year did Arsenal win their second European Cup?

**Question 4**

What did Graham get caught doing to get sacked by Arsenal?

**Question 5**

What year did George Graham first play for Arsenal?

**Question 6**

Where was the League Cup played in 1987?

**Question 7**

Which player did Rune Hauge give money to George Graham to sign?

**Question 8**

Who did Arsenal win the championship with in 1990-91?

**Question 9**

Who did Arsenal beat in the 1994 European Cup?

**Text number 7**

The club's success in the late 1990s and first decade of the 2000s was largely due to the appointment of Arsène Wenger in 1996, who brought with him new tactics, a new training system and a number of foreign players to complement the existing English talent. Arsenal won their second league and cup double in 1997-1998 and their third in 2001-2002. The club also reached the UEFA Cup final in 1999-2000 (losing to Galatasaray on penalties), won the FA Cup in 2003 and 2005 and won the Premier League in 2003-04 without losing a match, earning Arsenal the nickname "The Invincibles". The achievement took place between 7 May 2003 and 24 October 2004, when the team went unbeaten in 49 league matches, a national record.

**Question 0**

Which manager in the late 1990s brought Arsenal success?

**Question 1**

What did Wenger add to Arsenal's squad, apart from improving tactics and training?

**Question 2**

In which season did Arsenal win their second league and cup trophy?

**Question 3**

What caused Arsenal to lose to Galatasaray in 1999-2000?

**Question 4**

Which trophy did Arsenal win in 2003-2004 without losing a match?

**Question 5**

Who was the manager of Arsenal in 1995?

**Question 6**

When was Arsenal's first league and cup double?

**Question 7**

Against whom did Arsenal win the FA Cup in 2003?

**Question 8**

Who did Arsenal win the FA Cup for in 2005?

**Question 9**

What year did Galatasaray win its first UEFA Cup?

**Text number 8**

Arsenal finished either first or second in the league in eight of Wenger's first eleven seasons at the club, although they failed to retain the title once. In July 2013 it was one of five teams (Manchester United, Blackburn Rovers, Chelsea and Manchester City) to have won the Premier League since its inception in 1992. Arsenal had never reached beyond the quarter-finals of the Champions League before the 2005-06 season. In that season, they became the first London club in the competition's 50-year history to reach the final, where they lost 2-1 to Barcelona. It was also the first London club to reach the final. In July 2006, the team moved to the Emirates Stadium after 93 years at Highbury.

**Question 0**

How many teams, including Arsenal, had won the Premier League up to 2013?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Premier League founded?

**Question 2**

Which team beat Arsenal in the 2005-2006 Champions League final?

**Question 3**

Which stadium did Arsenal FC move to in 2006?

**Question 4**

How many years did Arsenal play at Highbury?

**Question 5**

Against whom did Arsenal play in the 2005-06 Championship League?

**Question 6**

Who won the Champions League 2012-2013?

**Question 7**

Which stadium does Manchester City play in?

**Question 8**

Which stadium is Manchester United playing in?

**Question 9**

What was the first British team to reach the Champions League final?

**Text number 9**

Arsenal reached the League Cup final in 2007 and 2011, losing 2-1 to Chelsea and 2-1 to Birmingham City. The club had not won a major trophy since the 2005 FA Cup until 17 May 2014, when Arsenal beat Hull City in the 2014 FA Cup final, coming from 2-0 down to win 3-2. This qualified them for the 2014 FA Community Shield, where they would play Premier League champions Manchester City. They recorded an emphatic 3-0 win in the match and won their second trophy in three months. Nine months after winning the Community Shield, Arsenal appeared in the FA Cup final for the second year in a row, beating Aston Villa 4-0 in the final. Arsenal became the most successful club in the tournament's history with 12 titles. On 2 August 2015, Arsenal defeated Chelsea 1-0 at Wembley to retain the Community Shield and claim their 14th Community Shield title.

**Question 0**

Which famous team won the Arsenal League Cup in 2007?

**Question 1**

Who beat Arsenal in the League Cup 2011>

**Question 2**

How many wins did Arsenal need to become the most successful team in FA Cup history?

**Question 3**

Which team did Arsenal beat at Wembley in 2015?

**Question 4**

How many Community Shield titles does Arsenal have?

**Question 5**

Who did Arsenal beat in the 2005 FA Cup?

**Question 6**

Who did Arsenal beat to win their first trophy in three months?

**Question 7**

What stadium is Hull City playing in?

**Question 8**

Which stadium was used for the 2014 FA Cup final?

**Question 9**

How many tournament titles does Aston Villa have?

**Text number 10**

The Royal Arsenal's first coat of arms, unveiled in 1888, featured three upward-facing, north-facing cannons, reminiscent of the Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich coat of arms (now transferred to the Royal Borough of Greenwich coat of arms). They are sometimes mistaken for chimneys, but the carved lion's head and engraved cable on each are clear indications that they are cannon. This crest was removed after the move to Highbury in 1913, but was reintroduced in 1922, when the club adopted a crest with a single gun pointing east and next to it the club's nickname, The Gunners; this crest lasted only until 1925, when the gun was turned to point west and its barrel reduced in size.

**Question 0**

What year did Arsenal first create a coat of arms for their team?

**Question 1**

What parts of the Arsenal coat of arms are sometimes mistaken for pipes?

**Question 2**

When the team moved to what city was the cannon left off the coat of arms?

**Question 3**

Which nickname prompted the return to canon in the club's coat of arms?

**Question 4**

In what year was the canon of the Arsenal coat of arms refined?

**Question 5**

In what year did the Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich develop its coat of arms?

**Question 6**

In what year did the Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich switch to the Royal Borough of Greenwich's coat of arms?

**Question 7**

What was Arsenal's coat of arms between 1913 and 1921?

**Question 8**

What has been Arsenal's coat of arms since 1925?

**Question 9**

Where did Arsenal play before 1913?

**Text number 11**

In 1949, the club introduced a modernised coat of arms with a similar cannon below the club's name in black letters and above the Islington town coat of arms, and a scroll bearing the club's newly adopted Latin motto Victoria Concordia Crescit "Victory comes from harmony", coined by the club's programme editor Harry Homer. For the first time, the coat of arms used colours which changed slightly over the life of the coat of arms, eventually becoming red, gold and green. Due to the numerous changes made to the coat of arms, Arsenal was unable to obtain copyright to it. Although the club had succeeded in registering the crest as a trademark and had fought (and eventually won) a long legal battle against a local street vendor selling 'unofficial' Arsenal products, Arsenal eventually sought more comprehensive legal protection. So in 2002 it adopted a new coat of arms with more modern curved lines and a simplified style that was copyrightable. The cannon again points east and the club's name is written in sans-serif font above the cannon. Green was replaced by dark blue. Some supporters criticised the new crest; the Arsenal Independent Supporters' Association claimed that the club had ignored much of Arsenal's history and tradition with such a radical and modern design and that fans had not been properly consulted on the matter.

**Question 0**

Which Latin motto was added to the coat of arms in 1949?

**Question 1**

What new addition was made to the Arsenal club crest in 1949?

**Question 2**

What legal position did Arsenal use to win its case against the trader?

**Question 3**

What year did Arsenal produce a redesigned coat of arms that could be copyrighted?

**Question 4**

Who do Arsenal supporters think should have been consulted before the new coat of arms was unveiled?

**Question 5**

What was Arsenal's motto before 1949?

**Question 6**

What year did programme editor Harry Homer join Arsenal?

**Question 7**

What were the original colours of the coat of arms in 1949?

**Question 8**

What year did Arsenal finally win a trademark case against a street vendor?

**Question 9**

In what year was an independent Arsenal supporters' association founded?

**Text number 12**

The monogram was developed as an art deco style sign, with the letters A and C framing the football instead of the letter F, and the whole within a hexagonal frame. This early example of the corporate logo, introduced as part of Herbert Chapman's 1930s rebranding of the club, was used on the cup final shirts and was also used throughout Highbury Stadium, including above the main entrance and embedded in the floor. From 1967 onwards, the white cannon was regularly used on shirts until it was replaced in the 1990s by the club crest, sometimes accompanied by the nickname "The Gunners".

**Question 0**

What style of logo did Chapman adopt in the 1930s?

**Question 1**

What is the early Arsenal logo an example of?

**Question 2**

Where are Art Deco signs prominently used?

**Question 3**

Which Arsenal nickname once appeared on the club's shirts?

**Question 4**

When was the white canon logo replaced by the club's coat of arms?

**Question 5**

In which decade did Herbert Chapman join Arsenal?

**Question 6**

In which decade was Arsenal nicknamed "The Gunners"?

**Question 7**

What was worn on Arsenal shirts before 1967?

**Question 8**

In which style is the white cannon drawn?

**Text number 13**

In 2011-12, Arsenal celebrated its 125th anniversary. The celebrations included a modified version of the current crest, which was used on Arsenal shirts throughout the season. The crest was all white, surrounded by 15 oak leaves on the right and 15 laurel leaves on the left. The oak leaves represent the 15 founding members of the club who met at the Royal Oak pub, while the 15 laurel leaves represent the sixpence coins paid by the founding fathers to establish the club. The bay leaves also represent strength. To complete the coat of arms, the years 1886 and 2011 are depicted on either side of the motto 'Forward' at the bottom of the coat of arms.

**Question 0**

What celebrations did Arsenal have in 2011-12?

**Question 1**

What do the 15 oak leaves mean in the centenary coat of arms?

**Question 2**

What dates are depicted on the Arsenal anniversary coat of arms?

**Question 3**

What is the motto of the Arsenal Centenary Coat of Arms?

**Question 4**

Where did the Arsenal team use the Jubilee Coat of Arms?

**Question 5**

How many of Arsenal's founding fathers were there?

**Question 6**

What's on top of the ridge?

**Question 7**

What colour are the letters "Forward"?

**Question 8**

What colour are the bearing leaves on the coat of arms?

**Question 9**

What colour are the oak leaves?

**Text number 14**

Arsenal's home colours for most of its history have been bright red shirts with white sleeves and white shorts, although this has not always been the case. The choice of red is a reflection of a charitable donation from Nottingham Forest shortly after Arsenal's foundation in 1886. Two of Dial Square's founding members, Fred Beardsley and Morris Bates, were former Forest players who had moved to Woolwich for work. When they were putting together the first team in the area, no equipment was to be found, so Beardsley and Bates wrote home to ask for help and were given equipment and a ball. The shirt was redcurrant, a dark red colour, and was worn with white shorts and socks with blue and white rims.

**Question 0**

What colours have Arsenal's home shirts been?

**Question 1**

What was the event that Arsenal used red on their shirts to mark?

**Question 2**

Which founding members were responsible for the Red Shirts?

**Question 3**

What was the early name of Arsenal FC?

**Question 4**

What were the colours of the shorts and socks in the early uniforms?

**Question 5**

What colour are Arsenal players' shoes?

**Question 6**

What colour were the shirts of the Forest players?

**Question 7**

In what year was Nottingham Forest football team founded?

**Question 8**

What year did Fred Beardsley first play for Forest?

**Question 9**

What year did Morris Bates stop playing for Forest?

**Text number 15**

In 1933, Herbert Chapman, wanting his players to be more clearly dressed, updated the jersey by adding white sleeves and changing the shade to a brighter pillar-box red. Two possibilities have been put forward as to the origin of the white sleeves. According to one story, Chapman spotted a supporter in the stands wearing a red sleeveless blouse over a white shirt; the other is that Chapman was inspired by a similar outfit worn by cartoonist Tom Webster, with whom Chapman played golf. Whichever story holds true, the red and white shirts have come to define Arsenal, and the team has worn the combination in all but two seasons since. The first was the 1966-67 season, when Arsenal wore all-red shirts; this proved unpopular, and the white sleeves returned the following season. The second was the 2005-06 season, the last season that Arsenal played at Highbury, when the team wore red-capped shirts reminiscent of those worn in 1913, the first season at the stadium; the following season the club reverted back to their usual colours. For the 2008-09 season, Arsenal replaced the traditional full white sleeves with red sleeves with a wide white stripe.

**Question 0**

Which manager updated the players' kits in 1933?

**Question 1**

Which brighter shade of red did Chapman adopt?

**Question 2**

What major change did Chapman make to Arsenal's shirts?

**Question 3**

What style of shirts are Arsenal known for ?

**Question 4**

What did Arsenal want to remember by wearing a dark red jersey in their final season at Highbury?

**Question 5**

What colour were Arsenal's sleeves before 1933?

**Question 6**

Which stadium did Arsenal play in after the 2005-06 season?

**Question 7**

What year did Herbert Chapman become Arsenal manager?

**Question 8**

What year was Arsenal founded?

**Question 9**

Who founded Arsenal?

**Text number 16**

Arsenal's home colours have been an inspiration for at least three other clubs. In 1909, Sparta Prague adopted a dark red jersey similar to Arsenal's at the time, and in 1938 Hibernian adopted the Arsenal shirt sleeves in their own green and white stripe. In 1920, the manager of Sporting Clube de Braga returned from the Highbury match and replaced his team's green jersey with Arsenal's red one with white sleeves and shorts, giving the team the nickname Os Arsenalistas. These teams still use these designs to this day.

**Question 0**

Which early team copied Arsenal's current red colour in 1909?

**Question 1**

Which team wore the same uniform in 1938, but in green?

**Question 2**

What nickname did Sporting Clube de Braga get by copying exactly the Arsenal team shirt?

**Question 3**

How long have the Arsenal-inspired copycat clubs been wearing their kits?

**Question 4**

What was the original colour of Sporting Clube de Braga?

**Question 5**

Which stadium is Sparta Prague playing in?

**Question 6**

What is the nickname of Sparta Prague?

**Question 7**

What colour kit did Sparta Prague wear in 1908?

**Question 8**

What colour are Sparta Prague's sleeves?

**Question 9**

Who won the match between Arsenal and Sporting Clube de Braga played in Highbury in 1920?

**Text number 17**

For many years, Arsenal's away colours were white shirts and either black or white shorts. In the 1969-70 season Arsenal introduced yellow shirts and blue shorts. This kit was used in the 1971 FA Cup final when Arsenal beat Liverpool to secure the double for the first time in their history. The following year, Arsenal reached the FA Cup final again in red and white, but lost to Leeds United. Arsenal then went to three consecutive FA Cup finals between 1978 and 1980 in their 'lucky' yellow and blue jersey, which remained the club's away shirt until they released a green and navy blue away shirt between 1982 and 1983. The following season, Arsenal returned to the yellow and blue jersey, albeit in a darker shade of blue.

**Question 0**

In which season were Arsenal's away colours white shirts and white or black shorts?

**Question 1**

When did Arsenal adopt the away colours of yellow shirts and blue shorts?

**Question 2**

In which competition did Arsenal wear the yellow and blue away kit?

**Question 3**

What did Arsenal wear in yellow and blue after losing the FA Cup final in red and white?

**Question 4**

What is the difference between Arsenal's blue colour on away shirts since 1983?

**Question 5**

What colour socks did Arsenal wear for many years?

**Question 6**

What colour socks did Arsenal players wear in the 1969-70 season?

**Question 7**

What colour were Arsenal's sleeves in 1969-70?

**Question 8**

What were Arsenal's home shirt colours in 1969-70?

**Question 9**

What colour shirts did Liverpool players wear in 1971?

**Text number 18**

When Nike took over from Adidas as Arsenal's shirt supplier in 1994, Arsenal's away colours were changed back to two-tone blue shirts and shorts. Since the advent of the lucrative replica jersey market, away shirts have been changed regularly, and Arsenal have usually released both away and three-piece shirts. During this period, the designs have either been all blue or variations of the traditional yellow and blue, such as the metallic gold and navy blue stripe used in 2001-02, the yellow and dark grey used in 2005-07, and the yellow and brownish yellow used in 2010-13. From 2009 onwards, the away kit will be changed every season, with the away kit becoming the third option if a new home kit is introduced in the same year.

**Question 0**

Which manufacturer became Arsenal's kit supplier in 1994?

**Question 1**

What was the brand of the package supplier before 1994?

**Question 2**

What is the appeal, what series are regularly changed?

**Question 3**

Which of Arsenal's traditional colours have often been used on away team kits?

**Question 4**

Since when has the away kit been changed every year?

**Question 5**

What year was the last time Arsenal changed their home colours?

**Question 6**

What colour were Arsenal's away colours when Adidas was the supplier of the jerseys?

**Question 7**

What colour was Arsenal's away kit in 2002-03?

**Question 8**

What colour was Arsenal's away kit in 2004-05?

**Question 9**

In what year did the replica housing market start to become lucrative?

**Text number 19**

Arsenal Stadium, commonly referred to as Highbury, was the club's home ground from September 1913 to May 2006. The original stadium was designed by the renowned football architect Archibald Leitch, and its design was common to many football grounds in the UK at the time, with one covered stand and three rows of outdoor seating. The whole stadium was thoroughly renovated in the 1930s, with the construction of new Art Deco west and east stands, which opened in 1932 and 1936, and the addition of a roof to the north terrace, which was bombed during the Second World War and only refurbished in 1954.

**Question 0**

When did Arsenal FC leave Highbury Stadium?

**Question 1**

When did the Arsenal Stadium at Highbury become the home of the club?

**Question 2**

Which architect designed Highbury's original stadium?

**Question 3**

In which decade was Arsenal Stadium renovated?

**Question 4**

When was Arsenal stadium bombed?

**Question 5**

Which stadium has Arsenal played in since 2006?

**Question 6**

Who designed Arsenal's new stadium, built in 2006?

**Question 7**

What year was Highbury bombed?

**Question 8**

In what month of 1913 was Highbury opened?

**Question 9**

In what month in 1936 did the construction of the Art Deco East grandstands end?

**Text number 20**

At its peak, the Highbury could hold over 60 000 spectators, and had a capacity of 57 000 until the early 1990s. The Taylor Report and Premier League regulations forced Arsenal to convert Highbury into a stadium for the 1993-94 season, reducing its capacity to 38 419 seats. This capacity had to be further reduced during Champions League matches to accommodate more billboards, so for two seasons, 1998-2000, Arsenal played their Champions League home matches at Wembley, which could accommodate over 70 000 spectators.

**Question 0**

How many people could fit in the Highbury stadium?

**Question 1**

When did league rules force Arsenal to reduce seating at Highbury?

**Question 2**

Where did Arsenal play matches due to increased seating capacity?

**Question 3**

What time did Arsenal play at Wembley?

**Question 4**

What seating capacity did Wembley offer to attract Arsenal to play there?

**Question 5**

What was Highbury's highest occupancy rate at its peak?

**Question 6**

What year was Wembley built?

**Question 7**

What is the maximum number of people at Wembley?

**Question 8**

How many billboards does Wembley have?

**Question 9**

Which was built first, Highbury or Wembley?

**Text number 21**

The expansion of Highbury was limited by the fact that the East Stand was classified as a Grade II listed building and the other three stands were located close to residential properties. These constraints prevented the club from maximising its match revenue in the 1990s and the first decade of the 2000s, which risked falling behind the football boom of that period. After considering various options, Arsenal proposed in 2000 to build a new 60,361-seat stadium at Ashburton Grove, since renamed Emirates Stadium, some 500 metres south-west of Highbury. The project was initially delayed by red tape and rising costs, and construction was completed in July 2006, in time for the start of the 2006-07 season. The stadium was named after its sponsor, the airline Emirates, with whom the club signed the biggest sponsorship deal in English football history, worth around £100 million; some fans called the stadium Ashburton Grove or Grove because they disapproved of corporate sponsorship in the stadium's name. The stadium is officially known as Emirates Stadium until at least 2028, and the airline is the club's shirt sponsor until the end of the 2018-19 season. Since the start of the 2010-11 season, the stadium stands have been officially known as the North Bank, East Stand, West Stand and Clock end.

**Question 0**

When did Arsenal offer a plan to build a new stadium at Ashburton Grove?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Arsenal's new stadium finally known as?

**Question 2**

What was the amount of the Emirates contract?

**Question 3**

What aspect of stadium naming do some fans disapprove of?

**Question 4**

What is the contract with Emirates ?

**Question 5**

How close was the Highbury East Tribute?

**Question 6**

How many people can fit in Highbury?

**Question 7**

What is the value of the biggest sponsorship deal in global football history?

**Question 8**

How close is Clock End?

**Question 9**

How close is Northbank to you?

**Text number 22**

Arsenal fans often refer to themselves as "Gooners", derived from the team nickname "The Gunners". The fanbase is large and generally loyal, with almost all home matches selling out; in 2007-08 Arsenal had the second highest average attendance of any English club in the league (60,070 spectators, representing 99.5% of available capacity), and as of 2015 the third highest average attendance of all time. Arsenal has the seventh highest average attendance of any European football club, behind only Borussia Dortmund, FC Barcelona, Manchester United, Real Madrid, Bayern Munich and Schalke. The club's location, bordering affluent areas such as Canonbury and Barnsbury, mixed areas such as Islington, Holloway, Highbury and the adjacent London Borough of Camden, and largely working class areas such as Finsbury Park and Stoke Newington, has meant that Arsenal supporters have come from a variety of social classes.

**Question 0**

What is a common nickname for Arsenal supporters?

**Question 1**

Where does the name Gooners come from?

**Question 2**

Which groups do Arsenal supporters come from?

**Question 3**

How did Arsenal's match attendances compare with other English clubs?

**Question 4**

Which aspect of the fan base is one of the reasons for the high attendance at matches?

**Question 5**

What year did Arsenal fans start calling themselves "Gooners"?

**Question 6**

Which English club had the highest average league attendance in 2007-08?

**Question 7**

Which team had the biggest crowd in 2015?

**Question 8**

What do Real Madrid fans call themselves?

**Question 9**

How many people on average attend a Schalke home match?

**Text number 23**

Like all major English football clubs, Arsenal has a number of domestic supporters' clubs, including the Arsenal Football Supporters' Club, which works closely with the club, and the Arsenal Independent Supporters' Association, which maintains a more independent line. The Arsenal Supporters' Trust promotes greater fan involvement in the ownership of the club. Supporters also publish fanzines such as The Gooner, Gunflash and the satirical Up The Arse! In addition to the usual English football songs, supporters sing 'One-Nil to the Arsenal' (to the tune of 'Go West').

**Question 0**

What clubs does Arsenal have?

**Question 1**

Which fan club is closely linked to Arsenal?

**Question 2**

Which supporters' club has the loosest ties to Arsenal?

**Question 3**

Which fan group wants more ownership of Arsenal?

**Question 4**

What is the common chant of Arsenal supporters?

**Question 5**

Which was the first domestic Arsenal supporters' club to be founded?

**Question 6**

Which Arsenal fan magazine was published first?

**Question 7**

What was the last domestic Arsenal supporters' club to be established?

**Question 8**

What was the last Arsenal Fanzine to be published?

**Text number 24**

There have always been Arsenal supporters outside London, and since the advent of satellite TV, the attachment of the fan to the football club has become less dependent on geography. As a result, Arsenal has a significant number of fans from outside London and around the world; in 2007, the club had 24 British, 37 Irish and 49 other overseas supporters' clubs. A 2011 report by SPORT+MARKT estimated Arsenal's global fanbase at 113 million. The club's social media activity in 2014-15 was the fifth highest in the world of football.

**Question 0**

Which tool has increased Arsenal's fan base?

**Question 1**

How many Arsenal-related supporters' clubs were there outside the UK in 2007?

**Question 2**

What was Arsenal's estimated fanbase in 2011?

**Question 3**

What was Arsenal's world ranking on social media in 2015-15?

**Question 4**

In the age of satellites and social media, what are fans less reliant on now?

**Question 5**

Which club had the highest social media activity in 2014-15?

**Question 6**

Who won the 2014-15 season?

**Question 7**

How many American Arsenal supporters' clubs are there?

**Question 8**

How many people follow Arsenal's social media accounts?

**Question 9**

What year did SPORT+MARKT start printing?

**Text number 25**

Arsenal's longest and deepest rivalry is with its closest neighbours, Tottenham Hotspur; matches between the two teams are known as the North London derby. Other intra-London rivalries include those with Chelsea, Fulham and West Ham United. In addition, Arsenal and Manchester United developed a strong rivalry in the late 1980s, which escalated in recent years as both clubs competed for the Premier League title - so much so that an online survey by the Football Fans Census in 2003 listed Manchester United as Arsenal's biggest rival, followed by Tottenham and Chelsea. In a 2008 poll, Tottenham's rivalry was listed as more important.

**Question 0**

Which football club is Arsenal's biggest rival?

**Question 1**

Since Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspurs are so close geographically, what is the name of the rivalry between them?

**Question 2**

With which club has Arsenal's competition increased since the 1980s?

**Question 3**

What competition gave rise to the competition with Manchester?

**Question 4**

According to which year's supporter survey was Tottenham's biggest rivalry?

**Question 5**

Who is Chelsea's biggest rivalry with?

**Question 6**

According to a 2008 poll, which team is West Ham United's biggest rival?

**Question 7**

According to an online survey conducted in 2003, who is Fulham's biggest rival club?

**Question 8**

In what year was West Ham United founded?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the match between Chelsea and Manchester United?

**Text number 26**

The largest shareholder on Arsenal's board is American sports mogul Stan Kroenke. Kroenke first made a bid for the club in April 2007 and faced competition from Red and White Securities, which acquired its first shares from David Dein in August 2007. Red & White Securities was co-owned by Russian billionaire Alisher Usmanov and Iranian London financier Farhad Moshiri, although Usmanov bought Moshiri's stake in 2016. Kroenke came close to the 30% takeover threshold in November 2009, when he increased his stake to 18 594 shares (29.9%). In April 2011, Kroenke achieved a full takeover by buying the shares of Nina Bracewell-Smith and Danny Fiszman, bringing his stake to 62.89%. As of June 2015, Kroenke holds 41 698 shares (67.02%) and Red & White Securities 18 695 shares (30.04%). Ivan Gazidis has been the club's CEO since 2009.

**Question 0**

Which person is the largest shareholder on the Arsenal board?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Arsenal shares did Kroenke own by 2011?

**Question 2**

Who is the CEO of Arsenal?

**Question 3**

Who is Kroenke's main rival for Arsenal shares?

**Question 4**

In what year did Kreonke take over Arsenal shares?

**Question 5**

Who was the CEO of Arsenal before 2009?

**Question 6**

How many Arsenal shares did Red and White Securities own in 2007?

**Question 7**

In which month and year did David Dein acquire his stake in Arsenal?

**Question 8**

In which country was Ivan Gazidis born?

**Question 9**

What year did Nina Bracewell-Smith and Danny Fiszman buy their shares in Arsenal?

**Text number 27**

Arsenal's parent company, Arsenal Holdings plc, is an unlisted public limited company with ownership structures that differ significantly from those of other football clubs. Arsenal's shares are only 62 217 in issue and are not traded on a public stock exchange such as the FTSE or AIM, but are traded relatively infrequently on the ICAP Securities and Derivatives Exchange specialist market. On 10 March 2016, the average price of one Arsenal share was GBP 15 670, which puts the market value of the club at around GBP 975 million. Most football clubs are not listed on a stock exchange, making direct comparison of their values difficult. Forbes magazine valued Arsenal as a whole at $1.3 billion in 2015, while Brand Finance, a consultancy firm, valued the club's brand and intangible assets at $703 million in 2015 and considers Arsenal to be a AAA global brand. A study by Henley Business School valued the club at £1.118 billion in 2015, the second highest in the Premier League.

**Question 0**

How does Arsenal operate as a company?

**Question 1**

How many Arsenal shares are there?

**Question 2**

What was Arsenal's share value on 10 March 2016?

**Question 3**

What value did Forbes give Arsenal in 2015?

**Question 4**

What is Arsenal's ranking in the Premier League?

**Question 5**

On which stock exchange are some British clubs' shares traded?

**Question 6**

How much does Forbes value Arsenal at in 2017?

**Question 7**

How much does a single Arsenal share cost from 1-1-2018?

**Question 8**

According to Henley Business School, which club will be the most valuable in 2015?

**Text number 28**

Arsenal's financial results for the 2014-15 season show that the group generated revenues of £344.5 million and a pre-tax profit of £24.7 million. Revenue from the core football business was £329.3 million. Deloitte's Football Money League is a publication that homogenises and compares clubs' annual revenues. According to them, Arsenal's football revenue was GBP 331,3 million (EUR 435,5 million), which ranks Arsenal seventh among football clubs in the world. Both Arsenal and Deloitte list matchday revenues at the Emirates Stadium at £100.4 million, more than any other football stadium in the world.

**Question 0**

Where does the Deloitte Football Money League rank Arsenal among the world's football clubs?

**Question 1**

What value does Deloitte place on Arsenal?

**Question 2**

What are the Emirates Stadium matchday returns?

**Question 3**

How does Arsenal's matchday revenue compare to other stadiums in the world?

**Question 4**

What is Arsenal's reported pre-tax profit for 2014-15?

**Question 5**

Who is the number one football club in the world in terms of turnover?

**Question 6**

How much is Emirates Stadium worth?

**Question 7**

How much of Arsenal's profits come from the heart of its football?

**Question 8**

How much did Arsenal earn in 2015-16?

**Question 9**

How much did Arsenal win in 2013-14?

**Text number 29**

Arsenal has appeared in several media as "first". The match against Sheffield United at Highbury on 22 January 1927 was the first English League match to be broadcast live on radio. Ten years later, on 16 September 1937, a showpiece match between Arsenal's first team and the reserves was the first live football match in the world. Arsenal also featured in the BBC's first Match of the Day programme, which showed highlights from Arsenal's match against Liverpool at Anfield on 22 August 1964. BSkyB's broadcast of Arsenal's January 2010 match against Manchester United was the first live public broadcast of a sporting event on 3D television.

**Question 0**

Why was the Arsenal match at Highbury on 22 January 1927 the first?

**Question 1**

What team was Arsenal playing at the time of the radio broadcast in 1927?

**Question 2**

When was the first live Arsenal match broadcast?

**Question 3**

In which first broadcast did Arsenal provide the highlights of the match?

**Question 4**

What was the format of Arsenal's broadcast of the 2010 match against Manchester United?

**Question 5**

In which stadium did Arsenal play their first televised match?

**Question 6**

On which TV channel was the Arsenal exhibition match shown on 16 September 1937?

**Question 7**

Who won the match between Arsenal and Liverpool on 22 August 1964?

**Question 8**

Who won the match between Arsenal and Sheffield United on 22 January 1927?

**Question 9**

What year did BskyB televise the first Arsenal match?

**Text number 30**

Arsenal is one of the most successful teams in the country and has often featured in the art of football in Britain. The team was the backdrop to one of the earliest football-related films, The Arsenal Stadium Mystery (1939). The film centres on a friendly match between Arsenal and an amateur team, in which one of the Arsenal players is poisoned during the game. Many Arsenal players appeared as themselves, and manager George Allison had a speaking role. More recently, Nick Hornby's book Fever Pitch was an autobiographical account of Hornby's life and relationship with football and Arsenal in particular. It was published in 1992 and was part of the revival and restoration of football in British society in the 1990s. The book has twice been adapted into a film - the 1997 British film focuses on Arsenal's 1988-89 title triumph, while the 2005 American version features a fan of baseball's Boston Red Sox.

**Question 0**

In which film was Arsenal FC featured?

**Question 1**

Which Arsenal manager had a speaking part in the 1939 film?

**Question 2**

Which Nick Hornby book has been adapted twice into a film?

**Question 3**

When was Hornby's book published?

**Question 4**

In which decade did film and literature help to revive football in Britain?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the Arsenal movie in 1997?

**Question 6**

What was the title of the 2005 film about the Boston Red Sox?

**Question 7**

Who was the lead actor in Arsenal Stadium Mystery?

**Question 8**

Which player is poisoned during the Arsenal Stadium Mystery?

**Question 9**

What stadium is the Boston Red Sox playing in?

**Text number 31**

Arsenal has often been stereotyped as a defensive and "boring" team, especially in the 1970s and 1980s; many comedians, such as Eric Morecambe, joked about this at the team's expense. The theme was repeated in the 1997 film The Full Monty in a scene where the main actors move in a line and put their hands up to imitate the offside trap of the Arsenal defence and try to coordinate their striptease routine. Another reference to the club's defence is in the film Plunkett & Macleane, where two characters are named Dixon and Winterburn after long-time Arsenal defenders - Lee Dixon on the right and Nigel Winterburn on the left.

**Question 0**

How have Arsenal players been portrayed in the media?

**Question 1**

In which decades were Arsenal players stereotyped in a negative way?

**Question 2**

In which film was the Arsenal play presented in a derogatory way?

**Question 3**

Which comedian made numerous jokes about Arsenal players?

**Question 4**

Which film uses characters named after Arsenal defenders?

**Question 5**

What year was the film Plunkett & Macleane released?

**Question 6**

Who are the two characters in The Full Monty?

**Question 7**

What year did Lee Dixon join Arsenal?

**Question 8**

What year was Nigel Winterburn's last game for Arsenal?

**Question 9**

Who was Arsenal's right-back in 1997?

**Text number 32**

Arsenal's 13 league titles are the third most in English football after Manchester United (20) and Liverpool (18), and they were the first club to win eight league titles. They are one of only six clubs to have won the FA Cup twice in a row, in 2002 and 2003 and in 2014 and 2015. Arsenal have achieved three League and FA Cup 'doubles' (1971, 1998 and 2002), a feat previously achieved only by Manchester United (1994, 1996 and 1999). Arsenal were the first English football team to win the FA Cup and League Cup double in 1993. Arsenal were also the first London club to reach the Champions League final in 2006, losing the final 2-1 to Barcelona. Arsenal were also the first London club to reach the Champions League final in 2006.

**Question 0**

How many league titles have Arsenal won?

**Question 1**

Where does Arsenal rank in terms of the total number of league titles won by other English teams?

**Question 2**

Which trophies does Arsenal have the most of?

**Question 3**

In which competition was Arsenal the first to reach the final?

**Question 4**

Which team beat Arsenal to win the Champions League in 2006?

**Question 5**

Which other team has won the FA Cup twice in a row?

**Question 6**

How many times has Barcelona won the Champions League?

**Question 7**

What year was Liverpool's last league title?

**Question 8**

What year did Manchester United win its first league title?

**Question 9**

Which team has the second most FA Cup trophies?

**Text number 33**

Arsenal Ladies is a women's football club affiliated to Arsenal. Founded in 1987, the team went semi-professional in 2002 and is managed by Clare Wheatley. Arsenal Ladies is the most successful team in English women's football. In 2008-09 they won all three major English trophies - the FA Women's Premier League, the FA Women's Cup and the FA Women's Premier League Cup - and since 2009 they were the only English team to win the UEFA Women's Cup in 2006-07 as part of a unique quadruple-header. The men's and women's clubs are formally separate entities, but have quite close ties; Arsenal Ladies are entitled to play once a season at the Emirates Stadium, although they usually play their home matches at Boreham Wood.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Arsenal football club?

**Question 1**

When did the Arsenal women's team become semi-professional?

**Question 2**

How do Arsenal Ladies rank compared to other English women's football teams?

**Question 3**

Which competition has Arsenal Ladies been the only female team to win so far in 2009?

**Question 4**

What stadium do Arsenal Ladies usually play in?

**Question 5**

What year did Clare Wheatley start as manager of Arsenal Ladies?

**Question 6**

What year was Boreham Wood built?

**Question 7**

Which team is the second most successful in English women's football?

**Question 8**

How many times a year do Arsenal Ladies play at Boreham Wood?

**Document number 182**

**Text number 0**

Physically, clothing serves many purposes: it can protect against the weather and improve safety in dangerous activities such as hiking and cooking. It protects the wearer from rough surfaces, rash-causing plants, insect bites, sticks, spikes and thorns by forming a barrier between the skin and the environment. Clothing can insulate against cold or heat. They can also act as a hygienic barrier, keeping infectious and toxic substances away from the body. Clothing also protects against harmful UV radiation.

**Question 0**

What can clothing offer during hazardous activities?

**Question 1**

What surfaces can clothing protect against?

**Question 2**

Where do clothes keep toxic substances out?

**Question 3**

What can insulate against cold or heat?

**Question 4**

What kind of radiation can clothing provide some protection against?

**Question 5**

Clothes cannot protect you from any activity...

**Question 6**

Psychologically what serves many purposes?

**Question 7**

What can protect you from smooth surfaces

**Question 8**

What protects against many types of radiation?

**Question 9**

What keeps you warm in hot conditions?

**Text number 1**

There is no easy way to determine when clothing was first developed, but some information has been obtained by studying lice. Body lice live specifically on clothing, and they differ from head lice by about 107 000 years, suggesting that clothing was already in existence at that time. Another theory is that modern humans are the only survivor of several primate species that may have worn clothes, and that clothes may have been worn as long as 650 000 years ago. Other lore-based estimates put the introduction of clothing at around 42 000-72 000 BP.

**Question 0**

What is not easy to determine about clothes?

**Question 1**

Which organism has provided information about the time span of clothing?

**Question 2**

Which habitat is the body lode characteristic of?

**Question 3**

What could be the only survivor of several species of modern humans?

**Question 4**

How many thousands of years ago might clothes have been worn?

**Question 5**

Which clothes are easy to identify?

**Question 6**

Please provide information on what?

**Question 7**

Which habitats are characterised by a head tail?

**Question 8**

Headlights are different from body lice how long ago?

**Question 9**

Humans are the only primates that can have what?

**Text number 2**

The most obvious function of clothing is to improve the comfort of the wearer by protecting them from the weather. In hot climates, clothing protects against sunburn or wind, while in cold climates its thermal insulation properties are usually more important. Protection usually reduces the functional need for clothing. For example, coats, hats, gloves and other surface layers are usually removed when going into a warm home, especially if you are living or sleeping there. Similarly, there are seasonal and regional aspects to clothing, so in warmer seasons and regions, thinner materials and fewer layers of clothing are generally used than in colder regions.

**Question 0**

What obvious improvements do the clothes give to the wearer?

**Question 1**

In what kind of climate do clothes protect against sunburn and wind damage?

**Question 2**

Which clothing feature is important in cold climates?

**Question 3**

What are the seasonal and regional aspects?

**Question 4**

What kind of material is usually used in the warmer seasons?

**Question 5**

What is the least obvious improvement provided by clothing?

**Question 6**

In cold climates, clothing protects against sunburn and what?

**Question 7**

What generally increases the functional need for clothing?

**Question 8**

Which clothing feature is important in a hot climate?

**Question 9**

Multiple layers of clothing are usually used when?

**Text number 3**

Clothing can be and has historically been made from a wide range of materials. Materials have ranged from leather and furs to woven fabrics, as well as elaborate and exotic natural and synthetic fabrics. Not all body coverings are considered clothing. Items which are carried rather than worn (such as purses), worn on only one part of the body and easily removable (scarves), worn purely as decoration (jewellery) or which have a function other than protection (spectacles) are generally considered accessories rather than clothing, as are footwear and hats.

**Question 0**

How different have clothing materials been throughout history?

**Question 1**

What is an object that is worn, not worn, and not considered clothing?

**Question 2**

Jewellery is not considered clothing because it is usually worn purely for what reason?

**Question 3**

What footwear and hats are considered both?

**Question 4**

What is an example of something that has a function other than protection?

**Question 5**

Where has there been little variation in materials?

**Question 6**

What all are considered clothes?

**Question 7**

Which item of clothing is worn and not worn?

**Question 8**

Jewelry is usually like clothes because its worn for what reason?

**Question 9**

Footwear and hats are considered clothing rather than what?

**Text number 4**

Clothing protects against many things that can harm the naked human body. Clothing protects people from the weather, such as rain, snow, wind and other weather, as well as the sun. However, clothing that is too transparent, thin, small, tight, etc. provides less protection. Clothing also reduces risks, for example at work or in sport. Some clothing protects against certain environmental hazards such as insects, harmful chemicals, weather, weapons and contact with abrasive substances. On the other hand, clothing can protect the environment from the wearer, such as doctors who wear medical suits.

**Question 0**

What do clothes protect against objects that can damage them?

**Question 1**

Rain, snow and wind are what do clothes protect you from?

**Question 2**

Clothing that is too translucent offers less what?

**Question 3**

What is the danger of harmful chemicals?

**Question 4**

What kind of clothes do doctors wear to protect their environment?

**Question 5**

From which elements does clothing fail to protect the wearer?

**Question 6**

Translucent clothing offers more what?

**Question 7**

What kind of hazards do harmful chemicals pose?

**Question 8**

What did doctors do to protect themselves from their environment?

**Text number 5**

People have shown extreme ingenuity in finding clothing solutions to environmental hazards. Examples include space suits, air-conditioned clothing, armour, diving suits, swimwear, beekeeper's outfits, motorcycle skins, high visibility clothing and other protective clothing. However, the distinction between clothing and protective equipment is not always clear, as clothing designed for fashion often has a protective value, and clothing designed for functional purposes often takes fashion into account in the design. The use of clothing also has social implications. They cover parts of the body that social norms require to be covered, act as a form of decoration and serve other social purposes.

**Question 0**

Which animal has shown extreme ingenuity in the clothes it has invented?

**Question 1**

What are space suits an example of a solution to?

**Question 2**

What meaning can a particular item of clothing have?

**Question 3**

What value can clothes designed to be fashionable also have?

**Question 4**

Why are some body parts covered?

**Question 5**

People have shown a bit of ingenuity where?

**Question 6**

What has no social impact

**Question 7**

What do social norms not require of clothes?

**Question 8**

Is the difference between clothes and what always clear?

**Question 9**

Clothes that are designed to be fashionable are also not what

**Text number 6**

Although dissertations on clothing and its function appeared from the 19th century onwards as colonies dealt with new environments, scientific research on the psychosocial, physiological and other (e.g. protective, transport) functions of clothing was carried out in the first half of the 20th century, with the publication of works such as J. C. Flügel's Psychology of Clothes in 1930 and Newburgh's seminal Physiology of Heat Regulation and The Science of Clothing in 1949. By 1968, the field of environmental physiology had developed and expanded significantly, but the relationship of clothing science to environmental physiology had changed little. Since then, considerable research has been carried out and the knowledge base has grown considerably, but the key concepts have remained unchanged and Newburgh's book is still cited by contemporary authors, including those trying to develop models of clothing thermoregulation.

**Question 0**

In which century does a doctoral thesis on clothing first appear?

**Question 1**

That year saw the publication of J. C. Flügel's Psychology of Clothes?

**Question 2**

Whose book Physiology of Heat Regulation and The Science of Clothing was published in 1949?

**Question 3**

How much had clothing science changed by 1968?

**Question 4**

What has remained unchanged as knowledge has grown?

**Question 5**

What led to the first doctoral thesis on clothes in the 1700s?

**Question 6**

Who published Psychology of Psychology in 1920?

**Question 7**

Which sector has not used significantly since 1968?

**Question 8**

Clothing science in relation to what changed a lot by 1968?

**Question 9**

Considerable research has been done that changes what?

**Text number 7**

In Western societies, skirts, dresses and high heels are usually seen as women's clothing, while scarves are usually seen as men's. Trousers were once considered exclusively men's clothing, but are now worn by both sexes. Men's clothes are often more practical (i.e. they can work in a wide range of situations), but women have a wider range of clothing styles to choose from. Men are generally allowed to expose their breasts in more public places. It is generally acceptable for women to dress in traditionally male clothing, while the opposite is unusual.

**Question 0**

What is an example of clothing that was once considered exclusively for men?

**Question 1**

Which gender's clothes are often more practical?

**Question 2**

What do men typically bare in more places?

**Question 3**

What would hardly raise eyebrows if a woman were to use it?

**Question 4**

What is the general opinion about men wearing women's clothes?

**Question 5**

Which clothes are exclusively for men?

**Question 6**

Women's clothes are often more what?

**Question 7**

Men are generally not allowed to show what they have in public places.

**Question 8**

What is generally unacceptable for women to wear?

**Question 9**

In Western society, skirts, dresses and ties are typically what?

**Text number 8**

In some societies, clothing can be used to indicate status or position. In ancient Rome, for example, only senators were allowed to wear clothes dyed in the purple of Tyrian. In traditional Hawaiian society, only high-ranking chiefs could wear feather cloaks and palao, or carved whale teeth. In the Travancore Kingdom of Kerala (India), lower caste women had to pay a tax for the right to cover their upper body. In China, before the establishment of the republic, only the emperor could wear yellow. History provides many examples of complex dress laws that regulated what people could wear. In societies where such laws do not exist, as in most modern societies, social status is instead expressed through the purchase of rare or luxury items whose price is limited to the wealthy or those of status. In addition, peer pressure influences the choice of clothing.

**Question 0**

Who was allowed to wear the purple dyed gamrentas of Tyre in ancient Rome?

**Question 1**

Who got to wear feather capes and burn in old-school Hawaiian society?

**Question 2**

To get what right did lower caste women have to pay tax?

**Question 3**

Which country once allowed its emperor to wear only yellow?

**Question 4**

What can peer pressure influence?

**Question 5**

Who was not allowed to wear purple clothes in ancient Rome?

**Question 6**

What is not used to indicate rancor status?

**Question 7**

Can an emperor in one country not wear yellow?

**Question 8**

What laws do not regulate what people can wear

**Text number 9**

According to archaeologists and anthropologists, the earliest clothes were probably made of fur, leather, leaves or grass, which were wrapped, wrapped or tied around the body. Knowledge about such clothing is still only tentative because clothing materials deteriorate rapidly compared to stone, bone, shell and metal objects. Archaeologists have identified very early sewing needles made of bone and ivory from around 30 000 BC, which were discovered at Kostenki in Russia in 1988. In a prehistoric cave in the Republic of Georgia, dyed linen fibres that could have been used for clothing have been found dating back to 36 000 BC.

**Question 0**

How were the earliest clothes kept on the body?

**Question 1**

What do clothing materials do faster than stone and bone?

**Question 2**

Who has identified needles from around 30 000 BC?

**Question 3**

Where have flax fibres been found that could have been used in clothing?

**Question 4**

What dates back to 36 000 BP?

**Question 5**

What were the earliest clothes attached to?

**Question 6**

Clothing material deteriorates slowly compared to what?

**Question 7**

Where have we not yet found flax fibres?

**Question 8**

Archaeologists have found early metal pins when?

**Text number 10**

Scientists are still debating when people started wearing clothes. Anthropologists Ralf Kittler, Manfred Kayser and Mark Stoneking from the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology have carried out a genetic analysis of the human body tree, suggesting that clothing emerged relatively recently, around 170,000 years ago. Body hair is an indicator of clothing use, as most humans have sparse fur and lice therefore need human clothing to survive. Their research suggests that the invention of clothing may have coincided with the migration of modern Homo sapiens northwards out of the warm climate of Africa, which is thought to have started between 50 000 and 100 000 years ago. However, another group of researchers, using similar genetic methods, estimate that clothing originated around 540 000 years ago (Reed et al. 2004. PLoS Biology 2(11): e340). So far, the date of origin of clothing remains unclear [referred to ].

**Question 0**

Which group of people is arguing about when people said they wore clothes?

**Question 1**

What kind of analyses have been done on the human body mass?

**Question 2**

What do human clothes that require lice do?

**Question 3**

What could have been the invention of clothing happened?

**Question 4**

What about the origin of the clothes remains unanswered?

**Question 5**

Researchers agree on when people start doing what?

**Question 6**

What kind of analysis has been done on headlights?

**Question 7**

Body lice require hair to what?

**Question 8**

Which southward migration coincided with which?

**Question 9**

Most people have a lot of hair, which leads to what?

**Text number 11**

Different cultures have developed different ways of creating clothes from fabric. In one method, the fabric is simply scratched. Many people wore and still wear clothes made of rectangular fabrics wrapped to fit - for example, a men's dhoti and a women's sari in mainland India, a Scottish kilt or a Javanese sarong. The garments can be simply tied together, as the first two garments are, or they can be fastened in place with pins or belts, as the latter two garments are. The foot fabric remains uncut and the garment can be worn by people of different sizes or by the same person in different sizes.

**Question 0**

Different cultures have invented ways of making clothes from what?

**Question 1**

Many people still wear clothes that are what shape?

**Question 2**

Which nationality uses kilts?

**Question 3**

Pins or belts holding what in place?

**Question 4**

What valuable material can be left uncut?

**Question 5**

Different cultures have developed different ways of doing what?

**Question 6**

Few people still wear clothes made from what?

**Question 7**

The needles are being used to hold on to what the Indian governments -

**Question 8**

Is a Scottish garment tied?

**Question 9**

What are the disadvantages of making clothes from a single rectangular piece of fabric?

**Text number 12**

By the early 2000s, Western clothing styles had to some extent become international styles. This process began hundreds of years earlier, during European colonialism. The process of cultural diffusion has continued for centuries, as Western media conglomerates have penetrated markets around the world and spread Western culture and styles. Fast fashion clothing has also become a global phenomenon. These clothes are cheaper, mass-produced Western clothes. Charities also supply second-hand clothes donated from the West to people in poor countries.

**Question 0**

What had become international style by the early 2000s?

**Question 1**

The spread of culture has continued to what?

**Question 2**

Where have Western companies penetrated?

**Question 3**

Who has spread Western culture and styles?

**Question 4**

Who donates discarded Western clothes to people in poor places?

**Question 5**

In which century did oriental clothing styles become international styles?

**Question 6**

Where did this process end?

**Question 7**

Easter media companies have spread what?

**Question 8**

Who will deliver to poor people also in the East?

**Question 9**

What kind of garment is more expensive and mass-produced?

**Text number 13**

In most sports and physical activities, special clothing is worn for practicality, comfort or safety. Common sportswear includes shorts, T-shirts, tennis shirts, jerseys, sweatpants and trainers. Specialised clothing includes wetsuits (for swimming, diving or surfing), salopettes (for skiing) and leotards (for gymnastics). Elastane materials are also often used as a base layer to absorb sweat. Spandex is also preferred for active sports that require form-fitting clothing, such as volleyball, wrestling, athletics, dance, gymnastics and swimming.

**Question 0**

Safety reasons may be the reason why someone wears this type of clothing.

**Question 1**

T-shirts are an example of what type of clothing?

**Question 2**

What does spandex absorb?

**Question 3**

What is an example of a garment that fits the shape?

**Question 4**

What kind of sport is wrestling considered to be?

**Question 5**

Which physical activities do not require special clothing?

**Question 6**

What does spandex not absorb?

**Question 7**

Which are not joint sports governments

**Text number 14**

The world of clothing is constantly changing as new cultural influences meet technological innovations. Researchers in science labs have developed prototypes of fabrics that can serve functional purposes far beyond their traditional roles, such as garments that can automatically regulate temperature, repel bullets, reflect images and generate electricity. Practical advances that are already available to consumers include Kevlar bulletproof clothing and stain-resistant fabrics coated with chemical blends that reduce liquid absorption.

**Question 0**

Changes are constantly taking place as new cultural issues confront these types of innovations.

**Question 1**

What have scientists in science laboratories been doing?

**Question 2**

What initial power can some special fabrics produce?

**Question 3**

What can Kevlar clothing withstand?

**Question 4**

Stain-resistant fabrics are coated with chemicals that reduce what?

**Question 5**

Why do clothes change slowly?

**Question 6**

Researchers are developing what they can serve either the functional purpose of traditional

**Question 7**

Some less practical

**Question 8**

Stain-resistant fabrics absorb what?

**Text number 15**

Although mechanisation transformed most of the human-related industry by the mid-20th century, garment workers have continued to work in challenging conditions that require repetitive manual labour. Mass-produced garments are often made in what some consider sweatshops, characterised by long hours, lack of benefits and a lack of worker representation. Although most examples of such conditions are found in developing countries, garments made in industrialised countries can also be produced in a similar way, often by undocumented migrants.

**Question 0**

In what conditions do many clothing jobs last?

**Question 1**

What kind of clothes are often produced in sweatshops?

**Question 2**

What is the characteristic of sweatshops, apart from their lack of benefits and representation?

**Question 3**

Poor conditions in developing countries can also exist in what kind of countries?

**Question 4**

What kind of migrants often work in sweatshops?

**Question 5**

Which workers enjoy good conditions?

**Question 6**

What requires a variety of physical work?

**Question 7**

Here my clothes are often made from what?

**Question 8**

What are the most common examples in industrialised countries?

**Question 9**

What changed most of industry in the 19th century?

**Text number 16**

Outsourcing to low-wage countries such as Bangladesh, China, India and Sri Lanka became possible when the Multifibre Arrangement was repealed. The MFA, which imposed quotas on textile imports, was seen as a protectionist measure. Globalisation is often cited as the single factor that most affects the poor working conditions of garment workers. Although many countries recognise conventions such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which seek to set standards for workers' safety and rights, many countries have derogated from certain parts of these conventions or have failed to implement them thoroughly. For example, India has not ratified Articles 87 and 92 of the Convention.[citation needed].

**Question 0**

The abolition of the MFA enabled what?

**Question 1**

Where did MFA set the quotas?

**Question 2**

What is often the reason why working conditions for garment workers are not ideal?

**Question 3**

What agreement aims to set standards for workers' safety and rights?

**Question 4**

Which country has not ratified ILO Articles 87 and 92?

**Question 5**

Eliminating what stopped outsourcing to low-wage countries?

**Question 6**

MFA to end quotas for what?

**Question 7**

What is often cited as an improvement in working conditions?

**Question 8**

Which agreement lowered standards for workers' safety rights?

**Question 9**

Which parts of the treaty has India ratified?

**Text number 17**

The use of animal fur in clothing dates back to prehistoric times. Today, it is associated with expensive designer clothing in developed countries, although indigenous peoples still use fur in the Arctic and higher altitudes for its warmth and protection. In the past, fur was not controversial, but recently it has been the subject of campaigns because campaigners believe its use is cruel and unnecessary. PETA and other animal rights and animal liberation groups have drawn attention to fur farming and other practices they consider cruel.

**Question 0**

What have people used for clothing since prehistoric times?

**Question 1**

In which areas do indigenous peoples use fur for warmth and shelter?

**Question 2**

What was once considered the use of animal fur as clothing?

**Question 3**

Who thinks animal fur is cruel and unnecessary?

**Question 4**

What is the four-letter name of the animal liberation group?

**Question 5**

What hasn't been used for clothing since prehistoric times?

**Question 6**

What do the indigenous peoples of the tropics use it for?

**Question 7**

What has always been controversial to wear on clothes?

**Question 8**

who see animals first as necessary

**Text number 18**

Many clothes are designed to be ironed before wearing to remove wrinkles. Most modern formal and semi-formal garments fall into this category (e.g. dress shirts and suits). Ironed clothes are believed to look clean, fresh and neat. A large proportion of modern leisurewear is made from knitted fabrics that do not wrinkle easily and do not require ironing. Some garments are durably pressed and treated with a coating (such as polytetrafluoroethylene) that prevents wrinkles and creates a smooth appearance without ironing.

**Question 0**

What is the point of ironing clothes?

**Question 1**

What kind of clothes are believed to look neat, fresh and clean?

**Question 2**

Which material does not wrinkle easily?

**Question 3**

What has been used to treat permanent printing materials?

**Question 4**

What does polytetrafluoroethylene suppress?

**Question 5**

Many of what is designed to be ironed?

**Question 6**

Which material wrinkles easily?

**Question 7**

What kind of closure contributes to wrinkles?

**Question 8**

It does not suppress wrinkles?

**Question 9**

By doing what creates a rough look without ironing?

**Text number 19**

The resin used to make uncreased shirts releases formaldehyde, which can cause contact dermatitis in some people. There are no reporting requirements, and in 2008 the US Government Accountability Office tested formaldehyde in clothing and found that the highest levels were generally found in uncreased shirts and trousers. A 1999 study of the effect of washing on formaldehyde levels found that after six months of washing, seven out of 27 shirts had levels above 75 ppm, which is the safe limit for direct dermal exposure.

**Question 0**

What releases formaldehyde?

**Question 1**

What can cause contact dermatitis in some people?

**Question 2**

Which government agency detected high levels of formaldehyde in unwrinkled clothing in 2008?

**Question 3**

How many months of washing were considered in the 1999 study?

**Question 4**

How many ppm is the safe limit for direct dermal exposure to formaldehyde?

**Question 5**

What do uncreased shirts not contain?

**Question 6**

What does not cause contact dermatitis?

**Question 7**

What are information agreements for?

**Question 8**

It was found that the lowest concentrations of formaldehyde were found where?

**Question 9**

Seventy-five ppm formaldehyde is not a safe limit for what?

**Text number 20**

In days gone by, repairing was an art. A meticulous tailor or seamstress could mend tears in seams and seam edges with thread that had come loose, so skilfully that the tear was practically invisible. When the raw material - the fabric - was more valuable than the work, it made sense to use the labour to save it. Today, clothes are considered a consumer good. Mass-produced clothes are cheaper than the labour needed to repair them. Many people would rather buy a new garment than spend time repairing it. The thrifty still replace zips and buttons and sew up torn skirts.

**Question 0**

What was once considered art?

**Question 1**

What could a skilful tailor or seamstress skilfully make almost invisible?

**Question 2**

Why did it make sense to spend time repairing the fabric?

**Question 3**

What clothes are worn nowadays?

**Question 4**

What kind of person is likely to change zips and buttons?

**Question 5**

What is still considered art today?

**Question 6**

A mediocre tailor or seamstress could do it, so what then?

**Question 7**

When fabric was worth less than labour, it made sense to do what?

**Question 8**

What is not considered a consumer good today?

**Question 9**

What is more expensive than the work needed to repair it?

**Document number 183**

**Text number 0**

The Chicago Cubs are an American professional baseball team that plays north of Chicago, Illinois. The Cubs compete in Major League Baseball (MLB) as a member of the National League (NL) Central Division; the team plays its home games at Wrigley Field. The Cubs are also one of two Major League teams based in Chicago; the other is the Chicago White Sox, a member of the American League (AL) Central Division. The team is currently owned by Thomas S. Ricketts, son of Joe Ricketts, founder of TD Ameritrade.

**Question 0**

Which American professional baseball team is located north of Chicago, IL?

**Question 1**

What league do the Chicago Cubs play in?

**Question 2**

Where do the Chicago Cubs play their home games?

**Question 3**

Who currently owns the Chicago Cubs?

**Text number 1**

The team played its first games in 1876 as a founding member of the National League (NL), and eventually became officially known as the Chicago Cubs in 1903. Officially, the Cubs are the oldest currently operating professional sports club in the United States, along with the Atlanta Braves, who also began playing in the NL in 1876 as the Boston Red Stockings (Major League Baseball does not officially recognize the National Association of Professional Base Ball Players as a major league).

**Question 0**

When did the Chicago Cubs play their first game?

**Question 1**

In what year did the Chicago Cubs name become official?

**Question 2**

Which team other than the Chicago Cubs is tied for the oldest currently operating US professional sports club?

**Text number 2**

In 1906, the team set a Major League record with 116 wins (tied with the 2001 Seattle Mariners), and its winning percentage was a modern record of .763, which still stands today. The team participated in its first World Series that year, losing four games out of two to the rival Chicago White Sox. The Cubs won back-to-back World Series titles in 1907 and 1908, becoming the first Major League team to play in three consecutive Fall Classic games and the first to win it twice. After the 1908 championship, the team went to seven World Series, most recently in 1945. The Cubs have not won a World Series in 107 years, the longest championship drought of any North American professional sports team, and are often referred to as "lovable losers" because of it. It is also known as "The North Siders" because Wrigley Field, its home field since 1916, is located in Chicago's North Side Lake View community at 1060 West Addison Street. The Cubs have a big rivalry with the St. Louis Cardinals.

**Question 0**

What year did the Cubs set a Major League record with 116 wins?

**Question 1**

What is the Cubs winning percentage that is still in effect?

**Question 2**

Who was the first team to play in three consecutive Fall Classics?

**Question 3**

How many World Series have the Cubs been in?

**Text number 3**

The Cubs started playing as the Chicago White Stockings and joined the National League (NL) as a founding member. Owner William Hulbert signed several star players, including pitcher Albert Spalding and center fielders Ross Barnes, Deacon White and Adrian "Cap" Anson, before the NL's first season. The White Stockings played their home games at the West Side Grounds against the 'Bloods and quickly established themselves as one of the top teams in the new league. Spalding won forty-seven games and Barnes led the league in batting with .429 as Chicago won the first National League pennant in its history, the game's top prize at the time.

**Question 0**

Under whose name did the Cubs start playing?

**Question 1**

When the Cubs started playing, who was the owner?

**Question 2**

Where did the White Socks play their home game?

**Text number 4**

After 1880 and 1881, Hulbert died and Spalding, who had retired and founded the Spalding sporting goods business, took over the club. The White Stockings, where Anson was player and manager, won their third consecutive championship in 1882, and Anson established himself as the game's first true superstar. After winning the N.L. pennants in 1885 and '86, the White Stockings faced the short-lived American Association champion in that era's version of the World Series. Both seasons ended in matches with the St. Louis Brown Stockings, with the clubs tied in 1885 and St. Louis winning in 1886. This was the beginning of what would eventually become one of the greatest rivalries in sports. In all, the Chicago Base Ball Club, led by Anson, won six National League pennants between 1876 and 1886. As a result, the nickname of the Chicago club changed, and by 1890 it was known as the Chicago Colts or sometimes 'Anson's Colts', referring to Cap's influence on the club. Anson was the first player in history to amass 3 000 career hits. After a disappointing 59-73 record and a ninth-place finish in 1897, the Cubs fired Anson as both player and manager. With Anson gone after 22 years, local newspaper reporters began calling the Cubs team 'orphans'.

**Question 0**

Who took over the Cubs after Hulbert's death?

**Question 1**

What year did the White Socks get their third consecutive pennant?

**Question 2**

How many National League games did the Chicago Cubs win under Anson?

**Question 3**

What was the Chicago Cubs known as by 1890?

**Question 4**

Who was the first player in history to amass 3,000 career hits?

**Text number 5**

In 1902, Spalding, who by then had overhauled the team that would soon become one of the best teams of the early twentieth century, sold the club to Jim Hart. The Chicago Daily News nicknamed the team the Cubs in 1902, although it did not officially become the Chicago Cubs until the 1907 season. During this period, known as baseball's dead ball era, Cubs infielders Joe Tinker, Johnny Evers and Frank Chance became famous as a two-game combination in Franklin P. Adams' poem Baseball's Sad Lexicon. The poem first appeared in the New York Evening Mail on July 18, 1910. Mordecai "Three-Finger" Brown, Jack Taylor, Ed Reulbach, Jack Pfiester and Orval Overall were several of the Cubs' key pitchers during this period. During Chance's tenure as player-manager from 1905-1912, the Cubs won four championships and two World Series titles in five years. Despite losing to the "Hitless Wonders" White Sox in the 1906 World Series, the Cubs achieved a record 116 wins and the best winning percentage in Major League history (.763). With essentially the same lineup, Chicago won back-to-back World Series titles in 1907 and 1908, becoming the first Major League club to play in the Fall Classic three times and the first to win it twice. However, the Cubs have not won a World Series since; this remains the longest championship drought in North American professional sports.

**Question 0**

To whom did Spalding sell the Cubs in 1902?

**Question 1**

Who nicknamed the team the Cubs in 1902?

**Question 2**

Who wrote the poem Baseball's Sad Lexicon?

**Question 3**

Who has the longest championship deficit in North American professional sport?

**Text number 6**

In 1914, advertising director Albert Lasker acquired a large part of the club's shares, and before the 1916 season he took majority ownership of the club. Lasker brought in a wealthy partner, Charles Weeghman, owner of a popular lunch restaurant chain, who had previously owned the short-lived Federal League Chicago Whales. As owners, the duo moved the club from the West Side Grounds to the much newer Weeghman Park, which had been built for the Whales just two years earlier and where the club still resides. The Cubs responded by winning a championship in the war-shortened 1918 season, when it was involved in another team's curse: the Boston Red Sox beat Grover Cleveland Alexander's Cubs four games to two in the 1918 World Series, Boston's last championship until 2004.

**Question 0**

Who received the majority of Cub's shares in 1914?

**Question 1**

Who took majority ownership of the Cubs by the 1916 season?

**Question 2**

Who did Albert Lasker partner with the Chicago Cubs?

**Question 3**

Where did the Cubs move to after leaving the West Side Grounds?

**Text number 7**

Near the end of the first decade of the twin Bills, the Cubs won the NL championship in 1929 and achieved the unusual feat of winning the championship every three years thereafter, and after the 1929 championship won the league in 1932, 1935 and 1938. Unfortunately, that success did not extend to the fall classic, as they lost to their AL rivals each time. The '32 series against the Yankees saw Babe Ruth's "called strike" at Wrigley Field in the third game. The Cubs also had some historic moments: in 1930, Hack Wilson, one of the best home run hitters, played one of the most impressive seasons in MLB history, hitting 56 home runs and setting the current record (191 runs batted in). That 1930 team, which featured six later Hall of Famers (Wilson, Gabby Hartnett, Rogers Hornsby, George "High Pockets" Kelly, Kiki Cuyler and manager Joe McCarthy), posted a team batting average of .309 today. In 1935, the Cubs won the championship in thrilling fashion by winning a record 21 consecutive games in September. In '38, Dizzy Dean led the team's pitching staff and provided a historic moment when the team defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates at Wrigley Field in a decisive late-season game with a home run by Gabby Hartnett, known in baseball lore as "The Homer in the Gloamin'".

**Question 0**

What year did Hack Wilson play one of the most impressive seasons in MLB history?

**Question 1**

How many consecutive games did the Cubs win in a row in 1935?

**Question 2**

What year did the Cubs win the NL Championship?

**Text number 8**

At the end of World War II, the Cubs won one more championship, finishing 98-56. Due to wartime travel restrictions, the first three games of the 1945 World Series were played in Detroit, where the Cubs won two games, including a one-hitter by Claude Passeau, and the final four games were played in Wrigley. In the fourth game of the series, the curse of the Billy Goat was said to fall on the Cubs when P.K. Wrigley threw out Billy Sianis, who had come into the fourth game with two tickets, one for him and one for his goat. The goats paraded for a few innings, but Wrigley demanded the goat leave the park because of its unpleasant odor. When he was removed, Mr. Sianis said: "The Cubs will never win again." He said: "The Cubs are not going to win anymore." The Cubs lost Game 4, lost the series, and haven't come back since. Many have also said that Mr. Sianis put a "curse" on the Cubs that apparently prevents the team from playing in the World Series. After losing the 1945 World Series to the Detroit Tigers, the Cubs finished the season victorious the next two years, but those teams did not make the playoffs.

**Question 0**

Why were the first three games of the 1945 World Series played in Detroit?

**Question 1**

Where were the last four games of the 1945 World Series played?

**Question 2**

In which game did the Cubs allegedly fall under the curse of Billy Goat?

**Question 3**

What was removed from Wrigley Park because of the bad smell?

**Text number 9**

In the two decades following Sianis' ill will, the Cubs played mostly forgettable baseball and finished among the worst teams in the National League almost every year. Longtime infielder/manager Phil Cavarretta, who had been a key player in the '45 season, was fired at the 1954 spring training after admitting that the team was unlikely to finish higher than fifth. Although shortstop Ernie Banks would become one of the league's star players over the next decade, it was difficult to find a replacement for him, as there were few quality players like Hank Sauer. This combined with poor ownership decisions, including the coaching staff, and the unfortunate trade of future Hall of Famer Lou Brock to the Cardinals for pitcher Ernie Broglio (who won only seven games over the next three seasons), hampered on-field performance.

**Question 0**

Who had been the key player of the 1945 season?

**Question 1**

In which season was Phil Cavarretta a key player for the Cubs?

**Question 2**

Who was fired in the 1954 spring training after admitting that the Cubs were unlikely to finish higher than fifth place?

**Text number 10**

By mid-August 1969, the Cubs, led by Leo Durocher, had established a substantial lead in the newly created National League's Eastern Division. Ken Holtzman pitched a no-hitter on August 19, and the division lead grew to 8 1⁄2 games against the St. Louis Cardinals and 9 1⁄2 games against the New York Mets. After the September 2 game, the Cubs' record was 84-52 and the Mets were second at 77-55. But then the losing streak started just as the Mets' winning streak was about to begin. The Cubs lost the final game of the series in Cincinnati and then came home to play the upstart Pittsburgh Pirates (who finished third). After losing the first two games 9-2 and 13-4, the Cubs led until the ninth inning. A win would be a positive springboard, as the Cubs would play a crucial series with the Mets the very next day. However, Willie Stargell hit a 2-out, 2-strike pitch to Sheffield Avenue off Cubs ace Phil Regan to tie the game in the top of the ninth inning. The Cubs lost 7-5 in extra innings. Burdened by a four-game losing streak, the Cubs traveled to Shea Stadium for a short two-game series. The Mets won both games, and the Cubs left New York with a record of 84-58 with only a 1⁄2 game lead. Disaster followed in Philadelphia, however, as the 99-loss Phillies beat the Cubs twice to extend Chicago's losing streak to eight games. In the key game of the second game on 11 September, Cubs starter Dick Selma threw a surprise pickoff attempt to third baseman Ron Santo, who was nowhere near the bag or the ball. Selma's throwing error opened the floodgates for a Phillies rally. After that second Philly loss, the Cubs were up 84-60 and the Mets had pulled ahead 85-57. The Mets never looked back. The Cubs' eight-game losing streak finally ended the next day in St. Louis, but the Mets were in the midst of a ten-game winning streak, and the Cubs, wilted by team fatigue, generally deteriorated at every stage of the game. The Mets (who had lost a record 120 games 7 years earlier), won the World Series. The Cubs, despite a respectable 92-70 record, will be remembered for losing a remarkable 17½ games to the Mets in the last quarter of the season.

**Question 0**

Who led the Cubs in 1969?

**Question 1**

In which league did the Cubs achieve a significant lead under Leo Durocher?

**Question 2**

When did Ken Hoitzman score a zero?

**Question 3**

Who threw a surprise pickoff attempt to third baseman Ron Santo?

**Text number 11**

After the '69 season, the club won the next few seasons, but not in the playoffs. As the core players of those teams began to move on, the '70s went worse for the team, and it became known as "The Loveable Losers". In 1977, the team found some life, but eventually experienced one of its biggest collapses. The Cubs peaked at 47-22 on June 28, with an 8 1⁄2 game lead in the NL East, led by Bobby Murcer (27 Hr/89 RBI) and Rick Reuschel (20-10). However, the Philadelphia Phillies narrowed the lead by the two All-Star breaks, and the Cubs were 19 games over .500, but swooned towards the end of the season, going 20-40 after July 31. The Cubs finished fourth at 81-81, while Philadelphia moved up to 101 wins. In the next two seasons, the Cubs also got off to a fast start, going over 10 games over .500 in both seasons, but later again tired and played poorly, eventually settling back into mediocrity. This trait became known as the "June Swoon". The Cubs' unusually high number of day games is often cited as one of the reasons for the team's inconsistent late season play.

**Question 0**

In what decade did the Cubs become known as "The Loveable Losers"?

**Question 1**

What has often been cited as one of the reasons for the Cubs' inconsistent late season play?

**Question 2**

What year did the Cubs experience one of their biggest collapses?

**Text number 12**

After more than a dozen worse seasons, the Cubs hired Philadelphia GM Dallas Green in 1981 to turn the series around. Green had led the Phillies to the 1980 World Series championship. One of his first GM moves brought the Phillies a young minor-league third baseman in Ryne Sandberg and Larry Bowa's Iván DeJesús. The 1983 Cubs were ranked 71-91 under Lee Eela, who Green fired before the season ended. Green continued the culture of change and revamped the Cubs' roster, front office and coaching staff before 1984. Jim Frey was hired to manage the 1984 Cubs, Don Zimmer coached third base and Billy Connors served as pitching coach.

**Question 0**

What year did the Cubs hire GM Dallas Green?

**Question 1**

Where did GM Dallas Green come from?

**Question 2**

What team was Dallas Green managing in 1980?

**Text number 13**

Green strengthened the 1984 roster with several transactions. In December 1983, Scott Sanderson was acquired from Montreal in a three-team trade with San Diego for Carmelo Martínez. Pitcher Richie Hebner (.333 BA in 1984) was signed as a free agent. During the spring training season, the transfers continued: LF Gary Matthews and CF Bobby Dernier came from Philadelphia on March 26 for Bill Campbell and one minor leaguer. Reliever Tim Stoddard (10-6 3.82, 7 tackles) was acquired the same day for a minor leaguer; veteran pitcher Ferguson Jenkins was released.

**Question 0**

Who strengthened the 1984 roster with several trades?

**Question 1**

When was Scott Sanderson acquired from Montreal?

**Question 2**

When did LF Gary Matthews and CF Bobby Dernier come from Philadelphia to the Cubs?

**Text number 14**

The team's commitment to the fight was complete when Green signed a mid-season deal on June 15 to bolster the starting rotation due to injuries to Rick Reuschel (5-5) and Sanderson. The trade brought in 1979 NL Rookie of the Year pitcher Rick Sutcliffe from the Cleveland Indians. Joe Carter (then with the Triple-A Iowa Cubs) and center fielder Mel Hall were sent to Cleveland for Sutcliffe and backup catcher Ron Hassey (.333 with the Cubs in 1984). Sutcliffe (5-5 Indians) immediately joined Sanderson (8-5 3.14), Eckersley (10-8 3.03), Steve Trout (13-7 3.41) and Dick Ruthven (6-10 5.04) in the starting rotation. Sutcliffe went on to go 16-1 for the Cubs and nabbed the Cy Young Award.

**Question 0**

When did Green sign a deal to strengthen the starting rotation?

**Question 1**

Why did Green sign a deal to strengthen the starting rotation?

**Question 2**

Who was the 1979 NL Pitcher of the Year?

**Question 3**

Where had Rick Sutcliffe been before joining the Cubs?

**Text number 15**

A change in the Cubs' fortunes was typified by the June 23 "NBC Saturday Game of the Week" contest against the St. Louis Cardinals. it has since been dubbed simply "The Sandberg Game.". With the entire nation watching the game and Wrigley Field packed, Sandberg emerged as a superstar with not one but two home runs against Cardinals closer Bruce Sutter. His hits in the ninth and tenth innings had Wrigley Field exploding, and Sandberg laid the groundwork for a comeback victory that solidified the Cubs as the winning team in the East. No one would catch them, except the Padres in the playoffs.

**Question 0**

Which race will move Cubs' fortunes?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the rivalry between the Cubs and the St. Louis Cardinals?

**Question 2**

How many home runs did Sandberg hit against the Cardinals in the Sandber game?

**Text number 16**

In 1984, each league had two divisions, East and West. The winners of the divisions met in a best-of-five series to advance to the World Series in a 2-3 format, with the first two games played at the home of the team without home-field advantage. The last three games were played at the home of the team with home-field advantage. Thus, the first two games were played at Wrigley Field and the next three at the home of the opponent, San Diego. A common and unfounded myth is that because Wrigley Field did not have lights at the time, the National League decided to give home field advantage to the winner of the NL West. In fact, home field advantage had been circulating between the East and West winners since 1969, when the league expanded. In even-numbered years, the NL West had home field advantage. In odd years, the NL East had home field advantage. Since the NL East winner had had home field advantage in 1983, the NL West winner was entitled to it.

**Question 0**

What year did the league have two divisions?

**Question 1**

In which series did the division winners meet and advance to the World Series?

**Question 2**

Where were the first two games of the 1984 division winners held?

**Text number 17**

The confusion may be because Major League Baseball decided that if the Cubs made it to the World Series, the winner of the American League would get home field advantage unless the Cubs played their home games somewhere else, because the Cubs' home field at Wrigley Field did not yet have lights. Rumour has it that the Cubs could hold their home games across town at Comiskey Park, home of the American League's Chicago White Sox. Instead of holding games at Sox Park across town, the Cubs agreed with St. Louis Cardinals owner August A. Busch that the Cubs would use Busch Stadium in St. Louis as the Cubs' "home field" during the World Series. Major League Baseball agreed to this, and the Cubs could have hosted Games 1 and 2 and, if necessary, Games 6 and 7. The Cubs then had the option of hosting Games 1 and 2 and, if necessary, Games 6 and 7. Home field advantage rotated between the leagues at that time. In odd-numbered years, the AL had home-field advantage. In even-numbered years, the NL had home-field advantage. In the 1982 World Series, the NL St. Louis Cardinals had home field advantage. In the 1983 World Series, the Baltimore Orioles of the AL had home field advantage.

**Question 0**

Why did the Cubs have to play their home game at an alternative venue?

**Question 1**

Where was the rumor that the Cubs could home their home games?

**Question 2**

Which team's home was Comiskey Park?

**Question 3**

Who had home field advantage in 1983?

**Text number 18**

In the NLCS, the Cubs easily won the first two games at Wrigley Field against the San Diego Padres. The Padres were the winner of the Western Division with Steve Garvey, Tony Gwynn, Eric Show, Goose Gossage and Alan Wiggins. With wins of 13-0 and 4-2, the Cubs needed to win only one of the next three games in San Diego to reach the World Series. After losing the third game 7-1, the Cubs also lost the fourth game when Smith allowed Garvey to score the winning run in the bottom of the ninth inning when the game was tied 5-5. In Game 5, the Cubs led 3-0 in the sixth inning and 3-2 in the seventh with Sutcliffe (who won the Cy Young Award that year) still pitching. Then Leon Durham's sharp shot went under his glove. That critical error helped the Padres win the game 6-3 in a four-run seventh inning and keep Chicago out of the 1984 World Series against the Detroit Tigers. The loss ended a great season for the Cubs, reviving a dormant series and making the Cubs relevant to a whole new generation of Cubs fans.

**Question 0**

Who easily won the first two games of the NLCS?

**Question 1**

Where did the Cubs easily win the first two games of the NLCS?

**Question 2**

Who did the Cubs play in the first two games of the NLCS?

**Text number 19**

In 1989, the first full season of night baseball at Wrigley Field, Don Zimmer's Cubs were led by a veteran core group of Ryne Sandberg, Rick Sutcliffe and Andre Dawson, supported by young players like Mark Grace, Shawon Dunston, Greg Maddux, Rookie of the Year Jerome Walton and Rookie of the Year Dwight Smith. The Cubs won the NL East Series once again that season, winning 93 games. This time the Cubs faced the San Francisco Giants in the NLCS. After the first two games at home, the Cubs went to the Bay Area, where they led the next three games, but bumper-to-bumper errors and managerial mistakes eventually led to three consecutive losses. The Cubs were unable to overcome the efforts of Will Clark, whose home run off Maddux just after the manager's visit made Maddux think Clark knew what pitch was coming. After that, Maddux spoke with his glove during any mound conversation and started what is now the norm. Mark Grace was 11-17 in the series with 8 RBIs. In the end, the Giants lost to the "Bash Brothers" and the Oakland A's in the famous "Earthquake Series".

**Question 0**

What year was the first full season of night baseball at Wrigley Field?

**Question 1**

Who was the newcomer of the year in 1989?

**Question 2**

Who was the newcomer of the year in 1989?

**Question 3**

Who did the Cubs face in the NLCS in 1989?

**Text number 20**

The '98 season got off to a dark start with the death of legendary broadcaster Harry Caray. With Sandberg's retirement and Dunston's trade, the Cubs had gaps to fill, and the signing of Henry Rodriguez, affectionately known as "H-Rod", as a cleanup hitter provided Sammy Sosa protection in the lineup, as Rodriguez hit 31 round-trippers in his first season in Chicago. Kevin Tapani led the team with 19 wins, Rod Beck led a strong bullpen and Mark Grace had one of his best seasons. The Cubs were the center of media attention in 1998, with Sosa and newcomer Kerry Wood as the team's two biggest highlights. Wood's milestone was a one-hit victory over the Houston Astros, where he set a major league record with 20 strikeouts in nine innings. His staggering strikeout totals earned Wood the nickname "Kid K", and he eventually won the 1998 NL Rookie of the Year award. Sosa caught fire in June by hitting 20 home runs in a month, and his home run contest with Cardinals slugger Mark McGwire made the pair international superstars in a matter of weeks. McGwire ended the season with a new Major League record 70 home runs, but Sosa's .308 average and 66 home runs earned him the National League MVP award. After a Wild Card game with Chicago and the San Francisco Giants, Chicago and San Francisco finished the regular season tied, and so they met at Wrigley Field in a one-game playoff, where third baseman Gary Gaetti hit the winning home run. The win sent the Cubs once again into the playoffs with a 90-73 regular season record. Unfortunately, in October, the bats went cold when manager Jim Riggleman's club batted .183 and scored only four runs and suffered a loss to Atlanta. On the positive side, the home run between Sosa, McGwire and Ken Griffey Jr. helped professional baseball gain new fans and brought back some fans disillusioned by the 1994 strike. The Cubs retained many players who experienced career years in '98, and after a fast start in 1999, they slumped again (starting with a mid-June loss to the White Sox) and finished last in the division the next two seasons.

**Question 0**

Which legendary broadcaster died in '98?

**Question 1**

Who was affectionately known as "H-Rod"?

**Question 2**

How many round-trippers did Rodriguez hit in his first season in Chicago?

**Text number 21**

Despite the fact that fan favorite Grace left for free agency and newcomer Todd Hundley didn't produce enough, skipper Don Baylor's Cubs played a good season in 2001. The season started with the addition of Mack Newton to preach "positive thinking". One of the biggest stories of the season occurred when the club made a mid-season deal with Fred McGriff, which stretched to nearly a month as McGriff discussed waiving his no-trade clause when the Cubs led the wild card race by 2.5 games in early September. That run ended when Preston Wilson hit a three-run home run off Tom "Flash" Gordon, halting the team's momentum. The team was unable to attack again, and fell to 88-74, five games behind Houston and St. Louis, who were tied for first place. Sosa played perhaps his best season, and Jon Lieber led the staff with a 20-win season.

**Question 0**

Who played a good season for the Cubs in 2001?

**Question 1**

Who was brought in to preach "positive thinking"?

**Question 2**

Who hit a three-run home run off Tom "Flash" Gordon?

**Text number 22**

The Cubs had high expectations in 2002, but the team played poorly. On July 5, 2002, the Cubs appointed Jim Hendry, assistant general manager and director of player personnel, as general manager. The club responded by hiring Dusty Baker and making significant moves in '03. Most notably, the Cubs made trades with the Pittsburgh Pirates for outfielder Kenny Lofton and third baseman Aramis Ramírez and led a dominant pitching staff led by Kerry Wood and Mark Prior as the Cubs led the division for the rest of the season.

**Question 0**

When did the Cubs promote assistant general manager and player-manager Jim Hendry?

**Question 1**

What was Jim Hendry promoted to?

**Question 2**

Who did the Cubs hire in response to Jim Hendry's promotion?

**Text number 23**

After losing Game 1 in overtime, the Cubs rallied to lead the NLCS 3-1 in a wild card game against the Florida Marlins. Florida shut out the Cubs in Game 5, but young pitcher Mark Prior led the Cubs in Game 6, when they led 3-0 in the eighth inning, and this is where the famous incident occurred. Several spectators tried to catch a ball that had come off Luis Castillo's bat. Chicago Cubs fan Steve Bartman of Northbrook, Illinois reached for the ball and deflected it off the glove of Moisés Alou, leading to the second out of the eighth inning. Alou reacted angrily to the bleachers and said after the game that he would have caught the ball. Alou backed down at one point, saying he couldn't have played, but later said it was just an attempt to make Bartman feel better and believed the whole incident should be forgotten. No interference was sought in the game as the ball was deemed to be on the bleachers side of the wall. Castillo eventually walked past Prior. Two batters later and to the chagrin of a packed stadium, Cubs shortstop Alex Gonzalez played a poorly inning-ending double play that loaded the bases and led to eight Florida runs and a Marlins victory. Although the Cubs sent Kerry Wood to the plate and led twice, they ultimately lost the seventh game and did not advance to the World Series.

**Question 0**

In which game did Florida shut out the Cubs?

**Question 1**

Which pitcher led the Cubs in Game 6?

**Question 2**

Who hit the ball that several spectators tried to catch?

**Text number 24**

In 2004, most media outlets were unanimous that the Cubs would win the World Series. The acquisition of Derek Lee (acquired in a trade with Florida for Hee-seop Choi) and the return of Greg Maddux only reinforced those expectations. Despite a mid-season deal with Nomar Garciaparra, the Cubs were again unlucky. The Cubs led the Wild Card by 1.5 games over San Francisco and Houston on September 25, and both teams lost on the same day, giving the Cubs a chance to increase their lead to 2.5 games with eight games left, but reliever LaTroy Hawkins fouled out for the Mets, and the Cubs lost the game in overtime, seemingly crushing the team's spirits as they lost six of their last eight games as the Astros won the Wild Card.

**Question 0**

What year did most of the media pick the Cubs to win the World Series?

**Question 1**

Who was acquired in the trade with Florida for Hee-seop Choi?

**Question 2**

Who was the mid-season contract for?

**Text number 25**

Although the Cubs had won 89 games, this fall was clearly unpleasant, as the Cubs traded superstar Sammy Sosa after he left the last game of the season early and lied about it publicly. Sammy was already a controversial figure in the clubhouse after the corked bat incident, and Sammy's actions alienated much of his once strong fan base, as well as the few teammates who were still on good terms with him (many teammates grew tired of Sosa playing loud salsa music in the locker room), and could tarnish his place in Cubs history for years to come. During a disappointing season, fans also became frustrated with the constant injuries to ace throwers Mark Prior and Kerry Wood. In addition, the '04 season led to the departure of popular commentator Steve Stone, who had become increasingly critical of management during broadcasts and was verbally attacked by substitute Kent Mercker. The situation was no better in 2005, although number one guard Derrek Lee played the best year of his career and Ryan Dempster emerged. The club struggled and suffered several key injuries, winning only 79 games after being picked by many as a serious contender for the N.L. championship. In 2006, the Cubs fell 66-96 and finished last in the NL Central.

**Question 0**

Who did the Cubs replace after leaving the last game early and lying about it?

**Question 1**

Who was the controversial figure because of the corked bat?

**Question 2**

Which popular commentator left during the '04 season?

**Question 3**

Who verbally attacked Steve Stone?

**Text number 26**

The Cubs finished last in the NL Central in 2006 with 66 wins, but in 2007 they made changes and went from "worst to first". In the offseason, they signed Alfonso Soriano to an eight-year, $136 million contract and replaced manager Dusty Baker with fiery veteran manager Lou Piniella. After a rocky start that included a fight between Michael Barrett and Carlos Zambrano, the Cubs defeated the Milwaukee Brewers, who had led the division for most of the season, with winning streaks in June and July and a couple of dramatic, late victories over the Reds, and eventually won the NL Central championship with a record of 85-77. The Cubs also defeated the Milwaukee Brewers, who had led the division for most of the season. The Cubs traded Barrett to the Padres and later acquired Jason Kendall from Oakland. Kendall was excellent at managing the pitching rotation and also helped with rebounding. By September, Geovany Soto became the full-time starter behind the plate in place of the veteran Kendall. The NLDS game faced Arizona but was followed by controversy when, in a move that has since been criticized, Piniella pulled Carlos Zambrano after the sixth inning in a pitcher's duel with D-Backs ace Brandon Webb to "....save Zambrano for (a possible) Game 4." However, the Cubs failed, losing the first game and eventually more than 30 baserunners to Arizona in a three-game series.

**Question 0**

How many wins did the Cubs get in the NL Central in 2006?

**Question 1**

Who signed an 8-year contract for $136 million?

**Question 2**

Who replaced Dusty Baker as Cubs manager?

**Text number 27**

The Cubs successfully defended their National League Central title in 2008 and reached the postseason in consecutive years for the first time since 1906-08. The end of the season was dominated by three months of failed trade negotiations with the Orioles, involving 2B Brian Roberts, and Chunichi Dragons star Kosuke Fukudome. The team achieved its 10,000th win in April, and in the process rose to the division lead. Reed Johnson and Jim Edmonds were added early, and Rich Harden was acquired from the Oakland Athletics in early July. The Cubs went into the All-Star break with the best record in N.L., setting a league record with eight representatives in the All-Star game, including catcher Geovany Soto, who was named Rookie of the Year. The Cubs took control of the division by winning the four-game series in Milwaukee. In a game moved to Miller Park on September 14 due to Hurricane Ike, Zambrano pitched a no-hitter against the Astros, and six days later the team clinched the game with a win over St. Louis at Wrigley. The club finished the season with a 97-64 record and faced Los Angeles in the NLDS. The heavily favoured Cubs took an early lead in the first game, but James Loney's grand slam off Ryan Dempster changed the course of the series. Chicago committed a series of crucial errors and fell to a 20-6 defeat. The Dodgers took the match, which once again offered a sudden death ending.

**Question 0**

Which Chunichi Dragons starter was signed by the Cubs in 2008?

**Question 1**

Who was acquired from the Oakland Athletics in early July?

**Question 2**

Who was named Newcomer of the Year in 2008?

**Question 3**

Who pitched a shutout against the Astros on November 14?

**Text number 28**

The Ricketts family acquired a majority stake in the Cubs in 2009, ending the Tribune years. Apparently shackled by Tribune's bankruptcy and the sale of the club to the Ricketts family, the Cubs began their quest for the NL Central treble by announcing that less would be invested in contracts than in previous years. Chicago battled St. Louis for the top spot until August 2009, but the Cardinals played a furious 20-6 that month and ordered their rivals to battle it out in the Wild Card race, which they were eliminated from in the final week of the season. The Cubs were plagued by injuries in 2009, and were only able to field their opening day starters three times throughout the season. Third baseman Aramis Ramírez injured his shoulder in an early May game against the Milwaukee Brewers, sidelining him until early July and relegating players like Mike Fontenot and Aaron Miles to more prominent roles. In addition, key players like Derrek Lee (who still managed to hit .306 with 35 HRs and 111 RBIs that season), Alfonso Soriano and Geovany Soto also suffered injuries. The Cubs finished with a winning record (83-78) for the third consecutive season, the first time since 1972, and MLB owners approved a new ownership term for the Ricketts family in early October.

**Question 0**

When did the Ricketts family acquire a majority stake in the Cubs?

**Question 1**

Who was Chicago battling for the top spot until August 2009?

**Question 2**

What was wrong with the Cubs in 2009?

**Text number 29**

Rookie Starlin Castro made his debut as the starting shortstop in early May (2010). However, the club played poorly in the early season and was 10 games below .500 at the end of June. In addition, longtime ace Carlos Zambrano was pulled from a game against the White Sox on June 25 after he tantrumed and shoved Derrek Lee, and Jim Hendry suspended him indefinitely for what he called "unacceptable" behavior. On 22 August, Lou Piniella, who had already announced his retirement at the end of the season, announced he was leaving the Cubs early to care for his ailing mother. Mike Quade became interim manager for the final 37 games of the year. Despite being far from a playoff contender, the Cubs under Quade went 24-13, the best record in baseball during those 37 games, and Quade had his interim manager's tag removed on October 19.

**Question 0**

Who debuted as the starting shortstop in early May 2010?

**Question 1**

When will Starlin Castro debut as the starting shortstop?

**Question 2**

Who announced on 22 August that he was leaving the Cubs early?

**Question 3**

Why did Lou Piniella leave Kouvot prematurely?

**Text number 30**

Despite trading pitcher Matt Garza and signing free agent Carlos Peña, the Cubs finished the 2011 season 20 games under .500 with a record of 71-91. Weeks after the season ended, the club rejuvenated in the form of a new philosophy when new owner Tom Ricketts acquired Theo Epstein from the Boston Red Sox, named him club president and gave him a five-year contract worth more than $18 million, then fired manager Mike Quade. Epstein, a sabremetrician and one of the architects of Boston's two World Series titles, brought in Jed Hoyer as GM and hired Dale Sveum as manager. Although the team played a miserable 2012 season, losing 101 games (their worst record since 1966), it was largely expected. The rejuvenation movement started by Epstein and Hoyer began when longtime fan favorite Kerry Wood retired in May, followed by the trade of Ryan Dempster and Geovany Soto to Texas at the All-Star break and the replacement of Christian Villanueva to lead a team of underage prospects. The development of Castro, Anthony Rizzo, Darwin Barney, Brett Jackson and pitcher Jeff Samardzija, and the addition of prospects like Javier Baez, Albert Almora and Jorge Soler to the minor league system became the main focus of the season, and the new management believes this philosophy will continue at least through the 2013 season.

**Question 0**

How many games under 500 points did the Cubs finish the 2011 season with?

**Question 1**

Who was the new owner of Cubs?

**Question 2**

Who did the new owner of the Cubs acquire from the Boston Red Sox?

**Question 3**

How much was Theo Epstein's contract worth?

**Text number 31**

The result for 2013 was much the same as the previous year. Shortly before the trade deadline, the Cubs traded Matt Garza to the Texas Rangers for Mike Olti, C.J. Edwards, Neil Ramirez and Justin Grimm. Three days later, the Cubs sent Alfonso Soriano to the New York Yankees for minor leaguer Corey Black. Mid-season fire sales again led to a last place finish in the NL Central, with the final score 66-96. While the record improved five games from the previous year, Anthony Rizzo and Starlin Castro seemed to take steps back in their development. On September 30, 2013, Theo Epstein made the decision to fire manager Dale Sveum after only two seasons at the helm of the Cubs. The decline of several young players was thought to be the main priority, as the front office said Dale would not be judged on wins and losses. After two seasons as skipper, Sveum finished his season with a record of 127-197.

**Question 0**

Who the Cubs traded to the Texas Rangers for Mike Olti, C.J. Edwards, Neil Ramirez and Justin Grimm?

**Question 1**

Who did the Cubs send to the New York Yankees for minor leaguer Corey Black?

**Question 2**

When did Theo Epstein make the decision to fire Dale Sveum?

**Question 3**

How many seasons did Dale Sveum spend with the Cubs before he was fired?

**Text number 32**

On November 2, 2014, the Cubs announced that Joe Maddon had signed a five-year contract to become the 54th manager in team history. On December 10, 2014, Maddon announced that the team had signed free agent Jon Lester to a 6-year, $155 million contract. Many other trades and acquisitions took place during the interim period. The Cubs opening day lineup included five new players, including rookie right fielder Jorge Soler. Rookies Kris Bryant and Addison Russell were in the starting lineup by mid-April, and rookie Kyle Schwarber was added in mid-June. The Cubs finished the 2015 season with a record of 97-65, third best in the majors. On October 7, 2015, in the National League Wild Card Game, Jake Arrieta pitched a complete-game shutout and the Cubs defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates 4-0.

**Question 0**

When did the Cubs announce that Joe Maddon had signed a five-year contract as their 54th manager?

**Question 1**

Who did the team sign as a free agent on 10 December 2014?

**Question 2**

How much was Jon Lester's contract worth?

**Question 3**

What was the Cubs record in 2015?

**Text number 33**

On September 23, 1908, the Cubs and New York Giants were in a tight rivalry. The clubs were tied in the bottom of the ninth inning at the Polo Grounds, and New York had runners on first and third base and two out when Al Bridwell singled to score Moose McCormick from third base to score the winning run for the Giants, but the runner on first base, rookie Fred Merkle, left the field without touching second base. As fans swarmed the field, Cub infielder Johnny Evers picked up the ball and touched second base. With two out, a forceout was called at second base, ending the inning and the game. Because of the tie, the Giants and Cubs ended up tied for first place. The Giants lost the next one game of the playoffs, and the Cubs advanced to the World Series.

**Question 0**

When were the Cubs and New York Giants in a tight pennant race?

**Question 1**

With whom were the Cubs involved in a tight pennant race on September 23, 1908?

**Question 2**

Who was the runner on first base?

**Text number 34**

On October 1, 1932, in the third game of the World Series between the Cubs and the New York Yankees, Babe Ruth allegedly stepped up to the rebound, pointed his finger into the center field bleachers of Wrigley Field and hit a long home run to center. There has been speculation as to whether the "facts" surrounding the story are true or not, but Ruth did help the Yankees win the World Series that year, and the home run was his 15th and final home run of the postseason before he retired in 1935.

**Question 0**

When was the third game of the World Series between the Cubs and the New York Yankees?

**Question 1**

Who allegedly hit the home run to center?

**Question 2**

When did Babe Ruth retire?

**Text number 35**

Hack Wilson set a record in 1930 with 56 home runs and 190 runs batted in and broke Lou Gehrig's MLB record with 176 RBI. (In 1999, Cooperstown researcher Cliff Kachline discovered a long-lost extra RBI that had been erroneously attributed to Charlie Grimm, and historian Jerome Holtzman confirmed it, raising the record to 191.) As of 2014, the record still stands, and has not been seriously challenged since the same era of Gehrig (184) and Hank Greenberg (183). The closest the record has come in the last 75 years is Manny Ramirez's 165 RBI in 1999. In addition to the RBI record, Wilson's 56 home runs was the National League record until 1998, when Sammy Sosa hit 66 and Mark McGwire 70. The Baseball Writers' Association of America named Wilson the "most useful" player that year, as the official NFL Most Valuable Player award was not given until the following season.

**Question 0**

When did Hack Wilson set the record with 56 home runs and 190 runs batted in?

**Question 1**

Who broke Lou Gehrig's MLB record of 176 RBIs?

**Question 2**

When did Manny Ramirez get 165 RBIs?

**Question 3**

What name was given to Wilson by the Baseball Writer's Association of America?

**Text number 36**

On April 25, 1976 at Dodger Stadium, a father and son ran protesters off the field and tried to set the American flag on fire. When Cubs outfielder Rick Monday spotted the flag on the ground and the man and boy fumbling with matches and lighter fluid, he rushed over and grabbed the flag to thunderous applause. When he rose to bat in the next half inning, the crowd gave him a standing ovation, and the stadium's titantron flashed the message, "RICK MONDAY...". YOU PLAYED A GREAT GAME..." Monday later said, "If you're going to burn a flag, don't do it around me. I've been to too many VA hospitals and seen too many broken bodies from men trying to protect it."

**Question 0**

When did the protesters run onto the field and try to set the US flag on fire?

**Question 1**

In which stadium did protesters try to burn the US flag?

**Question 2**

Who grabbed the flag before the protesters could set it on fire?

**Text number 37**

In June 1998, Sammy Sosa exploded in pursuit of the Roger Maris cash-out record. Sosa had hit 13 home runs in the month, less than half of Mark McGwire's record. Sosa played the first of his four multi-home run games that month on June 1 and broke Rudy York's record of 20 home runs, which still stands. At the end of a historic month, Sosa Sosa hit 33 home runs to tie Ken Griffey Jr. and was just four behind McGwire's 37 home runs. Sosa struck out 66 and won the NL MVP award.

**Question 0**

When did Sammy Sosa explode to chase Roger Maris' home run record?

**Question 1**

Who was aiming for Roger Maris' home run record?

**Question 2**

Sammy Sosa was aiming for whose cash-out record?

**Question 3**

Which prize did Sammy Sosa win?

**Text number 38**

On 23 April 2008 against the Colorado Rockies, the Cubs achieved the 10,000th regular season victory in the history of the series, which began with the creation of the National League in 1876. The Cubs reached the milestone with an overall National League record of 10,000-9,465. Chicago was only the second club in Major League Baseball history to reach this milestone. The first was the San Francisco Giants in the middle of the 2005 season. The Cubs, however, hold the record for wins by a team in one city. Chicago's 77-77 win in the National Association (1871, 1874-1875) does not count towards the MLB record. Nor do post-season series count. To commemorate the milestone, the Cubs flew an extra white flag with the words "10,000" in blue, in addition to their usual W flag.

**Question 0**

When did the Cubs reach 10 000 regular season wins?

**Question 1**

Against whom did the Cubs score their 10,000 regular season runs?

**Question 2**

When did the national league start?

**Text number 39**

In only the third match of his career, Kerry Wood struck out 20 batters in Houston on 6 May 1998. This is a series record and a Major League record for the most strikeouts by a pitcher in a single game (the only other pitcher to have 20 strikeouts in nine games was Roger Clemens, who did it twice). The game is often regarded as the most dominant pitching performance of all time. Interestingly, Wood's first pitch hit home plate umpire Jerry Meals in the face. After that, Wood struck out the first five batters he faced. Wood struck out one batter, Craig Biggio, and let one batter, Ricky Gutiérrez's scratch single off the glove of third baseman Kevin Orie. The play almost became an error that would have given Wood a no-hitter.

**Question 0**

How many clubs did Kerry Wood hit in Houston?

**Question 1**

When did Kerry Wood hit 20 at bats against Houston?

**Question 2**

Kerry Wood struck out 20 batters against what team?

**Text number 40**

The Chicago Cubs have not won a World Series championship since 1908 and have not participated in the Fall Classic since 1945, although they have made the postseason seven times between 1984 and their most recent postseason appearance in 2015. The 107 seasons is the longest championship drought in all four of North America's major professional sports leagues, which also include the National Football League (NFL), National Basketball Association (NBA) and National Hockey League (NHL). In fact, the Cubs' last World Series championship occurred before those other three leagues even existed, and even the Cubs' last World Series appearance occurred before the NBA was formed. The much-publicized drought coincided with the Boston Red Sox and Chicago White Sox championship drought, as both had more than 80 years between championship games. It is this unfortunate disparity that has led to the club often being known as 'The Lovable Losers'. The team was one win away from breaking what is often referred to as the "Billy Goat Curse" in 1984 and 2003 (the Steve Bartman case), but could not get the win that would have sent it to the World Series.

**Question 0**

When was the last time the Chicago Cubs won a World Series championship?

**Question 1**

When was the last time the Chicago Cubs played in a fall classic?

**Question 2**

What is the longest championship drought in all four major professional sports leagues in North America?

**Question 3**

The championship drought has led to the Chicago Cubs being known as the what?

**Text number 41**

On May 11, 2000, Glenallen Hill, facing Brewers starter Steve Woodard, became the first and so far only player to hit a pitch to the roof of a five-story apartment building across Waveland Avenue, behind the left field wall of Wrigley Field. The pitch was estimated to be well over 150 yards away, but the Cubs lost to Milwaukee 12-8. No batted ball has ever hit the center field scoreboard, although the original "Slammin' Sammy," golfer Sam Snead, hit it with a golf ball in a 1950s exhibition. In 1948, Bill Nicholson just missed the scoreboard when he hit a home run to Sheffield Avenue, and in 1959 Roberto Clemente came even closer by hitting a home run to Waveland Avenue. In 2001, Sammy Sosa's shot hit across Waveland and bounced a block down Kenmore Avenue. In 1979, Dave Kingman hit a shot that hit the roof of the third porch on the east side of Kenmore, an estimated 555 feet (169 m), and is considered the longest home run in Wrigley Field history. On May 26, 2015, Cubs rookie third baseman Kris Bryant hit a home run that flew an estimated 477 feet (145 m) from the park's new video board in left field. Later that year, he hit a home run that traveled 495 feet (151 m) that also bounced off the video board. On October 13, 2015, Kyle Schwarber's 438-foot home run similarly landed on the new right field video board.

**Question 0**

Who was the first and only player to hit a throw ball off the roof of a five-storey building on the other side of Waveland Avenue?

**Question 1**

When was the first and only player to hit a pitch across Waveland Avenue to the roof of a five-storey building?

**Question 2**

Who just missed the scoreboard when he hit a home run for Sheffield Avenue?

**Text number 42**

Prior to signing a development contract with the Kane County Cougars in 2012, the Cubs had two minor league Class A affiliations with the Peoria Chiefs (1985-1995 and 2004-2012). Ryne Sandberg managed the Chiefs from 2006-2010. In between these contracts with the Chiefs, the club had affiliations with the Dayton Dragons and Lansing Lugnuts. Chip Caray often affectionately referred to the Lugnuts as 'Steve Stone's favourite team'. The development deal with the Tennessee Smokies in 2007 was preceded by Double A teams Orlando Cubs and West Tenn Diamond Jaxx. The Cubs announced on 16 September 2014 that its top Class A league affiliate would move from Daytona in the Florida State League to Myrtle Beach in the Carolina League for the 2015 season. Two days later, on the 18th, the Cubs signed a four-year player development agreement with the Midwest League's South Bend Silver Hawks, ending a brief relationship with the Kane County Cougars, and shortly thereafter the Silver Hawks were renamed the South Bend Cubs.

**Question 0**

When did the Cubs sign a development deal with the Kane County Cougars?

**Question 1**

The Cubs twice had an A minor league affiliation with whom?

**Question 2**

When did the Cubs announce they were moving their Class A team from Daytona to Myrtle Beach?

**Text number 43**

The Chicago White Stockings (now the Chicago Cubs) began spring training in Hot Springs, Arkansas in 1886. President Albert Spalding (founder of Spalding Sporting Goods) and player/manager Cap Anson brought their players to Hot Springs and played on the Hot Springs Baseball Grounds. The concept was for the players to get some practice and conditioning before the regular season started. After the White Stockings had successfully played the 1886 season and won the National League Pennant, other teams began to bring their players for "spring training". The Chicago Cubs, St. Louis Browns, New York Yankees, St. Louis Cardinals, Cleveland Spiders, Detroit Tigers, Pittsburgh Pirates, Cincinnati Reds, New York Highlanders, Brooklyn Dodgers and Boston Red Sox were among the first teams to arrive. Whittington Park (1894) and later Majestic Park (1909) and Fogel Field (1912) were built in Hot Springs specifically for Major League teams.

**Question 0**

Who started spring training in Hot Springs, Arkansas in 1886?

**Question 1**

Who is the founder of Spalding Sporting Goods?

**Question 2**

Whittington Park, Majestic Park and Fogel Field were built where?

**Text number 44**

The Cubs' current spring training venue is Sloan Park in Mesa, Arizona, where the team plays in the Cactus League. With 15,000 seats, the park is the largest spring training facility in Major League Baseball in terms of capacity. The Cubs sell out most of their games each year, both home and away. Before Sloan Park opened in 2014, the team played games at HoHoKam Park - Dwight Patterson Field since 1979. "HoHoKam" is literally translated from the Native American language as "those who disappeared". The North Siders have called Mesa their spring home for most seasons since 1952.

**Question 0**

Where is the current Cubs spring training site?

**Question 1**

How many seats are there in the Cubs' Sloan Park practice facilities?

**Question 2**

When did Sloan Park open?

**Text number 45**

In addition to Mesa, the club has held spring drills in Hot Springs, Arkansas (1886, 1896-1900), (1909-1910) New Orleans (1870, 1907, 1911-1912), Champaign, Illinois (1901-02, 1906), Los Angeles (1903-04, 1948-1949), Santa Monica, California (1905), French Lick, Indiana (1908, 1943-1945); Tampa, Florida (1913-1916), Pasadena, California (1917-1921), Santa Catalina Island, California (1922-1942, 1946-1947, 1950-1951), Rendezvous Park in Mesa (1952-1965), Blair Field in Long Beach, California (1966) and Scottsdale, Arizona (1967-1978).

**Question 0**

Where is Rendezvous Park?

**Question 1**

Where is Blair Field?

**Question 2**

Between what years did the club hold spring training in Scottsdale, Arizona?

**Text number 46**

The odd location on Catalina Island was due to the fact that Cubs owner William Wrigley Jr. owned a majority stake in the island in 1919. Wrigley built a ballpark on the island where the Cubs played spring training games: it was built to the same dimensions as Wrigley Field. (The ballpark no longer exists, but the clubhouse Wrigley built for the Cubs exists as the Catalina County Club). By 1951, however, the team decided to leave Catalina Island, and spring training was moved to Mesa, Arizona. The Cubs' 30-year association with Catalina is chronicled in Jim Vitti's book The Cubs on Catalina. ...named International Book of the Year by The Sporting News.

**Question 0**

Who had a majority share of the island of Catalonia in 1919?

**Question 1**

What did Wrigley build on the island for the Cubs' spring training?

**Question 2**

When did the Cubs decide to leave Catalina Island?

**Text number 47**

The former location in Mesa is actually the second HoHoKam Park; the first was built in 1976 as a spring training home for the Oakland Athletics, who left the park in 1979. In addition to HoHoKam Park and Sloan Park, the Cubs also have another Mesa training facility called Fitch Park, which offers 25,000 square feet (2,300 m2) of team facilities, including a Major League clubhouse, four practice fields, one training field, indoor batting cages, batting cages, a maintenance building and Cubs administrative offices.

**Question 0**

Where was the former location in Mesa?

**Question 1**

How many square feet does Fitch Park offer?

**Question 2**

When was the Oakland Athletics spring training home built?

**Text number 48**

Jack Brickhouse manned Cubs radio and in particular the television cabinet for five decades, 34 seasons from 1948 to 1981. He reported the games with an enthusiasm that often seemed unwarranted because of the team's poor play during many of those years. His trademark "Bye bye! " was always heard after a home run. This phrase is written in large letters vertically on both batting cage screens at Wrigley Field. "Whoo-boy!", "Wheeee!" and "Oh brother!" were his other favorite phrases. As he approached retirement age, he personally recommended his successor.

**Question 0**

Who occupied the Cubs radio and TV booth for part of five decades?

**Question 1**

What was Jack Brickhouse's trademark cry?

**Question 2**

What did Jack Brickhouse do as he approached retirement?

**Text number 49**

Harry Caray's stamp on the team is perhaps even deeper than Brickhouse's, although his 17-year tenure from 1982 to 1997 was half as long. For one thing, Caray had already become a well-known Chicago figure, having broadcast White Sox games for a decade after being a St Louis Cardinals icon for 25 years. Caray also had the advantage of being in the booth during the 1984 NL East Series championship, which was widely seen because WGN was a cable television superstation. His trademark "Holy Cow!" and his enthusiastic chant of "Take me out to the ballgame" during the seventh inning (as he had done with the White Sox) made Caray a fan favorite both locally and nationally.

**Question 0**

How long was Harry Caray with the Cubs?

**Question 1**

How did Caray become a well-known Chicago character?

**Question 2**

How long had Caray been a St Louis Cardinals icon?

**Text number 50**

Caray had a lively discussion with commentator Steve Stone, hand-picked by Harry himself, and producer Arne Harris. Caray often argued playfully with Stone about Stone's cigar and why Stone was single, while Stone countered by joking that Harry was "under the influence". Stone revealed in his book 'Where's Harry' that most of this 'bickering' was staged and usually a plot devised by Harry himself to add flavour to the broadcast. The Cubs still have a "guest conductor", usually a celebrity, who leads the crowd in singing "Take me out to the ballgame" during the seventh inning in Caray's memory.

**Question 0**

Who did Harry choose himself?

**Question 1**

With whom did Caray often argue playfully?

**Question 2**

Why did Caray often argue playfully with Stone?

**Question 3**

What will the crowd sing during the 7th inning in Caray's memory?

**Text number 51**

In 1981, after the Wrigley family had owned the Cubs for six decades, the Tribune Company bought it for $20 500 000. Tribune, which owns the Chicago Tribune newspaper, the Los Angeles Times, WGN Television, WGN Radio and many other media outlets, controlled the club until December 2007, when Sam Zell bought the entire Tribune organization and announced his intention to sell the baseball team. After a nearly two-year process involving potential buyers, including a group led by Mark Cuban and Hank Aaron, the family foundation of TD Ameritrade founder Joe Ricketts won the bidding at the end of the 2009 season. In the end, MLB owners unanimously approved the sale and the Ricketts family took control on 27 October 2009.

**Question 0**

Which company bought Cubs in 1981?

**Question 1**

How much did the Tribune Company buy Cubs for?

**Question 2**

How long were the Cubs under the Wrigley family?

**Text number 52**

"Baseball's Sad Lexicon", also known as "Tinker to Evers to Chance", is a baseball poem written by Franklin Pierce Adams in 1910. The poem is presented in one rueful stanza from the perspective of a New York Giants fan who witnesses the Chicago Cubs' talented infield of shortstop Joe Tinker, second baseman Johnny Evers and first baseman Frank Chance complete a double play. The trio began playing together for the Cubs in 1902, forming a two-game combination that lasted until April 1912. The Cubs won the championship four times between 1906 and 1910, often defeating the Giants on their way to the World Series.

**Question 0**

What was "Baseball's Sad Lexicon"?

**Question 1**

Who wrote "Baseball's Sad Lexicon"?

**Question 2**

Which poem did Franklin Pierce Adams write?

**Text number 53**

The official mascot of the Cubs is a young bear cub named Clark, described in the team's press release as a young and friendly Cub. Clark made his debut at Advocate Health Care on 13 January 2014, the same day as the press release announcing his installation as the club's first official physical mascot. The bear cub itself has been used by clubs since the early 1900s, and was the inspiration behind the Chicago Staleys changing their team name to the Chicago Bears, as the Cubs allowed the football team to play at Wrigley Field in the 1930s.

**Question 0**

What is the official Cubs team mascot?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the official mascot of the Cubs?

**Question 2**

When did Clark make his debut?

**Text number 54**

The Cubs had no official physical mascot before Clark, although in the early 1990s a man who looked like a "polar bear" briefly roamed the stands, called "Karhumiehe" (or Beeman), and was mildly popular with fans. It is not known whether he was just a fan in a suit or employed by the club. For the 2013 season, there were "Cubbie the Bear" mascots outside Wrigley on game days, but none were employed by the team. They pose for pictures with fans for tips. The most notable of these was "Billy Cub" who worked outside the stadium for over 6 years until July 2013 when the club asked him to quit. Billy Cub, played by fan John Paul Weier, had unsuccessfully petitioned the team for an official mascot.

**Question 0**

What was the costume of the "Bear Man"?

**Question 1**

During what season outside Wrigley on game day were there "cubbie bear" mascots?

**Question 2**

Who played Billy Cub?

**Text number 55**

Another unofficial but much better known mascot is Ronnie "Woo Woo" Wickers, a long-time fan and local celebrity in the Chicago area. Visitors to Wrigley Field know him for his distinctive chants at baseball games, usually ending with "Woo!" (e.g. "Cubs, woo! Cubs, woo! Big-Z, woo! Zambrano, woo! Cubs, woo!") Longtime Cubs announcer Harry Caray called Wickers a "leatherneck" because he could yell for hours at a time. He is not with the team, although the club has twice allowed him into the broadcast booth and given him some freedom when he has bought a ticket or received one from fans to get to games. Wrigley Field security largely allows him to move around the park and interact with fans.

**Question 0**

What is the other unofficial known mascot?

**Question 1**

What is Ronnie known for by visitors to Wrigley Field?

**Question 2**

What did Harry Caray call Wickers?

**Text number 56**

Wrigley Field is located in Chicago's Lake View neighborhood in an irregular block area bounded by Clark and Addison Streets and Waveland and Sheffield Avenues. The area surrounding the ballpark is commonly referred to as Wrigleyville. The area has a dense collection of sports bars and restaurants, most of which have baseball themes, including Sluggers, Murphy's Bleachers and The Cubby Bear. Many of the apartment buildings surrounding Wrigley Field along Waveland and Sheffield Avenues have built rooftop bleachers for fans to watch the games, and others sell space for advertising. One building on Sheffield Avenue has a sign on its roof that reads "Eamus Catuli!", which is Latin for "Let's Go Cubs!", and another says how long it has been since the last division championship, pennant and World Series title. 02 means it's been two years since the 2008 NL Central championship, 65 years since the 1945 championship and 102 years since the 1908 World Series championship. On game days, many residents rent out their yards and driveways to people looking for parking spaces. The uniqueness of the neighborhood itself is ingrained in the culture of the Chicago Cubs and Wrigleyville, and has led to it being used for concerts and other sporting events, such as the 2010 NHL Winter Classic between the Chicago Blackhawks and Detroit Red Wings and the 2010 NCAA men's football game between the Northwestern Wildcats and Illinois Fighting Illini.

**Question 0**

Where is Wrigley Field located?

**Question 1**

What is the area around the ball field usually called?

**Question 2**

What have many of the apartment buildings surrounding Wrigley Field built on their roofs?

**Text number 57**

In 2013, Tom Ricketts and team chairman Crane Kenney unveiled plans for a five-year, $575 million privately funded renovation of Wrigley Field. The proposed 1060 project included extensive improvements to the stadium's facade, infrastructure, restrooms, concourses, suites, press box, bullpens and clubhouses, as well as the addition of a 6,000-square-foot jumbotron to the left-field bleachers, batting tunnels, a 3,000-square-foot video board in right field and, eventually, an adjacent hotel, plaza and office/retail complex. In previous years, the city, former mayor Richard M. Daley (a devoted White Sox fan) and especially the rooftop owners mostly resisted any effort to make large-scale renovations to the ballpark.

**Question 0**

When did Tom Ricketts and Crane Kenney present plans for a five-year funded redevelopment of Wrigley Field?

**Question 1**

How much money has been allocated for the renovation of Wrigley Field?

**Question 2**

How big will the jumbotron be?

**Text number 58**

"Bleacher Bums" is the name given to the fans, many of whom spend much of the day yelling, who sit in the bleachers at Wrigley Field. The group was originally called "bums" because it referred to the group of fans who were present at most games, and because these games were all-day affairs, it was assumed that they were not working. Many of these fans were and still are students at Chicago-area colleges such as DePaul University, Loyola, Northwestern University and Illinois-Chicago. The Broadway play, starring Joe Mantegna, Dennis Farina, Dennis Franz and James Belushi, ran for years and was based on the Cub fan group that attended the club's games. The group was founded in 1967 by dedicated fans Ron Grousl, Tom Nall and "crazy horn player" Mike Murphy, who was a sports radio host in broad daylight on Chicago's WSCR AM 670 "The Score". Murphy claims that Grousl started the Wrigley tradition of throwing back home runs by opposing teams. The current team is led by Derek Schaul (Derek the Five Dollar Kid). Before the 2006 season, they were upgraded, adding new stores and a dedicated bar (The Batter's Eye), and Bud Light bought the naming rights to the bleachers and renamed them the Bud Light Bleachers. Admission to the Wrigley bleachers is free, except during playoff games. The stands have been called "the world's largest beer garden". A popular T-shirt (sold inside the park and licensed by the club) with "Wrigley Bleachers" on the front and "Shut Up and Drink Your Beer" on the back feeds this stereotype.

**Question 0**

What nickname has been given to the fans sitting in the stands at Wrigley Field?

**Question 1**

Who leads the current team?

**Question 2**

Why did Bud Light call the grandstand?

**Text number 59**

In 1975, a group of Chicago Cubs fans living in Washington, D.C., founded the Emil Verban Society. The Society is a select club of high-profile Cub fans, currently led by Illinois Senator Dick Durbin and named after Emil Verban, who in three seasons with the Cubs in the 1940s batted .280 with 39 runs scored and one home run. Verban was chosen as the epitome of a Cub player, explains columnist George Will, because "he was an example of mediocrity under pressure, he was competent but vague and typical of work ethic." Verban initially believed he was being ridiculed, but the resentment disappeared several years later when he was flown to Washington to meet President Ronald Reagan, also a member of the club, at the White House. Hillary Clinton, Jim Belushi, Joe Mantegna, Rahm Emanuel, Dick Cheney and many others have been members of the Society.

**Question 0**

What year did a group of Chicago Cubs fans form the Emil Verban Club?

**Question 1**

Where did the founders of the Emil Verban Society live?

**Question 2**

Who is currently running Emil Verban?

**Text number 60**

In the summer of 1969, a Chicago studio group produced a single called "Hey Hey! Holy Mackerel!" (The Cubs Song)", the title and lyrics of which featured the catchphrases of Cubs TV and radio presenters Jack Brickhouse and Vince Lloyd. Several Cubs members recorded an album called Cub Power, which included a cover of the song. The song received a lot of local radio play that summer, which strongly associated it with that bittersweet period. It was played much less often after that, although it remained the unofficial signature song of the Cubs for some years afterwards.

**Question 0**

I in the single "Hey Hey! Holy Mackerel!" was released? (The Cubs Song)"?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the album recorded by several members of the litter?

**Question 2**

What did The Cubs Song contain?

**Text number 61**

In 2008, the album Take Me Out to a Cubs Game was released. It is a collection of 17 songs and other team-related recordings, including Harry Caray's last performance of "Take Me Out to a Ball Game" on September 21, 1997, the aforementioned Steve Goodman song, and Terry Cashman's newly recorded "Talkin' Baseball" (subtitled "Baseball and the Cubs"). The album was produced to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Cubs' 1908 World Series victory, and features sounds and songs from the Cubs and Wrigley Field.

**Question 0**

When was the Take Me Out to a Cubs game released?

**Question 1**

How many songs are on the Take Me Out to a Cubs Game album?

**Question 2**

When was the last time Harry Caray performed "Take Me Out to the Ball Game"?

**Text number 62**

In 1989's Back to the Future Part II, the Chicago Cubs beat Miami baseball in the 2015 World Series, ending the longest championship drought of all four major North American professional sports leagues. In 2015, the Miami Marlins did not make the playoffs, but did make the National League Wild Card round and advanced to the National League Championship Series on October 21, 2015, when the film's protagonist Marty McFly traveled to the future. However, it was on October 21 that the Cubs fell to the New York Mets in the NLCS.

**Question 0**

In which film did the Chicago Cubs beat the Miami baseball team in the 2015 World Series?

**Question 1**

Which team did not make the play-offs in 2015?

**Question 2**

On what day did the Cubs beat the New York Mets in the NLCS?

**Document number 184**

**Text number 0**

Korean War (in South Korean Hangul: 한국전쟁, Hanja: 韓國戰爭, Hanguk Jeonjaeng, "Korean War"; in North Korean Chosungul: 조국해방전쟁, Joguk Haebang Jeonjaeng, "War for the Liberation of the Fatherland"; 25. June 1950 - 27 July 1953)[a] began when North Korea invaded South Korea. The United Nations, led by the United States, came to the aid of South Korea. China and the Soviet Union helped North Korea. The war was sparked by the partition of Korea at the end of World War II and the global tensions of the Cold War that developed immediately afterwards.

**Question 0**

What year did the Korean War start?

**Question 1**

What caused the Korean War to start?

**Question 2**

Which country was divided at the end of the Second World War?

**Question 3**

Which country helped South Korea during the war?

**Question 4**

When did the Korean War end?

**Text number 1**

Korea was under Japanese rule from 1910 until the end of the Second World War. In August 1945, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and, under an agreement with the United States, occupied Korea north of the 38th parallel. US forces later occupied the south and Japan surrendered. By 1948, two separate governments had been established. Both governments claimed to be the legitimate government of Korea, and neither side accepted the border as permanent. The conflict escalated into open warfare when North Korean forces, backed by Soviet and Chinese forces, invaded South Korea on 25 June 1950. On that day, the United Nations Security Council recognised North Korea's act as an attack and called for an immediate ceasefire. On 27 June, the Security Council adopted Resolution S/RES/83 on the attack on the Republic of Korea and decided to form and send a UN force to Korea. Twenty-one United Nations countries eventually contributed to the defence of South Korea, with the United States providing 88% of the UN military personnel.

**Question 0**

Which nation ruled Korea in 1910?

**Question 1**

What part of Korea was occupied by the Soviet Union?

**Question 2**

Who occupied Korea south of the 38th parallel?

**Question 3**

Which United Nations committee considered the invasion of Korea an invasion?

**Question 4**

How many countries helped to defend South Korea?

**Text number 2**

After the first two months of the conflict, South Korean forces were on the verge of defeat and were forced to withdraw to the Pusan Peninsula. In September 1950, a UN amphibious counter-attack was launched at Inchon, which cut off many of the North Korean aggressors. Those who escaped capture and imprisonment were quickly forced back north to the Chinese border along the Yalu River or into the mountainous interior. At this point, in October 1950, Chinese troops crossed the Yalu and entered the war. The Chinese intervention triggered a withdrawal of UN troops which continued until mid-1951. After these dramatic turns of events, during which Seoul changed hands four times, the last two years of the conflict were a war of attrition, with the front line close to the 38th parallel. However, the air war was never a stalemate. North Korea was subjected to a massive bombing campaign. Jet fighters met in aerial combat for the first time in history, and Soviet pilots flew in secret to defend their communist allies.

**Question 0**

Where were South Korean troops pushed back to at the beginning of the conflict?

**Question 1**

Which country was involved in the war in 1950?

**Question 2**

How many times did the Seoul regime change?

**Question 3**

Where were the last two years of the war fought on land?

**Question 4**

What kind of fighting was seen for the first time in military history?

**Text number 3**

In China, the official name of the war is the "war against US resistance". Aggression and Aid Korea" (simplified Chinese: 抗美援朝战争; traditional Chinese: 抗美援朝戰爭; pinyin: Kàngměiyuáncháo zhànzhēng), while the term "Chaoxian (Korean) War" (simplified Chinese: 朝鲜战争; traditional Chinese: 朝鮮戰爭; pinyin: Cháoxiǎn zhànzhēng) is also used in informal contexts, as is the term "Korean conflict" (simplified Chinese: 韩战; traditional Chinese: 韓戰; pinyin: Hán Zhàn), which is more commonly used in areas such as Hong Kong and Macau.

**Question 0**

In China, what is war officially called?

**Question 1**

What did Macao and Hong Kong call the Korean War?

**Question 2**

When was the Korean War referred to as the "Chaoxian War"?

**Text number 4**

Korea was considered part of the Japanese Empire as an industrialised colony alongside Taiwan, and both were part of the Greater East Asian sphere of wealth. In 1937, the colonial governor-general, General Jirō Minami, ordered the cultural assimilation of Korea's 23.5 million people by banning the use and study of Korean language, literature and culture, which was replaced by the compulsory use and study of Japanese language and literature. From 1939 onwards, the population had to use Japanese names in accordance with the Sōshi-kaimei policy. Recruitment of Koreans into the war industry began in 1939, and up to 2 million Koreans were recruited either into the Japanese army or into the Japanese workforce.

**Question 0**

Which empire was Korea considered to belong to, along with Taiwan?

**Question 1**

Who was the colonial governor-general who ordered the cultural assimilation of the Korean people?

**Question 2**

What language were Koreans forced to learn?

**Question 3**

What policy forced the Koreans to change their names to Japanese names?

**Question 4**

What caused nearly 2 million Koreans to be forced into labour or the army in 1939?

**Text number 5**

During the Second World War, Japan used Korean food, livestock and metals for its war effort. Japanese troops in Korea grew from 46 000 in 1941 to 300 000 in 1945. Japanese Korea recruited 2.6 million forced labourers, controlled by collaborative Korean police forces; some 723,000 people were sent to work in the overseas empire and the Japanese capital. By 1942, Korean men were recruited into the Imperial Japanese Army. By January 1945, Koreans made up 32% of the Japanese workforce. At the end of the war, the other world powers did not recognise Japanese rule in Korea and Taiwan.

**Question 0**

How many Japanese troops were in Korea in 1945?

**Question 1**

Where were 723 000 Koreans sent to work?

**Question 2**

With whom did Japan cooperate to help the Korean people to rule?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Koreans were in the Japanese workforce by 1945?

**Question 4**

What army were the Korean men recruited into?

**Text number 6**

On the night of 10 August in Washington, American colonels Dean Rusk and Charles H. Bonesteel III were tasked with dividing the Korean peninsula into Soviet and American occupied territories and proposed the 38th parallel. This was included in US General Order No. 1 in response to the Japanese surrender on 15 August. In explaining the choice of the 38th parallel, Rusk noted that "although it was further north than US forces could realistically reach, in the event of a Soviet disagreement... we thought it important to include the Korean capital in the area of responsibility of American forces". He noted that he was "faced with the scarcity of immediately available US forces and with time and space factors which would make it difficult to reach very far north before Soviet forces could reach the area". As is clear from Rusk's comments, the Americans doubted whether the Soviet government would agree to this. However, Stalin stuck to his wartime policy of cooperation, and on 16 August the Red Army halted at the 38th parallel for three weeks to await the arrival of US troops in the south.

**Question 0**

What mission did Colonels Dean Rusk and Charles H. Bonesteel III receive?

**Question 1**

Into which two regions was Korea divided?

**Question 2**

What was the order of the Korean allocation?

**Question 3**

Who had to approve the US decision to partition Korea at the 38th parallel?

**Question 4**

What was one factor in deciding where to divide the occupied territories?

**Text number 7**

On 8 September 1945, US Lieutenant General John R. Hodge arrived in Incheon to accept the Japanese surrender south of the 38th parallel. General Hodge was appointed military governor and directly supervised South Korea as head of the US Army's Korean Military Government (USAMGIK 1945-48). He began his administration by returning to power key Japanese colonial administrators, but over Korean objections he quickly reversed this decision. USAMGIK refused to recognise the provisional government of the short-lived Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), suspecting it to be communist.

**Question 0**

Who approved the surrender of Japan?

**Question 1**

What was General Hodge appointed to head?

**Question 2**

What government was not recognised by the US military government in Korea?

**Question 3**

Why was the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not recognised?

**Question 4**

To whom did General Hodge return power, leading to the protests?

**Text number 8**

On 23 September 1946, a strike of 8 000 railway workers began in Pusan. The uprising, known as the Autumn Uprising, spread unrest throughout the country. On 1 October 1946, three students were killed by Korean police in the Daegu uprising; protesters counter-attacked and killed 38 police officers. On 3 October, some 10,000 people attacked the Yeongcheon police station, killing three policemen and wounding about 40 others; elsewhere, about 20 landowners and pro-Japanese South Korean officials were killed. USAMGIK declared a state of emergency.

**Question 0**

What do you call the civil disobedience caused by the railway workers' strike?

**Question 1**

When was the Daegu uprising?

**Question 2**

How many people attacked the Yeongcheon police station?

**Question 3**

When did the Pusasn rail strike start?

**Question 4**

How does USAMGIK react to the uprisings?

**Text number 9**

As the Joint Commission failed to make progress, the US government decided to hold elections under the auspices of the United Nations with the aim of creating an independent Korea. The Soviet authorities and the Korean Communists refused to cooperate on the grounds that the elections would not be fair, and many South Korean politicians boycotted them. General elections were held in the South on 10 May 1948. It was marred by terrorism and sabotage, which led to the deaths of 600 people. North Korea held parliamentary elections three months later on 25 August.

**Question 0**

What did the US government do about the Joint Commission's lack of progress?

**Question 1**

Why did the Korean Communists and the Soviet Union refuse to cooperate in the elections and the establishment of an independent Korea?

**Question 2**

When were South Korea's parliamentary elections held?

**Question 3**

What were the problems with the elections?

**Question 4**

Who organised the parliamentary elections on 25 August 1948?

**Text number 10**

On 17 July 1948, the South Korean government adopted a national political constitution and elected Syngman Rhee as president on 20 July 1948. The Republic of Korea (South Korea) was established on 15 August 1948. The Soviet Union established a communist North Korean government led by Kim Il-sung in the Russian occupation zone of Korea. President Rhee's administration excluded communists and leftists from South Korean politics. They went to the hills to prepare for guerrilla warfare against the US-backed ROK government.

**Question 0**

When was the South Korean constitution drafted?

**Question 1**

Who was elected President of South Korea on 20 July 1948?

**Question 2**

In what year was the Republic of Korea founded?

**Question 3**

Who led Russia's Qur'anic occupation zone?

**Question 4**

Which two groups were excluded from the South Korean political process?

**Text number 11**

After the end of the war against Japan, the Chinese civil war continued between the Chinese Communists and the Nationalists. The Communists struggled for supremacy in Manchuria, but the North Korean government supported them with material and manpower. According to Chinese sources, the North Koreans donated 2 000 railway wagons of material, and thousands of Koreans served in the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) during the war. North Korea also provided Chinese Communists in Manchuria with a safe haven for non-combatants and links to the rest of China.

**Question 0**

Who supported the Chinese Communists during the Manchurian Civil War?

**Question 1**

Which two groups fought in the Chinese Civil War?

**Question 2**

What did the Chinese communists want?

**Question 3**

In which army did North Koreans serve during the civil war?

**Question 4**

How much material did the North Koreans give to the Chinese communists?

**Text number 12**

North Korea's contribution to the victory of the Chinese Communists was not forgotten after the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. In gratitude, 50,000-70,000 Korean veterans who served in the PLA were sent back with weapons and later played a major role in the South Korean invasion. China promised to support the North Koreans if war broke out against South Korea. Chinese support caused deep divisions among the Korean Communists, and Kim Il-sung's rule in the Communist Party was challenged by a Chinese group led by Pak Il-yu, which Kim later purged.

**Question 0**

Which country helped North Korea to attack South Korea?

**Question 1**

When was the People's Republic of China established?

**Question 2**

What caused the problems in the Korean Communist Party?

**Question 3**

Who led the group that challenged Kim Il-sung?

**Question 4**

Who did China promise to support in the event of a conflict between North and South Korea?

**Text number 13**

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese government, led by the United States, identified the West as the greatest threat to its national security. The Chinese leadership believed that China would become a critical battleground in the US crusade against communism, basing this assessment on the century of Chinese humiliation that began in the early 19th century, US support for nationalists during the Chinese Civil War, and the ideological struggle between revolutionaries and reactionaries. In response, and in order to raise China's profile among the global communist movements, the Chinese leadership adopted a foreign policy that actively promoted communist revolutions on the Chinese periphery.

**Question 0**

Which country did China see as a threat to the People's Republic of China?

**Question 1**

Where was it believed that the battle against communism would be fought?

**Question 2**

What did China do to show its strength in the international communist movement?

**Question 3**

Who did America support during the Chinese civil war?

**Text number 14**

By the spring of 1950, Stalin believed the strategic situation had changed. The Soviet Union had detonated its first nuclear bomb in September 1949; American soldiers had withdrawn completely from Korea; the Americans had not intervened in the Communist victory in China, and Stalin calculated that the Americans would be even more reluctant to fight in Korea, which was ostensibly of much less strategic importance. The Soviets had also broken the codes used by the United States in its communications with the American embassy in Moscow, and reading these messages convinced Stalin that Korea was of no importance to the United States that would justify a nuclear conflict. In the light of these events, Stalin embarked on a more aggressive strategy in Asia, promising China economic and military assistance through a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between China and the Soviet Union.

**Question 0**

When did the Soviet Union first detonate a nuclear bomb?

**Question 1**

What was the pact between Stalin and China?

**Question 2**

Which country did not prevent the communists from winning in China?

**Question 3**

Who was convinced that the United States was no longer interested in Korea?

**Question 4**

Where did Stalin pursue an aggressive political strategy?

**Text number 15**

In April 1950, Stalin gave Kim permission to invade the south on the condition that Mao would agree to send reinforcements if they were needed. Stalin made it clear that Soviet forces would not openly engage in combat to avoid direct war with the Americans. Kim met Mao in May 1950. Mao was concerned about American intervention but agreed to support the North Korean invasion. China desperately needed the economic and military aid promised by the Soviet Union. At the time, the Chinese were in the process of repatriating half of the PLA's 5.6 million troops. However, Mao sent more ethnic Korean PLA veterans to Korea and promised to move the army closer to the Korean border. Once Mao's commitment was secured, preparations for war intensified.

**Question 0**

Who had to agree to send reinforcements so that Stalin could authorise the invasion of Korea?

**Question 1**

With whom did the Soviet Union not want to be in conflict?

**Question 2**

What concerns did Mao have about the South Korean attack?

**Question 3**

Who needed Soviet financial and military assistance?

**Question 4**

What did Mao use to get North Korea to step up its activities?

**Text number 16**

Soviet generals with extensive combat experience from World War II were sent to North Korea as an advisory team to the Soviet Union. These generals completed the attack plans by May. The original plans were to begin the battle on the Ongjin Peninsula on the west coast of Korea. The North Koreans would then launch a 'counter-attack' to capture Seoul and encircle and destroy the South Korean army. The final stage would be to destroy the remnants of the South Korean government and occupy the rest of South Korea, including the ports.

**Question 0**

Who did the Soviet Union send to North Korea?

**Question 1**

Where did the South Korean conflict start?

**Question 2**

What was the common name of the generals sent to North Korea?

**Question 3**

When did the generals finalise their offensive strategy?

**Text number 17**

On June 7, 1950, Kim Il-sung called for all-Korean elections on August 5-8, 1950, and a consultative conference in Haeju on June 15-17, 1950. On 11 June, the North sent three diplomats to the South as a peace offer, which Rhee rejected. On 21 June, Kim Il-Sung revised his war plan to include a general offensive across the 38th parallel rather than a limited operation on the Ongjin peninsula. Kim was concerned that South Korean agents had learned of the plans and that South Korean forces had strengthened their defences. Stalin agreed to this change of plan.

**Question 0**

Who called for Korean elections in 1950?

**Question 1**

Who rejected the gesture of peace?

**Question 2**

What did Kim Il-Sung do after the peace proposal was rejected?

**Question 3**

Why did Kim's war plan need to be revised?

**Question 4**

When did Kim Il-Sung convene the Haeju Conference?

**Text number 18**

While these preparations were underway in the north, along the 38th parallel, especially in Kaesong and Ongjin, there were frequent clashes, many of them initiated by the south. The US Korean Military Advisory Group (KMAG) trained the Republic of Korea Army (ROK Army). On the eve of the war, KMAG commander General William Lynn Roberts expressed extreme confidence in the ROK Army and boasted that a North Korean attack would be nothing more than a "target practice". Syngman Rhee, for his part, repeatedly expressed his desire to invade North Korea, including during the visit of US diplomat John Foster Dulles to Korea on 18 June.

**Question 0**

Who primarily initiated the clashes along the 38th parallel?

**Question 1**

Which group trained the army of the Republic of Korea?

**Question 2**

Which general had great confidence in the army of the Republic of Korea?

**Question 3**

Who wanted to invade North Korea?

**Question 4**

Who was the diplomat who visited Korea?

**Text number 19**

At dawn on Sunday 25 June 1950, the Korean People's Army crossed the 38th parallel behind artillery fire. The KPA justified its attack by claiming that the DPRK troops had attacked first and that their aim was to arrest and execute the 'traitor Syngman Rhee'. The fighting began on the strategically important Ongjin peninsula in the west. Initially, the South Koreans claimed to have captured the town of Haeju, and this sequence of events has led some scholars to argue that the South Koreans had in fact fired first.

**Question 0**

Who caused the conflict by crossing the 38th parallel?

**Question 1**

Where did the fighting start?

**Question 2**

Who claimed to have taken over Haeju?

**Question 3**

Who questioned the claim that South Korea did not provoke the KPA?

**Question 4**

Who did the Korean People's Army try to execute?

**Text number 20**

On 27 June, Rhee was evacuated from Seoul with some members of the government. At 2am on 28 June, the South Korean army blew up a road bridge over the Han River in an attempt to stop the North Korean army. The bridge was blown up when 4 000 refugees were crossing the bridge and hundreds were killed. The destruction of the bridge also trapped many South Korean military units north of the Han River. Despite these desperate measures, Seoul fell on the same day. Several members of the South Korean National Assembly remained in Seoul when it fell, and forty-eight subsequently swore allegiance to North Korea.

**Question 0**

Who fled South Korea with members of the South Korean government?

**Question 1**

What bridge were refugees trying to cross when the South Korean army blew it up?

**Question 2**

How many South Korean National Assembly members pledged their allegiance to Seoul?

**Question 3**

What did South Korea do to trap members of a South Korean military unit near the Han River?

**Question 4**

On what day was the city of Seoul conquered?

**Text number 21**

One part of the changing attitude towards Korea and whether to get involved was Japan. Especially after the fall of China to the Communists, US East Asia experts saw Japan as a critical counterweight to the Soviet Union and China in the region. Although US policy did not directly treat South Korea as a national interest, its proximity to Japan increased South Korea's importance. Said Kim: "The fact that Japan's security required a hostile Korea led directly to President Truman's decision to intervene... Essentially... is that the US response to the North Korean attack was due to US policy towards Japan."

**Question 0**

Which country was believed to offer a counterweight to the involvement of China and the Soviet Union in Korea?

**Question 1**

Who decided to intervene after realising that hostility from Korea would affect Japan's security?

**Question 2**

Why was South Korea important to the United States?

**Question 3**

What influenced the US reaction to the situation in South Korea?

**Text number 22**

An important consideration was the possible reaction of the Soviet Union in the event of US intervention. The Truman administration feared that a war in Korea would be a diversionary attack, escalating into a general war in Europe when the United States became involved in Korea. At the same time, 'no one suggested that the United Nations or the United States could withdraw [from the conflict]'. Yugoslavia - a potential Soviet target because of the Tito-Stalin split - was vital to the defence of Italy and Greece, and the country was first on the list of 'high risk targets' on the National Security Council's post-North Korean invasion list. Truman believed that if aggression was not restrained, a chain reaction would be set in motion, marginalising the United Nations and encouraging Communist aggression elsewhere. The UN Security Council approved the use of force to help the South Koreans, and the United States immediately began using its air and naval forces in the region to that end. However, the administration refrained from engaging the country because some advisers believed that the North Koreans could be stopped by air and naval power alone.

**Question 0**

What was the Truman administration concerned about that prevented it from getting involved in the Korean conflict?

**Question 1**

Which agency approved the use of force in South Korea?

**Question 2**

Why did the United States not send ground troops after the United Nations had approved the use of force?

**Question 3**

Who believed that if the Korean problems were not addressed, the communist invasion would spread?

**Question 4**

What resources did the United States allocate to South Korea after the Security Council approved the start of the armed conflict?

**Text number 23**

On 25 June 1950, the United Nations Security Council unanimously condemned North Korea's invasion of the Republic of Korea by UN Security Council Resolution 82. The Soviet Union, which exercised the veto, had boycotted Council meetings since January 1950 in protest at the fact that the Republic of China (Taiwan), not the People's Republic of China, had a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. On 27 June 1950, after discussing the matter, the Security Council issued Resolution 83, recommending that member states provide military assistance to the Republic of Korea. On 27 June, President Truman ordered US air and naval forces to assist the South Korean regime. On 4 July, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister accused the United States of initiating an armed intervention on behalf of South Korea.

**Question 0**

Who condemned North Korea's actions?

**Question 1**

Which permanent member of the UN Security Council is boycotting Council meetings in protest at Taiwan's seat in the United Nations?

**Question 2**

Which resolution encouraged Security Council members to send military aid to the Republic of Korea?

**Question 3**

Who accused the US of launching an armed intervention in South Korea?

**Question 4**

What did UN Security Council Resolution 82 achieve?

**Text number 24**

The Soviet Union questioned the justification for the war for several reasons. The Korean military intelligence on which Resolution 83 was based came from US intelligence, North Korea was not invited as a provisional member of the UN in violation of Article 32 of the UN Charter, and the Korean conflict was outside the scope of the UN Charter because the original North-South border fighting was classified as a civil war. As the Soviet Union was boycotting the Security Council at the time, legal scholars held that a decision on this type of action required the unanimous agreement of the five permanent members.

**Question 0**

Which country questioned the legitimacy of the Korean War?

**Question 1**

Where did the intelligence that led to the adoption of Resolution 83 come from?

**Question 2**

What kind of vote is required for the Security Council to commit to military action in Korea.

**Question 3**

How many permanent members were there in the UN Security Council?

**Question 4**

What charter did the United States consider to have been violated by its intervention in the Korean conflict?

**Text number 25**

By mid-1950, the North Korean forces numbered between 150,000 and 200,000 soldiers, divided into 10 infantry divisions, one armoured division and one air force division with 210 fighters and 280 tanks. They occupied planned targets and areas, including Kaesong, Chuncheon, Uijeongbu and Ongjin. Their forces included 274 T-34-85 tanks, 200 artillery pieces, 110 attack bombers, about 150 Yak fighters, 78 Yak training aircraft and 35 reconnaissance aircraft. In addition to the assault forces, the North Korean KPA had 114 destroyers, 78 bombers, 105 T-34-85 tanks and about 30 000 soldiers in reserve in North Korea. Although each fleet consisted of only a few small warships, the North and South Korean fleets fought the war as naval artillery for their respective armies.

**Question 0**

How many infantry divisions did North Korea participate in the war?

**Question 1**

What was the maximum number of North Korean troops in the war?

**Question 2**

How many reserve soldiers did North Korea have?

**Question 3**

What kind of naval vessels did the South and North Koreans have?

**Text number 26**

In contrast, the Korean army's defenders were relatively unprepared and poorly equipped. In South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu (1961), R.E. Appleman reports on the low combat readiness of the ROK forces on 25 June 1950. The ROK army had 98 000 soldiers (65 000 combat and 33 000 support troops), no tanks (requested from the US Army but refused) and an air force of 22, including 12 liaison aircraft and 10 AT6 training aircraft. There were no large foreign military garrisons in Korea at the time of the invasion, but there were large US garrisons and air forces in Japan.

**Question 0**

What was the problem with the army of the Republic of Korea?

**Question 1**

Who turned down the Republic of Korea's request for tanks?

**Question 2**

In which country did the United States have an air force and garrisons?

**Question 3**

Who declared that the South Korean army was not ready for battle?

**Text number 27**

On Saturday 24 June 1950, US Secretary of State Dean Acheson informed President Truman that North Korea had invaded South Korea. Truman and Acheson discussed the US response to the attack and agreed that the US had a duty to act, equating the North Korean invasion with Adolf Hitler's attacks in the 1930s and concluding that the mistake of appeasement must not be repeated. Several US industries were mobilised to provide the materials, labour, capital, production facilities and other services needed to support the military objectives of the Korean War. Later, however, President Truman admitted that he believed that repelling the invasion was essential to achieving the US goal of global containment of communism, as outlined in National Security Council Report 68 (NSC-68) (declassification in 1975):

**Question 0**

With which Secretary of State did President Truman discuss how the United States would respond to an attack by South Korea?

**Question 1**

The North Korean attack on South Korea was compared to what event?

**Question 2**

What did the US not want to see repeated?

**Question 3**

US involvement in the Korean War was important for what purpose?

**Question 4**

Where did the report address the US objectives to curb communism?

**Text number 28**

Truman's first response was to call for a naval blockade of North Korea, and was shocked to learn that such a blockade could only be implemented "on paper", as the US Navy no longer had the warships to carry out his request. In fact, the emphasis on massive defence cuts and the building of nuclear bombers meant that no army could provide a strong response with conventional military force. General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had to reorganise and deploy an American military force that was a shadow of its World War II counterpart. The impact of the Truman administration's defence budget cuts was now clearly felt as American troops undertook a series of costly retreats. Lacking sufficient anti-tank weapons, artillery or armour, they were driven back along the Korean peninsula to Pusan. In his post-war analysis of the unpreparedness of US Army troops sent to Korea in the summer and fall of 1950, Army Major General Floyd L. Parks noted that "many who never lived to tell the tale had to fight the full spectrum of ground warfare from attack to delaying action, unit by unit, man by man .... [The fact that we were able to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat ... does not relieve us of the guilt of having put our own flesh and blood in such a predicament."

**Question 0**

Why was it not possible to implement the US naval blockade?

**Question 1**

Why was the United States unable to provide an adequate response to the Korean invasion?

**Question 2**

Who was given the task of reorganising and deploying the US military?

**Question 3**

Who was forced to retreat back to the Pusan Peninsula because of unpreparedness?

**Question 4**

Who said that winning a war does not justify putting US troops in a bad situation?

**Text number 29**

On the recommendation of Secretary of State Acheson, President Truman ordered General MacArthur to transfer military supplies to the Republic of Korea Army while providing air cover for the evacuation of US citizens. The President disagreed with advisors who recommended unilateral US bombing of North Korean forces and ordered the US Seventh Fleet to protect the Republic of China (Taiwan), whose government requested permission to fight in Korea. The United States denied the request of the Communist Republic of Taiwan to fight, so as not to provoke a counter-attack by Communist China. Since the US had sent the Seventh Fleet to 'neutralise' the Taiwanese navy, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai criticised both the UN and US initiatives as an 'armed invasion of Chinese territory'.

**Question 0**

Which general supplied material to the Republic of Korea and evacuated US citizens?

**Question 1**

Who disagreed with the idea of unilaterally bombing the North Korean military?

**Question 2**

Which fleet was sent to the Taiwan Strait?

**Question 3**

Which country's request for combat troops was turned down by the United States for fear of provocation by Communist China?

**Question 4**

Who is the Chinese Prime Minister who called the actions of the United States and the United Nations an attack?

**Text number 30**

The Battle of Osan, the first major American battle of the Korean War, involved 540 soldiers from Task Force Smith, a small advance party of the 24th Infantry Division flown in from Japan. Task Force Smith attacked the North Koreans at Osan on 5 July 1950, but had no weapons to destroy North Korean tanks. They were unsuccessful; the result was 180 killed, wounded or captured. The KPA advanced south, pushing back US forces at Pyongtaek, Chonan and Chochiwon, and forcing the 24th Division to retreat to Taejeon, which the KPA captured at the Battle of Taejon; the 24th Division suffered 3,602 killed and wounded and 2,962 captured, including the division commander, Major General William F. Dean.

**Question 0**

Which battle is considered to be the first major US battle in the Korean War?

**Question 1**

Which infantry division took part in the Battle of Osan?

**Question 2**

Where did the 24th Division have to retreat to?

**Question 3**

In which battle did the 24th Infantry Division suffer heavy losses?

**Question 4**

In which country is US Task Force Smith located?

**Text number 31**

By August, the KPA had pushed the ROK army and the US 8th Army back to the vicinity of Pusan in South East Korea. In their advance southwards, the KPA purged the intellectuals of the ROK by killing officials and intellectuals. On 20 August, General MacArthur warned North Korean leader Kim Il-sung that he was responsible for the KPA atrocities. By September, UN commandos were in control of the Pusan area, which closed off about 10% of Korea along a line partly bounded by the Nakdong River.

**Question 0**

How did the KPA damage the intellectual core of the Republic of Korea?

**Question 1**

Who was responsible for the actions of the KPA?

**Question 2**

Where were the eighth United States and the ROK pushed back to?

**Question 3**

Which body of water formed the natural boundary of the UN-commanded Pusan region?

**Question 4**

How much of Korea was under United Nations control?

**Text number 32**

Although Kim had predicted that he would end the war by the end of August, thanks to his early successes, Chinese leaders were more pessimistic. In response to a possible US operation, Zhou Enlai secured a Soviet commitment that the USSR would support Chinese forces with an air cover and deployed 260,000 troops to the Korean border under the command of Gao Gang. Zhou ordered Chai Chengwen to conduct a topographical survey of Korea and tasked Zhou's military adviser Lei Yingfu with analysing the Korean military situation. Lei concluded that MacArthur was likely to attempt an invasion of Incheon. After conferring with Mao that this was MacArthur's most likely strategy, Zhou reported Lei's findings to Soviet and North Korean advisors and ordered Chinese military commanders stationed along the Korean border to prepare for American naval action in the Korean Strait.

**Question 0**

Why did Zhou Enlai want the Soviet Union to commit to supporting Chinese troops?

**Question 1**

Where did North Korea predict that MacArthur would arrive in Korea?

**Question 2**

Who helped North Korea prepare for war by mapping the country?

**Question 3**

Where did the Chinese army deploy troops to prepare for the arrival of US troops?

**Question 4**

Although it was predicted that the Korean War would end in August, who was less than optimistic about the forecast?

**Text number 33**

In the ensuing Battle of Pusan Ring (August-September 1950), the US Army withstood KPA attacks to capture a town on Naktong Lagoon, P'ohang-dong and Taegu. The US Air Force (USAF) disrupted KPA logistics with 40 daily ground attacks that destroyed 32 bridges and halted most of the daytime road and rail traffic. KPA troops were forced to hide in tunnels during the day and move only at night. To prevent the KPA from obtaining material, the USAF destroyed logistics depots, oil refineries and ports, and the US Navy Air Force attacked transport centres. As a result, the oversized KPA could not be supplied throughout the South. On 27 August, aircraft of the 67th Fighter Squadron mistakenly attacked installations on Chinese territory, and the Soviet Union drew the attention of the UN Security Council to China's complaint about the incident. The United States proposed that a commission consisting of India and Sweden should determine what the United States should pay in compensation, but the Soviet Union vetoed the US proposal.

**Question 0**

Which army tried to take Teague and Naktong Cave?

**Question 1**

What did the US Air Force's daylight raids prompt the KPA to do?

**Question 2**

Why did the Soviet Union complain about US actions to the UN Security Council?

**Question 3**

Which other country, along with India, was to determine how much the US should pay in compensation to China?

**Question 4**

Why did India and Sweden never specify how much the US would compensate China?

**Text number 34**

At the same time, US garrisons in Japan were constantly sending soldiers and material to reinforce the defenders in the Pusan Peninsula. Tank battalions were sent to Korea directly from the US mainland, from the port of San Francisco to the port of Pusan, the largest port in Korea. By the end of August, some 500 medium tanks were in combat readiness at the Pusan perimeter. By early September 1950, the number of troops in the IOOC army and the UN Command outnumbered the KPA forces by 180,000 to 100,000. The UN forces counter-attacked and broke out of the Pusan perimeter.

**Question 0**

Where in the United States was the tank battalion located?

**Question 1**

What is the largest port in Korea?

**Question 2**

What country other than the United States sent soldiers to Korea?

**Question 3**

Who had the fewest troops in Korea?

**Question 4**

Who was able to counterattack and move the KPA away from the Pusan Isthmus?

**Text number 35**

The KPA did not have enough manpower and poorly equipped and rearmed against the Pusan ring defenders and their reinforcements; unlike the UN Command, it had no naval or air support. To liberate the Pusan Perimeter, General MacArthur recommended an amphibious landing at Inchon (now Incheon), near Seoul and well over 160 kilometres (100 miles) from the KPA lines. On 6 July, he ordered Major General Hobart R. Gay, commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, to plan the division's invasion of Incheon. From 12-14 July, the 1st Cavalry Division departed Yokohama, Japan, to reinforce the 24th Infantry Division inside the Pusan Ring.

**Question 0**

Why did General MacArthur propose the amphibious invasion of Inchon?

**Question 1**

Who did General MacArthur ask to plan the amphibious assault?

**Question 2**

Where did the 1st Infantry start from?

**Question 3**

Why were the KPA troops unable to defend themselves properly against the UN troops?

**Text number 36**

Soon after the war began, General MacArthur had begun planning an invasion of Incheon, but the Pentagon opposed it. When he received permission, he activated the combined forces of the US Army and Marines and the Korean Army. X Corps, commanded by General Edward Almond, consisted of 40,000 men from the 1st Marine Division, 7th Infantry Division and about 8,600 ROK Army soldiers. By 15 September, the amphibious assault force encountered few KPA defenders in Incheon: military intelligence, psychological warfare, guerrilla reconnaissance and prolonged bombing facilitated relatively light fighting. However, the bombing destroyed most of the city of Incheon.

**Question 0**

Who initially opposed General MacArthur's invasion plan?

**Question 1**

Which division was made up of 40 000 men from the 1st Marine Division?

**Question 2**

Who will coordinate the efforts of the IOC Army, Marines and US Army to organise a successful battle?

**Text number 37**

After the invasion of Incheon, the 1st Cavalry Division began to advance north from the Pusan Isthmus. "Task Force Lynch" (after Lieutenant Colonel James H. Lynch), 3rd Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, and two units of the 70th Armored Battalion (Charlie Company and Reconnaissance and Intelligence Battalion) made a "Pusan Ring Breakthrough" through 171.2 kilometers (106.4 miles) of enemy territory to join the 7th Infantry Division at Osan. X Corps quickly defeated KPA defenders around Seoul, threatening to capture the main KPA forces in South Korea.

**Question 0**

Whose nickname was "Task Force Lynch"?

**Question 1**

What was the 106 mile effort through enemy territory called?

**Question 2**

Who was defeated near Seoul, Korea?

**Text number 38**

On 18 September, Stalin sent General H. M. Zakharov to Korea to advise Kim Il-sung to halt his offensive around Pusan and move his troops to defend Seoul. The Chinese commanders were not informed of North Korean troop numbers or operational plans. Zhou Enlai, the general commander of the Chinese forces, suggested that the North Koreans would only attempt to eliminate the enemy forces at Inchon if they had a reserve of at least 100,000 men; otherwise, he advised the North Koreans to withdraw north.

**Question 0**

Who was sent to Korea to act as an adviser to Kim Il-Sung?

**Question 1**

Why did Kim Il-Sung move his troops?

**Question 2**

Who was not informed about operational plans or the number of combat troops?

**Question 3**

When were the North Koreans advised to try to defeat the opposing forces at Inchon?

**Text number 39**

South Korean troops retook Seoul on 25 September. The American air strikes inflicted heavy damage on the KPA, destroying most of its tanks and much of its artillery. Instead of effectively retreating northwards, the North Korean forces quickly dispersed, leaving Pyongyang vulnerable. During the general withdrawal, only 25,000-30,000 troops managed to return to the KPA lines in the north. On 27 September, Stalin called an emergency meeting of the Politburo in which he condemned the incompetence of the KPA leadership and held Soviet military advisers responsible for the defeat.

**Question 0**

Which emergency session did Stalin call?

**Question 1**

How many troops made it back to the KPA lines after the withdrawal?

**Question 2**

Who was held responsible for the defeat of North Korean troops?

**Question 3**

Who reclaimed Seoul?

**Question 4**

Which city was left vulnerable by North Korea's rapid withdrawal?

**Text number 40**

On September 27, MacArthur received from Truman the top secret National Security Council Memorandum 81/1, which recalled that an operation north of the 38th parallel was permitted only if "during such an operation there were no significant Soviet or Chinese Communist troop arrivals in North Korea, no reports of intended arrivals, and no threat of retaliation on the military level...". On 29 September, MacArthur reinstated the government of the Republic of Korea under Syngman Rhee. On September 30, Secretary of Defense George Marshall sent MacArthur a winking message: 'We want you to feel that you are tactically and strategically unimpeded in your advance north of the 38th parallel. "During October, the DPRK police executed people suspected of being North Korean supporters, and similar massacres continued until early 1951.

**Question 0**

Where did the memorandum identify the conditions under which a conflict would be initiated above the 38th parallel?

**Question 1**

Who controlled the newly restored government of the Republic of Korea?

**Question 2**

Who sent MacArthur the message authorising him to advance beyond the 38th parallel?

**Question 3**

Who executed people believed to be loyal to North Korea?

**Question 4**

In what year were executions stopped?

**Text number 41**

On 30 September, Zhou Enlai warned the US that China was ready to intervene in Korea if the US crossed the 38th parallel. Zhou attempted to advise North Korean commanders on how to effect a general withdrawal using the same tactics that had allowed Chinese Communist forces to successfully escape the Chiang Kai-shek blockade campaigns of the 1930s, but some reports suggest that North Korean commanders did not use these tactics effectively. Historian Bruce Cumings, however, argues that the KPA's rapid withdrawal was strategic, as its troops massed in the mountains, where they could launch guerrilla raids against UN forces spread out along the coast.

**Question 0**

Who promised to intervene if the US got into a conflict north of the 38th parallel?

**Question 1**

Zhou Enlai's advice to the North Koreans to use tactics during their retreat was the same as those used by the Chinese to escape the event?

**Question 2**

Who believes that the North Koreans just seemed to fail in effectively implementing their disengagement plan?

**Question 3**

What could have been North Korea's objective in its rapid withdrawal from South Korea?

**Question 4**

From whose control did Chinese communists flee in the 1930s?

**Text number 42**

By October 1, 1950, the UN command had repulsed the KPA north of the 38th parallel; the ROK army followed them into North Korea. MacArthur issued a statement demanding the unconditional surrender of the KPA. Six days later, on 7 October, with UN authorisation, the UN Commandos followed the ROK forces north. X forces landed in Wonsan (southeastern North Korea) and Riwon (northeastern North Korea), which had already been captured by the ROK forces. The US Eighth Army and the ROK Army drove up West Korea and captured the city of Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, on 19 October 1950. The 187th Airborne Regiment Combat Team ("Rakkasans") made the first of its two Korean War-era combat jumps on 20 October 1950 at Sunchon and Sukchon. 187th Airborne Regiment made the first of its two Korean War-era combat jumps on 20 October 1950 at Sunchon and Sukchon. The task of the Rakkasans was to cut the road to the north to China and prevent North Korean leaders from escaping Pyongyang, as well as to rescue American prisoners of war. At the end of the month, the UN force had 135 000 KPA prisoners of war. As they approached the China-Korea border, UN forces in the west and east were separated by 50-100 kilometres of mountainous terrain.

**Question 0**

Who issued the statement calling for the unconditional surrender of North Korea?

**Question 1**

Who gave the go-ahead to allow troops to follow North Korean troops northwards?

**Question 2**

How did the 187th Airborne Regiment's Combat Team prevent North Korean leaders from escaping?

**Question 3**

How many North Korean prisoners of war were held by UN forces?

**Text number 43**

On 27 June 1950, two days after the KPA invasion and three months before China entered the war, President Truman sent the US Seventh Fleet to the Taiwan Strait to prevent hostilities between the People's Republic of China (Taiwan) and the People's Republic of China (PRC). After the PRC invasion of Taiwan was called off on 4 August 1950, Mao Zedong announced to the Politburo that he would intervene in Korea by reorganising the People's Liberation Army (PLA) Taiwan invasion force into the PLA Northeast Frontier Force. China justified its involvement in the war as a response to "American aggression under the guise of the UN".

**Question 0**

What did President Truman do to prevent hostilities between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan?

**Question 1**

In what year did China decide to join the war?

**Question 2**

What made China join the war?

**Question 3**

Where did Mao Zedong announce his intervention in the Korean conflict?

**Text number 44**

Chinese leaders discussed the 2nd-5th EU-China summit. October on whether to send Chinese troops to Korea. Many leaders, including senior military leaders, were strongly opposed to a US confrontation in Korea. Mao strongly supported intervention, and Zhou was one of the few Chinese leaders who firmly supported him. After Lin Biao politely declined Mao's offer to command Chinese troops in Korea (citing his impending hospitalisation), Mao decided that Peng Dehuai would command Chinese troops in Korea after Peng had agreed to support Mao's position. Mao then asked Peng to advocate intervention to other Chinese leaders. After Peng had suggested that if US forces invaded Korea and reached Yalu, they might cross it and invade China, the Politburo agreed to intervene in Korea. Later, the Chinese claimed that US bombers had violated Chinese national airspace on three separate occasions and attacked Chinese targets before Chinese intervention. On 8 October 1950, Mao Zedong renamed the PLA's Northeast Frontier Corps as the Chinese People's Volunteer Army (PVA).

**Question 0**

What was discussed in the emergency talks between Chinese leaders?

**Question 1**

Who was in favour of intervening in Korea?

**Question 2**

Who was replaced by Lin Biao when he refused to lead Chinese troops in Korea?

**Question 3**

Who convinced the Chinese leaders who opposed the war that it was a good idea?

**Question 4**

What became of Mao Zedong's reinvention of the PLA's Northeast Frontier Corps?

**Text number 45**

To gain Stalin's support, Zhou and the Chinese delegation left for Moscow on 8 October and arrived on 10 October, when they flew to Stalin's home in the Black Sea. There they held talks with the Soviet high command, which included Joseph Stalin, as well as Vyacheslav Molotov, Lavrenti Beria and Georgy Malenkov. Stalin initially agreed to send military supplies and ammunition, but warned Zhou that the Soviet air force would need two or three months to prepare for operations. In a later meeting, Stalin told Zhou that he would supply China with equipment only on credit and that the Soviet air force would operate over Chinese airspace and only after an undeclared period. Stalin did not agree to send supplies or air support until March 1951. Mao did not consider Soviet air support particularly useful, since the fighting was to be fought south of Yalu. Soviet material shipments, when they did arrive, were limited to small quantities of trucks, grenades, machine guns and the like.

**Question 0**

Where did Zhou travel with a Chinese delegation to convince Stalin to support China?

**Question 1**

How long did the Soviet Air Force have to prepare to help -

**Question 2**

Where did Stalin say he would allow the Soviet air force to operate for a limited period?

**Question 3**

When did Stalin agree to send any kind of aid to China?

**Question 4**

Where were the battles fought that made Soviet air support useless to the Chinese?

**Text number 46**

UN air intelligence had difficulty detecting PVA units during daylight hours because their marching and bivouac practice minimized air surveillance. The PVA marched "from dark to dark" (19:00 to 03:00), and air camouflage (covering soldiers, pack animals and equipment) was initiated by 05:30. In the meantime, groups advancing in daylight scouted out the next bivouac site. During daylight operations or marching, soldiers were to remain stationary if an aircraft was seen until it flew away; PVA officers were ordered to shoot security violators. Such combat discipline enabled the three-division army to march 460 kilometres (286 miles) from An-tung, Manchuria, to the battle zone in about 19 days. The second division marched along a circuitous mountain route at night, averaging 29 kilometres (29 miles) a day for 18 days.

**Question 0**

What made it difficult to see the PVA units during the day?

**Question 1**

What were the PVA troops told to do when the planes flew by?

**Question 2**

How many days did it take the PVA troops to march 286 miles?

**Question 3**

What were PVA officers supposed to do if the troops did not obey security protocol?

**Question 4**

When did the PVA troops march so as not to attract as little attention as possible?

**Text number 47**

At the same time, on 10 October 1950, the 89th Armoured Battalion was attached to the 1st Cavalry Division, adding tanks to the northern offensive. On 15 October, after moderate resistance from the KPA, the 7th Cavalry Regiment and Charlie Company of the 70th Armoured Battalion captured the town of Namchonjam. On 17 October, they moved to the right, off the main road (to Pyongyang), to capture Hwangju. Two days later, the 1st Cavalry Division captured the northern capital, Pyongyang, on 19 October 1950. Kim Il Sung and his government temporarily moved their capital to Sinuiju - but as UN troops approached, the government moved again - this time to Kanggyi.

**Question 0**

Who did not take over the city of Namchonjam?

**Question 1**

What was the capital of the North?

**Question 2**

Where did Kim Il-Sung temporarily move the capital?

**Question 3**

What prompted the North Koreans to move their capital for the second time?

**Question 4**

When was Pyongyang imprisoned?

**Text number 48**

On 15 October 1950, President Truman and General MacArthur met on Wake Island in the Central Pacific. The meeting was much publicised because of the General's rude refusal to meet the President on the US mainland. To President Truman, MacArthur suggested that the risk of Chinese intervention in Korea was low and that the opportunity for the PRC to help the KPA had passed. He believed that the People's Republic of China had some 300 000 troops in Manchuria and some 100 000 to 125 000 troops in the Yalu River. Moreover, he concluded that even if half of these troops might cross to the south, "if the Chinese tried to reach Pyongyang, there would be the greatest possible slaughter" without air cover.

**Question 0**

Where did President Truman and General MacArthur meet on 15 October 1950?

**Question 1**

Who refused to meet the continental United States?

**Question 2**

What was President Truman told at this meeting?

**Question 3**

Who was not worried about the idea of Chinese troops moving south into Korea?

**Question 4**

What was believed to happen if the Chinese got involved in the conflict?

**Text number 49**

After secretly crossing the Yalu River on 19 October, the PVA's 13th Army Group launched the first phase of the offensive on 25 October by attacking advancing UN forces near the China-Korea border. This military decision by China alone changed the Soviet attitude. Twelve days after the Chinese troops entered the war, Stalin allowed the Soviet air force to provide air cover and further aid to China. After the ROK's II Army Corps was destroyed at the Battle of Onjong, the first clash between the Chinese and the US Army took place on 1 November 1950; deep in North Korea, thousands of soldiers of the PVA's 39th Army surrounded the US 8th Cavalry Regiment and attacked it in three offensives from the north, north-west and west, taking the flanks of the defensive position at the Battle of Unsan. The surprise attack resulted in the UN forces retreating back to the Ch'ongch'on River, while the Chinese disappeared into the mountain hideouts after the victory. It is unclear why the Chinese did not continue the offensive and continue their victory.

**Question 0**

Who launched the first phase of the attack?

**Question 1**

Who motivated the first phase of the offensive to send more troops and resources to Korea?

**Question 2**

When did the Chinese and US armies first meet in Korea?

**Question 3**

Where did the UN troops retreat to when the PVA launched an insidious attack?

**Question 4**

What was unusual about the PVA's successful surprise attack?

**Text number 50**

On 25 November, on the Korean Western Front, the 13th PVA Army Group attacked and captured the Korean II Army Corps at the Battle of the Ch'ongch'on River, then destroyed the US 2nd Infantry Division on the right flank of the UN forces. The UN command withdrew; the withdrawal of the US Eighth Army (the longest in US Army history) was made possible by a successful but very costly rearguard delaying action by the Turkish Brigade near Kunur, which slowed the PVA offensive for two days (27-29 November). On 27 November, on the Korean eastern front, the US 7th Infantry Division Regimental Combat Team (3,000 soldiers) and the US 1st Marine Division (12,000-15,000 Marines) were not prepared for the PVA's 9th Marine Division. Army Group's tripartite blockade tactics at the Battle of Chosin Reservoir, but still managed to escape from the supporting fire of the Air Force and X Corps - albeit with some 15,000 collective casualties.

**Question 0**

Whose retreat during the Korean War was the longest in US military history?

**Question 1**

Whose actions helped the Eighth Army to retreat?

**Question 2**

How many casualties did the 1st Marines suffer at the Battle of Chos Reservoir?

**Question 3**

What PVA tactics were the US and ROK forces not prepared for?

**Text number 51**

By 30 November, the 13th PVA Army Group had succeeded in expelling the US 8th Army from Northwest Korea. The Eighth Army withdrew from the north faster than it had counterattacked, crossing the 38th parallel in mid-December. UN morale was at rock bottom when General Walton Walker, commanding the US Eighth Army, was killed in a car crash on 23 December 1950. In north-east Korea, by 11 December, US X forces had managed to paralyse the PVA's 9th Army Group while setting up a defensive perimeter around the port city of Hungnam. The X-Forces were forced to evacuate on 24 December to reinforce the severely depleted US Eighth Army in the south.

**Question 0**

Who was forced out of Northwest Korea by the PVA's 13th Army Group?

**Question 1**

Whose death was not a direct victim of war?

**Question 2**

Why did the X-Forces leave Hungnam?

**Question 3**

How did the death of General Walton Walker affect the troops?

**Text number 52**

During the evacuation of Hungnam, some 193 shiploads of UN troops and material (some 105 000 soldiers, 98 000 civilians, 17 500 vehicles and 350 000 tonnes of equipment) were evacuated to Pusan. The SS Meredith Victory evacuated 14 000 refugees, the largest single-ship rescue operation, although it was designed for 12 passengers. On 16 December 1950, President Truman declared a state of national emergency by Presidential Proclamation No. 2914, 3 C.F.R. 99 (1953), which was in effect until 14 September 1978.[b] The following day (17 December 1950), China stripped Kim Il-sung of his command of the KPA. Thereafter, the leadership of the war was transferred to the Chinese army. Subsequently, on 1 February 1951, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a draft resolution condemning China as the aggressor in the Korean War.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the vessel responsible for the largest single ship rescue operation?

**Question 1**

What did Presidential Proclamation No. 2914 of 3 1950 do?

**Question 2**

In what year was the presidential proclamation repealed?

**Question 3**

From whom did China deprive the Commander-in-Chief?

**Question 4**

Which country was condemned for its involvement in the Korean conflict?

**Text number 53**

When Lieutenant General Matthew Ridgway took command of the US Eighth Army on 26 December, the PVA and KPA launched their third phase of the offensive (also known as the "Chinese New Year Offensive") on New Year's Eve 1950. Night raids, in which the UN Command's battle stations were surrounded and attacked by numerically superior forces using the element of surprise. The attacks were accompanied by loud trumpets and gongs with a dual purpose: to facilitate tactical communication and to confuse the enemy's mind. UN forces were initially unfamiliar with this tactic, causing some soldiers to panic, abandon their weapons and retreat south. The Chinese New Year offensive defeated the UN forces, allowing the PVA and KPA to take Seoul for the second time on 4 January 1951.

**Question 0**

What is a third stage attack?

**Question 1**

Why did the KPA and PVA use the gong during these attacks?

**Question 2**

How do some UN forces react to the use of noise?

**Question 3**

What did the PVA and KPA gain by using this tactic during the third phase of the attack?

**Question 4**

Who was in command of the US Eighth Army at the time of the Phase III invasion?

**Text number 54**

UN forces withdrew to Suwon in the west, central Wonju and north of Samcheok in the east, where the battlefront was consolidated and maintained. The PVA had exceeded its logistical capacity and was therefore unable to continue beyond Seoul, as food, ammunition and material were transported by night on foot and bicycles from the border to the three battle lines along the Yalu River. In late January, General Ridgway discovered that the PVA had abandoned its battle lines and ordered a reconnaissance of forces, which became Operation Roundup (5 February 1951). A full-scale X-Forces advance continued, making full use of UN air superiority and culminating in the UN reaching the Han River and retaking Wonju.

**Question 0**

Why couldn't the PVA go further than Seoul?

**Question 1**

What prompted General Ridgway to launch Operation Roundup?

**Question 2**

What made Operation Roundup a success?

**Question 3**

Which town was retaken as a result of the Ridgway operation?

**Question 4**

How did the PVA transport supplies at some point?

**Text number 55**

In early February, the South Korean 11th Division led an operation to destroy the guerrillas and their supporters in South Korea. During the operation, the division and the police carried out the Geochang massacre and the Sancheong-Hamyang massacre. In mid-February, the PVA counter-attacked with a fourth phase offensive and achieved a preliminary victory in Hoengseong. However, the offensive was soon stalled at IX Corps positions in Chipyong-ni in the centre. Units of the US 2nd Infantry Division and a French battalion fought a brief but desperate battle to break the momentum of the attack. The battle is sometimes called the Gettysburg of the Korean War. In the battle, 5,600 Korean, American and French soldiers defeated the numerically superior Chinese forces. The 23rd Regiment, 23rd Regiment, US 2nd Infantry Division, surrounded on all sides by a French battalion, was surrounded by more than 25,000 Chinese Communist troops. The United Nations forces had previously retreated in the face of large Communist forces rather than be cut off, but this time they stood and fought at a ratio of roughly 15:1.

**Question 0**

What have the Sancheong-Hamyang and Geochang massacres achieved in South Korea?

**Question 1**

Whose attack led to victory in Hoengseong?

**Question 2**

What is considered the Korean War equivalent of Gettysburg?

**Question 3**

What did the efforts of the French battalion do to the PVA troops?

**Question 4**

How many PVA soldiers fought in this battle and lost?

**Text number 56**

In the last two weeks of February 1951, Operation Roundup was followed by Operation Killer, conducted by the reformed Eighth Army. This was a full frontal assault, using firepower to kill as many KPA and PVA troops as possible. Operation Killer ended with I Corps reoccupying the area south of the Han River and IX Corps capturing Hoengseong. Eighth Army attacked on 7 March 1951 with Operation Ripper and expelled the PVA and KPA from Seoul on 14 March 1951. This was the fourth invasion of the city within a year and left the city in ruins; of the 1.5 million inhabitants before the war, only 200 000 remained and people were suffering from severe food shortages.

**Question 0**

What operation was launched after the successful Operation Roundup?

**Question 1**

What was the objective of the operation following Operation Roundup?

**Question 2**

What marked the end of Operation Slayer?

**Question 3**

How many times was Seoul invaded during the year?

**Question 4**

What other problems did the people of Seoul face, apart from a sharp decline in population?

**Text number 57**

On March 1, 1951, Mao sent a telegram to Stalin in which he stressed the difficulties faced by Chinese troops and the urgent need for air cover, especially over the supply lines. Stalin was apparently impressed by the Chinese war effort and eventually agreed to supply two air divisions, three anti-aircraft divisions and six thousand trucks. PVA troops in Korea suffered serious logistical problems throughout the war. In late April, Peng Dehuai sent his deputy Hong Xuezhi to brief Zhou Enlai in Beijing. According to Hong, the Chinese soldiers were not afraid of the enemy, but of having nothing to eat, no bullets to fire and no trucks to transport their wounded to the rear. Zhou tried to address the PVA's logistical concerns by increasing Chinese production and improving supply methods, but these efforts were never fully sufficient. At the same time, large-scale air defence training programmes were being implemented, and the Chinese Air Force began to participate in the war from September 1951.

**Question 0**

Why did Stalin send two air divisions and other aid to the Chinese?

**Question 1**

What questions plagued the PVA throughout the war?

**Question 2**

What was the big concern of many Chinese troops?

**Question 3**

What was Zhou's ineffective response to the PVA problem?

**Question 4**

What did China bring to the war in 1951?

**Text number 58**

On 11 April 1951, Commander-in-Chief Truman relieved the controversial General MacArthur, the Korean commander-in-chief, of his duties. There were several reasons for the dismissal. MacArthur had crossed the 38th parallel in the mistaken belief that the Chinese would not enter the war, leading to major Allied losses. He believed that the use of nuclear weapons should be decided by the President himself, not by presidential decree. MacArthur threatened to destroy China if it did not surrender. MacArthur thought total victory was the only honourable outcome, but Truman was more pessimistic about the prospect of a ground war in Asia and thought that an armistice and a systematic withdrawal from Korea might be a good solution. MacArthur faced congressional hearings in May and June 1951, where he was found to have defied presidential orders and thus violated the US Constitution. MacArthur was widely criticised for not spending a single night in Korea, but for conducting the war from the safety of Tokyo.

**Question 0**

Who was relieved of his command in Korea?

**Question 1**

Who didn't believe MacArthur's claim that victory was the only respectable outcome?

**Question 2**

What mistake did MacArthur make about the 38th parallel?

**Question 3**

What did Truman want to happen in Korea?

**Question 4**

Whose participation in the war was declared unconstitutional?

**Text number 59**

General Ridgway was appointed Supreme Commander of Korea; he reassembled the UN forces for a successful counter-attack, while General James Van Fleet took command of the US Eighth Army. Further attacks slowly weakened the PVA and KPA forces; Operations Courageous (23-28 March 1951) and Tomahawk (23 March 1951) were joint ground and air assaults designed to trap Chinese forces between Kaesong and Seoul. UN forces advanced to the "Kansas Line" north of the 38th parallel. 187. The second of the two combat jumps of the Air Force Regimental Combat Team ("Rakkasans") took place on Easter Sunday 1951 at Munsan-nia, South Korea, and was code-named Operation Tomahawk. The mission was to get behind the Chinese forces and prevent them from moving north. The 60th Indian Parachute Ambulance provided medical cover for the operation by dropping an ADS and surgical team and treating over 400 battle casualties, excluding civilian casualties, which formed the core of their objective as the unit was on a humanitarian mission.

**Question 0**

Who was appointed Supreme Commander of Korea after General MacArthur's dismissal?

**Question 1**

What was the objective of Operation Tomahawk?

**Question 2**

Who was responsible for delivering humanitarian aid to civilians?

**Question 3**

Under the leadership of Generals Van Fleet and Ridgway, the combined forces were able to achieve what?

**Text number 60**

The Chinese counter-attacked in April 1951 with the fifth phase of the offensive, also known as the Chinese Spring Offensive, involving three field armies (about 700,000 men). The first attack of the offensive was on the I Corps, which put up fierce resistance at the Battle of Imjin River (22-25 April 1951) and the Battle of Kapyong (22-25 April 1951), slowing the momentum of the offensive, which stalled at the "No-name Line" north of Seoul. On 15 May 1951, the Chinese launched the second thrust of the Spring Offensive, attacking the ROK army and US X Corps in the east on the Soyang River. After initial success, they were stopped by 20 May. At the end of the month, the US Eighth Army counterattacked and recaptured the "Kansas Line" north of the 38th parallel. The interception of the UN 'Kansas Line' and the subsequent suspension of offensive operations began a stalemate that lasted until the 1953 armistice.

**Question 0**

What was the fifth phase of the Chinese counter-initiative?

**Question 1**

Which area could be recovered as a result of an effective series of Chinese attacks?

**Question 2**

What ended in the 1953 armistice?

**Question 3**

How many armies did the Chinese use in the fifth phase of the invasion?

**Question 4**

Where was Line Kansas located?

**Text number 61**

For the rest of the Korean War, the UN Commandos and the PVA fought, but exchanged little territory; the stalemate remained. Large-scale bombing of North Korea continued, and protracted ceasefire negotiations began on 10 July 1951 at Kaesong. On the Chinese side, Zhou Enlai led the peace talks, and Li Kenong and Qiao Guanghua were the leaders of the negotiating team. Fighting continued during the negotiations between the belligerents, with the UN commandos aiming to retake all of South Korea and avoid losing the territory. The PVA and KPA attempted similar operations and later carried out military and psychological operations to test the resolve of the UN commanders to continue the war.

**Question 0**

Where were the ceasefire talks held?

**Question 1**

What did the UN leadership want to achieve with the ceasefire talks?

**Question 2**

What tactics did the PVA use to persuade the UN commander to continue the war?

**Question 3**

Was there a ceasefire during the negotiations?

**Question 4**

Who led the ceasefire negotiations on behalf of the Chinese?

**Text number 62**

-15 October 1952), Battle of Triangle Hill (14 October-25 November 1952), Battle of Hill Eerie (21 March-21 June 1952), Siege of Outpost Harry (10-18 June 1953), Battle of Hook (28-29 May 1953), Battle of Pork Chop Hill (23 March-16 July 1953) and Battle of Kumsong (13-27 July 1953).

**Question 0**

When was the Battle of the White Horse?

**Question 1**

What year was the Battle of Bloody Ridge?

**Question 2**

Which was the shortest of the major battles fought during the stalemate?

**Text number 63**

Chinese troops suffer from inadequate military equipment, serious logistical problems, excessively long communication and supply lines and the constant threat of UN bombers. All these factors generally resulted in Chinese losses far exceeding those of UN forces. The situation became so serious that Zhou Enlai convened a conference in Shenyang in November 1951 to discuss the logistical problems of the PVA. It was decided to speed up the construction of railways and airfields in the area, to increase the number of trucks available to the army and to improve air defence by all possible means. These commitments did little to directly address the problems faced by the PVA forces.

**Question 0**

Did the UN troops or the Chinese troops suffer more casualties in the war?

**Question 1**

What did Zhou Enlai do about the large number of Chinese victims?

**Question 2**

What was the purpose of the Shengyang meeting?

**Question 3**

Did the Chinese actions fix their problems?

**Text number 64**

In the months following the Shenyang conference, Peng Dehuai visited Beijing several times to inform Mao and Zhou of the heavy losses of Chinese troops and the increasing difficulties in keeping the front lines supplied with basic needs. Peng was convinced that the war would drag on and that neither side would be able to achieve victory in the foreseeable future. On 24 February 1952, a military commission headed by Zhou discussed the PVA's logistical problems with members of various government agencies involved in the war effort. After the government representatives had stressed their inability to meet the demands of war, Peng shouted furiously, "You have this problem and that problem.... You should go to the front and see for yourselves what food and clothing the soldiers have! Not to mention the casualties! What are they giving their lives for? We don't have planes. We only have a few weapons. The transports are not protected. More and more soldiers are starving to death. Can't you overcome some of your difficulties?" The atmosphere grew so tense that Zhou was forced to interrupt the meeting. Zhou then convened a series of meetings in which it was agreed that the PVA would be divided into three groups to be sent to Korea in rotation, that the training of Chinese pilots would be accelerated, that more anti-aircraft guns would be supplied to the front line, that more supplies and ammunition would be purchased from the Soviet Union, that more food and clothing would be supplied to the army and that responsibility for logistics would be transferred to the central government.

**Question 0**

Who believed that neither side would win at the end of the Korean War?

**Question 1**

At which meeting were the problems of the PVA discussed?

**Question 2**

What steps have been taken to help the PVA?

**Question 3**

Who ended up in charge of logistics as a result of the restructuring of the PVA?

**Text number 65**

The ceasefire talks continued for two years, first in Kaesong, on the North-South Korean border, and then in the neighbouring village of Panmunjom. An important and problematic point of negotiation was the repatriation of prisoners of war. The PVA, the KPA and the UN leadership could not agree on a demobilisation scheme because many PVA and KPA soldiers refused to demobilise their soldiers back to the North, which was unacceptable to the Chinese and North Koreans. The final armistice agreement, signed on 27 July 1953, established the Commission for the Demobilisation of the Neutral Nations, chaired by an Indian general, K.S. Thimayya.

**Question 0**

How long did the ceasefire negotiations last?

**Question 1**

What were the issues that blocked the ceasefire negotiations?

**Question 2**

What could the North Koreans and Chinese not accept in the POW talks?

**Question 3**

When was the ceasefire treaty finally signed?

**Question 4**

What was set up to deal with prisoner of war issues?

**Text number 66**

In 1952, the United States elected a new president, and on 29 November 1952, President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower travelled to Korea to find out how to end the Korean War. After the United Nations had accepted India's proposed Korean War ceasefire, the KPA, PVA and UN Command ceased fire and the battle line was roughly at the 38th parallel. Following the acceptance of the ceasefire, the belligerents established a Korean Demilitarised Zone (DMZ), which has since been patrolled by the KPA and ROKA, the US and a joint UN force.

**Question 0**

Who did the United States elect as president during the Korean War?

**Question 1**

Who approved the Korean War armistice, which formally declared a ceasefire?

**Question 2**

Which area was created by the parties to the Korean conflict?

**Question 3**

Which country is still patrolling the demilitarised zone alongside the UN Joint Command Centres, ROKA and KPA?

**Question 4**

What was one of the first things newly elected Dwight Eisenhower did after the election?

**Text number 67**

The demilitarized zone runs northeast of the 38th parallel; to the south it runs west. The old Korean capital Kaesong, where the truce talks were held, was originally in pre-war South Korea but is now part of North Korea. On 27 July 1953, the United Nations leadership, backed by the United States, the North Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers, signed a ceasefire agreement to end the fighting. The Armistice Agreement also called on the governments of South Korea, North Korea, China and the United States to engage in continuing peace talks. This is considered to be the end of the war, although no peace agreement was reached. However, North Korea claims to have won the Korean War.

**Question 0**

Where is the capital of Kaesong today?

**Question 1**

Which area lies directly north and south of the 38th parallel?

**Question 2**

When was the peace agreement signed?

**Question 3**

Was there ever a formal peace treaty after the war?

**Question 4**

Who believes that they were the victors of the war?

**Text number 68**

After the war, Operation Glory took place from July to November 1954 to allow the warring countries to exchange the dead. The remains of 4,167 US Army and Marine Corps casualties were exchanged for 13,528 KPA and PVA casualties, and 546 civilians killed in UN POW camps were delivered to the South Korean government. After Operation Glory, 416 unknown Korean War soldiers were buried at the Pacific National Cemetery (The Punchbowl) on Oahu Island, Hawaii. According to the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO), the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provided 1,394 names, of which 858 were correct. Forensics identified 4,219 individuals from 4,167 returned remnant containers. Of these, 2,944 were identified as Americans, and all but 416 were identified by name. Between 1996 and 2006, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) returned 220 remains from the vicinity of the China-Korea border.

**Question 0**

What was the purpose of Operation Glory?

**Question 1**

How many US soldiers were exchanged during this operation?

**Question 2**

Where are the remains of 416 unidentified soldiers who died in the Korean War?

**Question 3**

How many remains were found on the China-Korea border between 1996 and 2006?

**Text number 69**

Following a new wave of UN sanctions, North Korea claimed on 11 March 2013 that it had annulled the 1953 armistice. On 13 March 2013, North Korea confirmed that it had ended the 1953 armistice and declared that North Korea was "not restrained by the declaration of non-aggression between North and South". On 30 March 2013, North Korea announced that it had entered into a "state of war" with South Korea and declared that "the long-standing situation of no peace and no war on the Korean Peninsula is finally over". On 4 April 2013, US Defence Secretary Chuck Hagel told the press that Pyongyang had "officially notified" the Pentagon that it had "ratified" the possible use of nuclear weapons against South Korea, Japan and the US, including Guam and Hawaii. Hagel also stated that the US would deploy a Terminal High Altitude Area Defense ballistic missile defence system on Guam in the face of a credible and realistic nuclear threat from North Korea.

**Question 0**

Why does North Korea claim that the 1953 armistice was violated?

**Question 1**

When did North Korea call for an end to the ceasefire?

**Question 2**

Which country did North Korea declare war on in 2013?

**Question 3**

What weapon does North Korea now claim to be able to use?

**Question 4**

How does the US deal with North Korean threats?

**Text number 70**

The initial assault by the North Korean KPA forces was assisted by Soviet T-34-85 tanks. North Korean armoured forces, equipped with some 120 T-34s, led the attack. They attacked the ROK army, which had few anti-tank weapons sufficient against the Soviet T-34 tanks. Soviet tanks were added as the attack progressed. North Korean tanks had good early success against South Korean infantry, elements of the 24th Infantry Division and the US M24 Chaffee light tanks they encountered. Intercepting the ground attack aircraft was the only way to slow down the advancing Korean tanks. The tide turned in favour of the United Nations forces in August 1950, when the North Koreans suffered heavy tank losses in battles in which UN forces brought in heavier equipment, such as M4A3 Sherman medium tanks, supported by US M26 heavy tanks and British Centurion, Churchill and Cromwell tanks.

**Question 0**

What form of attack was effective in slowing down the Korean tanks?

**Question 1**

What weapon was used by the KPA in the early stages of the Korean conflict?

**Question 2**

What helped the UN troops and moved the war in their favour?

**Question 3**

What UN actions also helped them to improve their performance during the war?

**Question 4**

How many tanks were there in the North Korean armoured forces?

**Text number 71**

As neither Korea had a significant navy, there was little naval combat in the Korean War. A skirmish between North Korea and the UN Command took place on 2 July 1950; the US Navy cruiser USS Juneau, the Royal Navy cruiser HMS Jamaica and the frigate HMS Black Swan fought four North Korean torpedo boats and two mortar launchers and sank them. The USS Juneau later sank several ammunition ships on the scene. The last naval battle of the Korean War was fought at Inchon, days before the Battle of Incheon; the ROK ship PC-703 sank a North Korean mine layer in the Battle of Haeju Island near Incheon. PC-703 sank three other supply ships two days later in the Yellow Sea. Thereafter, UN ships maintained unchallenged control of the sea around Korea. Gunboats were used for coastal bombardment, while aircraft carriers provided air support for ground forces.

**Question 0**

Why did the Korean War not really see any naval combat?

**Question 1**

Who gained and maintained control of the sea?

**Question 2**

Who controlled the battles that may have taken place at sea?

**Question 3**

Where was the last naval battle of the Korean War fought?

**Text number 72**

For most of the war, UN fleets patrolled the west and east coasts of North Korea, sinking supply and ammunition ships and preventing the North Koreans from obtaining supplies from the sea. Apart from occasional shelling by North Korean coastal batteries, the main threat to US and UN naval vessels came from magnetic mines. During the war, five US naval vessels were lost to mines: two minesweepers, two minesweeper escort ships and one minesweeper. The mines and North Korean coastal artillery fire damaged 87 other US warships, causing minor to moderate damage.

**Question 0**

What types of ships did the United States sink most of the time?

**Question 1**

Which weapon was a major threat to US Navy ships?

**Question 2**

How many US warships were damaged by artillery fire and mines?

**Question 3**

Where were most of the US naval patrols in Korea?

**Text number 73**

The Chinese intervention in late October 1950 strengthened the North Korean Korean People's Air Force (KPAF) with the MiG-15, one of the most advanced jet fighters in the world. The fast and heavily armed MiG outperformed first-generation UN jets such as the F-80 (US Air Force) and the Gloster Meteor (Royal Australian Air Force), and was a real threat to B-29 Superfortress bombers even when escorted by fighters. The Soviet Union was afraid to confront the US directly and forbade its personnel to participate in anything other than an advisory role, but the air battle quickly led to Soviet pilots abandoning code markings and speaking wireless Russian. This known direct Soviet involvement was a casus belli, deliberately ignored by the UN leadership to prevent the war on the Korean peninsula from spreading to the Soviet Union and possibly escalating into a nuclear war.

**Question 0**

Who denied that he had anything other than an advisory role in the Korean War?

**Question 1**

Who ignored the direct involvement of the Soviet Union to prevent the Korean War from spreading to the Soviet Union?

**Question 2**

What might have happened if the war had spread to the Soviet Union?

**Question 3**

What did the Soviet pilots start doing when they were accused of playing a key role in the Korean War?

**Question 4**

Who feared a direct conflict with the United States?

**Text number 74**

The USAF responded to the MiG-15 by sending three of the squadron's most capable fighters, the F-86 Sabre. These arrived in December 1950. The MiG was designed as an anti-bomber fighter. It had a very high flight altitude of 15 000 metres (50 000 feet) and very heavy armament: one 37 mm gun and two 23 mm guns. They were fast enough to dive past a fighter escort of P-80 Shooting Stars and F9F Panthers and were capable of reaching and destroying US heavy bombers. The B-29 losses could not be avoided, and the Air Force was forced to switch from a day bombing campaign to the inevitably less accurate night bombing campaign. The MiGs were counterbalanced by the F-86 Sabres. They had a flight altitude of 13,000 metres (42,000 feet) and were armed with six 12.7 mm (.50 calibre) machine guns with adjustable range by radar sights. When approaching at higher altitudes, the MiG had an advantage whether it was carried or not. In level flight combat, both winged criminals reached comparable maximum speeds of around 1 100 km/h (660 mph). The MiG climbed faster, but the Sabre turned and dived better.

**Question 0**

Which aircraft did the US send to Korea to counter the power of the MiG-15?

**Question 1**

What did the US Air Force do to mitigate the losses of the B-29?

**Question 2**

What was the MiG designed for?

**Document number 185**

**Text number 0**

Copyright infringement is the unauthorised use of works protected by copyright law, which infringes certain exclusive rights granted to the copyright holder, such as the right to copy, distribute, display, perform or create derivative works from the protected work. The copyright owner is usually the creator or publisher of the work or another company to whom the copyright has been assigned. Copyright holders routinely resort to legal and technical measures to prevent and punish copyright infringements.

**Question 0**

What are the rights of a content provider whose work is protected?

**Question 1**

How can content providers protect their work from infringement?

**Question 2**

Who is protected by copyright law?

**Question 3**

What is it called when someone uploads a video to YouTube without the author's permission?

**Question 4**

You wrote a piece based on an original work, what is it called?

**Question 5**

How do content creators fail to protect their work from infringement?

**Question 6**

What are the rights of a content provider whose works are not protected?

**Question 7**

Who are not protected by copyright laws?

**Question 8**

You wrote a piece based on an unoriginal work, what is this called?

**Question 9**

What is it called when someone uploads a video to YouTube with the permission of the author?

**Text number 1**

Disputes over copyright infringements are usually resolved through direct negotiations, a notice and take-down process or civil proceedings. Serious or large-scale commercial infringements, particularly where they involve counterfeiting, are sometimes prosecuted in criminal proceedings. Changing public expectations, advances in digital technology and the growing reach of the Internet have led to such widespread and anonymous infringements that copyright-dependent industries are now less focused on pursuing such individuals, who seek and distribute copyrighted content online, and more on expanding copyright law to recognize and punish as "indirect" infringers service providers and software distributors who are said to facilitate and encourage others to engage in individual infringement.

**Question 0**

How are disputes over small-scale infringements resolved?

**Question 1**

Why have copyright infringements increased recently?

**Question 2**

What are two examples of groups that you can use to make copies of protected works?

**Question 3**

What are content industries focusing on to prevent infringements?

**Question 4**

What can happen to people who commit copyright infringement on a large scale?

**Question 5**

What are two examples of groups that allow you to obtain copies of protected works?

**Question 6**

How do disputes over small-scale infringements remain unresolved?

**Question 7**

Why have copyright infringements decreased recently?

**Question 8**

What is the content industry focusing on to fight infringements?

**Question 9**

What cannot happen to people who commit copyright infringement on a large scale?

**Question 10**

What are two examples of groups that do not allow copies of protected works to be made?

**Text number 2**

The terms piracy and theft are often associated with copyright infringement. The original meaning of piracy is "robbery or illegal violence at sea", but the term has been used for centuries as a synonym for copyright infringement. Theft, on the other hand, emphasises the commercial harm that copyright infringement may cause to copyright holders. However, copyright is a form of intellectual property, which is a separate area of law from robbery or theft, which are only offences relating to tangible property. Not all copyright infringements result in commercial losses, and the US Supreme Court ruled in 1985 that copyright infringement cannot be easily equated with theft.

**Question 0**

What terms are often associated with people who illegally use or share content that is not their own?

**Question 1**

What is the same as robbery or illegal violence at sea?

**Question 2**

What kind of property is copyright used for?

**Question 3**

What is the difference between robbery and piracy?

**Question 4**

In the 1980s, the Supreme Court ruled that infringement is not the same as what?

**Question 5**

What terms are often associated with people who legally use or share content that is not their own?

**Question 6**

Which is not the same as robbery or illegal violence at sea?

**Question 7**

What kind of property is not subject to copyright?

**Question 8**

What is the same as robbery and piracy?

**Question 9**

In the 1980s, the Supreme Court ruled that infringement equals what?

**Text number 3**

The practice of calling the infringement of exclusive rights to creative works "piracy" predates the introduction of copyright legislation. Prior to Anne's Law of 1710, the London Stationers' Company was granted a Royal Charter in 1557, which gave the company a monopoly on publishing and charged it with enforcing the Charter. Charter-breakers were called pirates as early as 1603. The term "piracy" has been used to refer to the unauthorised copying, distribution and sale of copyright works. Article 12 of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 1886 uses the term "piracy" in relation to copyright infringement and states that "pirated works may be seized on importation into the countries of the Union where the original work enjoys legal protection". Article 61 of the 1994 Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) provides for criminal proceedings and penalties in cases of "intentional trademark counterfeiting or copyright piracy on a commercial scale". Piracy traditionally refers to copyright infringements committed intentionally for financial gain, although more recently copyright holders have called online copyright infringement, in particular peer-to-peer file sharing, piracy.

**Question 0**

What did the London Stationers' Company get with the Royal Charter?

**Question 1**

How is the term piracy used in Article 12 of the 1886 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works?

**Question 2**

What happens if you import a copyrighted work into a country where the original work is protected by copyright law?

**Question 3**

When was the agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights concluded?

**Question 4**

Piracy has recently been described online in relation to what?

**Question 5**

What did the Royal Charter not give the London Stationers' Company?

**Question 6**

How is the term piracy used in Article 21 of the 1886 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works?

**Question 7**

What would happen if you imported a copyrighted work into a country where the original work is not protected by copyright law?

**Question 8**

When was the agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights repealed?

**Question 9**

Piracy has recently been described less online in relation to what?

**Text number 4**

Copyright holders often call copyright infringement theft. In copyright law, infringement does not mean the theft of physical objects that deprives the owner of control, but the unauthorised use of a copyright holder's exclusive right. The courts have distinguished between copyright infringement and theft. For example, in Dowling v. United States (1985), the US Supreme Court held that bootleg records were not stolen property. However, "copyright infringement cannot easily be equated with theft, conversion or fraud. Copyright law even uses a separate term to define a copyright infringer: '[...] copyright infringer'." The court found that copyright infringement is a violation of the copyright owner's guaranteed province under copyright law - certain exclusive rights - but does not involve a physical or other seizure of the copyright, nor does it completely deprive the copyright owner of the right to use the copyrighted work or to exercise the exclusive rights in his possession.

**Question 0**

When you are accused of theft under copyright law, you are using exclusive rights without what?

**Question 1**

What difference have the courts found?

**Question 2**

What were the smuggled recordings NOT in Dowling v. United States?

**Question 3**

What is the separate term used to define copyright misuse?

**Question 4**

What did the court find to have been invaded?

**Question 5**

When you are accused of theft under copyright law, you use the exclusive right to what?

**Question 6**

What difference have the courts not found?

**Question 7**

What were the bootleg discs in the case of Dowling v. United States?

**Question 8**

What is the separate art term used to define copyright theft?

**Question 9**

What does the Court say has been circumvented?

**Text number 5**

Sometimes this is due to only partial compliance with licensing agreements. For example, in 2013 the US military settled a lawsuit with Apptricity, a Texas-based company that makes software that allows the military to track its soldiers in real time. In 2004, the US Army paid USD 4.5 million for a 500-user licence, despite having allegedly installed the software on more than 9,000 users; the case was settled for USD 50 million. Major anti-piracy organisations, such as the BSA, regularly carry out audits of software licensing to ensure full compliance.

**Question 0**

What is the possible reason for copyright infringement?

**Question 1**

Who did the Texas software company Apptricity write software for?

**Question 2**

How many users were paid in 2004?

**Question 3**

How much was the lawsuit settled?

**Question 4**

Who is an example of a major anti-piracy organisation?

**Question 5**

What is the impossible reason for copyright infringement?

**Question 6**

Who did the Texas software company Apptricity write the hardware for?

**Question 7**

How many users were not paid in 2004?

**Question 8**

How much of the lawsuit was thrown out?

**Question 9**

Who is an example of a small anti-piracy organisation?

**Text number 6**

Tribeca Film Festival director Cara Cusumano said in April 2014: "People say, 'I want to watch Spider-Man right now' and download it". The statement was the third year the festival used the internet to showcase content, and the first year it showcased content creators working exclusively online. Mr Cusumano also explained that downloading behaviour is not only practised by people who want to get content for free:

**Question 0**

What did Cara Cusumano say about piracy in 2014 that people want?

**Question 1**

What had the festival been doing in the last three years when Cara Cusumano's statement was issued?

**Question 2**

Tribeca was the first year to showcase producers who are doing what?

**Question 3**

What behaviour is not only done by people who want content for free?

**Question 4**

What did Cara Cusumano say about piracy in 2013 that people want?

**Question 5**

What did Cara Cusumano say about piracy in 2014 that people don't want?

**Question 6**

What had the festival not done in the last three years when Cara Cusumano made her statement?

**Question 7**

It was the final year of Tribeca, showcasing producers who do what?

**Question 8**

What kind of behaviour is only done by people who want content for free?

**Text number 7**

In response to Cusumano's view, Screen Producers Australia CEO Matt Deaner clarified the film industry's motivation: "Distributors generally want to encourage filmgoing as part of the process [of making money through revenue] and limit direct access to the web to maximise the number of people going to the movies." Deaner explained the issue further for the Australian film industry, saying, "There are currently restrictions on how much tax support a film can receive unless it is traditionally released in cinemas. "

**Question 0**

Who made clear the motives of the filmmakers?

**Question 1**

Who encourages cinema-going in the theatre so that the film makes money?

**Question 2**

What are the restrictions to ensure that as many people as possible see the film in the theatre?

**Question 3**

What is restricted if the film has not been traditionally released in cinemas?

**Question 4**

Who made the filmmakers' motives unclear?

**Question 5**

Who is stopping people from seeing films in the theatre because they make money?

**Question 6**

What is limited to ensure that as few people as possible see a film in a theatre?

**Question 7**

What are the restrictions to ensure that as many people as possible see the film at home?

**Question 8**

What is unrestricted if the film has not been traditionally released in cinemas?

**Text number 8**

In a study published in the Journal of Behavioural and Experimental Economics in early May 2014, researchers from the University of Portsmouth in the UK reported on the results of their study of the illegal downloading behaviour of 6,000 Finns aged 7-84. Reasons cited by survey respondents for downloading included saving money, having access to material that has not been widely or pre-released, and helping artists avoid contact with record labels and film studios.

**Question 0**

Which researchers carried out the survey in early May 2014?

**Question 1**

How many people took part in the survey?

**Question 2**

How old were the subjects?

**Question 3**

Who did downloaders want to help by avoiding studios and record companies?

**Question 4**

Which researchers carried out the survey in late May 2014?

**Question 5**

How many people were not included in the survey?

**Question 6**

What was the age range of the dogs studied?

**Question 7**

Who did downloaders want to help by avoiding studios and record companies?

**Question 8**

Who did downloaders want to harm by avoiding studios and record companies?

**Text number 9**

According to the same study, while digital piracy imposes additional costs on the media production side, it also provides the main opportunity for access to media products in developing countries. The strong countervailing factors that favour the use of digital piracy in developing countries dictate why enforcement mechanisms for digital piracy are currently neglected. In China, digital rights infringement is not only a legal problem but also a social problem, due to the high demand for cheap and affordable goods and the government connections of the companies producing such goods.

**Question 0**

While piracy increases production costs, what else is on offer for developing countries?

**Question 1**

What do the trade-offs of digital piracy support?

**Question 2**

In which countries is digital rights infringement a social issue?

**Question 3**

What is in high demand in this country?

**Question 4**

What does the government of this country offer content companies?

**Question 5**

While piracy increases the cost of production, what else is offered to the incumbents?

**Question 6**

What do the trade-offs of digital piracy not support?

**Question 7**

In which countries is it antisocial to infringe digital rights?

**Question 8**

What is in low demand in this country?

**Question 9**

What does the government of this country offer to companies other than those that produce content?

**Text number 10**

There have been cases where the government has banned the film, leading to the proliferation of copied videos and DVDs. Romanian-born documentary filmmaker Ilinca Calugareanu wrote a New York Times article telling the story of Irina Margareta Nistor, who worked as a narrator for state television during Nicolae Ceauşescu's regime. A Western visitor gave her smuggled copies of American films, which she secretly dubbed for viewing in Romania. According to the article, he dubbed over 3 000 films and became the second most famous voice in the country after Ceauşescu, although no one knew his name until years later.

**Question 0**

What happens when a country bans a film?

**Question 1**

For whom did documentary filmmaker Ilinca Calugareanu write the article?

**Question 2**

What was Irina Margareta Nistor's job in Romania?

**Question 3**

What did the visitor give Nistor?

**Question 4**

How many films did Nistor dub in Romania for secret viewing?

**Question 5**

What happens when a country approves a film?

**Question 6**

Who did documentary filmmaker Ilinca Calugareanu draw a picture for?

**Question 7**

What was Irina Margareta Nistor doing in Bulgaria?

**Question 8**

How many films has Nistor dubbed for Romanian audiences?

**Question 9**

What did the visitor take from Nistor?

**Text number 11**

In the United States, civil actions for copyright infringement are sometimes brought directly against alleged infringers or against providers of services and software that support unauthorised copying. For example, a major film company, MGM Studios, filed a lawsuit against P2P file-sharing services Grokster and Streamcast for their involvement in copyright infringement. In 2005, the Supreme Court ruled in MGM's favour, holding that the services could be held liable for copyright infringement because they acted, and in fact marketed themselves, as intentional outlets for copyrighted films. The case of MGM v Grokster did not overturn the earlier Sony decision, but rather obscured the legal position; future designers of software that could be used for copyright infringement were warned.

**Question 0**

Where in the US is copyright infringement contested?

**Question 1**

Who are the MGM studios suing?

**Question 2**

Who did the Supreme Court rule in favour of in 2005?

**Question 3**

How do P2P file-sharing services market themselves?

**Question 4**

In which studio's case was the decision NOT overturned?

**Question 5**

Where in the United States is copyright infringement uncontested?

**Question 6**

Against whom did the MGM studios not press charges?

**Question 7**

Who did the Supreme Court rule in favour of in 2015?

**Question 8**

What P2P file-sharing services did not market themselves?

**Question 9**

In which studio's case was the decision overturned?

**Text number 12**

In some jurisdictions, copyright or the right to enforce it may be transferred by contract to a third party who has not participated in the production of the work. When this outsourced litigation agent does not appear to intend to take copyright infringement cases to trial, but simply takes them far enough through the legal system to identify and obtain compensation from suspected infringers, critics commonly refer to the party as a "copyright troll". Such practices have had mixed results in the United States.

**Question 0**

Who can be awarded a contract to enforce a copyright in some jurisdictions?

**Question 1**

Why do outside lawyers take infringers to court?

**Question 2**

What do critics usually call these lawyers?

**Question 3**

What do these lawsuits have in the United States?

**Question 4**

In some jurisdictions, who cannot be awarded a contract to enforce a copyright?

**Question 5**

Who can be awarded a contract to enforce copyright in all jurisdictions?

**Question 6**

Why are insider lawyers taking infringers to court?

**Question 7**

Why do critics never call these lawyers?

**Question 8**

What do these lawsuits not have in the United States?

**Text number 13**

In 1897, the first criminal provision was added to the US Copyright Act, which made it punishable for infringement for "unlawful representation or performance of copyrighted dramatic or musical compositions" if the infringement was "willful and for profit". Criminal copyright infringement requires that the infringer acted "for commercial advantage or private financial gain". " 17 U.S.C. § 506. To establish criminal liability, the prosecution must first prove the basic elements of copyright infringement: ownership of a valid copyright and infringement of the exclusive rights of one or more copyright owners. The government must then prove that the defendant willfully infringed the copyright or, in other words, that he or she had the requisite mens rea. The threshold for infringement is very low in terms of the number of copies and the value of the infringed work.

**Question 0**

When was the first criminal law section added to copyright law in the United States?

**Question 1**

What was the penalty for intentional and profiteering illegal performances?

**Question 2**

What has the offender done to be prosecuted?

**Question 3**

What must the prosecution prove after the basic elements of the infringement?

**Question 4**

What is the threshold for the number of copies and value of works?

**Question 5**

When was the last time a criminal law section was added to copyright law in the United States?

**Question 6**

What are the penalties for intentional and profitable lawful conduct?

**Question 7**

What has the offender not done to be prosecuted?

**Question 8**

What does the prosecution not have to present after the basic elements of the infringement?

**Question 9**

What is not the threshold for the number of copies and value of works?

**Text number 14**

United States v. LaMacchia 871 F.Supp. 535 (1994) was a case from the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, which held that under the copyright and cybercrime laws in effect at the time, copyright infringement for non-commercial reasons could not be prosecuted under the Copyright Infringement Act. The ruling led to the so-called LaMacchia loophole, whereby criminal charges of fraud or copyright infringement were dismissed under existing legal standards as long as they were not for profit.

**Question 0**

When was the US v. LaMacchia trial challenged?

**Question 1**

Which infringement could not be prosecuted under the Copyright Infringement Act at the time?

**Question 2**

What loophole was created by the judgment?

**Question 3**

If it is not about profit, what about criminal charges of fraud?

**Question 4**

When was the case of United States v. LaMacchia not contested?

**Question 5**

What kind of infringement could be prosecuted under the Copyright Infringement Act at that time?

**Question 6**

What loophole was not created by the judgment?

**Question 7**

What loophole did the judgment remove?

**Question 8**

If it's about profit, what about criminal charges of fraud?

**Text number 15**

The federal No Electronic Theft Act (NET Act), passed in 1997 in response to the LaMacchia Act, allows, in certain circumstances, for criminal prosecution of individuals who commit copyright infringement, even if there is no monetary gain or commercial profit from the infringement. The maximum penalty can be five years imprisonment and fines of up to $250,000. The NET Act also increased statutory damages by 50%. The Court's ruling explicitly drew attention to the shortcomings of the current law, which allowed people to facilitate large-scale copyright infringement while avoiding prosecution under the Copyright Act.

**Question 0**

Which federal law was passed by the United States in 1997 in response to the LaMacchia loophole?

**Question 1**

What is the maximum prison sentence for an offence under the new law?

**Question 2**

What is the maximum fine under the new law?

**Question 3**

How much were the statutory damages increased?

**Question 4**

What was the law that gave people immunity?

**Question 5**

Which federal law was passed by the United States in 1999 in response to the LaMacchia loophole?

**Question 6**

What is the minimum prison sentence for an offence under the new law?

**Question 7**

What is the minimum fine under the new law?

**Question 8**

How much were statutory damages reduced?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the law that gave people immunity from persecution?

**Text number 16**

The exception for personal copying in the copyright laws of EU Member States stems from the 2001 EU Copyright Directive, which is generally intended to allow EU Member States to enact laws that permit the making of copies without authorisation, as long as the copies are for personal, non-commercial use. The Copyright Directive was not intended to legalise file-sharing, but rather the common practice of transferring copyright-protected content from a legally purchased CD (for example) to certain types of devices and media, provided that rightholders are compensated and that copy protection measures are not circumvented. The form of compensation to rightholders varies from country to country, but generally takes the form of either a levy on the recording devices and media or a tax on the content itself. In some countries, such as Canada, the applicability of such laws to copying on general purpose storage devices such as computer hard disks, portable media players and telephones, for which no fees are charged, has been debated and further reform of copyright law has been sought.

**Question 0**

Which 2001 directive allowed European Union countries to pass laws allowing the making of copies for personal use?

**Question 1**

What was the directive NOT intended for?

**Question 2**

Is the compensation paid to the right holder usually a fee or something else?

**Question 3**

What is an example of a country where no fees are charged?

**Question 4**

What are some examples of general purpose storage devices?

**Question 5**

Which 2010 directive allowed European Union countries to pass laws allowing the making of copies for personal use?

**Question 6**

What was the directive for?

**Question 7**

Compensation to the right holder is never a fee or what else?

**Question 8**

What is an example of a country where all fees are collected?

**Question 9**

What are examples of special purpose recording devices?

**Text number 17**

In some countries, the personal copying exception explicitly requires that the content copied must have been obtained legally - i.e. from authorised sources, not from file-sharing networks. In other countries, such as the Netherlands, no such distinction is made; there even the government has assumed that the exception applies to all such copying, including from file-sharing networks. However, in April 2014, the European Court of Justice ruled that "national legislation which does not distinguish between private copying from legitimate sources and private copying from counterfeit or pirated sources is unacceptable". This means, for example, that in the Netherlands, it is no longer legal to download files from file-sharing networks.

**Question 0**

What does the exemption for personal copying explicitly require?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a country where an exemption was presumed to be granted?

**Question 2**

When did the Court of Justice of the EU decide on the separation?

**Question 3**

In which countries is it no longer legal to download files from a file-sharing network?

**Question 4**

What does the personal copying exemption explicitly exclude?

**Question 5**

What is an example of a country where exemption was not assumed?

**Question 6**

When has the Court of Justice not ruled on the distinction?

**Question 7**

In which countries is it no longer legal to download files from a file-sharing network?

**Question 8**

In which country is it always legal to download files from a file-sharing network?

**Text number 18**

Title I of the US DMCA, the WIPO Copyright and Performances and Phonograms Treaty Enforcement Act, contains provisions that prevent persons from "circumventing a technological measure that effectively controls access to a work". Thus, if a distributor of a copyrighted work has some form of software, dongle or password access device installed on instances of the work, any attempt to circumvent such a copy protection scheme may be actionable - although the US Copyright Office is currently reviewing the anti-circumvention provision of the DMCA - the DMCA:Anti-circumvention exceptions that have been in place under the DMCA include software designed to filter websites that are generally considered ineffective (child safety and public library website filtering software), and circumvention of copy protection mechanisms that have malfunctioned, caused the instance of the work to no longer work, or are no longer supported by their manufacturers.

**Question 0**

What is the US law that uses WIPO copyright as its Title I?

**Question 1**

What is it called when someone deliberately breaks the encryption of a film or game?

**Question 2**

Anti-avoidance exemptions are generally considered to be what?

**Question 3**

What child safety and public library software is used for filtering?

**Question 4**

What is the US law that does not use WIPO copyright as its Title I?

**Question 5**

What is the UN law that uses WIPO copyright as its Title I?

**Question 6**

What do you call it when someone unintentionally breaks the encryption code in a movie or game?

**Question 7**

Anti-avoidance exemptions are not usually considered what?

**Question 8**

What adult safety and public library software is used for filtering?

**Text number 19**

In addition, intermediaries nowadays also commonly include Internet portals, software and game providers, virtual information providers such as interactive forums and comment facilities with or without moderation systems, aggregators such as news aggregators, universities, libraries and archives, online search engines, chat rooms, online blogs, mailing lists and any website that provides access to third party content, for example through hyperlinks, which is an essential part of the World Wide Web.

**Question 0**

What are internet portals, software and games?

**Question 1**

Which examples provide virtual information?

**Question 2**

News, universities, libraries and archives are examples of what?

**Question 3**

What is an important part of the World Wide Web?

**Question 4**

What does not apply to Internet portals, software and games?

**Question 5**

What are internet portals, hardware and games?

**Question 6**

Which examples provide real information?

**Question 7**

News, universities, libraries and archives are not examples of what?

**Question 8**

What is the irrelevant part of the World Wide Web?

**Text number 20**

Early cases focused on the liability of ISPs for hosting, transmitting or publishing user-supplied content that could give rise to civil or criminal claims, such as defamation, libel or pornography. As different legal systems dealt with different types of content and as there were no common definitions of "Internet service providers", "bulletin boards" or "online publishers", early legislation on the liability of online intermediaries varied widely from one country to another. The first laws on the liability of online intermediaries were adopted from the mid-1990s onwards [referred to ].

**Question 0**

Who were the early cases?

**Question 1**

Where could a civil or criminal action be brought?

**Question 2**

What was the outcome of the early legislation on online liability?

**Question 3**

When were the first liability laws adopted?

**Question 4**

Who were not affected by the early cases?

**Question 5**

Who were affected by the late cases?

**Question 6**

What could not be prosecuted under civil or criminal law?

**Question 7**

What was the outcome of the early legislation on offline liability?

**Question 8**

When were the last liability laws adopted?

**Text number 21**

The US Digital Millennium Copyright Act (1998) and the European E-Commerce Directive (2000) provide online intermediaries with limited legal immunity from copyright infringement. Online intermediaries who host infringing content are not liable if they are unaware of the infringement and take action when the infringing content is brought to their attention. In US law, this is known as the safe harbor provisions. In EU law, the principles for ISPs are "mere conduit", meaning that they are neutral "conduits" that do not know what they are transmitting, and "no duty to monitor", meaning that governments cannot give them a general mandate to monitor content. These two principles are an obstacle to certain types of online copyright enforcement and were the reason for the attempt to amend the European Telecoms Package in 2009 to support new measures to combat copyright infringement.

**Question 0**

Which US law passed in 1998 gave online intermediaries limited legal immunity?

**Question 1**

How is this law characterised in the United States?

**Question 2**

What are the principles for internet service providers in the EU?

**Question 3**

Why is it called that governments cannot order brokers to control what happens in their services?

**Question 4**

What was tried to change in 2009 to support new ways of preventing copyright infringement?

**Question 5**

Which US law, repealed in 1998, gave online intermediaries limited legal immunity?

**Question 6**

How is this law characterised in the UN?

**Question 7**

What are not the principles for Internet Service Providers in the EU?

**Question 8**

What is it called when governments cannot order brokers to ignore what happens in their services?

**Question 9**

What was tried to change in 2007 to support new ways of preventing copyright infringements?

**Text number 22**

These types of intermediaries do not themselves host or transmit infringing content, but some courts have found that they can be seen as encouraging, enabling or facilitating infringement by users. Examples of such intermediaries include the creators, publishers and marketers of peer-to-peer software and websites through which users can download such software. In the case of the BitTorrent protocol, intermediaries may include the torrent tracking system and any website or search engine that facilitates access to torrent files. Torrent files do not contain copyrighted content, but may refer to files that do and may refer to tracking services that coordinate the distribution of these files. Some torrent indexing and search sites, such as The Pirate Bay, now encourage the use of magnetic links instead of direct links to torrent files, creating another level of deception; such links are used to obtain torrent files from other peers rather than from a specific website.

**Question 0**

What do certain types of intermediaries NOT do?

**Question 1**

What is the protocol used by brokers that include torrent tracking?

**Question 2**

What torrent files DO NOT contain?

**Question 3**

What is a torrent site that uses magnetic links for peer-to-peer distribution?

**Question 4**

What do certain types of intermediaries do?

**Question 5**

What protocol do brokers not use that includes torrent tracking?

**Question 6**

What protocol is used by middlemen who block torrent monitoring?

**Question 7**

What do Torrent files contain?

**Question 8**

What is a torrent site that uses magnetic links to block peer-to-peer access?

**Text number 23**

However, whether and to what extent such intermediaries have secondary liability is currently the subject of litigation. In particular, the decentralised structure of peer-to-peer networks is not easily compatible with existing legislation on the liability of network intermediaries. The BitTorrent protocol created a fully decentralised network architecture to enable efficient distribution of large files. The recent evolution of peer-to-peer technologies towards more complex network configurations is said to have been driven by a desire to avoid intermediary liability under existing legislation.

**Question 0**

What is the legal status of secondary liability?

**Question 1**

What makes peer-to-peer networks different from other online service providers?

**Question 2**

What was the original purpose of the BitTorrent protocol?

**Question 3**

What are the reasons for more complex network configurations in peer-to-peer software development?

**Question 4**

What is the legal status of primary liability?

**Question 5**

What makes peer-to-peer networks similar to other online service providers?

**Question 6**

What was the ultimate purpose of the BitTorrent protocol?

**Question 7**

What was not the original purpose of the BitTorrent protocol?

**Question 8**

What are the reasons for simpler network configurations in peer-to-peer software development?

**Text number 24**

Article 10 of the Berne Convention provides that national laws must provide for limitations on copyright so that copyright protection does not extend to certain uses, which the Convention calls "fair practices", including, inter alia, minimal quotations for journalism and education. The laws implementing these limitations and exceptions to otherwise infringing uses fall broadly into the category of either fair use or fair dealing. In common law systems, these laws based on fair dealing practices generally establish principles that underlie much of the earlier case law and are considered essential to freedom of expression.

**Question 0**

What are some of the uses that restrict copyright called in Article 10 of the Berne Convention?

**Question 1**

Where are mini-loans commonly used?

**Question 2**

Which categories do works that are usually considered offensive fall into?

**Question 3**

What do these regulations represent?

**Question 4**

What are these regulations relevant to?

**Question 5**

What are some of the uses that restrict copyright called in Article 11 of the Berne Convention?

**Question 6**

What does Article 10 of the Berne Convention not call certain uses that restrict copyright?

**Question 7**

Where are maximum lending marks commonly used?

**Question 8**

Which categories of work would not normally be considered offensive?

**Question 9**

What do these rules not represent?

**Text number 25**

Another example is compulsory licensing, where the law prohibits copyright holders from refusing to license certain types of works for certain uses, such as collections and live music performances. Compulsory licensing legislation generally states that certain uses of certain works will not be infringed, provided that the copyright owner or the collective society representing the copyright is paid a royalty, the amount of which is determined by law and not by private negotiation. Some fair trade laws, such as Canada's, contain similar claims for compensation.

**Question 0**

What is it called when the law forbids copyright owners to refuse permission for certain uses?

**Question 1**

What are two examples of this licensing?

**Question 2**

What happens if a copyright owner or agent is paid a royalty?

**Question 3**

Which country has fair trade laws?

**Question 4**

What is it called when the law allows copyright owners to refuse to grant a licence for certain uses?

**Question 5**

What is it called when the law prohibits copyright holders from accepting a licence for certain uses?

**Question 6**

What are not two examples of this licensing?

**Question 7**

What happens if the copyright owner or his/her representative is not paid royalties?

**Question 8**

Which country has no fair trade laws?

**Text number 26**

In Europe, the copyright infringement case Public Relations Consultants Association Ltd v Newspaper Licensing Agency Ltd had two parts: one concerned whether a news aggregator service infringed the copyright of news producers, and the other whether a temporary online cache created by the aggregator service's consumer browser also infringed the copyright of news producers. The first aspect was decided in favour of news aggregators; in June 2014, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) ruled on the second aspect and decided that the aggregator's temporary online cache for consumers did not infringe the copyright of news aggregators.

**Question 0**

What was the dispute in Public Relations Consultants Association Ltd v Newspaper Licensing Agency Ltd?

**Question 1**

Whose copyright was infringed by the news aggregators?

**Question 2**

When was the second part of the case decided?

**Question 3**

What did the courts decide was not an infringement?

**Question 4**

What was the dispute in Private Relations Consultants Association Ltd v Newspaper Licensing Agency Ltd?

**Question 5**

In which case was there no dispute in Public Relations Consultants Association Ltd v Newspaper Licensing Agency Ltd?

**Question 6**

Whose copyright was not infringed by the news aggregators?

**Question 7**

When was the second part of the case unresolved?

**Question 8**

What did the courts consider to be an infringement?

**Text number 27**

To qualify for protection, a work must be an expression that has some degree of originality and must be on a fixed medium, such as written on paper or stored digitally. The idea itself is not protected. In other words, copying someone else's original idea is not infringing unless it copies a unique, tangible expression of that person's idea. Some of these limitations, particularly on what is considered original, are only set out in case law (jurisprudence) and not in statute.

**Question 0**

If a work must have some originality, what else must it contain to be protected?

**Question 1**

What is NOT protected?

**Question 2**

What makes a copy of an original idea offensive?

**Question 3**

Which limitation is contained only in case law and not in the law?

**Question 4**

If a work must have some originality, what else must it contain to be protected?

**Question 5**

If a work must have some originality, what else must it not have in order to be protected?

**Question 6**

What is protected?

**Question 7**

What makes copying an unoriginal idea offensive?

**Question 8**

Which limitation is contained only in case law and also in laws?

**Text number 28**

For example, in the United States, copyright case law includes a requirement of substantial similarity to determine whether a work has been copied. Courts may also require computer programs to pass an abstraction-filtering-comparison (AFC) test to determine whether the software is too abstract to qualify for protection or too different from the original work to be considered an infringement of copyright. The case law on software has also clarified that the amount of research and development, effort and expense put into creating a work does not affect copyright protection.

**Question 0**

In which country is a similarity requirement needed to determine whether a work has been copied?

**Question 1**

What test could courts require software to pass to determine whether it is protected or infringing?

**Question 2**

What has been established in software case law about R&D, the effort and cost of creation?

**Question 3**

In which country is a similarity requirement needed to determine whether a work has been copied?

**Question 4**

Which countries do not require a similarity requirement to determine whether a work has been copied?

**Question 5**

What test could the courts require the hardware to pass to determine whether it is protected or infringing?

**Question 6**

What test could courts require software to pass to determine whether it is protected or infringing?

**Question 7**

What is the jurisprudence on the practice of hardware regarding R&D, the effort and cost of creation?

**Text number 29**

Businesses and legislators are taking various preventive measures to prevent copyright infringement, and since the early 1990s the focus has been mainly on preventing or reducing digital infringement methods. Strategies include education, civil and criminal law and international treaties, as well as publicising the success of anti-piracy litigation and introducing forms of digital media copy protection such as the controversial DRM technology and anti-circumvention laws that limit consumers' ability to control the use of the products and content they buy.

**Question 0**

Who will take the various measures to prevent a breach?

**Question 1**

What is the main focus of these steps?

**Question 2**

What is the legislative strategy to prevent infringements?

**Question 3**

What do DRM and anti-circumvention laws do?

**Question 4**

Who will take the various steps to allow the infringement?

**Question 5**

Who will never take various steps to prevent a breach?

**Question 6**

What is the low priority of these steps?

**Question 7**

What kind of legislation is not a strategy to prevent infringement?

**Question 8**

What DRM and anti-circumvention laws do not do?

**Text number 30**

Legislators have reduced infringements by narrowing the scope of what is considered offensive. In addition to complying with international copyright treaties that provide for general limitations and exceptions, countries have enacted compulsory licensing laws that apply specifically to digital works and uses. For example, in the US, the DMCA, an implementation of the 1996 WIPO Copyright Treaty, provides that digital transmission of sound recordings is subject to licensing as long as the copyright royalty and reporting requirements of a designated copyright organisation are met. The DMCA also provides a safe harbour for digital service providers whose users are suspected of copyright infringement, reducing the likelihood that the service providers themselves will be found to be directly infringing copyright.

**Question 0**

How have governments reduced the number of infringements?

**Question 1**

In addition to complying with the international treaty, what else have countries done specifically to promote digital works and uses?

**Question 2**

Under which US law is digital audio transmission subject to licensing if certain conditions are met?

**Question 3**

What else does this law offer service providers?

**Question 4**

Who is this law aimed at?

**Question 5**

How have governments increased the number of infringements?

**Question 6**

Apart from respecting the international treaty, what else have countries not done specifically for digital works and uses?

**Question 7**

Under which UN law is the digital transmission of sound subject to authorisation if certain conditions are met?

**Question 8**

What else does this law not offer to service providers?

**Question 9**

Who is not covered by this law?

**Text number 31**

Some copyright owners voluntarily reduce the scope of works considered infringing by using relatively permissive, "open" licensing strategies: instead of the copyright owner privately negotiating licensing terms with individual users, who must first seek out the copyright owner and ask for permission, the copyright owner publishes and distributes the work under a pre-existing license that anyone can use as long as they comply with certain conditions. This reduces infringement - and the burden on the courts - simply by allowing certain types of use under conditions that the copyright owner considers reasonable. Examples include free software licences, such as the GNU General Public License (GPL), and Creative Commons licences, which apply mainly to visual and literary works.

**Question 0**

What do some copyright owners do to reduce the scope of infringement?

**Question 1**

What does the user have to do under a prepared licence?

**Question 2**

What is the effect of this licence, apart from reducing the burden on the courts?

**Question 3**

What is an example of a free software licence?

**Question 4**

What works are usually covered by Creative Commons licences?

**Question 5**

What do some copyright owners do by widening the scope of infringement?

**Question 6**

What is a user not allowed to do under a manufactured licence?

**Question 7**

What is the effect of this licence, apart from increasing the burden on the courts?

**Question 8**

What is an example of a paid software licence?

**Question 9**

Which works are generally not covered by Creative Commons licences?

**Text number 32**

To prevent film piracy, the standard practice in film distribution is that a film is first released in cinemas (theatrical release) for an average of around 16 and a half weeks before it is released on Blu-ray and DVD (video release). During theatrical release, digital versions of films are often transported on data media via couriers rather than by data transmission. The data can be encrypted and the key can be set to work only at certain times to prevent leakage between screenings. Encoded anti-piracy tags can be added to films to identify the source of illegal copies and block them. As a result of these measures, the only pirated versions of films that are available during theatrical release are usually "camcorders" made from video recordings of the film screenings, which are of lower quality than the original film version.

**Question 0**

How long is a film usually shown in theatres?

**Question 1**

How are digital versions of a film being transported on media today?

**Question 2**

What can be done to a film to ensure that it can only be shown at certain times?

**Question 3**

What can be encoded into films to find the source of illegal copies?

**Question 4**

What inferior versions of films are available for piracy during the theatrical release of a film?

**Question 5**

How long will the film typically be in cinemas?

**Question 6**

How is it that digital versions of a film are not carried on data media during this period?

**Question 7**

What can't be done to a film so that it can only be shown at certain times?

**Question 8**

What can be coded into films to find the source of legal copies?

**Question 9**

What better versions of films are available for piracy during the theatrical release of a film?

**Text number 33**

The findings of the US Government Accountability Office in 2010 that the economic impact of copyright infringement is very difficult to estimate accurately were confirmed in the same report by examining three commonly cited estimates previously submitted to US agencies. The GAO report explained that the sources - a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) estimate, a Customs and Border Protection (CBP) press release and a Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association (MEA) estimate - "cannot be justified or traced to an underlying data source or methodology".

**Question 0**

Which body set up in 2010 recognised the difficulty of accurately reporting the financial impact of a breach?

**Question 1**

How many commonly cited reviews does the body report?

**Question 2**

What did the FBI use as a source?

**Question 3**

Where in the report did it say that the data could not be substantiated or traced to a reliable source?

**Question 4**

Which body, set up in 2010, examined how easy it is to accurately report the financial impact of a breach?

**Question 5**

Which body set up in 2010 recognised the difficulty of inaccurately reporting the economic impact of a breach?

**Question 6**

How many of the rarely cited reviews does the body report?

**Question 7**

What did the FBI not use as a source?

**Question 8**

Where in the report did it say that the information could be substantiated or traced back to a reliable source?

**Text number 34**

According to a 2007 survey by the BSA and the International Data Corporation (IDC), the five countries with the highest incidence of software piracy are: 1. Armenia (93%), 2. Bangladesh (92%), 3. Azerbaijan (92%), 4. Moldova (92%) and 5. Moldova (92%). Zimbabwe (91%). According to the survey results, the five countries with the lowest incidence of piracy were 1. the United States (20%), 2. Luxembourg (21%), 3. New Zealand (22%), 4. Japan (23%) and 5. the United States (20%). Austria (25%). The 2007 report showed that the Asia-Pacific region had the highest loss in US dollar terms, at $14,090,000, followed by the European Union, with a loss of $12,383,000; the Middle East/Africa region had the lowest loss of US dollars, with a loss of $2,446,000.

**Question 0**

Who carried out a study in 2007 on the five countries with the highest incidence of software piracy?

**Question 1**

Which country had the lowest level of software piracy?

**Question 2**

In which region were the losses the greatest?

**Question 3**

How much did the EU lose?

**Question 4**

Where were the fewest US dollars lost?

**Question 5**

Who carried out a study in 2000 on the five countries with the highest incidence of software piracy?

**Question 6**

Who carried out a study in 2007 on the five cities with the highest incidence of software piracy?

**Question 7**

Which country had the highest incidence of hardware piracy?

**Question 8**

In which region was the growth highest?

**Question 9**

How much did the EU benefit?

**Text number 35**

In its 2011 report, the BSA, in partnership with IDC and Ipsos Public Affairs, stated, "More than half of the world's computer users - 57% - admit to using software illegally." The ninth annual BSA Global Software Piracy Survey claims that the shadow market for pirated software had a commercial value of US$63.4 billion in 2011, with the largest commercial value of pirated software in the US in that period (US$9,773,000). According to the 2011 survey, Zimbabwe had the highest level of piracy, 92%, and the lowest, 19%, in the US.

**Question 0**

Who else did the BSA report with in 2011?

**Question 1**

What percentage of people admit to pirated software?

**Question 2**

What was the commercial value of pirated software in 2011?

**Question 3**

Which nation had the highest piracy rate?

**Question 4**

What was the piracy rate in the US?

**Question 5**

Who else did the BSA report with in 2001?

**Question 6**

What percentage of people admit to pirating pirated products?

**Question 7**

What was the commercial value of pirated equipment in 2011?

**Question 8**

Which nation had the lowest rate of anti-piracy activity?

**Question 9**

What was the UN piracy rate?

**Text number 36**

The Institute for Policy Innovation (IPI) reported in 2007 that music piracy took $12.5 billion from the US economy. According to the study, musicians and recording industry players are not the only ones who suffer losses from music piracy. Retailers have lost more than $1 billion, and piracy has cut 46,000 production-level jobs and nearly 25,000 retail jobs. The US government has also been reported to suffer from music piracy, losing $422 million in tax revenue.

**Question 0**

Who reported that piracy took $12.5 billion from the US economy?

**Question 1**

How much money have retailers lost?

**Question 2**

How many manufacturing jobs were lost?

**Question 3**

Which government lost $422 million in potential tax money?

**Question 4**

Who reported that piracy cost the US economy $12.5 billion?

**Question 5**

How much money have retailers made?

**Question 6**

How many manufacturing jobs were created?

**Question 7**

How many manufacturing jobs were not lost?

**Question 8**

Which government received $422 million in potential tax money?

**Text number 37**

Professor Aram Sinnreich, in his book The Piracy Crusade, argues that the link between the decline in music piracy and the creation of peer-to-peer file-sharing sites such as Napster is tenuous and based on correlation rather than causation. He argues that the music industry at the time was undergoing an artificial boom, which he describes as a "'perfect bubble' - a confluence of economic, political and technological forces that drove the total value of music sales to unprecedented heights in the late 20th century".

**Question 0**

Which book did Professor Aram Sinnreich write?

**Question 1**

What did Sinnreich call the link between the decline in music sales and the peer-to-peer distribution site?

**Question 2**

What did the industry experience?

**Question 3**

What does he call the convergence of economic, political and technological forces that have driven the music industry?

**Question 4**

What book did Professor Aram Sinnreich read?

**Question 5**

What book was not written by Professor Aram Sinnreich?

**Question 6**

What did Sinnreich not call the link between lower music sales and peer-to-peer distribution?

**Question 7**

What did the industry not go through?

**Question 8**

Why doesn't he call for a convergence of the economic, political and technological forces that have driven the music industry?

**Text number 38**

The 2011 Business Software Alliance Piracy Study Standard estimates the total commercial value of pirated software at $59 billion in 2010, with emerging markets accounting for $31.9 billion or more than half of the total. In addition, for the first time, developed markets shipped fewer computers than emerging economies in 2010, so that the emerging markets now account for more than half of all computers in use worldwide. In addition, software infringements account for 68% compared to 24% in developed markets, meaning that emerging markets account for most of the global increase in the commercial value of counterfeit software. The commercial value of such software remains the highest in the developing world in China at $8.9 billion and the second highest in the world in the US at $9.7 billion in 2011. In 2011, the Business Software Alliance reported that 83% of software used in African computers is pirated (excluding South Africa).

**Question 0**

What was the estimated total value of pirated software in 2010?

**Question 1**

Who accounted for more than half of the total?

**Question 2**

What did the established market get for the first time?

**Question 3**

Which country has the highest retail value of software?

**Question 4**

How much of Africa's software is illegal?

**Question 5**

What was the estimated total value of pirated software in 2000?

**Question 6**

What was the total known value of pirated software in 2010?

**Question 7**

Who accounted for less than half of the total?

**Question 8**

What did the established market get last time?

**Question 9**

Which country has the lowest retail software value?

**Document number 186**

**Text number 0**

Greece is strategically located at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa. It is located at the southern tip of the Balkan Peninsula, with land borders with Albania to the north-west, the Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria to the north and Turkey to the north-east. Greece consists of nine geographical regions. The Aegean Sea lies to the east of the continent, the Ionian Sea to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the south. Greece has the longest coastline in the Mediterranean and the 11th longest in the world, with a length of 13 676 km and a huge number of islands, 227 of which are inhabited. Eighty per cent of Greece's land area is mountainous, with the highest peak being Mount Olympos at 2 918 metres.

**Question 0**

Which peninsula is Greece on?

**Question 1**

How many geographical regions are there in Greece?

**Question 2**

How long is the Greek coastline?

**Question 3**

How many of the Greek islands are inhabited?

**Question 4**

What is the highest mountain in Greece?

**Text number 1**

Greece has one of the longest histories of any country and is considered the cradle of Western civilisation, and as such is the birthplace of democracy, Western philosophy, the Olympic Games, Western literature, historiography, political science, the main scientific and mathematical principles, and Western drama, including tragedy and comedy. Greece was first united under Philip of Macedon in the fourth century BC. His son Alexander the Great rapidly conquered much of the ancient world and spread Greek culture and science from the eastern Mediterranean to the Indus River. Greece was annexed to Rome in the second century BC and became an integral part of the Roman Empire and its successor, the Byzantine Empire. In the first century AD, the Greek Orthodox Church was founded, shaping the modern Greek identity and transmitting Greek traditions to the wider Orthodox world. Greece came under Ottoman rule in the mid-15th century, and the modern nation-state was born in 1830 after the War of Independence. Greece's rich historical heritage is largely reflected in its 17 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, the largest in Europe and the world.

**Question 0**

Who was the first person to bring the whole of Greece together?

**Question 1**

Who was Philip son of Macedonia?

**Question 2**

Which empire was Greece part of in the 2nd century BC?

**Question 3**

When was the Greek Orthodox Church founded?

**Question 4**

What year is considered the beginning of modern Greece?

**Text number 2**

Greece is a democratic and developed country with a well-developed high-income economy, a high quality of life and a very high standard of living. A founding member of the United Nations, Greece was the tenth member to join the European Communities (the forerunner of the European Union) and has been part of the euro area since 2001. It is also a member of numerous other international institutions, including the Council of Europe, NATO, OECD, OIF, OSCE and WTO. Greece is one of the world's largest maritime powers, one of the world's medium-sized countries and one of the most popular tourist destinations, and has the largest economy in the Balkans, where it is an important regional investor.

**Question 0**

Greece is one of the founding members of which organisation?

**Question 1**

What is Greece's political philosophy?

**Question 2**

When did Greece join the euro area?

**Question 3**

Where does Greece have the greatest economic power?

**Text number 3**

The names of the Greek nation and the Greeks are different from those used in other languages, places and cultures. Although the Greeks call the country Hellas or Ellada (Greek Ἑλλάς or Ελλάδα) and its official name is the Hellenic Republic, in English it is called Greece, which comes from the Latin term Graecia, literally 'land of the Greeks', used by the Romans and derived from the Greek name Γραικός. However, the English name Hellas is also sometimes used.

**Question 0**

What do the Greeks call their country?

**Question 1**

What is the official name of Greece?

**Question 2**

From which word is Greece derived?

**Question 3**

What does Graecia mean?

**Question 4**

Who called Greece Graecia?

**Text number 4**

The earliest evidence of the presence of human ancestors in the southern Balkans, dating back to 270 000 BC, is found in the Petralona cave in the Greek province of Macedonia. All three phases of the Stone Age (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic) are represented in Greece, for example in Franchthi Cave. The Neolithic sites in Greece, dating back to the 7th millennium BC, are among the oldest in Europe by several centuries, as Greece lies on the route along which agriculture spread from the Middle East to Europe.

**Question 0**

The people of the Balkans are dated to which year?

**Question 1**

Which underground formation was the earliest evidence of humans found?

**Question 2**

In Franchth Cave, there is evidence of which three ancient eras?

**Question 3**

In Greece, there is evidence of Stone Age people from what period?

**Question 4**

What activity gave rise to the earliest Stone Age settlements in Greece?

**Text number 5**

Greece is home to the first advanced civilizations in Europe, and is considered the birthplace of Western civilization,[citation clutter] starting with the Cycladic civilization on the Aegean islands around 3200 BC, the Minoan civilization in Crete (2700-1500 BC) and then the Mycenaean civilization on the mainland (1900-1100 BC). These civilisations had a script, the Minoans wrote in linear A script, which has not yet been deciphered, and the Mycenaeans in linear B script, an early form of Greek. The Mycenaeans gradually merged with the Minoans, but collapsed violently around 1200 BC during the regional upheaval known as the Bronze Age collapse. This began a period known as the Greek Dark Ages, for which there are no written records.

**Question 0**

Ancient Greece is considered to be the place where what was born?

**Question 1**

What was the last civilisation to rule Greece?

**Question 2**

Mycenaean civilisation declined in what period?

**Question 3**

What was the name given to the destruction of regional civilisations around 1200 BC?

**Question 4**

What is the period for which there is no record.

**Text number 6**

The end of the Dark Ages is traditionally dated to 776 BC. , when the first Olympic Games were held. The Iliad and the Odyssey, the founding texts of Western literature, are believed to have been written by Homer in the 8th or 7th century BC. At the end of the Dark Ages, various kingdoms and city states emerged on the Greek peninsula, spreading to the shores of the Black Sea, southern Italy (Latin: Magna Graecia or Greater Greece) and Asia Minor. These states and their colonies achieved great prosperity, which led to an unprecedented cultural boom, Classical Greece, manifested in architecture, drama, science, mathematics and philosophy. In 508 BC. Cleisthenes established the world's first democratic system of government in Athens.

**Question 0**

When did the Olympics start?

**Question 1**

Who wrote the literary work "The Odyssey"?

**Question 2**

What year is considered the last of the Dark Ages?

**Question 3**

Magna Graecia is a Latin term?

**Question 4**

In what year is democracy considered to have begun?

**Text number 7**

By 500 BC, the Persian Empire ruled the Greek city-states of Asia Minor and had also made territorial gains in the Balkans and Eastern Europe proper. Attempts by some of the Greek city-states of Asia Minor to overthrow the Persian regime failed, and Persia invaded the mainland Greek states in 492 BC, but was forced to retreat after its defeat at the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. The second Persian invasion took place in 480 BC. Despite the heroic resistance of the Spartans and other Greeks at Thermopylae under King Leonidas and the simultaneous naval battle at Artemisium, Persian forces captured Athens, which had been evacuated in time, and briefly conquered half of Greece. After decisive Greek victories at Salamis, Plataea and Mycale in 480 and 479 BC, the Persians were forced to retreat for a second time, marking their final withdrawal from all their European territories. The victories of the Greeks under Athens and Sparta in the Greco-Persian wars are considered a watershed moment in world history, as the 50 years of peace that followed are known as the Golden Age of Athens, a significant period in ancient Greece that laid many of the foundations of Western civilisation.

**Question 0**

Who ruled Greece in 500 BC?

**Question 1**

Which battle did Persia lose in 490 BC?

**Question 2**

Where did the Spartans fight their last battle?

**Question 3**

What are the battles between the Greeks and Persians called?

**Question 4**

After the Persians had left Europe, what period was called the next?

**Text number 8**

The lack of political unity within Greece often led to conflicts between Greek states. The most destructive of the internal Greek wars was the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC), which was won by Sparta and marked the downfall of the Athenian Empire as the leading power in ancient Greece. Both Athens and Sparta were later overshadowed by Thebes and eventually Macedonia, the latter uniting the Greek world in the League of Corinth (also known as the Hellenic League or Greek League) under Philip II, who was elected leader of the first unified Greek state in history.

**Question 0**

What is called the war of 431-404 BC?

**Question 1**

What often caused disputes between Greek states?

**Question 2**

Who won the Peloponnesian War?

**Question 3**

Who finally brought the Greeks together?

**Question 4**

Who was the first leader of a united Greece?

**Text number 9**

After the turmoil following Alexander's death, the Antigonid dynasty, descended from one of Alexander's generals, took control of Macedonia and most of the Greek city-states by 276 BC. From about 200 BC onwards, the Roman Republic became increasingly involved in Greek affairs and fought several wars with Macedonia. Macedonia's defeat at the Battle of Pydna in 168 BC marked the end of Antigonid rule in Greece. In 146 BC. Macedonia was annexed to Rome as a province, and the rest of Greece became a Roman protectorate.

**Question 0**

Who ruled Macedonia after Alexander's death?

**Question 1**

From which year did the Roman Empire start to rule Greece?

**Question 2**

Which war did Macedonia lose in 168 BC?

**Question 3**

When did Greece become part of Rome?

**Question 4**

The end of Antigonid rule began in what year?

**Text number 10**

The process was completed in 27 BC, when the Roman Emperor Augustus annexed the rest of Greece to form the Senatorial Province of Achaia. Despite their military superiority, the Romans admired and drew much inspiration from the achievements of Greek culture, hence Horace's famous statement: 'Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit' ('Greece, though captured, took her savage conqueror captive'). Homer's epics were inspired by Virgil's Aeneid, and writers like Seneca the Younger wrote in Greek styles. Roman heroes such as Scipio Africanus generally studied philosophy and saw Greek culture and science as an example to follow. Similarly, most Roman emperors admired Greek things. The Roman Emperor Nero visited Greece in 66 AD and appeared in the ancient Olympic Games, although the rules forbade non-Greeks to participate. Hadrian was also particularly fond of the Greeks; before he became emperor, he was the titular archon of Athens.

**Question 0**

Which Roman emperor became the ruler of all Greece?

**Question 1**

Which saying of Horace became famous?

**Question 2**

Which famous Roman figure visited Greece in 66 AD?

**Question 3**

Which famous Greek writer inspired later writers and their works?

**Question 4**

Which Roman hero studied Greek philosophy and science?

**Text number 11**

The Greek-speaking communities of the Hellenized East played a central role in the spread of early Christianity in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, and the early leaders and writers of Christianity (especially St Paul) were mostly Greek-speaking, though not usually from Greece itself. The New Testament is written in Greek, and some of its passages (Corinthians, Thessalonians, Philippians, Revelation of John of Patmos) testify to the importance of Greek churches in early Christianity. Much of Greece, however, held fast to paganism, and ancient Greek religious practices were still in vogue at the end of the 4th century AD, when they were banned by the Roman Emperor Theodosius I in 391-392. The last recorded Olympic Games were held in 393, and many temples were destroyed or damaged in the following century. In Athens and rural areas, there is evidence of paganism well into the 6th century AD and even later. Many consider it a sign of the end of antiquity that the Emperor Justinian closed the Neoplatonic Academy in Athens in 529, although there is evidence that the Academy continued to function for some time afterwards. Some remote areas, such as the south-eastern Peloponnese, remained pagan well into the 10th century AD.

**Question 0**

In what language was the first book of the Bible written?

**Question 1**

What religion was practised in early Greece?

**Question 2**

The Olympics were last held in ancient Greece in what year?

**Question 3**

Which Roman emperor banned paganism?

**Question 4**

Which emperor closed down a school in Athens?

**Text number 12**

The Balkan regions of the Empire, including Greece, suffered dislocation from barbarian invasions from the 4th century onwards. The raids and depredations of the Goths and Huns in the 4th and 5th centuries and the Slavic invasion of Greece in the 7th century led to a dramatic collapse of imperial power on the Greek peninsula. After the Slavic invasion, the imperial government retained formal control only over the islands and coastal areas, especially the densely populated walled cities such as Athens, Corinth and Thessaloniki, while some mountainous inland areas retained and continued to recognise imperial power. Outside these areas, there was generally some Slavic population, although on a much smaller scale than previously thought.

**Question 0**

When did the Slavs invade Greece?

**Question 1**

Which invading raiders wreaked havoc in the Balkans in the 4th century.

**Question 2**

What areas did the government control after the Slavic invasion?

**Text number 13**

Byzantium began to restore lost provinces in the late 800s, and most of the Greek peninsula gradually came under imperial control in the 900s. This process was facilitated by a large influx of Greeks from Sicily and Asia Minor into the Greek peninsula, while at the same time many Slavs were captured and resettled in Asia Minor, and the remainder were assimilated. The restoration of stability in the 1100s and 1200s led to the Greek peninsula benefiting from a strong economic growth, much stronger than in the Anatolian regions of the empire.

**Question 0**

Towards the end of what century did Byzantium start to take back territory?

**Question 1**

In which century did the Byzantines rule most of Greece?

**Question 2**

To which area were the captured Slavs transferred?

**Question 3**

A stable Greece allowed it to have what?

**Text number 14**

After the Fourth Crusade and the fall of Constantinople to the Latins in 1204, mainland Greece was divided between the Greek despotate of Epirus (the successor state to Byzantium) and the Frankish power (the Frankocracy), and some islands came under Venetian rule. When the Byzantine imperial capital Constantinople was re-established in 1261, the empire regained much of the Greek peninsula, although the Frankish principality of Achaia in the Peloponnese and the rival Greek despotate of Epirus in the north both remained major territorial powers in the 13th century, while the islands remained largely under Genoese and Venetian control.

**Question 0**

In what year was Greece divided into parts ruled by different rulers?

**Question 1**

Constantinople became the capital once again this year?

**Question 2**

Who ruled the Greek islands in the 13th century?

**Question 3**

Which empire was the capital of Constantinople in 1261?

**Text number 15**

In the 13th century, the Byzantine Empire lost much of the Greek peninsula, first to the Serbs and then to the Ottomans. By the early 15th century, the Ottoman advance meant that Byzantine territory in Greece was mainly confined to its then largest city, Thessaloniki, and the Peloponnese (Morea Despotate). After the fall of Constantinople to the Ottomans in 1453, Morea was the last remnant of the Byzantine Empire to hold out against the Ottomans. However, this region also fell to the Ottomans in 1460, ending the Ottoman conquest of mainland Greece. With the Turkish conquest, many Byzantine Greek scholars, who until then had been largely responsible for the preservation of classical Greek knowledge, fled to the West, taking with them a large amount of literature and thus making a significant contribution to the Renaissance.

**Question 0**

Who lost much of Greece in the 13th century?

**Question 1**

What was the largest Byzantine city in the early 15th century?

**Question 2**

Who conquered Constantinople in 1453?

**Question 3**

In what year did the Ottomans rule mainland Greece?

**Question 4**

Who had a major influence on the Renaissance?

**Text number 16**

Most of mainland Greece and the Aegean islands were under Ottoman control by the end of the 15th century, but Cyprus and Crete remained Venetian territory and only came under Ottoman control in 1571 and 1670. The only part of the Greek-speaking world that escaped long-term Ottoman rule was the Ionian Islands, which remained under Venetian control until conquered by the First Republic of France in 1797, then passed to the United Kingdom in 1809, until they were united with Greece in 1864[page needed].

**Question 0**

Which islands were ruled by the Ottomans by the end of the 15th century?

**Question 1**

Which two islands were under Venetian rule in the 15th century?

**Question 2**

Which islands did the Ottomans conquer from the Venetians?

**Question 3**

In what year did the French invade the Ionian Islands?

**Question 4**

Who took over the Ionian Islands in 1809?

**Text number 17**

The Ottoman governments regarded the Greek Orthodox Church and the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople as the ruling authorities of the entire Orthodox Christian population of the Ottoman Empire, whether ethnically Greek or not. Although the Ottoman state did not force non-Muslims to convert to Islam, Christians faced a wide range of discrimination aimed at highlighting their inferior status in the Ottoman Empire. Discrimination against Christians, especially when combined with harsh treatment by local Ottoman authorities, led to conversion to Islam, albeit only superficially.

**Question 0**

Because of discrimination, some Christians converted to which religion?

**Question 1**

What is the name of one of the churches that ruled Christians?

**Question 2**

Which empire considered Christians to be inferior?

**Text number 18**

When military conflicts broke out between the Ottoman Empire and other states, the Greeks generally took up arms against the Empire, with a few exceptions. Before the Greek Revolution, there had been several wars in which Greeks had fought against the Ottomans, such as the Greek participation in the Battle of Lepanto in 1571, the Peasant Revolt of Epirus in 1600-1601, the War of Morea in 1684-1699 and the Russian-initiated Orlov Rebellion in 1770, which aimed to break up the Ottoman Empire in favour of Russian interests.

**Question 0**

In which year was the Battle of Lepanto fought?

**Question 1**

In which years was the Morean War fought?

**Question 2**

Orlov's revolt happened in what year?

**Question 3**

Orlov's rebellion was in the supposed interests of which nation?

**Question 4**

In the battles of the 1600s and 1700s, the Greeks usually fought against whom?

**Text number 19**

The 1500s and 1600s are considered the "dark ages" of Greek history, as the prospect of overthrowing the Ottomans seemed remote and only the Ionian islands were still free from Turkish domination. Corfu endured three major sieges in 1537, 1571 and 1716, all of which led to the expulsion of the Ottomans. However, a wealthy and dispersed Greek merchant class emerged through shipping in the 1700s. These merchants dominated trade in the Ottoman Empire and established communities throughout the Mediterranean, the Balkans and Western Europe. Although the Ottoman conquest had cut Greece off from important European intellectual movements such as the Reformation and the Enlightenment, these ideas, together with the ideals of the French Revolution and romantic nationalism, began to permeate the Greek world through the merchant diaspora.[page needed] In the late 1700s, Rigas Feraios, the first revolutionary to envision an independent Greek state, published in Vienna a series of documents related to Greek independence, including but not limited to the national anthem and the first detailed map of Greece, and was assassinated by Ottoman agents in 1798.

**Question 0**

The Greek Dark Ages are thought to be what periods?

**Question 1**

In which century did Greek merchants dominate trade?

**Question 2**

Who published Greek documents defending Greek independence?

**Question 3**

In which year was Rigas Feraios killed by Ottoman assassins?

**Text number 20**

In 1814, a secret society called the Filiki Eteria (Society of Friends) was founded with the aim of liberating Greece. The Filiki Eteria planned to launch a revolution in the Peloponnese, the Danube Principalities and Constantinople. The first of these revolts began on 6 March 1821 in the Danubian Principality under the leadership of Alexandros Ypsilantis, but was soon suppressed by the Ottomans. Events in the north spurred the Greeks of the Peloponnese to action, and on 17 March 1821 the Maniots declared war on the Ottomans.

**Question 0**

What year did the Society of Friends start?

**Question 1**

What was the aim of the Society of Friends?

**Question 2**

What was the Club of Friends known as?

**Question 3**

When did the first of many revolutions begin?

**Question 4**

When did the war with the Ottomans start?

**Text number 21**

By the end of the month, the Peloponnese was in open revolt against the Ottomans, and by October 1821, the Greeks under Theodoros Kolokotronis had captured Tripoli. The Peloponnesian revolt was quickly followed by rebellions in Crete, Macedonia and central Greece, which were soon suppressed. At the same time, the Greek provisional navy achieved success in the Aegean Sea against the Ottoman fleet and prevented the arrival of Ottoman reinforcements by sea. In 1822 and 1824, the Turks and Egyptians plundered islands such as Chios and Psara and carried out massacres of the population. This had the effect of turning public opinion in Western Europe in favour of the Greek rebels.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Greeks take Tripoli?

**Question 1**

Who was the leader of the Greek revolt in 1821?

**Question 2**

In which waters did the Greek and Ottoman fleets fight?

**Question 3**

Turks and Egyptians invaded the Greek island in what years?

**Text number 22**

Tensions soon arose between the different factions in Greece, leading to two successive civil wars. Meanwhile, the Ottoman sultan negotiated with Mehmet Ali of Egypt, who agreed to send his son Ibrahim Pasha to Greece with an army to suppress the rebellion against the territorial victory. Ibrahim landed in the Peloponnese in February 1825 and was immediately successful: by the end of 1825 most of the Peloponnese was under Egyptian control, and the city of Missolonghi - which the Turks had besieged since April 1825 - fell in April 1826. Although Ibrahim suffered defeat in Mani, he had managed to put down most of the Peloponnesian rebellion, and Athens had been retaken.

**Question 0**

How many consecutive civil wars were fought between the Greek clans?

**Question 1**

Who did Egypt send to Greece with the army?

**Question 2**

When did Ibrahim Pasha land with his army?

**Question 3**

What year did Missolonghi fall to the Egyptians?

**Question 4**

Where did Ibrahim Pasha finally face defeat?

**Text number 23**

After years of negotiations, three major powers, Russia, the United Kingdom and France, decided to intervene and each sent a fleet to Greece. When the Allies learned that the combined Ottoman and Egyptian fleets were going to attack the Greek island of Hydra, the Allied fleet intercepted the Ottoman and Egyptian fleets at Navarino. After a week of confrontation, a battle ensued that led to the destruction of the Ottoman and Egyptian fleets. A French expedition was sent to supervise the evacuation of the Egyptian army from the Peloponnese, while the Greeks advanced into the part of central Greece they had captured by 1828. After years of negotiations, the nascent Greek state was finally recognised by the London Protocol in 1830.

**Question 0**

Which three countries sent their fleets to Greece?

**Question 1**

Which navy ships were going to attack Hydra?

**Question 2**

Which fleet won the Battle of Hydra?

**Question 3**

In what year did the recognition of the Greek state take place?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the treaty that recognised Greece as a state?

**Text number 24**

Corruption and Trikoupis's increased spending on essential infrastructure such as the Corinth Canal put too much strain on Greece's weak economy, forcing Greece to declare insolvency in 1893 and accept the appointment of an international financial watchdog to pay the country's creditors. The second political issue in 19th century Greece was uniquely Greek: the language issue. The Greek people spoke a Greek language called demotic. Many members of the educated elite regarded it as a peasant dialect and were determined to restore the glory of the ancient Greek language.

**Question 0**

What did Greece announce in 1893?

**Question 1**

What did Greece have to accept to pay its debts?

**Question 2**

The Greek people, who had a higher education, considered what dialect inferior?

**Question 3**

What was a hot topic in Greece in the 19th century?

**Text number 25**

But all Greeks were united by their determination to liberate the Greek-speaking provinces of the Ottoman Empire, regardless of the dialect they spoke. In Crete in particular, the rebellion of 1866-1869 had fuelled nationalist fervour. When war broke out between Russia and the Ottomans in 1877, Greek popular feeling sided with Russia, but Greece was too poor and too worried about British intervention to participate officially in the war. Nevertheless, in 1881 Thessaly and a small part of Epirus were ceded to Greece in the Treaty of Berlin, but Greek hopes of getting Crete were frustrated.

**Question 0**

The war between Russia and the Ottomans started in what year?

**Question 1**

On which Greek island did the rebellion last three years?

**Question 2**

What year was the Berlin Agreement concluded?

**Text number 26**

By the end of the Balkan wars, Greece had grown in size and population. In the years that followed, the struggle between King Constantine I and the charismatic Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos over the country's foreign policy on the eve of the First World War dominated the political scene and divided the country into two opposing factions. Partly during the First World War, Greece had two governments: in Athens there was a royal, pro-German government and in Thessaloniki Venizelos' pro-British government. These two governments merged in 1917, when Greece formally entered the war on the side of the Triple Alliance.

**Question 0**

What divided Greece into two political groups?

**Question 1**

How many governments did Greece have in the First World War?

**Question 2**

When Greece joined the First World War, whose side did it fight on?

**Question 3**

What year did the various Greek governments come together?

**Text number 27**

After the First World War, Greece tried to expand further into Asia Minor, which at the time had a large Greek population, but was defeated in the Greco-Turkish war of 1919-1922, leading to a massive exodus of Greeks from Asia Minor. These events overlapped, both coinciding with the Greek Genocide (1914-1922), during which Ottoman and Turkish officials, according to various sources, contributed to the deaths of several hundred thousand Greeks from Asia Minor. The ensuing exodus of Greeks from Asia Minor became permanent and was extended by the official exchange of population between Greece and Turkey. The exchange was part of the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne, which ended the war.

**Question 0**

In what years was the Greco-Turkish war fought?

**Question 1**

After the First World War, Greece wanted to expand into which region?

**Question 2**

Under which agreement was there an exchange of staff between Greece and Turkey?

**Question 3**

In which period did the genocide of the Greeks take place?

**Question 4**

Who caused the deaths of thousands of Greeks?

**Text number 28**

The following period was marked by instability as more than 1.5 million property-less Greek refugees from Turkey had to be integrated into Greek society. Since the term 'Greeks' in the exchange was based on religion, Cappadocian Greeks, Pontic Greeks and non-Greek adherents of Greek orthodoxy were also targeted for exchange. Many of these refugees could not even speak the language and came from foreign backgrounds, such as non-Greeks and Cappadocians. The refugees also dramatically increased the post-war population, which was more than a quarter of the previous Greek population. The task was undertaken by resettling the Pontic and Cappadocians in the Macedonian mountains, where they would be better adapted, and by resettling the demotic and non-Greek speakers on the Greek islands and in the cities to which they were already adapted.

**Question 0**

How many Greek refugees came from Turkey?

**Question 1**

Where were the Pontic and Cappadocian refugees transferred to?

**Question 2**

Where were the demotic Greek refugees placed?

**Text number 29**

After the catastrophic events in Asia Minor, the monarchy was abolished by referendum in 1924 and a second Hellenic Republic was declared. Prime Minister Georgios Kondylis came to power in 1935 and abolished the republic by restoring the monarchy in a referendum in 1935. A coup followed in 1936, when Ioannis Metaxas was put in charge of a dictatorial regime known as the 4th of August regime. Although Greece was a dictatorship, it remained on good terms with Great Britain and did not ally itself with the Axis powers.

**Question 0**

When was the Greek monarchy abolished?

**Question 1**

What was founded in 1924?

**Question 2**

Who became leader of Greece in 1935?

**Question 3**

Who re-established the Greek monarchy?

**Question 4**

What year was the coup d'état and the new dictatorship established?

**Text number 30**

The Nazis eventually occupied Greece, and they continued to rule Athens and Thessaloniki, while the rest of the country was given to Nazi Germany's partners, fascist Italy and Bulgaria. The occupation caused terrible hardship for the civilian population of Greece. More than 100 000 civilians starved to death during the winter of 1941-1942, tens of thousands more died as a result of reprisals by the Nazis and collaborators, the country's economy was devastated and the vast majority of Greek Jews were deported and murdered in Nazi concentration camps. The Greek Resistance, one of the most powerful resistance movements in Europe, fought fiercely against the Nazis and their collaborators. The German occupiers committed numerous atrocities, mass executions, mass slaughter of civilians and destruction of towns and villages in reprisals. During the joint anti-guerrilla campaign, hundreds of villages were systematically burned and nearly 1 000 000 Greeks were left homeless. The Germans executed some 21 000 Greeks, the Bulgarians 40 000 and the Italians 9 000.

**Question 0**

How many Greeks starved to death because of the Nazi occupation?

**Question 1**

In what years did thousands of Greeks starve to death?

**Question 2**

Which Greek civilian group fought against the Nazi occupation?

**Question 3**

How many Greek citizens were displaced by Nazi reprisals?

**Text number 31**

At the same time, Andreas Papandreou founded the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) in response to Karamanlis' conservative New Democracy party, and the two political blocs have since alternated in government. Greece joined NATO in 1980. On 1 January 1981, Greece became the tenth member of the European Communities (later the European Union) and a period of continuous growth began. Extensive investment in industrial enterprises and heavy infrastructure, together with European Union funds and rising incomes from tourism, shipping and a rapidly expanding service sector, raised the country's standard of living to unprecedented levels. Traditionally strained relations with neighbouring Turkey improved after successive earthquakes struck both countries in 1999, leading to the lifting of Greece's veto over Turkey's EU membership application.

**Question 0**

Who founded PASOK?

**Question 1**

What is PASOK?

**Question 2**

In which year did Greece join NATO?

**Question 3**

When did Greece join the European Union, which later became the European Union?

**Question 4**

What year did the earthquakes hit both Greece and Turkey?

**Text number 32**

Located in southern Europe, Greece consists of a mountainous peninsula that juts out into the sea at the southern end of the Balkans and ends in the Peloponnese peninsula (separated from the mainland by the Strait of Corinth), and is strategically located at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa. Thanks to its highly indented coastline and numerous islands, Greece has the 11th longest coastline in the world, at 13 676 km; its land border is 1 160 km long. The country lies roughly between latitudes 34° and 42° north and 19° and 30° east:

**Question 0**

Where is Greece geographically?

**Question 1**

Where does the Greek coast rank in the world?

**Question 2**

How long is the Greek coastline?

**Text number 33**

Eighty per cent of Greece is mountainous or hilly, making it one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. Mount Olympos, the mythical home of the Greek gods, culminates in the 2 918-metre peak of Mytikas, the highest in the country. Western Greece has several lakes and wetlands and is dominated by the Pindus Mountains. The Pindus mountain range, which is an extension of the Dinaric Alps, reaches its highest point at 2 637 m on Mount Smolikas (the second highest mountain in Greece) and has historically been a major barrier to east-west traffic.

**Question 0**

How tall is Mount Olympos?

**Question 1**

What is the highest mountain in the Pindus Mountains?

**Question 2**

How tall is Smolikas Mountain?

**Text number 34**

The Pindus mountain range continues in the central Peloponnese, crosses the islands of Cypher and Antikythera and ends in the south-western Aegean Sea, on the island of Crete, where it finally ends. The Aegean islands are the peaks of underwater mountains that once formed an extension of the continent. The Pindus is characterised by high and steep peaks, often crossed by numerous canyons and various other karstic landscapes. The magnificent Vikos Gorge, part of the Vikos-Aoos National Park in the Pindus Mountains, is the deepest gorge in the world, according to the Guinness Book of Records. Another important formation is the Meteora rock pillars, on which medieval Greek Orthodox monasteries were built.

**Question 0**

Where does the Pindus Mountains end?

**Question 1**

What are the Aegean islands made of?

**Question 2**

What is the deepest gorge in the world?

**Text number 35**

The Greek islands have traditionally been grouped into the North Aegean Islands, a loose group off the west coast of Turkey; the Dodecanese, another loose group in the south-east between Crete and Turkey; the Sporades, a small compact group off the north-eastern coast of Euboea; and the Ionian Islands, which lie west of the mainland in the Ionian Sea.

**Question 0**

What city is Saroninlahti near?

**Question 1**

Where are the Cyclades Islands located?

**Question 2**

Where are the North Aegean islands?

**Question 3**

Where are the Dodecanese islands located?

**Question 4**

Where are the Sporades Islands located?

**Text number 36**

Greece has a predominantly Mediterranean climate, with mild and humid winters and hot, dry summers. This climate prevails in all coastal areas, including Athens, the Cyclades, the Dodecanese islands, Crete, the Peloponnese, the Ionian islands and parts of central mainland Greece. The Pindus Mountains have a strong influence on the country's climate, as the areas west of the mountains are on average much wetter (due to their greater exposure to south-westerly, moisture-inducing weather events) than the areas east of the mountains (due to the shading effect of rainfall).

**Question 0**

What type of climate is Greece?

**Question 1**

Which region contributes to the Greek climate?

**Question 2**

The climate is drier east of the Pindus Mountains because of what?

**Text number 37**

The mountainous areas of north-western Greece (Epirus, central Greece, Thessaly, western Macedonia) and the mountainous central Peloponnese - including parts of the regional units of Aca, Arcadia and Lakonia - have an alpine climate with high snowfall. In the interior of northern Greece, central Macedonia, eastern Macedonia and Thrace, the climate is temperate, with cold, wet winters and hot, dry summers, with frequent thunderstorms. Snow falls every year in mountainous areas and in the northern regions, and short snowfalls are not unknown even in the low-lying areas of the south, such as Athens.

**Question 0**

What is the climate of north-western Greece?

**Question 1**

What is the weather like in the Greek alpine climate?

**Question 2**

What is the climate like in inland northern Greece?

**Question 3**

Even in which southern city has it been known to snow?

**Text number 38**

In terms of vegetation, Greece belongs to the Boreal region, located between the Eastern Mediterranean province of the Mediterranean and the Illyrian province of the Circumboreal region. According to the World Wildlife Fund and the European Environment Agency, Greece can be divided into six ecological regions: the deciduous forests of Illyria, the mixed forests of the Pindus Mountains, the mixed forests of the Balkans, the mixed forests of the Rhodope Mountains, the sclerophyll and mixed forests of the Aegean and western Turkey, and the Mediterranean forests of Crete.

**Question 0**

Where does the Greek growth distribution fall?

**Question 1**

How many ecological sites are there in Greece?

**Question 2**

What are the ecological regions of the Pindus and the Balkans?

**Question 3**

What is the ecological region of Crete?

**Question 4**

What is the Illyria ecological region?

**Text number 39**

Greece is a parliamentary republic. The nominal Head of State is the President of the Republic, elected by Parliament for a five-year term. The current Constitution was drafted and approved by the Hellenic Fifth Revision Parliament and came into force in 1975, after the fall of the military junta in 1967-1974. Since then, the Constitution has been revised three times, in 1986, 2001 and 2008. The Constitution, which consists of 120 articles, provides for the separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial branches, with extensive special guarantees (further strengthened in 2001) on civil liberties and social rights. Women's right to vote was guaranteed by the 1952 constitutional amendment.

**Question 0**

What kind of republic is Greece?

**Question 1**

What is the title of the Greek leader?

**Question 2**

Who elects the President of Greece?

**Question 3**

How long will the Greek president's term of office last?

**Question 4**

How many articles are there in the Greek Constitution?

**Text number 40**

Under the Constitution, executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic and the Government. Since the 1986 constitutional amendment, the President's functions have been considerably reduced and are now mainly ceremonial, with most political power in the hands of the Prime Minister. The position of Prime Minister, the head of the Greek government, belongs to the current leader of the political party that can obtain a vote of confidence in Parliament. The President of the Republic formally appoints the Prime Minister and, on his recommendation, appoints and dismisses the other members of the government.

**Question 0**

In what year was the constitution amended to reduce the power of the president?

**Question 1**

Who has the most political power in Greece?

**Question 2**

Who chooses the Prime Minister?

**Question 3**

Who officially appoints the Prime Minister?

**Text number 41**

Legislative power is exercised by a 300-member unicameral, elective parliament. The President of the Republic promulgates the laws adopted by Parliament. Parliamentary elections are held every four years, but the President of the Republic may, on a proposal from the Government, dissolve Parliament in the past to deal with a matter of exceptional national importance. The President is also obliged to dissolve Parliament earlier if the opposition succeeds in passing a motion of no confidence.

**Question 0**

How many members are there in the Greek Parliament?

**Question 1**

How often do parliamentary elections help?

**Question 2**

Who implements the Parliament's statutes?

**Text number 42**

The coalition government led the country to parliamentary elections in May 2012. The traditional Greek political parties, PASOK and New Democracy, saw their power fall from 43% to 13% and from 33% to 18% respectively, as they supported Mnimonio's policies and austerity measures. SYRIZA, the left-wing party, became the second largest party, with an increase from 4% to 16%. No party was able to form a lasting government, leading to parliamentary elections in June 2012. The second election resulted in the formation of a coalition government composed of New Democracy (29%), PASOK (12%) and the Democratic Left (6%).

**Question 0**

Who started the May 2012 general election?

**Question 1**

What led to the loss of power of the traditional Greek parties?

**Question 2**

Who became the second major party after the elections?

**Question 3**

What caused the second elections in 2012?

**Question 4**

What was the demographic result of the second election?

**Text number 43**

Greek foreign policy is conducted through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its head, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The current Minister is Nikos Kotzias. According to the official website, the main objectives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are to represent Greece in other states and international organisations, to safeguard the interests of the Greek state and its citizens abroad, to promote Greek culture, to strengthen relations with the Greek diaspora and to promote international cooperation. Moreover, Greece is a country of geostrategic importance for Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa, due to its political and geographical proximity, which is considered a central power and has developed a regional policy to promote peace and stability in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

**Question 0**

Who is in charge of Greek foreign policy?

**Question 1**

Who is the current foreign minister?

**Question 2**

What is the objective of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

**Question 3**

What kind of power is Greece considered to be?

**Question 4**

How important is Greece strategically?

**Text number 44**

In Greece, there is universal conscription for men, while women are exempt from conscription but can otherwise serve in the army. As of 2009[update], conscription is nine months for male citizens aged 19-45. In addition, Greek men aged 18-60 living in strategically sensitive areas may be required to serve part-time in the National Guard. However, as the army has sought to become a fully professional force, the government has promised to reduce or abolish conscription.

**Question 0**

What kind of military service does Greece require?

**Question 1**

Can women be called up for the army?

**Question 2**

What is the required length of military service for men?

**Question 3**

At what age can men be required to serve in the National Guard?

**Text number 45**

Since the reform of the Kallikratis programme came into force on 1 January 2011, Greece has thirteen regions, divided into 325 municipalities. The old 54 prefectures and prefecture-level administrations have been largely retained as sub-regional units. Seven decentralised administrations group between one and three regions for administrative purposes at regional level. In addition, there is one autonomous region, Mount Athos (Greek: Agio Oros, "holy mountain"), which borders the region of Central Macedonia.

**Question 0**

How many regions have there been in Greece since 2011?

**Question 1**

How many municipalities are there in Greece?

**Question 2**

What came into force on 1 January 2011?

**Question 3**

What is an autonomous region of Greece?

**Question 4**

Where is Mount Athos located?

**Text number 46**

Greece is a developed country with a high standard of living and a high human development index. Its economy consists mainly of the service sector (85.0%) and industry (12.0%), while agriculture accounts for 3.0% of national output. Important industries in Greece include tourism (14.9 million international tourists in 2009, ranked by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation as the seventh most visited country in the European Union and 16th in the world) and merchant shipping (the Greek merchant fleet is one of the largest in the world, accounting for 16.2 %), and the country is also a major agricultural producer (including fisheries) in the Union.

**Question 0**

What is the largest sector of the Greek economy?

**Question 1**

What is the share of the Greek economy in the services sector?

**Question 2**

What is the share of agriculture in the economy?

**Question 3**

How many tourists visited Greece in 2009?

**Question 4**

Where does Greece rank among the most popular countries in the world?

**Text number 47**

The Greek economy is larger than the combined economies of all the Balkan countries, and is the largest economy in the Balkans and a major regional investor. Greece is the second largest foreign investor in Albania, the third largest foreign investor in Bulgaria, among the three largest foreign investors in Romania and Serbia, and the main trading partner and largest foreign investor in the Republic of Macedonia. Greek banks open a new branch somewhere in the Balkans almost every week. The Greek telecommunications company OTE has become a strong investor in Yugoslavia and other Balkan countries.

**Question 0**

What is the size of the Greek economy?

**Question 1**

What is Greece's position as an investor in Albania?

**Question 2**

What is Greece's position as an investor in Bulgaria?

**Question 3**

In which region is Greece the biggest foreign investor?

**Question 4**

What is OTE known as?

**Text number 48**

The Greek economy is classified as advanced and high-income. Greece was a founding member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC). In 1979, the country signed the Accession Treaty to the European Communities and the Single Market, and the process was completed in 1982. Greece was admitted to the European Union's Economic and Monetary Union on 19 June 2000 and in January 2001 adopted the euro as its currency, replacing the Greek drachma, which had an exchange rate of 340.75 drachmas to the euro. Greece is also a member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organisation and ranks 24th in the 2013 KOF Globalisation Index.

**Question 0**

What is the rating of the Greek economy?

**Question 1**

What economic organisations did Greece help to set up?

**Question 2**

When was Greece accepted into the European Union?

**Question 3**

When did Greece start using the euro as its currency?

**Question 4**

What was the former currency of Greece?

**Text number 49**

According to Der Spiegel, the loans to European governments were disguised as "swaps" and thus not recorded as debt. Because Eurostat ignored the statistics on derivatives at the time, a German derivatives trader had commented to Der Spiegel that 'the Maastricht rules can be circumvented quite legally by swaps' and that 'in previous years Italy used a similar trick to cover up its real debt with the help of another US bank'. These conditions had allowed the governments of Greece and many other European countries to overspend while meeting the European Union's deficit targets.

**Question 0**

What was used to hide the debts?

**Question 1**

What can Greece do with swaps?

**Question 2**

What other country has hidden its debt with swaps?

**Question 3**

What can be legally won with a swap?

**Text number 50**

In terms of total number of vessels, the Greek merchant fleet is the fourth largest in the world, with 3 150 vessels (741 registered in Greece and 2 409 in other ports). By category of vessels, Greece ranks first in the number of both tankers and bulk carriers, fourth in the number of containers and fifth in the number of other vessels. However, the current fleet register is lower than the all-time high of 5 000 vessels at the end of the 1970s. Moreover, the total number of vessels flying the Greek flag (including non-Greek fleets) is 1 517 vessels, or 5.3% of the world dwt (5th place).

**Question 0**

Where is the Greek merchant fleet based?

**Question 1**

How many ships does the Greek merchant fleet have?

**Question 2**

Where does Greece rank in the number of tankers?

**Text number 51**

The vast majority of visitors to Greece in 2007 came from the European continent, 12.7 million, with the United Kingdom (2.6 million) having the highest number of visitors of one nationality, closely followed by Germans (2.3 million). In 2010, the most popular tourist region in Greece was Central Macedonia, with 18% of the country's total tourist flow (3.6 million visitors), followed by Attica (2.6 million) and the Peloponnese (1.8 million). Northern Greece is the most popular geographical area in the country with 6.5 million tourists, while Central Greece is the second most popular with 6.3 million.

**Question 0**

Where do most visitors to Greece come from?

**Question 1**

What proportion of visitors to Greece are from Europe?

**Question 2**

Which is the single nation with the most visitors?

**Question 3**

Which part of Greece is the most popular?

**Question 4**

How many visitors are there in Northern Greece?

**Text number 52**

Rail links in Greece are somewhat less developed than in many other European countries, but they have also been extended: new suburban and commuter rail services operated by Proastiakos run around Athens, towards the airport, Kiato and Chalkida, around Thessaloniki, towards the cities of Larissa and Edessa, and around Patras. A modern long-distance train service has also been established between Athens and Thessaloniki, and many parts of the 2 500 km network are in the process of being upgraded to two lines. International rail lines connect Greek cities with the rest of Europe, the Balkans and Turkey.

**Question 0**

How long is the Greek railway system?

**Question 1**

What is the current railway reform going to do?

**Question 2**

Between which two cities has a new modern rail link been built?

**Text number 53**

Internet cafés offering internet access, office applications and multiplayer games are also a common sight in the country, and 3G and 4G LTE mobile internet and Wi-Fi connections are found almost everywhere. 3G/4G mobile internet usage has grown strongly in recent years, with a 340% increase between August 2011 and August 2012. The United Nations International Telecommunication Union ranks Greece among the 30 countries with a highly developed information and communication infrastructure.

**Question 0**

What has seen a dramatic increase in use in recent years?

**Question 1**

How much did internet use grow in a year?

**Question 2**

Where does Greece stand in the communications world?

**Text number 54**

Greek technology parks with incubators include the Science and Technology Park of Crete (Heraklion), the Thessaloniki Technology Park, the Lavrio Technology Park and the Patras Science Park, and the Science and Technology Park of Epirus (Ioannina). Greece has been a member of the European Space Agency (ESA) since 2005. Cooperation between ESA and the Greek National Space Committee started in the early 1990s. Greece and ESA signed their first cooperation agreement in 1994. Greece formally applied for full membership in 2003 and became the 16th member of ESA on 16 March 2005. As a member of ESA, Greece participates in ESA's telecommunications and technology activities, as well as in the global monitoring of environment and security.

**Question 0**

Which agency has Greece been a member of since 2005?

**Question 1**

In what year did Greece and ESA sign their first agreement?

**Question 2**

When did Greece apply for ESA membership?

**Question 3**

Which ESA members does Greece belong to?

**Question 4**

When did Greece become a full member of ESA?

**Text number 55**

Notable Greek scientists in modern times include Dimitrios Galanos, Georgios Papanikolaou (inventor of the Pap test), Nicholas Negroponte, Constantin Carathéodory (known for Carathéodory's theorems and the Carathéodory hypothesis), Manolis Andronikos (discovered by Philip II of Macedon), and the Greek scientist of the time:tomb of Macedonians in Vergina), Michael Dertouzos, John Argyris, Panagiotis Kondylis, John Iliopoulos (winner of the 2007 Dirac Prize for his contributions to the physics of the charm cave, which have contributed significantly to the Standard Model, the modern theory of elementary particles), Joseph Sifakis (2007 Turing Prize, Nobel Prize in Computer Science), Christos Papadimitriou (2002 Knuth Prize, 2012 Gödel Prize), Mihalis Yannakakis (2005 Knuth Prize), Dimitri Nanopoulos and Helene Ahrweiler.

**Question 0**

Which Greek scientist invented the papa test?

**Question 1**

Who found the tomb of Philip II of Macedonia?

**Question 2**

Which Greek won the 2007 Turing Prize?

**Question 3**

Which Greek won the 2002 Knuth Prize?

**Question 4**

Which Greek won the 2005 Knuth Prize?

**Text number 56**

It is estimated that the recognised Greek Muslim minority, mostly living in Thrace, is between 98 000 and 140 000 (around 1%), while the immigrant Muslim community is between 200 000 and 300 000. Albanian immigrants in Greece tend to be affiliated with the Muslim religion, although most of them are secularised. After the Greco-Turkish war of 1919-1922 and the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923, Greece and Turkey agreed on population transfer on the basis of cultural and religious identity. Around 500,000 Greek Muslims, mainly Muslims defined as Turks, but also Greek Muslims such as the Vallahades of Western Macedonia, were exchanged for around 1,500,000 Turkish Greeks. However, many refugees who settled in the former Ottoman Muslim villages in Central Macedonia and who were identified as Christian Orthodox Caucasian Greeks arrived from the former Russian Transcaucasian province of Kars after its return to Turkey, but a few years before the official population exchange.

**Question 0**

What is the religious minority in Greece?

**Question 1**

The Muslim minority lives mostly in which city?

**Question 2**

Immigrants from Albania are usually of what religion?

**Question 3**

With which country did the Greek Muslims exchange populations?

**Text number 57**

The number of Roman Catholic Greek citizens is estimated at around 50 000, and the Roman Catholic immigrant community in the country is estimated at around 200 000. There are 500 000 adherents of the Old Calendar. Protestants, including the Greek Evangelical Church and the Free Evangelical Churches, number around 30 000. The Assemblies of God, the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel and other Pentecostal churches of the Synod of the Greek Apostolic Church are congregations of 12 000 members. The Independent Pentecostal Apostolic Free Church is the largest Protestant denomination in Greece with 120 churches. There are no official statistics on the activities of the Free Apostolic Church of Pentecost, but the Orthodox Church estimates the number of adherents at 20 000. The Jehovah's Witnesses report 28 874 active members. In recent years, there has been a small-scale revival of the ancient Greek religion, with an estimated 2 000 active practitioners and 100 000 'adherents'.

**Question 0**

How many Greek citizens are Catholic?

**Question 1**

How many Roman Catholic immigrants are there in Greece?

**Question 2**

How many Protestants live in Greece?

**Question 3**

How many churches does the largest Protestant denomination have?

**Question 4**

How many Jehovah's Witnesses are there in Greece?

**Text number 58**

In the 19th and 20th centuries, there was a great debate about whether the official language of Greece should be the archaic Katharevousa, created in the 19th century and used as a language of state and science, or Dimotic, which was a naturally evolved and popular language from Byzantine Greek. The dispute was finally settled in 1976, when Dimotic became the only official variant of Greek and Katharevousa was abandoned.

**Question 0**

When did the Greek language dispute take place?

**Question 1**

When was the Greek language Katharevousa created?

**Question 2**

What language was considered the language of the people?

**Question 3**

Which language was made the only official variety in 1976?

**Question 4**

From which language did dimotiki evolve?

**Text number 59**

Today, Greece is relatively linguistically homogeneous, with a large majority of the native population using Greek as their first or only language. The Greek-speaking population includes a significant number of Pontic dialect speakers who came to Greece from Asia Minor after the genocide of the Greeks. The Cappadocian dialect also came to Greece as a result of the genocide, but it is endangered and little spoken today. The indigenous Greek dialects include Archaic Greek, spoken by the Saracens, traditionally migratory mountain shepherds in Greek Macedonia and elsewhere in northern Greece. Thracian, a separate Greek language that derives from Dorian Greek rather than Ionian Greek, is still spoken in some villages in the south-eastern Peloponnese.

**Question 0**

What language do most Greeks speak?

**Question 1**

Where do the Greeks who speak the Pontic dialect come from?

**Question 2**

What dialect of Greek is currently spoken hardly at all?

**Question 3**

What language is the origin of the Zakonian language?

**Text number 60**

Thrace's Muslim minority, which accounts for around 0.95% of the total population, is made up of Turkish, Bulgarian (Pomak) and Romanian speakers. Romanian is also spoken by Christian Roma in other parts of the country. Other minority languages have traditionally been spoken by regional populations living in different parts of the country. Their use has declined radically over the 20th century as they have merged with the Greek-speaking majority. Today, only the older generations maintain them and they are on the verge of extinction. The same applies to the Arvanites, an Albanian-speaking group living mainly in the rural areas around the capital Athens, and the Aromanians and Moglenites, also known as Vlachs, whose language is closely related to Romansh and who lived scattered in several areas of mountainous central Greece. Members of these groups identify themselves as ethnically Greek and today they all speak at least bilingual Greek.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the Greek population is Muslim?

**Question 1**

Minority languages have declined because of what?

**Question 2**

Who speaks Romanian in part of the country?

**Question 3**

What groups are called vlaaks?

**Text number 61**

There are also some Slavic-speaking groups near the borders of northern Greece, known locally as Slavomacedonis, most of whose members identify themselves as ethnically Greek. Their dialects can be linguistically classified as either Macedonian-Slavic or Bulgarian. It is estimated that there were between 200 000 and 400 000 Slavic speakers in Macedonia after the 1923 population change. The Jewish community in Greece traditionally spoke Ladino (Judaeo-Spanish), which is now spoken by only a few thousand people. Other important minority languages are Armenian, Georgian and the Greek-Turkish dialect spoken by the Urumites, the Caucasian Greek community from the Chalka region of central Georgia and ethnic Greeks from south-eastern Ukraine, who arrived in northern Greece mainly as economic migrants in the 1990s.

**Question 0**

Where are Slavic-speaking groups usually found?

**Question 1**

How many Slavic speakers are there in Macedonia?

**Question 2**

What language was traditionally spoken by the Greek Jewish community?

**Question 3**

What dialect are Urumanians known to speak?

**Text number 62**

A study by the Mediterranean Migration Observatory states that according to the 2001 census, there were 762,191 non-citizens living in Greece, representing around 7% of the total population. Of the non-citizens, 48 560 were EU or European Free Trade Association nationals and 17 426 were Cypriots with privileged status. Most of them come from Eastern European countries: Albania (56%), Bulgaria (5%) and Romania (3%), while immigrants from the countries of the former Soviet Union (Georgia, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, etc.) account for 10%. Part of the Albanian immigrants belong to the Greek minority in Albania, which is concentrated in the Northern Epirus region. In addition, the total national population of Albania, including temporary migrants and undocumented persons, is around 600 000. In addition, there are about 600 000 immigrants in Albania.

**Question 0**

How many people in Greece were not Greek citizens in 2001?

**Question 1**

What was the share of non-nationals living in the country in 2001?

**Question 2**

Where did most of the non-citizen residents come from?

**Question 3**

What is the total population of Albanians in Greece?

**Text number 63**

Together with Italy and Spain, Greece is the main entry point for illegal immigrants seeking to enter the EU. Illegal immigrants enter Greece mostly from the border with Turkey along the Evros river and from the eastern Aegean islands opposite Turkey (mainly Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos). In 2012, the majority of illegal immigrants entering Greece came from Afghanistan, followed by Pakistanis and Bangladeshis. In 2015, the number of refugees arriving by sea has increased dramatically, mainly due to the ongoing civil war in Syria. 856,723 refugees arrived in Greece by sea, almost five times the number in the same period in 2014, with Syrians accounting for almost 45%. An estimated 8% of the arrivals sought asylum in Greece.

**Question 0**

Greece is an important destination, where to come?

**Question 1**

Where did most illegal immigrants come from in Greece in 2012?

**Question 2**

Migrants arriving by sea come mainly for what reason?

**Question 3**

How many migrants arrived by sea in 2015?

**Question 4**

What percentage of migrants at sea sought asylum in Greece?

**Text number 64**

The Greeks have a long tradition of valuing and investing in education (paideia). Paideia was one of the highest social values in the Greek and Hellenistic world, and the first European institution called a university was founded in the 5th century in Constantinople and operated in various forms until the city fell to Ottoman rule in 1453. The University of Constantinople was the first secular university in Christian Europe, since it did not teach theological subjects, and, given its original role as a community of students, it was also the first university in the world.

**Question 0**

Paideia is also known as what?

**Question 1**

In which city was the first European university founded?

**Question 2**

When did Constantinople come under Ottoman control?

**Text number 65**

Post-compulsory secondary education in Greece consists of two types of schools: Γενικό Λύκειο (Genikό Lykeiό) and ammatillis-teknilliset oppilaitokset (Τεχνικά und Επαγγελματικά Εκπαιδευτήρια, "TEE"). Post-primary secondary education also includes vocational educational institutions (Institutta Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης, 'IEK'), which provide formal but unclassified education. As these institutions can admit both Gymnasio (lower secondary) and Lykeio (upper secondary) graduates, they are not classified as offering a specific level of education.

**Question 0**

How many types of secondary school are there in Greece?

**Question 1**

What is one type of secondary education in Greece?

**Question 2**

What kind of institution is also secondary education?

**Question 3**

What kind of training do vocational education and training institutions provide?

**Text number 66**

According to the Framework Law (3549/2007), the public higher education "highest educational institutions" (Ανώτα Εκπαιδευτικά Ιδρύματα, Anótata Ekpaideytiká Idrýmata, "ΑΕΙ") consists of two parallel sectors: the university sector (universities, polytechnics, schools of fine arts, open university) and the technology sector (technical institutes (TEI) and the Higher School of Pedagogical and Technological Education). There are also non-university state higher education institutions offering shorter-term (2-3 years) vocationally oriented courses and operating under other ministries. Students are admitted to these institutions on the basis of their performance in the national examinations which take place after the third year of Lykeio. In addition, students over 22 years of age may be admitted to the Hellenic Open University by lottery. Capodistrian University of Athens is the oldest university in the Eastern Mediterranean.

**Question 0**

Which is one of the fields of education covered by the framework law?

**Question 1**

How long do courses in higher education last?

**Question 2**

At what grade level are examinations for higher education institutions organised?

**Question 3**

At what age can students be admitted to Hellenic University by lottery?

**Question 4**

What is the oldest university in the Eastern Mediterranean?

**Text number 67**

Greece has universal health care. In a report published by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2000, its health system was ranked 14th out of 191 countries surveyed. In a 2013 report by Save the Children, Greece was ranked 19th best (out of 176 countries surveyed) for maternal and newborn well-being. In 2010, the country had 138 hospitals with 31 000 beds, but on 1 July 2011 the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity announced plans to reduce the number to 77 hospitals with 36 035 beds, as a necessary reform to reduce expenditure and further improve healthcare standards.[controversial - debate] Greek health spending as a percentage of GDP was 9.6% in 2007, slightly above the OECD average (9.5%), according to a 2011 OECD report. The country has the highest ratio of doctors to population among OECD countries.

**Question 0**

What kind of health care is Greece like?

**Question 1**

Where does the Greek health system rank among the 191 countries surveyed?

**Question 2**

What is Greece's position on the situation of mothers and newborn babies?

**Question 3**

How many hospitals were there in Greece in 2010?

**Question 4**

In 2011, there were plans to reduce the number of hospitals to how many?

**Text number 68**

Greek culture has evolved over thousands of years, starting in Mycenaean Greece and continuing, above all, into Classical Greece, under the influence of the Roman Empire and its eastern Greek successor, the Eastern Roman or Byzantine Empire. Other cultures and nations, such as the Latin and Frankish states, the Ottoman Empire, the Venetian Republic, the Republic of Genoa and the British Empire, have also left their mark on modern Greek culture, although historians believe that the Greek War of Independence revitalised Greece and created a coherent and unified whole from its complex culture.

**Question 0**

Where did Greek culture begin?

**Question 1**

What do historians see as the revitalising factor of Greek culture?

**Question 2**

Over what period of time has Greek culture developed?

**Text number 69**

In ancient times, Greece was the birthplace of Western culture. Modern democracies owe a debt to Greek beliefs in democracy, trial by jury and equality under the law. The ancient Greeks were pioneers in many fields based on systematic thinking, such as biology, geometry, history, philosophy, physics and mathematics. They introduced important literary forms such as epic and lyric poetry, history, tragedy and comedy. In their pursuit of order and proportion, the Greeks created an ideal of beauty that strongly influenced Western art.

**Question 0**

What was the birthplace of ancient Greece?

**Question 1**

What was the influence of Greek political philosophy?

**Question 2**

The Greeks were pioneers in many disciplines that required what?

**Text number 70**

Modern Greek theatre emerged after Greek independence in the early 19th century, initially inspired by Heptanic theatre and melodrama, such as Italian opera. The Nobile Teatro di San Giacomo di Corfù was the first theatre and opera house in modern Greece and was the venue for the first Greek opera, The Parliamentary Candidate by Spyridon Xyndas (based exclusively on a Greek libretto). In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the stage of the Athens theatre was dominated by revues, musical comedies, operettas and nocturnes, with notable playwrights such as Spyridon Samaras, Dionysios Lavrangas and Theophrastos Sakellaridis.

**Question 0**

When did modern Greek theatre begin?

**Question 1**

What influenced modern Greek theatre?

**Question 2**

What was the first theatre in modern Greece?

**Question 3**

What was the first Greek opera?

**Question 4**

Who created the first opera, The Parliamentary Candidate?

**Text number 71**

Aristotle of Stagira, Plato's most prominent student, shared with his teacher the title of the greatest philosopher of antiquity. But whereas Plato had sought to explain and expound things from above the senses, from the point of view of forms, his student preferred to start from the facts that experience gives us. In addition to these three most prominent Greek philosophers, other well-known schools of Greek philosophy, originating from other founders in antiquity, were Stoicism, Epicureanism, Scepticism and Neoplatonism.

**Question 0**

Which of Plato's students was considered the most important?

**Question 1**

From what perspective did Plato's philosophy try to explain life?

**Question 2**

What was Aristotle's philosophy based on?

**Question 3**

What are the names of the two schools of philosophy?

**Text number 72**

At the beginning of Greek literature are Homer's two monumental works: the Iliad and the Odyssey. Although dates of composition vary, these works were written around 800 BC or later. In the Classical period, many genres of Western literature became more prominent. Lyric poetry, odes, pastorals, elegies, epigrams, dramatic representations of comedy and tragedy, historiography, rhetorical treatises, philosophical dialectics and philosophical treatises all emerged in this period. The two most important lyric poets were Sappho and Pindar. The Classical period was also the beginning of drama.

**Question 0**

What are the two works of Homer?

**Question 1**

During which period did Homer write the Iliad and the Odyssey?

**Question 2**

Who were the two major lyric poets?

**Question 3**

When did drama begin in history?

**Text number 73**

Cinema came to Greece in 1896, but the first proper cinema opened in 1907. In 1914, the Asty Films Company was established and feature film production began. Golfo (Γκόλφω), a well-known traditional love story, is considered the first Greek feature film, although there were several smaller productions before it, such as newsreels. In 1931, Orestis Laskos directed Daphnis and Chloe (Δάφνις και Χλόη), which featured the first nude scene in European cinema history; it was also the first Greek film to be shown abroad. In 1944, Katina Paxinou was awarded the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress for the film Whose Bell Rings.

**Question 0**

What year was the film first released in Greece?

**Question 1**

What year did the first cinema open in Greece?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the film company founded in 1914?

**Question 3**

What was the first Greek feature film?

**Question 4**

Who directed the first nude scene in Greek cinema history?

**Text number 74**

Many consider the 1950s and early 1960s to be the golden age of Greek cinema. The directors and actors of this era were recognised as historical figures in Greek cinema, and some of them received international recognition: Irene Papas, Melina Mercouri, Mihalis Kakogiannis, Alekos Sakellarios, Nikos Tsiforos, Iakovos Kambanelis, Katina Paxinou, Nikos Koundouros, Ellie Lambeti and others. More than sixty films were made each year, most of them with film noir elements. Notable films were Η κάλπικη λίρα (1955, directed by Giorgos Tzavellas), Πικρό Ψωμί (1951, directed by Grigoris Grigoriou), O Drakos (1956, directed by Nikos Koundouros), Stella (1955, directed by Cacoyannis and written by Kampanellis).

**Question 0**

Which period is considered the golden age of Greek cinema?

**Question 1**

How many films were made each year during the golden age of Greek cinema?

**Question 2**

Who directed the film O Drakos in 1956?

**Question 3**

Who directed the film Stella in 1955?

**Question 4**

Who wrote the film Stella in 1955?

**Text number 75**

Cacoyannis also co-directed with Anthony Quinn the film Zorba the Greek, which received nominations for Best Director, Best Adapted Screenplay and Best Film. Finos Film also participated in this period with films such as Laterna, Poverty и Philotimo, Madalena, The Aunt from Chicago, The Wood Came Out of Paradise ja monet muut. In the 1970s and 1980s, Theo Angelopoulos directed several important and acclaimed films. His film Eternity and Day won the Palme d'Or and the Ecumenical Jury Prize at the 1998 Cannes Film Festival.

**Question 0**

What other famous film did Cacoyannis direct?

**Question 1**

Who starred in the film Zorba the Greek?

**Question 2**

Which film won the Palme d'Or at Cannes in 1998?

**Question 3**

Who directed the film Eternity and the Day?

**Text number 76**

Greek cuisine is characterised by a healthy Mediterranean diet, which is reflected in the Cretan dishes. Greek cuisine uses fresh ingredients in a variety of local dishes such as moussaka, stifado, Greek salad, fasolada, spanakopita and souvlaki. Some dishes have their origins in ancient Greece, such as skordalia (a thick puree made from nuts, almonds, crushed garlic and olive oil), lentil soup, retsina (white wine or rosé wine concentrated with pine resin) and pastel (a sesame seed candy baked in honey). Throughout Greece, small dishes such as meze with a variety of dips such as tzatziki, grilled octopus and small fish, feta cheese, dolmades (rice, currants and pine nuts wrapped in vine leaves), a variety of pulses, olives and cheeses are often eaten. Olive oil is added to almost all dishes.

**Question 0**

What are the characteristics of the Mediterranean diet?

**Question 1**

The epitome of the Mediterranean diet is food from where?

**Question 2**

Which food originated in ancient Greece?

**Question 3**

What is added to almost every dish in Greece?

**Text number 77**

Sweet desserts such as galaktoboureko, and drinks such as ouzo, metaxa and various wines such as retsina. Greek cuisine varies greatly from one part of the continent to another and from one island to another. Some aromatic ingredients are used more often than in other Mediterranean cuisines: oregano, mint, garlic, onion, dill and bay leaves. Other common herbs and spices include basil, thyme and fennel seeds. Many Greek recipes, especially in the north of the country, use 'sweet' spices with meat, such as cinnamon and cloves in stews.

**Question 0**

What is the name of a sweet dessert in Greece?

**Question 1**

What is one of the spices commonly used in Greek Mediterranean cuisine?

**Question 2**

What sweet condiment do Greeks like to use with meat?

**Text number 78**

Greek vocal music dates back to ancient times, when mixed choirs performed for entertainment, celebration and spiritual purposes. Instruments of that period included the two-stringed aulos and the stringed instrument, the lyre, especially a special kind called the kithara. Music played an important role in the educational system in ancient times. Boys were taught music from the age of six. Later influences from the Roman Empire, the Middle East and the Byzantine Empire also influenced Greek music.

**Question 0**

How far back in history does Greek song music go?

**Question 1**

What is one of the instruments used in ancient Greece?

**Question 2**

At what age were boys taught music in ancient Greece?

**Text number 79**

As the new polyphony technology developed in the West, the Eastern Orthodox Church resisted any change. Therefore, Byzantine music remained monophonic and without any instrumental accompaniment. As a result, and despite certain attempts by some Greek singers (such as Manouel Gazis, Ioannis Plousiadinos or the Cypriot Ieronimos o Tragoudistis), Byzantine music lacked the elements that in the West contributed to the unhindered development of the art. However, this method, which kept music from being polyphonic, and the continuation of culture over the centuries, allowed monophonic music to develop to its fullest. Byzantine monophonic singing was introduced by Byzantium, a melodic treasure trove of inestimable value for its rhythmic variety and expressive power.

**Question 0**

The Eastern Orthodox Church opposed what change in music?

**Question 1**

What is music without any instrumental accompaniment?

**Question 2**

What is one type of music derived from Byzantine music?

**Text number 80**

In addition to Byzantine (ecclesiastical) song and music, the Greeks also developed Greek folk song, which is divided into two cycles, the Acritic and the Cleisthenes. The Acritic songs were composed between the 9th and 10th centuries and expressed the life and struggles of the Byzantine Empire's Acrites (frontier guards), the most famous of which are the stories of Digenes Akritas. The Cleisthenes cycle emerged between the late Byzantine period and the beginning of the Greek War of Independence. Cleisthenics, together with historical songs, paralogs (narrative songs or ballads), love songs, mantinades, wedding songs, songs sung in exile and dirges, express the life of the Greeks. The Greek people's struggles for freedom, their joys and sorrows, and their attitudes to love and death are united.

**Question 0**

What are the two cycles of a Greek folk song?

**Question 1**

In which centuries was the acritical cycle of Greek song created?

**Question 2**

Which Greek song expresses the life of the Greeks?

**Text number 81**

The Heptanesian kantádhes (καντάδες 'serenades'; song: καντάδα) became the pioneers of Greek modern song and had a major influence on its development. In the first half of the next century, several Greek composers continued to borrow elements from the Heptanean style. The most successful songs between 1870 and 1930 were the so-called Athenian serenades and the songs performed on stage in the revues, operettas and nocturnes (επιθεωρησιακά τραγούδια 'theatre songs') that dominated the Athenian theatre scene.

**Question 0**

What was the predecessor of Greek modern song?

**Question 1**

During which period were the Athenian serenades the most successful?

**Question 2**

What was a major influence on Greek modern song?

**Text number 82**

Rebetiko, a music originally associated with the lower classes, later (and especially after the Greek-Turkish population exchange) gained wider public acceptance as the rough edges of its open subcultural character were softened and honed, sometimes even unrecognisable. It was the basis of the later laïkó (folk) song. The leading performers of the genre are Apostolos Kaldaras, Grigoris Bithikotsis, Stelios Kazantzidis, George Dalaras, Haris Alexiou and Glykeria.

**Question 0**

Which music started to be associated with the lower categories?

**Question 1**

Rebetiko was the basis for what?

**Question 2**

Who is one of the leading performers in the laiko genre?

**Text number 83**

As far as classical music is concerned, all the major advances in Western European classical music were introduced to the Greeks of the mainland through the Ionian islands (which were under Western rule and influence). In 1815, the first school of modern Greek classical music (the Heptanesean or Ionian school, Επτανησιακή Σχολή in Greek) was born in the region, with Nikolaos Mantzaros, Spyridon Xyndas, Spyridon Samaras and Pavlos Carrer as prominent representatives of this genre. Manolis Kalomiris is considered the founder of the Greek National School of Music.

**Question 0**

Through which islands was European classical music introduced to the Greeks?

**Question 1**

When was the first school of Greek classical music founded?

**Question 2**

Who is considered the founder of the National School of Music in Greece?

**Text number 84**

During the 20th century, Greek composers have had a major impact on the development of avant-garde and modern classical music, with composers such as Iannis Xenakis, Nikos Skalkottas and Dimitri Mitropoulos achieving international renown. At the same time, composers and musicians such as Mikis Theodorakis, Manos Hatzidakis, Eleni Karaindrou, Vangelis and Demis Roussos were gaining international acclaim for their music, including famous film scores such as Zorba the Greek, Serpico, Never on Sunday, America America, Eternity and a Day, Chariots of Fire and Blade Runner. Greek-American composers known for their film music include Yanni and Basil Poledouris. Notable Greek opera singers and classical musicians of the 20th and 21st centuries include Maria Callas, Nana Mouskouri, Mario Frangoulis, Leonidas Kavakos and Dimitris Sgouros.

**Question 0**

Who is one 20th century Greek composer who has influenced modern classical music?

**Question 1**

What is one of the famous films for which Greek composers have composed music?

**Question 2**

Who is one of the Greek composers known for his film music?

**Question 3**

Who is one of the most important Greek opera singers of the 20th century?

**Text number 85**

Greece has taken part in Eurovision 35 times since its debut in 1974. In 2005, Greece won with the song "My Number One" performed by Greek-Swedish singer Elena Paparizou. The song scored 230 points out of 10 out of 12 from Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, the United Kingdom, Turkey, Albania, Cyprus, Serbia and Montenegro, Sweden and Germany and became a hit in various countries, especially Greece. 51. The Eurovision Song Contest took place in Athens, at the Maroussi Olympic Indoor Hall of the Athens Olympic Sports Complex, and was hosted by Maria Menounos and Sakis Rouvas.

**Question 0**

How many times has Greece taken part in Eurovision Song Contests?

**Question 1**

What year did Greece win the Eurovision Song Contest?

**Question 2**

Which Greek song won the Eurovision Song Contest in 2005?

**Question 3**

Who performed the song My Number One in the 2005 Eurovision Song Contest?

**Question 4**

Where was the 51. Eurovision Song Contest?

**Text number 86**

Greece is the birthplace of the ancient Olympics, with the first Games recorded in Olympia in 776 BC. It has hosted the modern Olympics twice, the opening ceremony of the 1896 Summer Olympics and the 2004 Summer Olympics. Greece is always mentioned first in the Parade of Nations, as it is the founding country of the ancient predecessor of the modern Olympic Games. The country has participated in every Summer Olympic Games and is one of only four countries to have done so. Greece has won a total of 110 medals (30 gold, 42 silver and 38 bronze) and is ranked 32nd in the all-time Summer Olympic medal table in terms of gold medals. Greece's best performance was at the 1896 Summer Olympics, when it came second in the medal table with 10 gold medals.

**Question 0**

Which sporting event was born in Greece?

**Question 1**

What were the first Olympic Games?

**Question 2**

Where was the first Olympic Games held in 775 BC?

**Question 3**

Who is always the first to be invited to the parade of nations at the Olympics?

**Question 4**

Where does Greece rank in the all-time Summer Olympics gold medal count?

**Text number 87**

The Greek national football team, ranked 12th in the world in 2014 (and peaked at 8th in 2008 and 2011), were crowned European champions at the 2004 European Championship in one of the biggest surprises in the sport's history, becoming one of the most successful national teams in European football, one of only nine national teams to have won the UEFA European Championship. The Greek Super League is the highest professional football league in the country, with eighteen teams. The most successful are Olympiakos, Panathinaikos, AEK Athens and PAOK.

**Question 0**

Where was the Greek national football team in 2014.

**Question 1**

Greece was crowned European champion in which sport?

**Question 2**

How many national teams have won the UEFA European Championship?

**Question 3**

How many teams are there in the Greek Super League?

**Question 4**

Who is one of the most successful teams in the Greek Super League?

**Text number 88**

The Greek national basketball team has a decades-long tradition of excellence in the sport and is considered among the best in the world. In 2012, it was ranked 4th in the world and 2nd in Europe. They have won the European Championship twice in 1987 and 2005, reached the last four in two of the last four FIBA World Championships, and finished runners-up at the 2006 FIBA World Championships after an impressive 101-95 win over Team USA in the semi-finals of the tournament. The A1 Ethniki, the top domestic basketball league, consists of fourteen teams. The most successful Greek teams are Olympiakos, Panathinaikos, Aris Thessaloniki, AEK Athens and P.A.O.K. Greek basketball teams have been the most successful in European basketball for the last 25 years, winning no fewer than nine Euroleague titles since the introduction of the modern Euroleague Final Four format in 1988, while no other nation has won more than four Euroleague titles in that period. In addition to the nine Euroleagues, Greek basketball teams (Panathinaikos, Olympiakos, Aris Thessaloniki, AEK Athens, P.A.O.K., Maroussi) have won three Triple Crowns, five Saporta Cups, two Korać Cups and one FIBA Europe Champions Cup. After the Greek national basketball team won the European Championship in 2005, Greece became the reigning European champions in both football and basketball.

**Question 0**

What was the world ranking of the Greek national basketball team in 2012?

**Question 1**

What was the ranking of the Greek national basketball team in Europe in 2012?

**Question 2**

How many times has the Greek national basketball team won the European Championship?

**Question 3**

Who did the Greek national basketball team beat at the 2006 FIBA World Championships?

**Question 4**

What is the best domestic basketball league in Greece?

**Text number 89**

The Greek women's water polo team has emerged as one of the world's leading forces, and is the world champion after winning gold against hosts China at the 2011 World Cup. They have also won silver at the 2004 Summer Olympics, gold at the 2005 World League and silver at the 2010 and 2012 European Championships. The Greek men's water polo team became the third best water polo team in the world in 2005 after beating Croatia in the bronze medal match at the 2005 World Water Polo Championships in Canada. The top domestic water polo leagues, the Greek Men's Water Polo League and the Greek Women's Water Polo League, are considered among the best national leagues in European water polo, with clubs that have achieved significant success in European competitions. In men's European competitions, Olympiakos has won the Champions League, the European Super Cup and the Triple Crown in 2002, becoming the first club in water polo history to win all the championships in which it has competed in a single year (National Championship, National Cup, Champions League and European Super Cup), while NC Vouliagmeni has won the LEN Cup Winners' Cup in 1997. In European women's competitions, Greek water polo teams (NC Vouliagmeni, Glyfada NSC, Olympiakos, Ethnikos Piraeus) are among the most successful in European water polo, having won no less than four LEN Champions Cups, three LEN trophies and two European Super Cups.

**Question 0**

What year did the Greek women's water polo team win the world championship?

**Question 1**

Which medal did the Greek women's water polo team win at the 2004 Summer Olympics?

**Question 2**

Which medal did the Greek women's water polo team win in the 2005 World League?

**Question 3**

What was the world ranking of the Greek men's water polo team in 2005?

**Question 4**

Who did the Greek men's water polo team beat at the 2005 World Championships?

**Text number 90**

The Greek men's national volleyball team has won two bronze medals, one at the European Volleyball Championships and another in the European Volleyball League, a fifth place at the Olympic Games and a sixth place at the FIVB Men's World Volleyball Championship. The Greek league, A1 Ethniki, is considered one of the best volleyball leagues in Europe, and Greek clubs have had significant success in European competitions. Olympiakos is the most successful volleyball club in the country, having won the most domestic titles and being the only Greek club to have won European titles; it has won two CEV Cups, has twice been runner-up in the CEV Champions League and has played in no less than 12 Final Four European competitions, making it one of the most traditional volleyball clubs in Europe. Iraklis has also enjoyed significant success in European competition, having finished runners-up in the CEV Champions League three times.

**Question 0**

How many bronze medals has the Greek men's volleyball team won?

**Question 1**

Where did the Greek men's volleyball team finish at the Olympics?

**Question 2**

Which Greek volleyball club is the most successful in the country?

**Question 3**

Who is the only Greek volleyball club to have won European titles?

**Text number 91**

The main gods of ancient Greek religion were the Dodecatheon, the twelve gods who lived at the top of Mount Olympus. The most important of the ancient Greek gods was Zeus, king of the gods, who was married to Hera, who was also Zeus' sister. The other Greek gods who made up the 12 Olympians were Demeter, Ares, Poseidon, Athena, Dionysus, Apollo, Artemis, Aphrodite, Hephaistos and Hermes. In addition to these twelve gods, the Greeks also had many other mystical beliefs, such as nymphs and other magical creatures.

**Question 0**

Where did the mythical Greek gods live?

**Question 1**

The main gods of ancient Greece were known as what?

**Question 2**

Who was the most important of the ancient gods?

**Question 3**

Which goddess was Zeus married to?

**Question 4**

Who was the sister of Zeus?

**Text number 92**

Under Greek law, every Sunday of the year is a public holiday. There are also four compulsory public holidays. 25 March (Greek Independence Day), Easter Monday, 15 August (Assumption of the Virgin Mary) and 25 December (Christmas). 1 May (Labour Day) and 28 October (Ohi Day) are made optional by law, but it is customary to give employees a day off. However, there are more public holidays in Greece than the number declared annually by the Ministry of Labour as either compulsory or optional. The list of these non-compulsory national holidays is rarely changed and has not changed in recent decades, totalling eleven national holidays per year.

**Question 0**

According to Greek law, every Sunday of the year is what?

**Question 1**

How many official Greek public holidays are there?

**Question 2**

How many Greek national holidays are there each year?

**Question 3**

What is one of the days off that are made optional by law?

**Text number 93**

In 2011, it became clear that the rescue package would not be enough, and in 2012 a second rescue package of €130 billion ($173 billion) was agreed, subject to strict conditions, including financial reforms and new austerity measures. As part of the deal, Greece's debt burden to private creditors was to be reduced by 53% and profits from euro area central banks' Greek bonds were to be returned to Greece. Greece achieved a primary budget surplus in 2013. In April 2014, Greece returned to the global bond market with the successful sale of €3 billion of five-year government bonds at a yield of 4.95%. Greece returned to growth after six years of recession in the second quarter of 2014 and was the fastest growing economy in the euro area in the third quarter.

**Question 0**

What was the amount of the rescue package in 2012?

**Question 1**

How much debt to creditors did Greece have to reduce?

**Question 2**

What year did Greece achieve a budget surplus?

**Question 3**

How much did Greece earn from bond sales in 2014?

**Question 4**

How many years did it take to get the Greek economy growing again?

**Text number 94**

After the assassination of Philip II, his son Alexander III ("the Great") took over the Corinthian League and launched an invasion of the Persian Empire with the combined forces of all the Greek states in 334 BC. Undefeated in battle, Alexander had conquered the Persian Empire in its entirety by 330 BC. By the time of his death in 323 BC, he had created one of the largest empires in history, stretching from Greece to India. After his death, his empire was divided into several kingdoms, the most famous of which were the Seleucid Empire, Ptolemy's Egypt, the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom and the Indo-Greek Kingdom. Many Greeks emigrated to Alexandria, Antioch, Seleucia and many other new Hellenistic cities in Asia and Africa. Although the political unity of the Alexander Empire could not be maintained, it led to Hellenistic civilisation and the spread of the Greek language and Greek culture in the areas conquered by Alexander. Greek science, technology and mathematics are generally considered to have reached their peak during the Hellenistic period.

**Question 0**

Alexander III was the son of whom?

**Question 1**

Which empire did Alexander III invade after his father's death?

**Question 2**

In what year did Alexander III invade Persia?

**Question 3**

By what year did Alexander conquer the Persian Empire?

**Question 4**

In what year did Alexander III die?

**Document number 187**

**Text number 0**

Shell was vertically integrated and active in all aspects of the oil and gas industry, including exploration and production, refining, distribution and marketing, petrochemicals, power generation and trading. It has limited activities in the renewable energy sector in the form of biofuels and wind power. It operates in more than 90 countries, produces around 3.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent per day and has 44 000 service stations worldwide. Shell Oil Company, its subsidiary in the US, is one of its largest businesses.

**Question 0**

How many countries does Shell operate in?

**Question 1**

How many barrels of oil does Shell produce per day?

**Question 2**

How many service stations does Shell have worldwide?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the Shell subsidiary in the United States?

**Question 4**

In which two areas does Shell have a limited presence in renewable energy?

**Question 5**

How many barrels of gas does Shell produce per day?

**Question 6**

How many service stations does Shell have in the US?

**Question 7**

What does Shell sell 3.1 million barrels a day?

**Question 8**

In how many countries does Shell operate in the renewable energy sector?

**Question 9**

In which part of the oil and gas industry is Shell not active?

**Text number 1**

In February 1907, the Royal Dutch Shell Group was formed by the merger of two rival companies: the Dutch Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and the British Shell Transport and Trading Company Ltd (Shell). This was largely due to the need to compete globally with Standard Oil. The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company was a Dutch company founded in 1890 to develop an oil field in Sumatra, initially led by August Kessler, Hugo Loudon and Henri Deterding. The Shell Transport and Trading Company (quotation marks were part of the legal name) was a British company founded in 1897 by Marcus Samuel, 1st Viscount Bearsted, and his brother Samuel Samuel. Their father had owned an antique shop in Houndsditch, London, which expanded in 1833 to import and sell shells, after which the company was named 'Shell'.

**Question 0**

The Royal Dutch Shell group was formed by the merger of two competing companies.

**Question 1**

What was the main reason for the creation of the Royal Dutch Shell Group?

**Question 2**

In what year was the Royal Dutch Shell Group founded?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company founded?

**Question 4**

Why was the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company founded?

**Question 5**

Where was August Kessler born?

**Question 6**

Who was Hugo Loudon's brother?

**Question 7**

When was Samuel's brothers' father's antiques business founded?

**Question 8**

What was the name of Marcus Samuel's father's antique shop?

**Text number 2**

For various reasons, the new company operated as a dual listed company, whereby the merging companies retained their legal existence but operated as a single entity for business purposes. Under the terms of the merger, the Dutch part owned 60% and the British part 40% of the new group. National patriotic sentiments prevented either company from merging or taking over the other in full. The Dutch company, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Petroleum Maatschappij, was responsible for production and manufacturing in The Hague. The British Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, based in London, was set up to transport and store the products.

**Question 0**

What percentage of ownership was granted to the Dutch branch as a result of the merger?

**Question 1**

What prevented the two companies from merging fully?

**Question 2**

What was the primary mission of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company?

**Question 3**

What type of business did the new company operate as?

**Question 4**

What percentage of the new company's ownership was given to the British?

**Question 5**

What would encourage a full merger between the two companies?

**Question 6**

Which British company was responsible in The Hague?

**Question 7**

In which city were the two branches of the new company located?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the Dutch company responsible for transport and storage?

**Question 9**

Why do these two companies operate as a two-entity company from a business point of view?

**Text number 3**

In November 2004, it was announced that, following Shell's revelation that it had overstated its oil reserves, the Shell group would move to a unitary capital structure and create a new parent company, Royal Dutch Shell plc, which would be listed primarily on the London Stock Exchange, listed secondarily on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, with its headquarters and tax domicile in The Hague, the Netherlands, and its registered office in London. The merger was completed on 20 July 2005 and the original owners delisted their company. Shell Transport & Trading Company plc was delisted from the LSE on 20 July 2005 and Royal Dutch Petroleum Company from the NYSE on 18 November 2005. The company's shares were issued to Royal Dutch shareholders on a 60/40 basis in accordance with the original shareholding of the Shell Group.

**Question 0**

In what year was it announced that the Shell group would move to a single capital structure?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the new parent company of the Shell Group?

**Question 2**

On which stock exchange was the new parent company of the Shell Group primarily listed?

**Question 3**

Where was the headquarters of Royal Dutch Shell plc?

**Question 4**

What was the reason for the turmoil before the announcement that the Shell group would move to a unified capital structure?

**Question 5**

When was it discovered that Shell had overstated its oil reserves?

**Question 6**

When did Shell list on the LSE?

**Question 7**

When was Royal Dutch Petroleum listed on the NYSE?

**Question 8**

Unlike the original ownership, the shareholders received what harm from the Shell group?

**Question 9**

In which city in the Netherlands is the registered office located?

**Text number 4**

In February 2010, Shell and Cosan created a 50:50 joint venture, Raízen, comprising all of Cosan's Brazilian ethanol, power generation, fuel distribution and sugar operations, as well as all of Shell's Brazilian fuel retail and aerospace distribution businesses. In March 2010, Shell announced the sale of some assets, including its LPG business, to cover the costs of a planned USD 28 billion investment programme. Shell invited buyers to submit preliminary offers by 22 March and planned to raise $2-3 billion through the sale. In June 2010, Royal Dutch Shell agreed to buy the entire East Resources business for a cash price of $4.7 billion. The deal included East Resources' tight gas fields.

**Question 0**

In what year did Shell and Cosan set up a 50:50 joint venture?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the 50:50 joint venture between Shell and Cosani?

**Question 2**

Why did Shell sell some of its assets in March 2010?

**Question 3**

How much did Shell expect to raise from the sale of its assets?

**Question 4**

In June 2010, Royal Dutch Shell agreed to buy the entire business of which company?

**Question 5**

Who did Shell break up with in 2010?

**Question 6**

When did Shell set up a joint venture with Raizen?

**Question 7**

How much were East Resources' gas fields worth?

**Question 8**

How much was Shell's LPG business worth?

**Question 9**

What did Shell buy from Cosan for $4.7 million?

**Text number 5**

During 2013, the company started selling its US shale gas assets and cancelled a USD 20 billion gas project that was to be built in the state of Louisiana. A new CEO, Ben van Beurden, was appointed in January 2014, before it was announced that the company's overall performance in 2013 was 38% worse than in 2012 - Shell's share value fell by 3% as a result. Shell sold most of its Australian assets in February 2014 and plans to sell a further US$15 billion worth of assets by 2015, with deals announced in Australia, Brazil and Italy.

**Question 0**

Which assets did the company start selling in 2013?

**Question 1**

What was the value of the cancelled gas project in Louisiana?

**Question 2**

The appointment of the new CEO in 2014 took place before what announcement?

**Question 3**

In what year did the company sell most of its Australian assets?

**Question 4**

What was the value of the assets that the company planned to sell before 2015?

**Question 5**

Who was the CEO in 2013?

**Question 6**

How much did it cost to sell US shale gas reserves in 2013?

**Question 7**

Where did Shell start selling US shale gas reserves?

**Question 8**

How much higher was the company's result in 2013?

**Question 9**

What is the value in US dollars of the Australian assets sold by Shell?

**Text number 6**

The presence of companies like Shell in the Niger Delta has led to extreme environmental problems in the Niger Delta. Many Shell-owned pipelines in the Niger Delta are old and corroded. Shell has admitted its responsibility to keep the pipelines new, but has also denied its responsibility on environmental grounds. This has led to mass protests by Niger Delta residents and Amnesty International against Shell and Friends of the Earth Netherlands. It has also led to plans by environmental and human rights groups to boycott Shell. In January 2013, a Dutch court dismissed four of five charges against the company for oil pollution in the Niger Delta, but found the subsidiary guilty in one case of pollution and ordered compensation to be paid to a Nigerian farmer.

**Question 0**

What is the cause of the serious environmental problems in the Niger Delta?

**Question 1**

What are the many Shell-owned pipelines in the Niger Delta called?

**Question 2**

Shell has taken responsibility for keeping its pipelines in what condition?

**Question 3**

Instead of taking responsibility for keeping the pipelines new, Shell has denied what?

**Question 4**

Environmental and human rights groups have drawn up action plans for what?

**Question 5**

Where has Shell tried to keep its pipelines intact?

**Question 6**

When did Friends of the Earth start protesting against Shell?

**Question 7**

How many charges were accepted by the Dutch court?

**Question 8**

Who did Amnesty International have to pay for one polluter?

**Question 9**

When did Shell recognise its responsibility for environmental issues?

**Text number 7**

The name Shell is associated with a company called The Shell Transport and Trading Company. In 1833, the founder's father Marcus Samuel set up an importing company to sell shells to London collectors. While collecting shell samples in the Caspian Sea in 1892, the younger Samuel realised the potential of exporting lamprey oil from the region and ordered the world's first purpose-built oil tanker, the Murex (Latin for snail shell), to enter this market; by 1907 the company had a fleet. Although the company had a refinery at Shell Haven on the Thames for several decades, there is no evidence that the name came from there.

**Question 0**

What is the name Shell associated with?

**Question 1**

What was the purpose of setting up the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company?

**Question 2**

What did the young founder of The Shell Transport and Trading company find when collecting shellfish samples in the Caspian Sea?

**Question 3**

By what year did the company have a fleet of oil tankers operating in the Caspian Sea?

**Question 4**

On which river did the company have a refinery for several decades?

**Question 5**

Where was Murex built?

**Question 6**

When was the Shell Haven refinery built?

**Question 7**

From which river did Marcus collect mussel shells in 1907?

**Question 8**

When was Marcus Samuel born?

**Question 9**

How long did the younger Samuel collect samples from the Caspian Sea?

**Text number 8**

Shell's main business is managing a vertically integrated oil company. The development of technical and commercial expertise in all phases of vertical integration, from oil exploration (exploration) to oil recovery (production), transport, refining and finally trading and marketing, has created the core competencies on which the company was founded. Similar skills were needed in natural gas, which has become one of Shell's core businesses and generates a significant proportion of the company's profits. While the vertically integrated business model offered significant economies of scale and barriers to entry, each business now seeks to be a self-sustaining unit without the support of other parts of the company.

**Question 0**

What is Shell's main business?

**Question 1**

The development of which two types of exptertise created the core competences on which the company was founded?

**Question 2**

What is one of Shell's core businesses?

**Question 3**

What kind of entity is each company trying to become now?

**Question 4**

What do you call a business model that offered significant economies of scale and barriers to entry?

**Question 5**

What is Shell's least important business?

**Question 6**

What did the self-sufficient units offer the company?

**Question 7**

What kind of expertise has been removed from the company?

**Question 8**

Which step does not require technical and commercial expertise?

**Question 9**

Which company is moving away from self-service units?

**Text number 9**

Traditionally, Shell was a highly decentralised company worldwide (especially downstream), with companies in more than 100 countries, each operating very independently. The upstream business tended to be much more centralised, with much of the technical and financial control coming from central offices in The Hague. However, a few large oil and gas producing centres, such as the UK (Shell Expro, a joint venture with Exxon), Nigeria, Brunei Republic and Oman, had very large 'exploration and production companies'.

**Question 0**

What type of company has Shell traditionally been regarded as worldwide?

**Question 1**

In how many countries did Shell have businesses?

**Question 2**

Who provided much of the upstream technical and financial guidance?

**Question 3**

What types of companies existed in some of the major oil and gas production centres?

**Question 4**

How many centralised businesses does Shell have?

**Question 5**

Where did much of the downstream direction come from?

**Question 6**

Which production centre was located in Nigeria?

**Question 7**

How many countries had large exploration and production companies?

**Question 8**

Which company did Shell work with in Brunei in the Shell Expro joint venture?

**Text number 10**

Downstream operations, now including the chemicals business, generate a third of Shell's profits worldwide, and it is known for its global network of more than 40,000 service stations and 47 refineries. The downstream business, which in some countries also included oil refining, generally included a network of retail stations, the manufacture and marketing of lubricants, the sale of industrial fuels and lubricants, and many other product and market sectors such as LPG and bitumen. Shell's practice was that these businesses were essentially local and were best managed by local 'operating companies', often with middle and senior management reinforced by expatriate employees. This pattern began to change in the 1990s, with the independence of companies around the world gradually being reduced. Today, almost all Shell's various businesses are managed much more directly from London and The Hague. "The independence of the 'operating companies' has largely been removed as more 'global businesses' have been created.

**Question 0**

What type of downstream business is currently being conducted?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Shell's global profits are generated by downstream activities?

**Question 2**

How many service stations are part of Shell's global network of downstream operations?

**Question 3**

Before the 1990s, Shell's downstream business was mainly considered to be what kind of business?

**Question 4**

How did Shell's downstream model start to change?

**Question 5**

How much of Shell's profits were attributable to downstream activities in 1990?

**Question 6**

When did Shell move to treating businesses as local, independent companies?

**Question 7**

How many oil refineries does Shell have?

**Question 8**

How many petrol stations does Shell have in total?

**Question 9**

How many Shell operations are controlled in London and not in The Hague?

**Text number 11**

In April 2010, Shell announced its intention to divest its downstream business in all African countries except South Africa and Egypt to Vitol and Helios. Protests and strikes broke out in several countries, including Tunisia. Shell denied rumours of a sale. However, Shell will continue to operate upstream/crude oil production in the oil-rich Niger Delta and downstream/commercial activities in South Africa. In June 2013, the company announced that it was strategically reviewing its Nigerian operations and hinted that the assets could be divested. In August 2014, the company announced that it was finalising the sale of four oil fields in Nigeria.

**Question 0**

What did Shell announce in April 2010?

**Question 1**

What happened in several countries in response to Shell's announcement in April 2010?

**Question 2**

In June 2013, Shell announced that it would review its operations in which country?

**Question 3**

In August 2014, Shell announced that it would do what?

**Question 4**

What was Shell's reason for the strategic review of its operations in Nigeria?

**Question 5**

Where did Shell move from South Africa and Egypt?

**Question 6**

When did the protests break out in South Africa?

**Question 7**

How many Egyptian fields did Shell sell in 2014?

**Question 8**

Where did Shell divest its upstream activities?

**Question 9**

When did the company announce that South Africa would be reviewed?

**Text number 12**

Royal Dutch Shell and Reitan Group, which owns the 7-Eleven brand in Scandinavia, announced on 27 August 2007 an agreement to re-brand around 269 service stations in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark, subject to regulatory approvals under the different competition laws in each country. In April 2010, Shell announced that it is currently trying to find a buyer for all its Finnish operations and is conducting a similar market investigation for its Swedish operations. In October 2010, Shell's service stations and heavy vehicle fuel distribution networks in Finland and Sweden and its refinery in Gothenburg, Sweden were sold to the Finnish energy company St1, more specifically its majority shareholder Keele Oy. The Shell-branded service stations will be renamed within a maximum of five years after the acquisition and the number of service stations is likely to decrease. Until then, the stations will operate under the Shell brand licence.

**Question 0**

Which company owned the 7-Eleven brand in Scandinavia?

**Question 1**

In what year did Royal Dutch Shell and Reitan Group announce the agreement?

**Question 2**

How many petrol stations will Royal Dutch Shell and Reitan Group agree to rebrand?

**Question 3**

What did Shell announce in April 2010?

**Question 4**

What did Shell sell to St1 in October 2010?

**Question 5**

How many petrol stations did Royal Dutch Shell and Reitan Group rebrand in Norway alone?

**Question 6**

How long will it take to rebrand petrol stations in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark?

**Question 7**

From whom did Shell acquire the service stations and heavy vehicle networks?

**Question 8**

When did St1 and Reitan Group announce the agreement?

**Question 9**

Which parent company did Shell sell to in April 2010?

**Text number 13**

For most of Shell's early history, Shell Oil Company's business in the United States was largely independent, with its shares traded on the NYSE and little direct involvement by the group's central management in the management of the US business. However, in 1984 Royal Dutch Shell made a bid to buy the shares of Shell Oil Company that it did not own (around 30%) and, despite opposition from some minority shareholders, which led to legal action, Shell completed the acquisition for $5.7 billion.

**Question 0**

What name is used to describe Shell Oil Company's US business during its early history?

**Question 1**

On which stock exchange has Shell Oil Company's US share been traded before?

**Question 2**

Which party historically had little direct involvement in the management of Shell Oil Company's US operations?

**Question 3**

What year did Royal Dutch Shell make a takeover bid for about 30% of Shell Oil Company shares?

**Question 4**

What was the outcome of Royal Dutch Shell's offer to buy Shell Oil Company shares?

**Question 5**

What was the early history of Shell that involved a lot of involvement?

**Question 6**

How much of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company was owned by Royal Dutch Shell in 1984?

**Question 7**

How much did the trial cost?

**Question 8**

When did Royal Dutch Shell try to sell its shares?

**Question 9**

Who approved the purchase of Royal Dutch Shell?

**Text number 14**

On 20 May 2011, Royal Dutch Shell took the final investment decision for the world's first floating liquefied natural gas (FLNG) plant, following the discovery in 2007 of the remote Prelude field off the north-west coast of Australia, estimated to contain around 3 trillion cubic metres of natural gas equivalent reserves. FLNG technology builds on the development of liquefied natural gas (LNG), which began in the mid-20th century, and facilitates the exploitation of untapped natural gas reserves in remote areas that are often too small to be extracted by other means.

**Question 0**

What was the final investment decision taken by Royal Dutch Shell in May 2011?

**Question 1**

Where was the remote offshore Prelude field found?

**Question 2**

The Prelude field was estimated to contain how many cubic feet of natural gas reserves?

**Question 3**

What is the basis for the development of FLNG technology?

**Question 4**

FLNG technology facilitates what?

**Question 5**

When did Royal Dutch Shell make its first investment in FLNG?

**Question 6**

When was FLNG technology created?

**Question 7**

What lies off the south-west coast of Australia?

**Question 8**

Where were FLNG technologies developed?

**Question 9**

When was the FLNG plant built?

**Text number 15**

Shell sold 9.5% of its 23.1% stake in Woodside Petroleum in June 2014 and announced that it had reached an agreement that Woodside would later buy back 9.5% of its shares. Shell became a major shareholder in Woodside after the 2001 takeover was blocked by then federal Treasury Secretary Peter Costello, and the company has been open about its intention to sell its stake in Woodside as part of its drive to divest. At a general meeting on 1 August 2014, 72% of shareholders voted in favour of approving the buyback, short of the 75% required for approval. Shell's statement reads: 'Royal Dutch Shell notes the negative vote by Woodside Petroleum Limited shareholders on the selective buyback proposal. Shell is reviewing its options in relation to its remaining 13.6% shareholding."

**Question 0**

What percentage of its stake in Woodside Petroleum was sold by Shell in June 2014?

**Question 1**

Shell became Woodside's majority shareholder after the takeover attempt was blocked what year?

**Question 2**

Who stopped the takeover attempt?

**Question 3**

What percentage of shareholders voted in favour of approving the 2014 buyback?

**Question 4**

What percentage of shareholder votes was needed to approve the 2014 buyback?

**Question 5**

How many Woodside shares did Shell sell in 2001?

**Question 6**

Which Shell fund manager tried to take over Woodside in 2001?

**Question 7**

What percentage of shareholders approved the takeover?

**Question 8**

How many percent of shareholders were needed to block the Woodside takeover?

**Question 9**

When was the meeting held to decide whether to sell 9.5% of Woodside Petroleum's shares?

**Text number 16**

Following the purchase of an offshore lease in 2005, Shell launched a USD 4.5 billion Arctic drilling programme in 2006 with the purchase of the Kulluk oil rig and the charter of the Noble Discoverer drillship. The project was initially led by Pete Slaiby, a Shell executive who had previously worked in the North Sea. However, after purchasing a second offshore lease in 2008, Shell did not start drilling until 2012 due to the refurbishment of the rigs, delays in obtaining permits from the relevant authorities and litigation. The Arctic drilling plans led to objections from environmental groups, notably Greenpeace, and analysts in the energy and related industries were sceptical, arguing that drilling in the region was "too dangerous because of the harsh conditions and remote locations".

**Question 0**

What did Shell buy in 2005?

**Question 1**

What did Shell start after the 2005 acquisition?

**Question 2**

Which manager originally led the Artic drilling project?

**Question 3**

What caused the delay in drilling after Shell's acquisition in 2008?

**Question 4**

What environmental organisation's objections led to Shell's plans to drill for oil at Artic?

**Question 5**

How much did it cost to buy an offshore lease?

**Question 6**

Which Greenpeace leader protested against Arctic drilling?

**Question 7**

Which oil rig cost Shell $4.5 billion?

**Question 8**

When was Pete Slaiby removed from the Arctic drilling programme?

**Question 9**

When did Pete Slaiby work in the North Sea?

**Text number 17**

The Arctic project was further complicated by problems after drilling began in 2012, when Shell had to deal with a series of issues related to air permits, Coast Guard certification of a marine vessel and severe damage to oil spill response equipment. In addition, difficult weather conditions led to a delay in drilling in mid-2012, and an already poor situation was exacerbated by the Kulluk accident at the end of the year. Royal Dutch Shell had invested almost $5 billion by this stage of the project.

**Question 0**

What circumstances caused the delay in drilling in mid-2012?

**Question 1**

What made the situation worse at the end of 2012?

**Question 2**

How much had Royal Dutch Shell invested in the project by the end of 2012?

**Question 3**

In what year did drilling in the Arctic begin?

**Question 4**

When did the Arctic project end?

**Question 5**

Who damaged the equipment used to leak essential oil?

**Question 6**

How much was invested in the Kulluk case?

**Question 7**

What caused the Kulluk incident?

**Question 8**

What certificate was Kulluki missing?

**Text number 18**

While towing the Kulluk oil rig to Washington State in the US for maintenance for the 2013 drilling season, a winter storm on 27 December 2012 caused towing personnel and emergency services to lose control of the situation. As of January 1, 2013, Kulluk was stranded off the coast of Sitkalidak Island, near the eastern end of Kodiak Island. After the accident, Fortune magazine contacted Larry McKinney, executive director of Texas A&M's Harte Research Institute for Gulf of Mexico Studies, who explained that "a two-month delay in the Arctic is not a two-month delay ... A two-month delay can ruin an entire drilling season. "

**Question 0**

Why was the Kulluk oil rig towed to Washington?

**Question 1**

What caused the tugs and the rescue service to lose control while the Kulluk was being transported to Washington?

**Question 2**

Off the coast of which island did Kulluk run aground on 1 January 2013?

**Question 3**

Which newspaper contacted Larry McKinney after the incident?

**Question 4**

Larry McKinney explained that a two-month delay in drilling could cause what?

**Question 5**

Where was the Kulluk oil rig towed from?

**Question 6**

Where was Kullug in December?

**Question 7**

Who was the CEO of Fortune magazine?

**Question 8**

Which newspaper did Larry McKinney contact?

**Question 9**

How long did it take to tow Kulluk to Washington State?

**Text number 19**

It was unclear whether Shell would restart drilling in mid-2013 after the Kulluk accident, and in February 2013 the company announced that it would "suspend" its closely monitored drilling project off the coast of Alaska in 2013 and instead prepare for future exploration. In January 2014, the company announced that its Arctic drilling programme would be suspended, with CEO van Beurden explaining that the project would be "reviewed" due to both market and internal issues.

**Question 0**

After which event it was uncertain whether Shell would restart drilling?

**Question 1**

In February 2013, Shell Corporation announced that it will suspend what?

**Question 2**

What did Shell Corporation announce in January 2014?

**Question 3**

Which Shell Corporation executive explained the reason for the January 2014 announcement?

**Question 4**

What reason did the executive give for Shell's January 2014 announcement?

**Question 5**

Which project was based in Alaska?

**Question 6**

When did van Beurden become CEO?

**Question 7**

When was the drilling programme originally suspended?

**Question 8**

When did Shell announce it would restart its Alaska project?

**Question 9**

Why was van Beurden examined?

**Text number 20**

In the 1990s, protesters criticised the company's environmental actions, in particular the potential pollution from the planned placement of the Brent Spar pier in the North Sea. Despite the support of the UK government, Shell reversed its decision under public pressure, but insisted that sinking the pier would have been a better environmental option. Shell subsequently published an unequivocal commitment to sustainability, backed up by management speeches reaffirming this commitment.

**Question 0**

For what particular reason did the protesters criticise the company's environmental actions in the 1990s?

**Question 1**

Who supported Shell during the protests of the 1990s?

**Question 2**

What did Shell publish after its decision was overturned?

**Question 3**

When was the Brent Spar ship launched in the North Sea?

**Question 4**

Which government opposed the Brent Spar platform?

**Question 5**

What did Shell admit was a bad environmental decision?

**Question 6**

Which commitment did the leaders condemn?

**Question 7**

What did the protesters of the 1990s praise?

**Text number 21**

In early 1996, several human rights groups filed lawsuits to hold Shell accountable for alleged human rights violations in Nigeria, including summary executions, crimes against humanity, torture, inhuman treatment, arbitrary arrests and detention. In particular, Shell was accused of collaborating in the execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other Ogoni leaders from southern Nigeria who were hanged by Nigeria's then military rulers in 1995. The cases were brought against Royal Dutch Shell and its head of operations in Nigeria, Brian Anderson. In 2009, Shell agreed to pay $15.5 million in a legal settlement. Shell has not accepted responsibility for the allegations against it.

**Question 0**

In 1996, several groups sued to hold Shell accountable for what?

**Question 1**

Which South Nigerian tribal leader was Shell accused of participating in the execution of?

**Question 2**

In what year did Shell agree to settle the 1996 claims?

**Question 3**

How much did Shell agree to settle the 1996 claims?

**Question 4**

Contrary to its 1996 settlement agreement, Shell refused to do what?

**Question 5**

When was Brian Anderson hanged?

**Question 6**

Brian Anderson was the leader of which tribe?

**Question 7**

What was Ken Saro-Wiwa accused of?

**Question 8**

How much did Shell pay the Ogoni tribe?

**Question 9**

When did Shell sue Nigeria?

**Text number 22**

A leaked telegram in 2010 revealed that, according to Shell's top executive in Nigeria, Shell claimed to have sent staff to all the main ministries of the Nigerian government and to know "everything that goes on in those ministries". The same executive also boasted that the Nigerian government had overlooked the extent of Shell's infiltration. Documents released in 2009 (but not used in the trial) reveal that Shell regularly paid the Nigerian army to prevent demonstrations.

**Question 0**

A leaked 2010 disclosure revealed that Shell claimed to have added what to which communities?

**Question 1**

The same leaked statement revealed that Shell claimed to know what?

**Question 2**

What did the Shell executive boast about in the leaked communication?

**Question 3**

Documents published in 2009 showed that Shell regularly made payments to whom?

**Question 4**

For what purpose did Shell make regular payments to the entity mentioned in the documents published in 2009?

**Question 5**

When did Shell appoint informants to the Nigerian government?

**Question 6**

Who boasted that Shell had forgotten about the attack?

**Question 7**

What year are the documents used in the trial from?

**Question 8**

Which 2010 data source was not used in the trial?

**Question 9**

Why did the Nigerian army make regular payments to Shell?

**Text number 23**

On 16 March 2012, 52 Greenpeace activists from five different countries boarded the Fennica and Nordica icebreakers, which had been chartered to support Shell's drilling rigs near Alaska. Around the same time, a Fortune magazine reporter spoke with Inupiat Eskimo leader and former North Slope Borough Mayor Edward Ilta, who expressed his disagreement with Shell's plans for the Arctic because he was very concerned that an oil spill could destroy the Inupiat Eskimo hunting and fishing culture, but his region also received significant tax revenues from oil and gas production. In addition, the additional income from energy activities was considered crucial for the future of the living standards of the Ilta community.

**Question 0**

How many Greenpeace activists boarded the Fennica and Nordica in March 2012?

**Question 1**

How many countries were represented by the Greenpeace activist group?

**Question 2**

What kind of vehicles were Fennica and Nordica?

**Question 3**

Why were the Fennica and Nordica ships chartered?

**Question 4**

What was Edward Ilta's main concern?

**Question 5**

How many countries were supported by icebreakers?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the editor of Fortune magazine?

**Question 7**

How many activists were there in Fennica alone?

**Question 8**

Who was the Mayor of North Slope Borough in March 2012?

**Question 9**

Which part of the city were the Greenpeace activists from?

**Text number 24**

In response, Shell filed a lawsuit seeking injunctions against any demonstrations, and the NAACP's Benjamin Jealous and Radford argued that the legal action "tramples on the rights of Americans." According to Greenpeace, Shell submitted a request to Google to ban video footage of Greenpeace's protest action at the Shell-sponsored Formula One (F1) Belgian Grand Prix on August 25, 2013, in which "SaveTheArctic.org" banners are displayed during the winners' podium ceremony. In the video, the banners automatically pop up - controlled by activists using four radio car antennas - to reveal the website URL and an image of a half polar bear head and half Shell logo.

**Question 0**

Why did Shell sue?

**Question 1**

Jealous and Radford argued that Shell's legal action was what?

**Question 2**

Greenpeace claimed that Shell asked Google to ban what?

**Question 3**

Which banners appeared on the winners' podium at the August 2013 ceremony?

**Question 4**

At the 2013 ceremony, activists controlled their performance with what?

**Question 5**

When did Shell ask Google to ban video footage of Greenpeace protests?

**Question 6**

What is the Greenpeace logo?

**Question 7**

Who filed the lawsuit against Shell?

**Question 8**

Who did SaveTheArctic work with for the Belgian Grand Prix?

**Question 9**

How were the winners' prize money controlled?

**Document number 188**

**Text number 0**

Mammals include the largest animals on the planet, horned whales and other large whales, as well as some of the most intelligent animals, such as elephants, primates, including humans, and whales. The basic body type is a four-legged land animal, but some mammals are adapted to live on the sea, in the air, in trees or on two legs. The largest group of mammals, the placenta, has a placenta that allows the foetus to feed during pregnancy. Mammals range in size from a 30-40 mm (1.2-1.6 inch) bumblebee to a 33 m (108 feet) blue whale.

**Question 0**

Which mammal is the largest today?

**Question 1**

Which mammal is the smallest?

**Question 2**

Which four-legged mammal is considered the most intelligent?

**Question 3**

How small is the average bumblebee bat?

**Question 4**

In the largest group of mammals, elephants, what helps the foetus during pregnancy?

**Question 5**

How small is the average foetus?

**Question 6**

What have some foetuses adapted to?

**Question 7**

What is another name for the big elephant?

**Question 8**

What does a plantlet help bumblebees do?

**Text number 1**

The word "mammal" is a modern one, derived from the scientific name Mammalia, coined by Carl Linnaeus in 1758, from the Latin word mamma ("nipple"). All female mammals suckle their young with milk secreted by special glands called mammary glands. According to the Mammal Species of the World, 5 416 species were known in 2006. These were grouped into 1 229 genera, 153 genera and 29 orders. In 2008, IUCN completed a five-year global mammal assessment by 1,700 scientists for the IUCN Red List, which counted 5,488 approved species.

**Question 0**

Who invented the name "mammal" from the scientific name Mammalia?

**Question 1**

What do all female mammals have in common when they have children?

**Question 2**

How many mammals were known by 2006?

**Question 3**

How many families did mammals consist of in 2006?

**Question 4**

What term was coined by the IUCN in 1758?

**Question 5**

How many species of mammals were known in 1758?

**Question 6**

What did Carl Linnaeus complete in 2006?

**Question 7**

How is the IUCN Red List grouped?

**Question 8**

How many accepted species are there, according to Carl Linnaeus?

**Text number 2**

With the exception of five unicorn species (laying mammals), all modern mammals give birth to live young. Most mammals, including the six most species-rich orders, belong to the placental group. The three largest orders in terms of numbers are first Rodentia: mice, rats, porcupines, beavers, waterfowl and other gnawing mammals, then Chiroptera: bats, and then Soricomorpha: crows, voles and solenodons. The next three orders, depending on the biological classification system used, are Primates, which includes humans; Cetartiodactyla, which includes whales and ungulate mammals; and Carnivora, which includes cats, dogs, weasels, bears, seals and their relatives.

**Question 0**

How many mammal species are not born alive?

**Question 1**

Which group includes most mammals?

**Question 2**

Which group do people belong to?

**Question 3**

Which group do cats and dogs belong to?

**Question 4**

What do all modern unicorns give birth to?

**Question 5**

To which group do the six unicorn species belong?

**Question 6**

Which monotreme mammal has the most mammals?

**Question 7**

What is the second monotreme after Rodentia?

**Question 8**

What are some examples of millipedes that belong to the group Rodentia?

**Text number 3**

The ancestors of the early mammalian synapsids were the sphenacodont pelagic dinosaurs, the group that produced the non-mammalian Dimetrodon. At the end of the Carboniferous period, this group split from the sauropsid lineage, leading to the reptiles and birds of today. The lineage that succeeded the Sphenacodontia phylum segregated several different groups of non-mammalian synapsids - sometimes called mammal-like reptiles - before giving rise to the proto-mammals (Therapsida) in the early part of the Early Woodland Period. Modern mammal species emerged during the Palaeogene and Neogene of the Cenozoic era, after the non-avian dinosaurs had become extinct 66 million years ago.

**Question 0**

From what period did birds and reptiles start to appear?

**Question 1**

When did non-avian dinosaurs become extinct?

**Question 2**

Which early mammalian ancestor produced the non-mammalian Dimetroden?

**Question 3**

When did sphenacodont pelycosaurs become extinct?

**Question 4**

What were the ancestors of modern mammals called?

**Question 5**

Which non-native was born at the end of the synapsid period?

**Question 6**

Sphenacodontia arose in the Palaeogene and Neogene periods during which era?

**Question 7**

What did the neogen diverged from at the end of the Carboniferous period, leading to the reptiles and birds of today?

**Text number 4**

In his influential 1988 article, Timothy Rowe defined Mammalia phylogenetically as the crown group of mammals, or clade, consisting of the last common ancestor of living unicorns (reapers and platypuses) and terian mammals (marsupials and placentals) and all descendants of that ancestor. Since this ancestor lived in the Jurassic period, Rowe's definition excludes all animals from an earlier Triassic period, although fossils from the Haramiyida Triassic have been included in the mammalian category since the mid-19th century.

**Question 0**

Who defined mammals as the crown group of mammals?

**Question 1**

When did he start excluding animals by Rowe's definition?

**Question 2**

Which group do marsupials and placentals belong to?

**Question 3**

How did Timothy Rowe define mammals in the mid-19th century?

**Question 4**

What are two examples of the most recent ancestor of the Jurassic period?

**Question 5**

In which period did the mammals live?

**Question 6**

How long have fossils from Jassica been classified as mammals?

**Question 7**

What is one thing that Triassic fossils have been shown to consist of, according to a 19th century article?

**Text number 5**

If mammals are considered the crowned group, its origin can be roughly dated to the first known appearance of animals that are more closely related to some modern mammals than others. Ambondro is more closely related to monotremes than to therian mammals, while Amphilestes and Amphitherium are more closely related to therian mammals; since the fossils of all three genera date from about 167 million years ago to the Middle Jurassic, this is a reasonable estimate for the occurrence of the crown group. The earliest known synapsid meeting Kemp's definition is the Tikitherium, dated to 225 million years ago, so the appearance of mammals in this broader sense can be assigned this Late Pleistocene date. In any case, the temporal range of the group extends to the present day.

**Question 0**

To which group are the Ambondros closely related?

**Question 1**

Which two groups are closely related to therian mammals?

**Question 2**

How many years back do momotremes and therian mammals go?

**Question 3**

About what year are the synapsids from?

**Question 4**

What is the earliest Ambondro that meets Kemp's definitions?

**Question 5**

What is Tikitherium more closely related to than therian mammals?

**Question 6**

To which period are the ambondrophosils of the Middle Jurassic dated?

**Question 7**

Around what year is ambondro dated?

**Question 8**

What can be given about the appearance of families in general?

**Text number 6**

George Gaylord Simpson's "Principles of Classification and a Classification of Mammals" (AMNH Bulletin v. 85, 1945) was the original source of the taxonomy listed here. Simpson presented a systematics of the origin and relationships of mammals that was widely taught until the end of the 20th century. Since Simpson's classification, the palaeontological record has been recalibrated, and in the intervening years there has been much debate and progress on the theoretical basis of the systematics itself, partly through the new concept of cladistics. Although fieldwork gradually rendered Simpson's classification obsolete, it was still the closest to the official classification of mammals.

**Question 0**

Who wrote Principles of Classification and a Classification of Mammals?

**Question 1**

Simpson created the systematics of the origin of mammals and it was widely taught until the end of what century?

**Question 2**

What new concept has taken over Simpson's much debated theoretical systematisation?

**Question 3**

What did Simpson show that was commonly taught until 1945?

**Question 4**

What was the original source of the palaeontological material?

**Question 5**

What has happened since the classification of AMNH?

**Question 6**

Which taxonomy took over the controversial systematisation of the AMNH?

**Question 7**

Until what century was cladistics taught in general?

**Text number 7**

In 1997, Malcolm C. McKenna and Susan K. Bell thoroughly revised the classification of mammals, resulting in the McKenna/Bell classification. Their 1997 book Classification of Mammals above the Species Level is the most comprehensive work to date on the systematics, relationships and occurrence of all mammal taxa, living and extinct, up to the genus level, although recent molecular genetics data challenge many of the higher-level groupings. The authors worked together as paleontologists at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. McKenna inherited the project from Simpson and, with Bell, built a fully updated hierarchical system covering living and extinct taxa that reflects the historical genealogy of mammals.

**Question 0**

Who revised the classification of mammals in 1997?

**Question 1**

Where did these two authors work together as palaeontologists?

**Question 2**

Who did McKenna inherit the project from?

**Question 3**

Who did Simpson inherit the project from?

**Question 4**

What happened to molecular genetics in 1997?

**Question 5**

What was the book written by Simpson?

**Question 6**

What information about mammals is in Simpson's book?

**Question 7**

What did Simpson help build with Bell?

**Text number 8**

In recent years, molecular studies based on DNA analyses have revealed new relationships between mammalian lineages. Most of these findings have been independently validated using retrotransposon presence/absence data. Molecular-based classification systems reveal three main groups or lineages of placental mammals - Afrotheria, Xenarthra and Boreoeutheria - that diverged from their early common ancestors in the Cretaceous. The relationships between these three lineages are controversial, and all three possible different hypotheses have been put forward as to which group is basal relative to other placentals. These hypotheses are Atlantogenata (basal Boreoeutheria), Epitheria (basal Xenarthra) and Exafroplacentalia (basal Afrotheria), while Boreoeutheria includes two major lineages - Euarchontoglires and Laurasiatheria.

**Question 0**

Using molecular studies, what was used to propose new relationships between mammalian lineages?

**Question 1**

During these molecular studies, which three major groups of mammals shared a common ancestor from the Cretaceous period?

**Question 2**

Afrotheria,Xenartha and Boreoeutheria exploited from which two lineages?

**Question 3**

What have studies based on Boreoeutheria shown?

**Question 4**

What has confirmed the findings based on common ancestors in the Cretaceous period?

**Question 5**

What are the three main categories of Laurasiatheria?

**Question 6**

Where do Euarchontoglires and Laurasiatheria come from?

**Question 7**

What are the two main common ancestors of Alantogenata?

**Text number 9**

The first amniotes were apparently born in the late Stone Age. They were descended from earlier reptiliomorphic amphibians that lived on land that already had insects and other invertebrates, ferns, mosses and other plants. Within a few million years, two major amniote lineages emerged: the synapsids, which later included the common ancestor of mammals, and the sauropsids, which eventually included turtles, lizards, snakes, crocodiles, dinosaurs and birds. Synapsids have a single hole (temporal fenestra) shallowly on each side of the skull.

**Question 0**

From which period do the first known amniotes date back?

**Question 1**

Which group were the descendants of the amniotes?

**Question 2**

Two important genera of amniotes were separated, what was the name of this separation?

**Question 3**

Which other animals later belonged to the sauropsid group?

**Question 4**

What is the specificity of synapsids?

**Question 5**

What period did the first insects come from?

**Question 6**

What was already living in the synapsids?

**Question 7**

When did amphibians become major tetrapods?

**Question 8**

What do amniotes have on each side of the skull?

**Question 9**

Which animals later belonged to the coal group?

**Text number 10**

Therapsids descended from pelycosaurs in the middle Permian, around 265 million years ago, and became the dominant land vertebrates. They differ from eupelycosaurs in several features of the skull and jaws, including: larger temporal fins and similar-sized front teeth. The therapsid lineage leading to mammals passed through several stages, starting with animals that closely resembled their pelykosaur ancestors and ending with probainognathian cynodonts, some of which could easily be mistaken for mammals. These phases were characterised by:

**Question 0**

Which dinosaur group did the therapsids descend from?

**Question 1**

At what point did therapsids become the dominant land animal?

**Question 2**

Which group did Therapsids end up in?

**Question 3**

When did eupelykosaurs descend from pelykosaurs?

**Question 4**

What were the therapsids doing in central Permia 265 million years ago?

**Question 5**

How do the Probainognathian cynodonts differ from the therapsid lineage?

**Question 6**

What features show how mammals differ from pelycosaurs?

**Question 7**

What animal was in the late Middle Permian period?

**Text number 11**

The Permian-Triassic extinction, a prolonged event due to the accumulation of several extinction pulses, ended the dominance of carnivores among therapsids. At the beginning of the Triassic, all the niches for medium and large carnivores were taken over by archosaurs, which over a long period (35 million years) included crocodylomorphs, pterosaurs and dinosaurs. By the Jurassic period, dinosaurs also dominated the large terrestrial herbivore niche.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the extinction-level event that ended carnivore dominance among the therapsids?

**Question 1**

During which period did archosaurs begin to take over as carnivores?

**Question 2**

Which three groups made up the early part of the Triassic?

**Question 3**

Which group was the most dominant in the Jurassic period, both carnivores and herbivores?

**Question 4**

Why was the Jurassic period a protracted event?

**Question 5**

What ended in a jury period?

**Question 6**

What was occupied by carnivores in the Permian Triassic?

**Question 7**

What types of animals were part of the Permian and Triassic periods over 35 million years?

**Question 8**

What had the archosaurs come to rule in the Jurassic period?

**Text number 12**

The oldest known fossil of the Eutheria ("true beasts") is a small, crow-like Juramaia sinensis, or "Chinese Jurassic mamma", which dates back 160 million years to the Late Jurassic. A later eutherian species, Eomaya, dated to 125 million years ago in the Early Cretaceous, shared some features with marsupials but not with placentals, indicating that these features were present in the last common ancestor of the two groups, but disappeared later in the placental lineage. In particular:

**Question 0**

What is the oldest known fossil of the Eutheria group?

**Question 1**

How far back does the oldest known fossil date back?

**Question 2**

During which time period did early animals share some traits with amphibians?

**Question 3**

Into which lineage did some of these early marsupial features disappear?

**Question 4**

What is the oldest known feature of marsupials?

**Question 5**

What is the date of the Early Cretaceous marsupial?

**Question 6**

What does Jurassic land have in common with plantations?

**Question 7**

According to which lineage did some of the early Lutheran features disappear?

**Question 8**

When was the Cretaceous amphibian mating scheduled?

**Text number 13**

Recent molecular phylogenetic studies suggest that most placental orders diverged around 100-85 million years ago and that the present genera appeared from the late Eocene to Miocene. However, palaeontologists dispute that no fossils of placentals have been found before the end of the Cretaceous. The earliest undisputed fossils of placentals date from the early Palaeocene, after the extinction of the dinosaurs. Scientists have recently identified an early Palaeozoic animal called Protungulatum donnae as one of the first placental mammals. The earliest known ancestor of primates is Archicebus achilles, dating back some 55 million years. This tiny primate weighed 20-30 grams and fit in the palm of a human hand.

**Question 0**

How long ago did most orders of planters diverge?

**Question 1**

In which two significant periods did the seedlings appear?

**Question 2**

In which period did the earliest highly undisputed fossils of plant mammals appear?

**Question 3**

When is the earliest known primate believed to have existed?

**Question 4**

How much did the first primate weigh?

**Question 5**

Where do the earliest Miocene fossils come from?

**Question 6**

What have researchers defined eosene as?

**Question 7**

What is the earliest human ancestor, some 55 million years ago?

**Question 8**

How much did Protungulatum donnae weigh?

**Question 9**

What do scientists claim about primates before the end of the Palaeocene?

**Text number 14**

The earliest clear evidence of hairs or fur is found in fossils of the species Castorocauda, dating back 164 million years to the Mesozoic era. In the 1950s, it was suggested that the foramina (passages) in the upper and anterior jaws (the bones at the front of the upper jaw) of cynodontids were channels that fed blood vessels and nerves to the ciliated teeth (whiskers), and were therefore evidence of hair or fur; It was soon pointed out, however, that the foramina did not necessarily indicate that the animal had ciliated foramina, as the modern lizard Tupinambis has foramina that are almost identical to those of the non-snouted cyynodont Thrinaxodon. However, popular sources still consider Thrinaxodon to have whisker wings.

**Question 0**

When is the earliest known hair believed to have existed?

**Question 1**

When was it suggested that foramina premaxillae could contain the first tactile hairs?

**Question 2**

What was the significance of the era of these proposed hairs?

**Question 3**

What types of fossils provide the earliest evidence for the presence of cynodonts?

**Question 4**

What was suggested in the 1950s about Thrinaxodon Tupinamb?

**Question 5**

What do popular sources link foramina to?

**Question 6**

At what time is it believed that the earliest known foramina existed?

**Question 7**

What does a modern lizard Castorocauda have?

**Text number 15**

It is uncertain when endothermy first appeared in mammalian evolution. Modern unipeds have a lower body temperature and a more variable metabolism than cousins and placentals, but there are indications that some of their ancestors, perhaps including the ancestors of terrestrials, may have had a body temperature similar to that of modern terrestrials. Some of the evidence found so far suggests that the metabolic rates of Triassic cynodonts were quite high, but it is not conclusive. For small animals, an insulating covering such as fur is essential to maintain a high and stable body temperature.

**Question 0**

Which group of animals has a lower body temperature than amphibians and embryos?

**Question 1**

During which period did cynodontids have a high metabolism?

**Question 2**

Why do smaller animals need to have an insulating cover?

**Question 3**

What does the evidence we found suggest about monotremes?

**Question 4**

What does a terrier need to maintain a stable body temperature?

**Question 5**

What do small animals have compared to tarsiers?

**Question 6**

What suggests that monotremes have a high metabolic rate?

**Question 7**

What do planters use their fur for?

**Text number 16**

Breathing is largely controlled by the muscular diaphragm, which separates the thorax from the abdominal cavity, forming a dome that is convex towards the chest. Contraction of the diaphragm flattens the dome, increasing the volume of the pleural cavity. Air passes through the oral and nasal cavities, flows through the larynx, trachea and bronchi and expands into the alveoli. Relaxation of the diaphragm has the opposite effect, as it is passively restored during normal breathing. During exercise, the abdominal wall contracts, increasing visceral pressure on the diaphragm, forcing air out more quickly and forcefully. The thorax itself is also able to expand and contract the thoracic cavity to some extent under the action of the other respiratory muscles and the accessory muscles. As a result, air is sucked into or expelled from the lungs, always moving down its pressure gradient. This type of lung is called a blowing lung because it resembles a blacksmith's fan. Mammals take oxygen into their lungs and remove carbon dioxide.

**Question 0**

When air enters both the mouth and the nasal cavity, where does it flow through?

**Question 1**

An increase in pressure on the membrane, resulting in more frequent air intake, is usually due to which of the following?

**Question 2**

The result of air being sucked or blown out of the lungs, which moves by its pressure gradient is called?

**Question 3**

Where does the term Bellows Lung come from?

**Question 4**

When mammals take oxygen into their relaxed diaphragm, what happens to the abdominal wall?

**Question 5**

What is the inspiration for alveoli?

**Question 6**

What is the chest able to passively recoil?

**Question 7**

What does chest contraction do when the volume of the lung cavity increases?

**Question 8**

What does the chest expand when air enters the nasal cavity?

**Text number 17**

The epidermis is typically 10-30 cells thick, and its main function is to form a waterproof layer. Its outermost cells are constantly being lost; its lowest cells are constantly dividing and pushing upwards. The middle layer, the dermis, is 15 to 40 times thicker than the epidermis. The dermis is made up of many parts, including bony structures and blood vessels. The hypodermis consists of fatty tissue. Its function is to store lipids and provide cushioning and insulation. The thickness of this layer varies greatly between species.

**Question 0**

What is the typical thickness of the epidermis?

**Question 1**

What is the main function of the epidermis?

**Question 2**

How much thicker is the dermis than the epidermis?

**Question 3**

What is the dermis mainly made up of?

**Question 4**

What does Hyperdermis consist of?

**Question 5**

When the hypodermis is 10-30 cells thick, what is its main function?

**Question 6**

What happens to the outermost cells of the hypodermis?

**Question 7**

How do the lower cells of the hypodermis work?

**Question 8**

How much thicker is the hypodermis than the dermis?

**Question 9**

What are the two parts of the epidermis?

**Text number 18**

Mammalian hair, also known as a covering, can vary in colour between populations, between organisms within a population and even between individual organisms. Variation in light and dark colour is common in mammalian taxa. Sometimes this colour variation is due to age variation, but in other cases it is due to other factors. Mammalian colour variation is often driven by selective pressures, such as ecological interactions with other populations or environmental conditions. These selective pressures favour certain colours to increase survival. Camouflage is thought to be one of the main selective pressures shaping mammalian colouration, although there is also evidence that sexual selection, communication and physiological processes may also influence the evolution of colouration. Camouflage is the most dominant mechanism of colour variation, as it helps organisms to hide from predators or prey. Fur colouration can also serve as intraspecific communication, such as warning species members of predators, indicating health for reproductive purposes, mother-child communication and deterring predators. Studies have shown that in some cases, differences in female and male fur colour can indicate nutritional information and hormone levels that are important in the mate selection process. One final mechanism for variation in coat colour is physiological responses, such as temperature regulation in tropical or arctic environments. Although much has been observed about colour variation, much of the genetic factors that link coat colour to genes remain unknown. Gene loci where pigment genes are present are known to affect phenotype by 1) altering the spatial distribution of coat pigmentation and 2) altering the density and distribution of hairs. Quantitative trait mapping aims to better understand the distribution of loci that cause pigment variation. Although the gene loci are known, much remains to be learned about how these genes are expressed.

**Question 0**

What is another name used for mammal hair?

**Question 1**

What colour hair is most common among mammalian taxa?

**Question 2**

What other reasons have been found apart from camouflage as a reason for acquiring certain hair dyes?

**Question 3**

What is another name for camouflage?

**Question 4**

How does intra-species communication vary?

**Question 5**

Where is the distribution of logs common?

**Question 6**

Why do selection pressures favour Arctic environments?

**Question 7**

Which three examples show how hormone levels are important in the mate selection process?

**Text number 19**

Most mammals are viable, meaning they give birth to live young. However, five species of monotremes, platypuses and ostriches, lay eggs. Monotremes have a sex determination system that differs from that of most other mammals. In particular, the sex chromosomes of platypus are more similar to those of chicken than to those of mammals. As in marsupials and most other mammals, monotreme pups are larval and fetal-like, as the presence of epipubic bones prevents body expansion, forcing them to produce small pups.

**Question 0**

What is a common group of mammals that give birth to live young?

**Question 1**

How many mammal species lay eggs?

**Question 2**

Which mammal with a duck's beak lays eggs?

**Question 3**

Which non-mammalian sex chromosomes are related to platypus?

**Question 4**

What makes most monotremes viable?

**Question 5**

What are the differences between amphibians and most mammals?

**Question 6**

How many mammal species give birth to live young?

**Question 7**

What are the characteristics of young chickens?

**Question 8**

What is it about guinea pigs that makes them less like a therian?

**Text number 20**

Living mammals belong to the subclass Theria; living mammals today belong to the classes marsupial and placenta. Marsupials have a short gestation period, usually shorter than their estrous cycle, and give birth to an immature newborn which then develops further; in many species this occurs in a pouch-like sac in the front of the mother's abdomen, the marsupium. This is a plesiomorphic condition in viable mammals; the presence of epipubic bones in all non-placental mammals prevents the body expansion required for full-term gestation. Even non-placental eutherians probably reproduced in this way.

**Question 0**

Which subclass do most viable mammals belong to?

**Question 1**

What are the two main categories of mammals that live today?

**Question 2**

What is found in all non-plasenthal mammals?

**Question 3**

Which subclass do most sedentary eutherians belong to?

**Question 4**

What category of planters do they belong to nowadays?

**Question 5**

Where are the epipubic bones located in the mother?

**Question 6**

What prevents a short gestation period in a full-term pregnancy?

**Question 7**

Which plesiomorphic space is shorter in guinea pigs?

**Text number 21**

In intelligent mammals, such as primates, the brain is larger than the rest of the brain. Intelligence itself is not easy to define, but signs of intelligence include the ability to learn and behavioural flexibility. For example, rats are considered highly intelligent because of their ability to learn and perform new tasks, which can be important when they first colonise a new habitat. In some mammals, foraging for food seems to be linked to intelligence: a plant-eating deer has a smaller brain than a cat, which needs to think to outsmart its prey.

**Question 0**

Which part is larger in primates relative to the brain?

**Question 1**

Which non-apprentice has the ability to learn and perform new tasks?

**Question 2**

Mammals with smaller brains tend to fall into which category in the food chain?

**Question 3**

Which part of the brain is larger than the rest of the brain in rats?

**Question 4**

What do primates have to do with intelligence?

**Question 5**

What are the two signs of a bigger brain?

**Question 6**

What can cats do when they find a new home?

**Question 7**

What is one thing that shows a cat has a big brain?

**Text number 22**

Maintaining a high and stable body temperature is energy-intensive, so mammals need a nutritious and rich diet. The earliest mammals were probably predators, but since then different species have adapted in many different ways to meet their nutritional requirements. Some eat other animals - this is a carnivorous diet (and includes an insectivorous diet). Other mammals, called herbivores, eat plants. Herbivore diets include subtypes such as fruit and grass eaters. An omnivore eats both prey and plants. Carnivores have a simple digestive system because the proteins, lipids and minerals in meat require little specialised digestion. Plants, on the other hand, contain complex carbohydrates such as cellulose. The digestive tract of a herbivore therefore contains bacteria that ferment these substances and make them available for digestion. The bacteria are located either in the multi-chambered stomach or in the large cecum. The size of the animal also influences the type of food. Because small mammals have a high ratio of heat-losing surface area to heat-producing volume, their energy requirements tend to be high and their metabolic rate high. Mammals weighing less than 500 grams are mostly insectivores because they cannot tolerate the slow and complex digestive process of herbivores. Larger animals, on the other hand, produce more heat, and less of this heat is lost. They therefore tolerate either a slower harvesting process (those that prey on larger vertebrates) or a slower digestion process (herbivores). In addition, mammals weighing more than 500 grams (18 oz) are generally unable to forage during waking hours for enough insects to live on. The only large insectivores are mammals that eat huge insect colonies (ants or termites).

**Question 0**

What must mammals be able to do to maintain a constant body temperature?

**Question 1**

What does omnivorous mean?

**Question 2**

What do most mammals under 18 oz eat?

**Question 3**

What determines a mammal's food type?

**Question 4**

What do herbivores use to maintain high levels of bacteria for digestion?

**Question 5**

What do vegetarians have because they do not need a specialised digestive system?

**Question 6**

What is the factor that determines body temperature?

**Question 7**

What lives in the digestive tract of omnivores?

**Question 8**

Where are the bacteria needed for digestion located in an omnivorous animal?

**Text number 23**

The deliberate or accidental cross-breeding of two or more closely related animal species through captive breeding is a human activity that has been practised for thousands of years and has recently increased for economic reasons. The number of successful hybrids between mammals is relatively small, although it is known that there is a significant number of naturally occurring crosses between forms or regional varieties of a single species, which can form what are known as interbreeding zones. The distinction between some hitherto distinct species may become blurred when it can be shown that they can not only reproduce but also produce fertile offspring. Some hybrid animals have more strength and stamina than either parent. This is called hybrid vigour. This is evidenced by the fact that the mule (sire of the donkey, dam of the horse) has been widely used as a hardy draft animal in ancient and modern history. Other well-known examples include the lion/tiger cross, the liger, by far the largest big cat and sometimes used in circuses, and bovine hybrids such as the European/Indian domestic cattle or the domestic cattle/American bison, used in the meat industry and marketed as Beefalo. It has been speculated that the donkey itself could be the result of an ancient cross between two species or subspecies of wild donkey. Hybrid animals tend to be infertile partly because their parents tend to have slightly different numbers of chromosomes, resulting in their cells having unpaired chromosomes, which prevents gamete division and proper gonadal function, especially in males. There are exceptions to this rule, particularly where the speciation process has been relatively recent or incomplete, as in many species of cattle and dogs. Normally, behavioural traits, natural hostility, natural ranges and differences in reproductive cycles maintain the separation of closely related species and prevent natural interbreeding. However, widespread disruption of natural animal behaviour and ranges by human activities, cities, food dumps, agriculture, fences, roads and so on, forces animals that would not normally breed together. There are clear examples of this between the different subspecies of North American gray wolf, coyote and domestic dog. Because many birds and mammals are the offspring of their mothers and close relatives from infancy, the practice used by animal crossbreeders is to breed the parent designed in the crossbreeding program with the same species as the one with which it is intended to mate.

**Question 0**

What is the name given when the degree zones are removed?

**Question 1**

What is the first name of a cross between a lion and a tiger?

**Question 2**

What is the trade name used in the meat industry when a European or Indian domestic breed is mixed with an American bison?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the offspring of two different animals?

**Question 4**

What is called a resilience zone?

**Question 5**

What does it mean when closely related species are stronger and more resilient than their parents?

**Question 6**

What are some examples of how strength and resilience are maintained in related species?

**Question 7**

Why are ligeras more fertile than donkeys?

**Question 8**

Where is American bison sometimes used to entertain people?

**Document number 189**

**Text number 0**

Shortly after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, London merchants petitioned Queen Elizabeth I for permission to sail to the Indian Ocean. Permission was granted, and despite the defeat of the English Armada in 1589, on 10 April 1591 three ships sailed from Torbay around the Cape of Good Hope to the Arabian Sea in one of the earliest English overseas expeditions to India. One of them, Edward Bonventure, then sailed around the Comorin Peninsula and on to the Malay Peninsula, later returning to England in 1594.

**Question 0**

What year did the Spanish armada suffer defeat?

**Question 1**

Who did London merchants appeal to for permission to sail the Indian Ocean?

**Question 2**

In what year were London merchants first allowed to sail the Indian Ocean?

**Question 3**

how many ships sailed from Torbay?

**Question 4**

who returned to England after sailing around the Comorin Peninsula?

**Question 5**

This is where the Spanish armada suffered defeat in what year?

**Question 6**

how many ships sailed from Torbay?

**Question 7**

How many ships were hovering over Torbay?

**Question 8**

Who did the French merchants appeal to for permission to sail in the Indian Ocean?

**Question 9**

In what year were London merchants first allowed to sail on the Arctic Ocean?

**Question 10**

Who returned to Mexico after sailing around Cape Comorin?

**Question 11**

In which year did the rebel armada suffer defeat?

**Text number 1**

This time they succeeded, and on 31 December 1600 the Queen granted a royal charter to "George, Earl of Cumberland and 215 knights, aldermen and burgesses" under the name Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading with the East Indies. The charter granted the newly formed company a monopoly for fifteen years on trade with all lands east of the Cape of Good Hope and west of the Straits of Magellan. Sir James Lancaster led the first voyage of the East India Company in 1601, returning in 1603, and in March 1604 Sir Henry Middleton led the second voyage. General William Keeling, who captained the second voyage, led the third from 1607 to 1610.

**Question 0**

What did the Queen give them for their success?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Royal Charter?

**Question 2**

What did this Charter give them?

**Question 3**

Who led the third trip?

**Question 4**

Who led the journey between 1601 and 1603?

**Question 5**

Who led the second journey in 1604?

**Question 6**

What was the value of the commander of the third trip?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the company that traded with the East Indies?

**Question 8**

how many years did London traders have a monopoly on trade?

**Question 9**

What did the Queen take away from their success?

**Question 10**

What was the name of the Novices' Charter?

**Question 11**

What did this Charter take away from them?

**Question 12**

Who led the journey between 1601 and 1609?

**Question 13**

Who led the eighth voyage in 1604?

**Text number 2**

Over the next two years, the company set up its first factory in Machilipatnam in southern India, on the Coromandel coast of the Bay of Bengal. The company's reported high profits after the invasion of India initially led King James I to grant subsidiary licences to other trading companies in England. In 1609, however, he renewed the charter granted to the company indefinitely, including a clause that the charter would cease to be valid if the trade became unprofitable for three consecutive years.

**Question 0**

In 1609, the Charter was renewed in what period?

**Question 1**

what would happen if the trade was not profitable for at least three years?

**Question 2**

why did King James I allow other trading companies from England?

**Question 3**

Where was the first factory in South India?

**Question 4**

What originally prompted King James I to grant secondary licences to other trading companies in England?

**Question 5**

When the company gave an open-ended deadline for renewing its charter, what clause did King James use to ensure that the company remained profitable?

**Question 6**

How many years did London merchants have to be profitable when King James renewed their charter?

**Question 7**

Where was the worst factory in South India?

**Question 8**

For what period of time was the Charter banned in 1609?

**Question 9**

What would happen if the trade did not make a profit for at least eight consecutive years?

**Question 10**

Why did King James IX allow other trading companies from England?

**Text number 3**

Benefiting from imperial patronage, the company soon expanded its commercial activities, overshadowing the Portuguese Estado da Índia, which had established bases in Goa, Chittagong and Bombay, which Portugal later ceded to England as part of Catherine de Braganza's dowry. The East India Company also launched a joint attack with the Dutch United East India Company against Portuguese and Spanish ships off the coast of China, helping to secure its ports in China. The company established trading posts in Surat (1619), Madras (1639), Bombay (1668) and Calcutta (1690). By 1647, the company had 23 factories in India, each run by a factor or a merchant-master and governor, if elected, and 90 employees. The largest factories were Fort William in Bengal, Fort St George in Madras and Bombay Castle.

**Question 0**

when was the Bombay trading post established?

**Question 1**

who ran the factories owned by the East India Company?

**Question 2**

how many workers were employed in the Indian factories?

**Question 3**

What were Fort William in Bengal, Fort St George in Madras and Bombay Castle before they were forts?

**Question 4**

who helped the East India Company in the joint attack against Portuguese and Spanish ships?

**Question 5**

how many factories did the company have by 1647?

**Question 6**

an east india company changed its business focus from royal patronage to what kind of business?

**Question 7**

When the East India Company went into commercial trading, which company did they overtake?

**Question 8**

What physical feature was common to the best or most important factories?

**Question 9**

When was the Bombay marketplace destroyed?

**Question 10**

How many factories did the company lose by 1647?

**Question 11**

Who ran the factories owned by the North India Company?

**Question 12**

How many fish were in the Indian factories?

**Question 13**

Who helped the North India Company in a joint attack against Portuguese and German ships?

**Text number 4**

In 1634, the Mughal emperor offered hospitality to English merchants in Bengal, and in 1717 he waived all trade duties. The company's main trades at that time were cotton, silk, indigo dye, saltpetre and tea. The Dutch were aggressive competitors, and had meanwhile extended their monopoly of the spice trade in the Straits of Malacca by ousting the Portuguese in 1640-41. As Portuguese and Spanish influence in the region declined, the EIC and the Dutch East India Company (VOC) found themselves in a period of fierce competition, leading to Anglo-Dutch wars in the 17th and 1700s.

**Question 0**

How important were cotton, silk, indigo dye, saltpetre and tea to the company?

**Question 1**

Name the war that resulted from the fierce competition between the EIC and the Dutch East India Company.

**Question 2**

What prompted the Dutch to expand their spice trade in the Straits of Malacca?

**Question 3**

in what year did the Mughal emperor surge completely in customs duities?

**Question 4**

to whom did the Mughal emperor offer hospitality?

**Question 5**

which area did the Mughal emperor make available to English merchants?

**Question 6**

What made Bengal so attractive to English traders in 1717?

**Question 7**

why was dye one of the main products of the East India Company?

**Question 8**

Who were the main competitors who had a monopoly on the spice trade in Malacca?

**Question 9**

Which wars were the result of competition between multiple trading companies in the 17th and 1700s?

**Question 10**

What prompted the Greeks to expand their spice trade to the Straits of Malacca?

**Question 11**

What year did the Mughal emperor insist on strict customs duties?

**Question 12**

The Mughal emperor gave which area of the black market to traders?

**Question 13**

Who did the Mughal emperor deny hospitality to?

**Question 14**

What type of dye was one of the main products of the North India Company?

**Text number 5**

In September 1695, Captain Henry Every, an English pirate aboard the Fancy, reached the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, where he joined forces with five other pirate captains to attack the Indian fleet making its annual voyage to Mocha. The Mughal convoy included the treasure-laden Ganj-i-Sawai, said to be the largest ship in the Mughal fleet and the largest ship operating in the Indian Ocean, and its escort Fateh Muhammed. They were spotted passing the Strait on their way to Surat. Pirates gave chase and captured Fateh Muhammed a few days later. They met little resistance and took away treasures worth around £50 000 to £60 000.

**Question 0**

How much treasure did the pirates take?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the largest ship that sailed in the Indian Ocean?

**Question 2**

how often did the Indian navy travel to Mocha?

**Question 3**

What kind of captain was Henry Every?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the pirate on board the Fancy who later joined forces with five other pirate captains to attack the Indian navy?

**Question 5**

When did Captain Henry Every attack the Indian Navy -

**Question 6**

Where was the Indian fleet heading when Captain Every attacked them...

**Question 7**

What was reportedly the largest ship in the Indian Navy's Mughal convoy?

**Question 8**

How much treasure did the pirates give away?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the only ship that operated in the Indian Ocean?

**Question 10**

How often did the Indian navy travel to Mars?

**Question 11**

What was Prince Henry Every like?

**Question 12**

When did Captain Henry Every attack the Russian navy?

**Text number 6**

Every continued the chase and managed to take Ganj-i-Sawai, who resisted strongly before finally striking. Ganj-i-Sawai was carrying vast wealth, and according to contemporary sources in the East India Company, he had a relative of a great Mughal with him, although there is no evidence that it was his daughter and her entourage. Ganj-i-Sawai's total haul was worth between £325,000 and £600,000, including 500,000 pieces of gold and silver, and has become known as the richest ship ever captured by pirates.

**Question 0**

What was the total value of Ganj-i-Sawai's cargo?

**Question 1**

Who was with Ganji-i-Sawai according to the EIC?

**Question 2**

where is Ganj-i-Sawai known from?

**Question 3**

What was the great value of Ganj-i-Sawai's catch?

**Question 4**

since times have gone by, what has come to know about the richest ship ever taken by pirates?

**Question 5**

how many pieces of gold and silver were there in Ganj-i-Sawai?

**Question 6**

How many out-of-country pieces were there in Ganj-i-Sawai?

**Question 7**

What was the total value of the cargo that was lost from the Ganj-i-Sawai?

**Question 8**

Who avoided Ganji-i-Sawai according to the EIC?

**Question 9**

Why is Ganj-i-Sawai unknown?

**Text number 7**

When the news reached England, it caused a stir. In response, the government and the East India Company offered a reward of £1,000 for Every's capture, leading to the first global manhunt in history. The plundering of the Aurangzeb treasure ship had serious consequences for the British East India Company. An enraged Mughal emperor Aurangzeb ordered Sidi Yaqub and Nawab Daud Khan to attack and close down four of the company's factories in India and imprison their officers, who were almost lynched by an angry Mughal mob, accusing them of plundering their countrymen and threatening to stop all English trade in India. To appease the Emperor Aurangzeb and especially his Grand Vizier Asad Khan, Parliament exempted Every from any amnesties and pardons it would later grant to other pirates.

**Question 0**

Who caused the first global chase?

**Question 1**

What was the total reward offered for Captain Every after England learned of the invasion of Ganj-i-Sawai...

**Question 2**

Captian Every was the subject of the first globally recorded.... what?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the council that offered part of Captain Every's reward?

**Question 4**

which took 4 East Indian ships and arrested their officers in response to the attack on Ganj-i-Sawai.

**Question 5**

As a danger captain Everyone put trading abiliy East India Company what law he never get that other pirates later offered?

**Question 6**

Who caused the first global witch-hunt?

**Question 7**

What was the total reward offered for Captain Every after Germany learned of the capture of Ganj-i-Sawai?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the council that offered Captain Every the full reward?

**Question 9**

Who took 12 East Indian ships and arrested their officers in response to the attack on Ganj-i-Sawai?

**Text number 8**

This allowed any English company to trade with India, unless specifically prohibited by an Act of Parliament, thus revoking a charter that had been in force for nearly 100 years. A new 'parallel' East India Company (formally known as the English Company Trading to the East Indies) was established by Act of 1698, to which the government paid a compensation of £2 million. The influential shareholders of the old company quickly subscribed £315 000 to the new concern and controlled the new company. The two companies fought for some time over the dominant stakes in both England and India in the deal.

**Question 0**

English companies were allowed to trade with India, unless?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the second East India Company that ended up operating alongside the first?

**Question 2**

Two parallel East India companies fought a power struggle in both England and?

**Question 3**

In what year was a law passed to establish a parallel East India Company?

**Question 4**

How much money did the shareholder of the original East India Company raise when trying to deal with the parallel East India Company?

**Question 5**

What caused British companies to be banned from trading with India, unless?

**Question 6**

In what year was the law passed to make North India a parallel company?

**Question 7**

Where else but in England did the East Indies not receive aid?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the second South Indian company that ended up working alongside the first?

**Text number 9**

In the decades that followed, there was a constant battle between business lobbies and Parliament. The company sought to establish itself permanently, while Parliament was reluctant to give it greater autonomy and thus give up the possibility of exploiting its profits. In 1712, a new law renewed the company's status, even though its debts were repaid. By 1720, 15% of British imports came from India, and almost all passed through the Company, strengthening its lobbying influence. The licence was extended until 1766 by a new Act of 1730.

**Question 0**

What percentage of imported goods came from India in 1720?

**Question 1**

Who passed the laws that affected the profits of the East India Company?

**Question 2**

Who opposed Parliament on the trade issue concerning the East India Company?

**Question 3**

What percentage of imported goods were rejected in India in 1720?

**Question 4**

Who passed the laws that affected the profits of the West India Company?

**Question 5**

Who opposed the Parliament on the East India Company deal?

**Question 6**

Who never had a disagreement?

**Question 7**

What imports were banned in India in 1720?

**Text number 10**

At the time, Britain and France became bitter rivals. There were frequent skirmishes between them over control of colonial territories. Fearing the financial consequences of war, the British government agreed in 1742 to extend the company's exclusive trading rights in India until 1783 in return for an additional loan of £1 million. The Seven Years' War, fought between 1756 and 1763, turned the country's attention to the consolidation and defence of its European dominions and North American colonies.

**Question 0**

The British government decided to extend the company's licence to operate in India until 1793, and how much money did it cost?

**Question 1**

What was the big fear that led the UK government to extend the deadline for getting a business licence?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the war that lasted from 1756 to 1763?

**Question 3**

The Seven Years' War changed the focus of the British state from trade to protecting Europe and defending which colonies?

**Question 4**

I in the Seven Years' War

**Question 5**

What was the name of the war that lasted from 1656 to 1763?

**Question 6**

In what year was the Seven Years' War stopped?

**Question 7**

What was irrelevant that led the UK government to extend the deadline for granting a company a trading licence?

**Question 8**

Which colonies were abandoned when the British state shifted its focus from trade to protecting Europe?

**Question 9**

Who cooperated the most before the Seven Years War?

**Text number 11**

The Industrial Revolution put Britain ahead of its European rivals. Indian demand for commodities was boosted by the need to maintain troops and the economy in wartime and by the increased availability of raw materials and efficient production methods. In Britain, home of the revolution, living standards rose. Its spiral of wealth, demand and production had a profound effect on overseas trade. The company became the largest single player in the British world market. William Henry Pyne, in his book The Microcosm of London (1808), notes that:

**Question 0**

What kind of revolution enabled Britain to get ahead of its European rivals?

**Question 1**

What was the title of William Henry Pyne's book from 1808?

**Question 2**

Where did William Henry Pyne say Britain became the biggest player in the world market?

**Question 3**

In which country did the industrial revolution begin?

**Question 4**

The industrial revolution gave access to what kind of material?

**Question 5**

What kind of revolution enabled Britain to get ahead of its Asian rivals?

**Question 6**

What was the title of William Henry Pyne's 1908 book?

**Question 7**

According to William Henry Pyne, what became the only player in the British global market?

**Question 8**

What country did the industrial revolution destroy?

**Question 9**

What kind of material was no longer available as a result of the industrial revolution?

**Text number 12**

They also agreed on outstanding debts and gave the company permission to export 250 tonnes of saltpetre. In 1673, Banks successfully negotiated a second contract between the King and the company for 700 tons of saltpetre at a price of £37,000. Supplies needed by the armed forces of the United Kingdom, America and other countries were so urgent that the authorities sometimes overlooked tax-free sales. One company governor was even reported to have said in 1864 that he would have preferred to make saltpetre rather than pay the salt tax.

**Question 0**

What 250 tonnes of product was allowed to be exported for the first time since the Seven Years' War because of an agreed debt?

**Question 1**

what year did Banks negotiate between the King and the East India Company for 700 tonnes of saltpetre?

**Question 2**

Salpietar was used by what people, especially the need for this product had people overlooking duty free sales?

**Question 3**

One of the company's governors said he would prefer the saltpeter then\_\_\_\_ in its raw form?

**Question 4**

how much a 700-tonne barrel of saltpetre cost in the treaty negotiated by Banks in 1673.

**Question 5**

What year did Banks negotiate between the Princess and the North India Company for 600 tonnes of salt?

**Question 6**

What was the first 800-tonne product a company was allowed to export after the Seven Years' War?

**Question 7**

Which people were banned from using salpetar?

**Question 8**

How much did 700 tonnes of saltpetre cost in the 1573 treaty negotiated by Banks?

**Text number 13**

The Treaty of Paris (1763) gave France back the five colonies captured by the British during the war (Pondichéry, Mahe, Karikal, Yanam and Chandernagar), but prohibited it from building forts and maintaining troops in Bengal (Article XI). Elsewhere in India, the French remained a military threat, particularly during the American War of Independence and until the capture of Pondichéry in 1793 at the beginning of the French Revolutionary War, without a military presence. Although these small outposts remained under French control for the next two hundred years, French incursions into Indian territory effectively ended, removing a major source of economic competition for the company.

**Question 0**

what year was the Paris Agreement signed?

**Question 1**

Paris Agreement restores how many esablishment captured by British?

**Question 2**

The Paris Agreement prevented France from keeping troops in what place?

**Question 3**

what war did the French get into in 1793 without a large military presence?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Paris Agreement fall out?

**Question 5**

How many British-occupied sites were destroyed after the Treaty of Paris?

**Question 6**

Where was France allowed to send troops under the Treaty of Paris?

**Question 7**

In which war did France participate with a large military presence in 1793?

**Text number 14**

During the first century and a half, the EIC used a few hundred soldiers as guards. The big expansion came after 1750, when it had 3,000 permanent soldiers. By 1763 it had 26 000 soldiers and by 1778 67 000. It recruited largely Indian troops and trained them on the European model. The company, which had just achieved a colossal victory, backed by its own well-disciplined and experienced army, was able to defend its interests in Karnataka from its base in Madras and in Bengal from Calcutta without further hindrance from other colonial powers.

**Question 0**

What is the abbreviation for East India Company?

**Question 1**

How many regular soldiers did the EIC have in 1750?

**Question 2**

in 1778 most of the EIC troops came from where?

**Question 3**

In what year did the EIC have 26 000 soldiers on duty?

**Question 4**

What is no longer the abbreviation for East India Company?

**Question 5**

How many special forces were expelled by the EIC in 1750?

**Question 6**

Who were most of the troops hidden by the EIC in 1778?

**Question 7**

What year did the EIC lose 26 000 soldiers in one day?

**Text number 15**

As the Marathas gradually weakened after the three Anglo-Maratha wars, the British also took control of the Ganges-Jumna Doab, Delhi and Agra regions, parts of Bundelkhand, Broach, some parts of Gujarat, Ahmmadnagar fort, Cuttack province (which included Mughalbandi/Odisha coastal area), Garjat/Odisha principalities, Balasore port, parts of Midnapore district in West Bengal), Bombay (Mumbai) and surrounding areas, leading to the formal end of the Maratha Empire and the firm establishment of the British East India Company in India.

**Question 0**

how many Anglo-Maratha wars were there?

**Question 1**

Which empire ended after the three Anglo-Maratha wars?

**Question 2**

With the formal end of the Maratha empire, the EIC gained a firm grip on which country?

**Question 3**

Was the end of the Maratha Empire quick or gradual?

**Question 4**

Which country took over the fortress of Ahmmadnagar, which then became part of the reason for the end of the Maratha Empire?

**Question 5**

How many Anglo-Maratha parties were there?

**Question 6**

Which empire ended after the seven Anglo-Marathas wars?

**Question 7**

How long did it take for the Maratha Empire to rule the world?

**Question 8**

Which museum took over the Ahmmadnagar fort, which then became part of the reason for the end of the Maratha empire?

**Question 9**

In which countries was the EIC's grip weak after the formal end of the Maratha Empire?

**Text number 16**

In the army, British officers, originally trained at the company's own academy at the Addiscombe Military Academy, always outranked Indians, no matter how long they served. The highest rank an Indian soldier could aspire to was subadar-major (or rissaldar-major in cavalry units), effectively a senior non-commissioned officer. Promotions for both British and Indian soldiers were based strictly on years of service, so Indian soldiers rarely reached the rank of Jamadar or Subadar until they were at best middle-aged. They received no administrative or leadership training that would have made them independent of their British officers.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the EIC military company?

**Question 1**

What was the highest rank an Indian could receive in the EIC army?

**Question 2**

Whereas in the EIC army, the British officer outranked the Indian officer, they both promoted on that basis?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the EIC brother company?

**Question 4**

What was the highest rank a robot could achieve in the EIC army?

**Question 5**

Which officers could never outrank Indians?

**Question 6**

Who was not trained for the army?

**Text number 17**

In 1838, China was smuggling nearly 1 400 tonnes of opium a year, so China imposed the death penalty for opium smuggling and sent an imperial special commissioner, Lin Zexu, to curb the smuggling. This led to the first Opium War (1839-42). After the war, Hong Kong Island was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Nanking, and the Chinese market was opened up to opium traders from Britain and other countries. Jardines and Apcar and Company dominated the trade, although P&O also tried to gain a share. The Second Opium War between Britain and France against China lasted from 1856 to 1860 and led to the Treaty of Tientsin, which legalised opium imports. Legalisation boosted China's domestic opium production and increased imports of opium from Turkey and Persia. This increased competition for the Chinese market led India to reduce its opium production and diversify its exports.

**Question 0**

What was the 1838 conviction for smuggling opium into China?

**Question 1**

how many tonnes of opium were smuggled into China in 1838 per year?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the person to whom people were sent if they were caught smuggling opium into China?

**Question 3**

When did the first opium war start?

**Question 4**

Which country did Britain fight alongside in the second opium war?

**Question 5**

What was the sentence for smuggling opium into Egypt in 1838?

**Question 6**

How many tonnes of opium were stolen from China in 1838?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the person to whom people were sent if they were caught smuggling opium into space?

**Question 8**

Which country stood paralysed alongside Britain in the second opium war?

**Question 9**

When did the only opium war end?

**Text number 18**

Despite strong opposition from East Indian lobbyists and company shareholders, the law was passed in Parliament. It introduced substantial government control and allowed British India to be formally controlled by the Crown, but leased back to the company for £40,000 for two years. The main provision of the Act established a five-member board of directors in Calcutta. The three members appointed by Parliament to represent the interests of the Board could vote against two members of the company, and they invariably voted against them. The Council was chaired by Warren Hastings, the incumbent Governor who became the first Governor-General of Bengal with vague jurisdiction over the Bombay and Madras districts. His appointment, which had been made by the Board, would henceforth require the approval of a four-member council appointed by the Crown. Initially, the Council consisted of Lieutenant-General Sir John Clavering, The Honourable Sir George Monson, Sir Richard Barwell and Sir Philip Francis.

**Question 0**

Which part of the British government leased back to the EIC the land it held in British India?

**Question 1**

How much did Parliament lease the British Indian EIC (the lease was for two years)?

**Question 2**

How many men's councils did the British government set up in Calcutta?

**Question 3**

How many Council members can be from the EIC?

**Question 4**

As there were three British members of the Calcutta Council, they were always able to \_\_\_\_ two EIC members?

**Question 5**

How much did Parliament lease to the Australian EIC (the lease was for two years)?

**Question 6**

How many members were on the Calcutta Council set up by the German government?

**Question 7**

How many Council members were killed in the EIC?

**Question 8**

Which incumbent governor was dismissed from the Council?

**Text number 19**

Hastings was entrusted with the leadership of peace and war. British judges and magistrates would also be sent to India to administer the judicial system. The Governor-General and the Council would have full legislative powers. The Company was to retain a virtual monopoly of trade in return for a sum payable every two years, and was obliged to export a minimum quantity of goods to Britain each year. The company had to bear the costs of administration. The company initially welcomed these provisions, but the burden of the annual payment contributed to the continuing decline in its finances.

**Question 0**

The highest ranked country in British India is?

**Question 1**

In British India, where was the junta supposed to come from to oversee the justice system?

**Question 2**

The highest ranking in British India is?

**Question 3**

Did the EIC have a monopoly on British Indian administration or trade?

**Question 4**

What else but money did it cost the EIC to have control of trade with British India?

**Question 5**

Who is the lowest official in British India?

**Question 6**

Who could not be entrusted with the power of peace and war?

**Question 7**

Who was transferred from India to administer the justice system?

**Question 8**

Who had only limited legislative power?

**Question 9**

Who finally went bankrupt because of their virtual monopoly?

**Text number 20**

The Pitt Act was considered a failure because it quickly became apparent that the boundaries between board control and corporate powers were vague and highly subjective. The government felt obliged to respond to humanitarian demands for better treatment of local residents in the British-occupied territories. Edmund Burke, a former East India Company shareholder and diplomat, wished to intervene and introduced a new Regulatory Bill in 1783. The Bill was rejected because of lobbying and nepotism allegations by company loyalists concerning the Bill's recommendations for the appointment of commissioners.

**Question 0**

The name of the law that had failed to create the Crown and EIC subjective premiums?

**Question 1**

After the Pitt Act, the Crown began to focus more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the efforts of its people in their areas?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the person who was once a major shareholder in the EIC and spoke on the issues raised by the new draft regulatory act of 1793?

**Question 3**

Was the new regulatory law of 1793 approved or rejected?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the law that succeeded in creating limits to the subjectivity of the crown and the EIC?

**Question 5**

Did the new regulatory law of 1791 pass or fail?

**Question 6**

Who was the sole shareholder of the East India Company?

**Question 7**

What calls did the government ignore?

**Text number 21**

This law clearly defined the boundaries between the Crown and the company. Thereafter, the company operated as a legalised subsidiary of the Crown, with greater accountability, and reached a phase of stable expansion and consolidation. After temporarily achieving a truce with the Crown, the Company continued to extend its influence into the surrounding areas through threats and coercive measures. By the mid-19th century, the Company's power extended to most of India, Burma, Malaya, Singapore and British Hong Kong, and a fifth of the world's population was under its commercial influence. In addition, Penang, a state in Malaya, became the fourth most important settlement of the Company's Indian territories, the Presidency.

**Question 0**

How much of the world's population was under the influence of the EIC and its trade by the mid-19th century?

**Question 1**

Which country was the fourth most important colony for the EIC in Malaysia?

**Question 2**

During this period, the relationship between Britain and the EIC changed. The EIC became more of what to the Crown??

**Question 3**

When the EIC became more of a legalised subsidiary, was it more or less accountable to the Crown?

**Question 4**

How much of the Moon's population was influenced by the EIC and its trade by the mid-19th century?

**Question 5**

Which state in Malaya did not have significant settlements?

**Question 6**

What did the EIC do for less for the crown?

**Question 7**

When the EIC became more of a legalised subsidiary, was it more or less responsible to Japan?

**Text number 22**

The aggressive policies of Lord Wellesley and the Marquis of Hastings led to the Company's control of all of India (except Punjab and Sindh) and part of the then Kingdom of Nepal under the Treaty of Sugaul. The princes of India had become vassals of the Company. However, the cost of the wars that led to the complete control of India was a burden on the Company's finances. The Company was forced to ask Parliament for help. This was the background to the Charter Act of 1813, which, among other things:

**Question 0**

What Lord helped the EIC through its policies to take over the whole of India?

**Question 1**

Although the EIc took over the whole of India, there were two exceptions, the first being Punjab, what was the second?

**Question 2**

contracts previously made under the krona were a burden on the EIC's economy, and now, when they explained across India, what was the biggest burden on their economy.

**Question 3**

By what agreement did Eic enter the then Kingdom of Nepal?

**Question 4**

The EIC asked the Parliament for help with the economy. what law was born?

**Question 5**

What Lord helped the EIC, through its policies, to take power across America?

**Question 6**

In what year was the Charter law rejected?

**Question 7**

Whose policy was very relaxed?

**Question 8**

Who lost all control in India?

**Question 9**

Which events incurred the least costs?

**Text number 23**

The company's headquarters in London, from which much of India was managed, was East India House on Leadenhall Street. The Company lived in Philpot Lane from 1600 to 1621, Crosby House in Bishopsgate from 1621 to 1638 and Leadenhall Street from 1638 to 1648, before moving to Craven House, an Elizabethan mansion in Leadenhall Street. The building was known as East India House until 1661. It was completely rebuilt and extended in 1726-9, and substantially altered and extended between 1796 and 1800. It was finally vacated in 1860 and demolished in 1861-62. Today the site is occupied by the Lloyd's building.

**Question 0**

Where was the EIC headquarters located?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the EIC headquarters?

**Question 2**

On which street was the EIC headquarters located between 1638 and 1648?

**Question 3**

Where was the EIC headquarters moved to after 1648?

**Question 4**

Which building now stands on the site of the EIC headquarters?

**Question 5**

Where was the EIC headquarters hidden?

**Question 6**

What was the former name of the EIC headquarters?

**Question 7**

On which street was the EIC headquarters located when it was vacated between 1628 and 1643?

**Question 8**

Where was the EIC headquarters abandoned after 1648?

**Question 9**

Which hospital is now located on the site of the EIC headquarters?

**Text number 24**

In 1803, promoted by the East India Company, an Act of Parliament established the East India Dockyard Company to create a new set of ports (East India Docks) primarily for ships trading with India. The existing Brunswick Dockyard, which was part of the Blackwall Dockyard site, became an export dock, while a new import dock was built to the north. In 1838, the East India Dock Company merged with the West India Dock Company. The London Docks Authority took over the ports in 1909 and they closed in 1967.

**Question 0**

in 1803, was the EIC-backed Act an Act of Parliament?

**Question 1**

Which shipbuilding programme was created by the 1803 Act?

**Question 2**

The East's goal in the shipyard company was first what?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the EIC export dock after the 1803 Act?

**Question 4**

With which company did the East India Dockyard Company merge in 1838?

**Question 5**

Which Act of Parliament did the EIC oppose in 1803?

**Question 6**

Which port company was destroyed by the 1803 Act?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the EIC export dock after the 1903 Act?

**Question 8**

From which company did the East India Dock Company separate in 1838?

**Question 9**

Which port company was never taken over by the Port of London Authority in 1909?

**Text number 25**

From the 1600s, the canton had a St George's Cross representing the Kingdom of England. With the 1707 Act of Union, the canton was upgraded to a new Union Flag consisting of the Cross of St George of England and the Cross of St Andrew of Scotland, representing the Kingdom of Great Britain. Following the Union Acts of 1800, which merged Ireland and Great Britain into the United Kingdom, the canton of the East India Company flag was amended accordingly to include St Patrick's Saltire, which corresponded to the updated Union flag representing the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

**Question 0**

In the 1600s, what the Canton cross represented in England

**Question 1**

After the 1707 Act, what was the second cross added to the canton for Great Britain?

**Question 2**

In what year did the canton become a flag with crosses, rather than just a cross?

**Question 3**

In which year did Ireland formally join the UK?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the union that Ireland and Britain created when they joined forces?

**Question 5**

Which cross of Canton represented Egypt in the 1600s?

**Question 6**

What was the second cross to be removed from Canton after the 1707 Union Acts?

**Question 7**

What year did Canton become a flag with stars and not just stripes?

**Question 8**

In which year did Ireland officially join Japan?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the union that Ireland and Britain sabotaged when they joined forces?

**Text number 26**

"Azure, three ships with three masts, rigged and in full sail, sails, pennants and flags argent, each with a cross gules; one surmounted by a pale quarter triangle azure and gules, 1. and 4th superimposed fleur-de-lis or, 2nd and 3rd superimposed leopard or, between two roses guleen red seeded or spiked vertical.". The coat of arms of the shield was: "Frameless sphere bordered by an orange bendwise zodiac, between two argent pennants each bearing a cross gules, above the sphere the text DEUS INDICAT" (Latin: God indicates). The supporters were two sea lions (lions with fish tails) and the motto was DEO DUCENTE NIL NOCET (Latin: Where God leads, nothing will harm).

**Question 0**

What does DEUS INDICAT stand for?

**Question 1**

what kind of flowers did Gules use?

**Question 2**

what kind of marine animals were filmed after DEUS INDICAT?

**Question 3**

how many vessels and masts were mentioned in the above quote?

**Question 4**

Which animal is listed in the quote above among the four fleur-de-lis?

**Question 5**

What does DEUS INDICAT no longer mean in Latin?

**Question 6**

What kind of flowers did Gules avoid?

**Question 7**

What kind of land animals were depicted on the shield coat of arms under the DEUS INDICAT?

**Question 8**

What does DEO DUCENTE NIL NOCET mean in Russian?

**Text number 27**

The arms issued by the East India Company in 1698 were: "In Argent, a cross, Gules; on the chief body of the dexter a quarterly coat of arms of France and England, a shield ornamented and royally crowned Or.". The coat of arms was: "A lion Or, between its forepaws a royal crown. ". The supporters were: "Two orange lions, each supporting an upright flag argent and bearing a cross gules." The motto was AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ (Latin: By right of the King and Senate of England).

**Question 0**

Which king of the jungle animal is in the EIC gun?

**Question 1**

In the arms of the EIC, what was the lion holding in his front paws?

**Question 2**

How many lions were in the EIC's guns?

**Question 3**

in which year the EIC's arms included both France and England?

**Question 4**

Which jungle animal is at risk at EIC Arms?

**Question 5**

What is the lion wearing in the EIC's lap?

**Question 6**

How many dolphins were in the arms of the EIC?

**Question 7**

In what year did the EIC arms include both Norway and Denmark?

**Question 8**

What weapons were issued in 1798?

**Text number 28**

During the Napoleonic Wars, the East India Company arranged for letters of marque to be sent to its ships, including Lord Nelson. The purpose of this was not so that they could carry guns to repel warships, pirates and privateers on their voyages to India and China (that was possible without a licence), but so that if they had the opportunity to take a catch, they could do so without committing piracy. Similarly, the Mornington yacht, an East India Company packet ship with only six guns, also sailed with a letter of protection.

**Question 0**

During which war did the EIC receive a letter of intent for its ships?

**Question 1**

Why did the EIC want the most letters of guarantee?

**Question 2**

Without letters of guarantee, what armaments did they have to protect themselves, which was part of their ship?

**Question 3**

How many \_\_\_ guns would the EIc ships of the Mornington Earl have?

**Question 4**

On what occasion did the EIC receive a shipping letter for its vessels?

**Question 5**

Why did the EIC not want letters of guarantee?

**Question 6**

What kind of weapon did they have as a shield, which was part of their body?

**Question 7**

How many guns were taken from the Earl of Mornington?

**Question 8**

What could not be sailed on the bill of sale?

**Text number 29**

In the Battle of Pulo Aura, probably the company's most significant naval victory, Nathaniel Dance, who was the commodore of an Indian convoy aboard the Warley, led several Indians in a skirmish with a French squadron and drove them off. About six years earlier, on 28 January 1797, five Indian ships, Woodford under Captain Charles Lennox, Taunton-Castle under Captain Edward Studd, Canton under Captain Abel Vyvyan, Boddam under Captain George Palmer and Ocean under Captain John Christian Lochner, had encountered Admiral de Sercey and his frigate squadron. Once again, the Indians managed to bluff their way to safety, and without even firing a shot. On 15 June 1795, General Goddard played a major role in the capture of seven Dutch East India sailors off St Helena.

**Question 0**

What was the EIC's most significant maritime victory?

**Question 1**

Which general played the biggest role in the capture of seven Dutch ships in the East Indies?

**Question 2**

Where were the 7 Dutch East Indians imprisoned?

**Question 3**

How did Woodford get to safety in 1797 without firing a single bullet?

**Question 4**

Who was the captain of the Woodford ship in 1797, the first of the five to be captured?

**Question 5**

What was the EIC's only naval defeat?

**Question 6**

Which police officer played the biggest role in the hijacking of seven Dutch East Indian ships?

**Question 7**

Where were the six Dutch East Indies vessels captured?

**Question 8**

How did the Indians get to safety by firing only one bullet in 1797?

**Text number 30**

Unlike all other British government archives, the archives of the East India Company (and its successor, the India Office) are not held at the National Archives in Kew, London, but are held by the British Library in London as part of the Asia, Pacific and Africa collections. The catalogue is searchable online in the Access to Archives catalogues. Many of the East India Company's archives are freely available online under an agreement between Families in British India Society and the British Library. Published catalogues exist of East India Company ship's diaries and logbooks from 1600-1834 and some of the Company's subsidiary institutions such as the East India Company College, Haileybury and Addiscombe Military Seminary.

**Question 0**

Where are the EIC archives kept today?

**Question 1**

Where are British government archives kept today?

**Question 2**

Are you now able to search most records online?

**Question 3**

Where did the EIC documents disappear in the fire?

**Question 4**

Where are British government archives being destroyed today?

**Question 5**

Which government no longer keeps records?

**Question 6**

Which records are expensive to use online?

**Question 7**

Which company lost all its archives between 1600 and 1834?

**Document number 190**

**Text number 0**

Hokkien /hɒˈkiɛn/ (traditional Chinese: 福建話; simplified Chinese: 福建话; pinyin: Fújiànhuà; Pe̍h-ōe-jī: Hok-kiàn oē) or Quanzhang (Quanzhou-Zhangzhou/Chinchew-Changchew; BP: Zuánziū-Ziāngziū) is a group of mutually intelligible dialects of Min Nan Chinese spoken in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and among many other overseas Chinese. Hokkien is derived from the South Fujian dialect. It is closely related to Teokewi, although mutual understanding is difficult, and is somewhat distant from Hainanese. In addition to Hokkien, there are other Min and Hakka dialects in Fujian province, most of which are not mutually intelligible with Hokkien.

**Question 0**

Where do we talk about hokkien?

**Question 1**

Where does Hokkien come from?

**Question 2**

To which language is Hokkien closely related?

**Question 3**

With which language is hokkien distantly related?

**Question 4**

Where do the dialects of Mini and Hakka occur?

**Question 5**

What language is spoken only in South East Asia and Taiwan?

**Question 6**

Which language developed in southern Fuji?

**Question 7**

Which language is not related to Hokkien?

**Question 8**

To which language is Hainanese closely related?

**Question 9**

What dialects are spoken in Fuji?

**Question 10**

Where does Hainese come from?

**Question 11**

To which dialect is Min closely related?

**Question 12**

Where is the Fujian dialect spoken?

**Question 13**

What happens if you talk to a hokkien and its close relative is beaten?

**Question 14**

What language is Min Nan distantly related to?

**Text number 1**

The term Hokkien (福建; hɔk˥˥˥kɪɛn˨˨˩) is itself a term that is not used in Chinese to refer to a dialect, as it simply means Fujian province. In Chinese linguistics, these dialects are known by their classification into Min Nan's Quanzhang division (Chinese: 泉漳片; pinyin: Quánzhāng piàn), which comes from the initials of the two main Hokkieng urban centres of Quanzhou and Zhangzhou. The variety is also known by other names, such as the more common Min Nan (Traditional Chinese: 閩南語, 閩南話; Simplified Chinese: 闽南语, 闽南话; pinyin: Mǐnnányǔ, Mǐnnánhuà; Pe̍h-ōe-jī: Bân-lâm-gí,Bân-lâm-oē), or southern Min, and Fulaohua (traditional Chinese: 福佬話; simplified Chinese: 福佬话; pinyin: Fúlǎohuà; Pe̍h-ōe-jī: Hō-ló-oē). The term Hokkien (Chinese: 福建話; Pe̍h-ōe-jī: hok-kiàn oē; Tâi-lô:Hok-kiàn-uē), on the other hand, is commonly used in Southeast Asia to refer to the Min-nan people.

**Question 0**

What does Hokkien mean?

**Question 1**

To which dialect does hokkien belong?

**Question 2**

What term is commonly used in Southeast Asia to refer to min-nan-burgers?

**Question 3**

Where are Quanzhou and Zhangzhou?

**Question 4**

Which term does not refer to Fujian province?

**Question 5**

From which classification system does the term Hokkien originate?

**Question 6**

Which term comes from the first two syllables of the two main Hokkien regions?

**Question 7**

What is the term used in Central Asia to refer to min-nan-burgers?

**Question 8**

What does the term Quanzhang mean in Chinese?

**Question 9**

What dialect does Zhangzhou refer to?

**Question 10**

Where is the term Fulaohua primarily used?

**Question 11**

What term is used in urban centres to refer to min-nan-breaks?

**Question 12**

Where are Min Nan and South Min located?

**Text number 2**

There are many Hokkien speakers among Chinese expatriates in Southeast Asia and the United States. Many ethnic Han Chinese who migrated to the region were Hokkien from southern Fujian and brought the language to present-day Burma (Myanmar), Indonesia (former Dutch East Indies) and present-day Malaysia and Singapore (former Malaya and the British Straits Colonies). Many of the Hokkien dialects in this region are very similar to Taiwanese and Amoy. Hokkien is reportedly the mother tongue of up to 98.5% of Chinese Filipinos in the Philippines, known locally as Lan-nang or Lán-lâng-oē ("the language of our people"). Hokkien speakers form the largest Chinese group in Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia[citation needed].[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Who brought the Hokkien language to Myanmar?

**Question 1**

What is the current name of Myanmar?

**Question 2**

What is Indonesia's former name?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Chinese Filipinos in the Philippines speak Hokkien?

**Question 4**

What is the local name for hokkien in the Philippines?

**Question 5**

What is the former name of the Dutch East Indies?

**Question 6**

What is the current name of Burma?

**Question 7**

What is the local name for Lan-nang in the Philippines?

**Question 8**

Who are the largest group of non-Chinese in Malaysia?

**Question 9**

What does Lan-nang mean in Singapore?

**Question 10**

Who makes up the largest Lan-nang group in Singapore?

**Question 11**

Where did many of the Dutch East Indies migrants originally come from?

**Question 12**

How many Chinese people in Singapore speak lan-nang?

**Question 13**

Which dialects are very similar to Hoko and Lan-nang?

**Question 14**

Which group brought the Amoy language to Burma, Malaysia and Singapore?

**Text number 3**

During the Three Kingdoms of ancient China, wars were constantly fought on the Central Plain. The northerners began to encroach on Fujian, which led to the adoption of parts of the dialects of northern China. However, the massive migration of northern Han Chinese into Fujian occurred mainly after the Yongjia disaster. The Jìn court fled from the north to the south, causing large numbers of northern Han Chinese to migrate to Fujian. They brought to Fujian the old Chinese language, which was spoken on the Central China Plain from prehistoric times until the 3rd century AD. It gradually evolved into the Quanzhou dialect.

**Question 0**

The period of the three kings was a period in which country?

**Question 1**

What was the focus of the war during the Three Kings period?

**Question 2**

What disaster caused the massive migration in the Fujian region?

**Question 3**

What language was spoken in the Central Plain of China until the 3rd century?

**Question 4**

Which way did the Yin Court flee during the Three Kings period?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the period of the Costant War throughout Asia?

**Question 6**

What disaster caused the massive migration out of the Fujian region?

**Question 7**

What language was spoken in the Central Plain of China after the 3rd century?

**Question 8**

Who came to Fujian mainly during the Three Kings period?

**Question 9**

Which court fled from the south to the north during the reign of three kings?

**Question 10**

What happened during the Fujian period in China?

**Question 11**

What happened when the Jin court started to encroach on Fujian?

**Question 12**

Which group moved north after the Quangzhou disaster?

**Question 13**

What happened after the Three Kingdoms fled north to south?

**Question 14**

Where were the Yongjia dialects brought by the Han Chinese spoken?

**Text number 4**

In 677 (during the reign of Emperor Gaozong), Chen Zheng (陳政), together with his son Chen Yuanguang (陳元光), led a campaign to pacify the Fujian Rebellion. They settled in Zhangzhou and brought the North China Central Chinese phonology to Zhangzhou in the 7th century; In 885 (during the reign of the Tang Emperor Xizong), two brothers Wang Chao (王潮) and Wang Shenzhi (王審知) led an expedition to pacify the Huang Chao rebellion. They introduced the Central Chinese phonology commonly spoken in northern China to Zhangzhou. These two waves of migration from the north brought the generally northern Central Chinese language to the Fujian region. This gradually evolved into the Zhangzhou dialect.

**Question 0**

Who was the ruler of China in 677?

**Question 1**

Who led the campaign in Fujian?

**Question 2**

What is the name of Chen Zheng's son?

**Question 3**

Who was the ruler of China in 885?

**Question 4**

What brought the North Central Chinese language to Fujian?

**Question 5**

What country did Chen Yuanguang rule in 677?

**Question 6**

Why were Chen Yuanguang and his sons leading the campaign?

**Question 7**

When did Wang Chao and his sons lead an expedition to pacify the Huanf Chao rebellion?

**Question 8**

Who was Wang Chao's son?

**Question 9**

What dialect did the migrants from the south help to develop?

**Question 10**

Who led the migratory waves under Emperor Gaozong?

**Question 11**

What did Wang Chao bring to Zhangzhou in the 7th century?

**Question 12**

What did Wang Shenzhi do in China in 677?

**Question 13**

What is the name of the Wang Chao boys?

**Question 14**

Who was the ruler of Xizong in 677?

**Text number 5**

The Xiamen dialect, sometimes known as Amoy, is the main dialect spoken in the Chinese city of Xiamen and the surrounding areas of Tong'an and Xiang'an, both of which are now part of the Greater Xiamen region. This dialect developed towards the end of the Ming Dynasty, when Xiamen was increasingly taking over Quanzhou's role as the main trading port of south-east China. Quanzhou merchants began to travel south to Xiamen to continue their business, while Zhangzhou peasants began to travel north to Xiamen in search of employment opportunities. This created the need for a common language. The Quanzhou and Zhangzhou varieties are similar in many ways (as can be seen from their common ancestry in Henan Luoyang), but differences in accents can make communication problematic. Quanzhou businessmen regarded their own speech as an authoritative accent and Zhangzhou speech as a village accent. Over the centuries, there was a levelling out of dialects and the two mixed, resulting in the Amoy dialect.

**Question 0**

What is another name for the Xiamen dialect?

**Question 1**

What is the main dialect spoken in Xiamen?

**Question 2**

During which dynasty did the Xiamen dialect develop?

**Question 3**

Which city took over Quanzhou's position as the most important commercial port in south-east China?

**Question 4**

Why did the Zhangzhou peasants travel north to Xiamen?

**Question 5**

During which dynasty did the Xiemen dialect disappear?

**Question 6**

What is the main dialect spoken in Xiang'an and the surrounding areas of Tong'an and Xiamen?

**Question 7**

Which region now includes Tong'an and Xiang'an?

**Question 8**

When did Quanzhou take over Xiamen's role as a major trading port?

**Question 9**

Who travelled south to look for work?

**Question 10**

What is another name for the Tong'an dialect?

**Question 11**

Which dialect developed during the Quanzhou dynasty?

**Question 12**

What did Henan Luoyang think was a better accent?

**Question 13**

What happened over time to give birth to the Henan dialect?

**Question 14**

Why did the peasants of Zhangzhou travel south?

**Text number 6**

Hokkien is one of the most diverse phoneme collections of the Chinese varieties, with more consonants than standard Mandarin or Cantonese. The vowels are more or less similar to standard Mandarin. Hokkien varieties have preserved many phonemes that are no longer found in other Chinese varieties. These include the preservation of the /t/ initial sound, which is now /tʂ/ (Pinyin "zh") in Mandarin (e.g. "bamboo" 竹 is tik, but zhú in Mandarin), having disappeared before the 6th century from other Chinese varieties.

**Question 0**

Which Chinese dialect has more consonants than Mandarin or Cantonese?

**Question 1**

How do the vowels in Hokkien differ from those in Mandarin?

**Question 2**

What has been preserved in Hokkein varieties that is no longer present in other Chinese varieties?

**Question 3**

Hokkien is one of the most diverse of what, among Chinese varieties?

**Question 4**

What do Mandarin and Cantonese languages have more in common than Hokkien?

**Question 5**

What other vowels are similar to the vowels of Cantonese?

**Question 6**

What is no longer present in Hokkien varieties that is still present in other Chinese varieties?

**Question 7**

What is one of the least different phonemes in Chinese varieties?

**Question 8**

What is the most common Chinese variety in Cantonese?

**Question 9**

How do the different phoneme types of hokkien differ from standard Mandarin?

**Question 10**

What is there in Mandarin Chinese that is not in other Chinese languages?

**Question 11**

What has happened to the preservation of the Cantonese language in Mandarin Chinese now?

**Question 12**

What do Chinese varieties have more of than the standard mandarin?

**Text number 7**

Hokkien dialects usually have 5-7 phonetic sounds. However, according to the traditional Chinese system, there are 7-9 "tones". More correctly, they are called tone tones, because two of them are non-phonemic "input tones" (see discussion of Chinese phonemes). Tone sandhi is a broad term. There are slight differences between the Quanzhou and Zhangzhou tonal systems. Taiwanese sounds follow the Amoy or Quanzhou phonetic patterns, depending on the region of Taiwan. Many dialects have an additional phonemic sound ("tone 9" according to the traditional count), which is only used in special or foreign loanwords.

**Question 0**

How many phonetic sounds are there in the Hokkien dialects?

**Question 1**

What is another name for phonemic sounds?

**Question 2**

What are the differences between the Quanznou and Zhangzhou sound systems?

**Question 3**

What patterns do Taiwanese shades follow?

**Question 4**

On what basis are Taiwan's votes determined?

**Question 5**

Which dialects have less than 5 votes?

**Question 6**

How many notes are there in a modern Chimese?

**Question 7**

What are the major differences between the system and the Quanznou sound system?

**Question 8**

When is the additional beep 8 used?

**Question 9**

Which shade is not broad?

**Question 10**

How many phonetic sounds are there in sandhi?

**Question 11**

Which two phonemic systems have an extra phonemic sound?

**Question 12**

Name the foreign loanwords with 5-7 phonemes?

**Question 13**

What do the sounds of the hokkien follow depending on where you are in Taiwan?

**Question 14**

When are input sounds used in dialects according to traditional counting?

**Text number 8**

The Amoy dialect (Xiamen) is a cross between the Quanzhou and Zhangzhou dialects. Taiwanese is also a mixture of the two dialects. Taiwanese spoken in northern Taiwan is usually based on the Quanzhou dialect, while Taiwanese spoken in southern Taiwan is usually based on the Zhangzhou dialect. There are slight variations in pronunciation and vocabulary between the Quanzhou and Zhangzhou dialects. The grammar is generally the same. In addition, extensive contact with Japanese has left a legacy of Japanese loanwords in Taiwanese Hokkien. On the other hand, the varieties spoken in Singapore and Malaysia contain a considerable number of loanwords from Malay and, to a lesser extent, from English and other Chinese varieties such as the closely related Teochew and some Cantonese languages.

**Question 0**

The Amoy dialect is a hybrid of which two dialects?

**Question 1**

Besides Amoy, what is the other Quanzhou/Zhangzhou hybrid?

**Question 2**

What is Northern Taiwanese based on?

**Question 3**

What are the Taiwanese of southern Taiwan based on?

**Question 4**

In Singapore, the Hokkien language has a significant number of loanwords that originate from where?

**Question 5**

Where is the Malay dialect hybrid from?

**Question 6**

What are the differences between Taiwanese and Chinese dialects?

**Question 7**

In which region is Teochew spoken, which also has loanwords from Malay?

**Question 8**

Contacts with China have led to the creation of loanwords in which dialect?

**Question 9**

What is the basis of the hocus-pocus in northern Taiwan?

**Text number 9**

Hokkien dialects are analytical; the placement of words in a sentence is important for its meaning. The basic sentence follows a subject-verb-object pattern (i.e. subject followed by verb and then object), although this order is often broken because Hokkien dialects are subject-oriented. Unlike in synthetic languages, words rarely indicate time, gender and plural inflection. Instead, these concepts are expressed by adverbs, aspectual markers and grammatical particles or inferred from context. Various particles are added to a sentence to clarify its position or intonation.

**Question 0**

In what way is word order important in the Hokkien dialects?

**Question 1**

What is the basic formula for a hokkien?

**Question 2**

Which basic sentence pattern is often not used because it is relevant to the topic?

**Question 3**

Unlike in synthetic languages, what do Hokkien sentences not express?

**Question 4**

What is added to sentences to determine position or tone?

**Question 5**

How are synthetic languages analytical?

**Question 6**

What is the model for basic concept languages?

**Question 7**

How do grammatical particles break the conventional pattern?

**Question 8**

What is added to a sentence to define a plural by inflection?

**Question 9**

Where is it important to organise words using aspect marks?

**Text number 10**

Written and spoken reading habits (文白異讀), known as tha̍k-im (讀音), are a prominent feature of some Hokkien dialects and many southern Sino-Saxon varieties. Most of the literary readings (文讀, bûn-tha̍k), based on the vernacular pronunciations of the Tang dynasty, are used mainly in formal sentences and in written language (e.g. While the colloquial (or vernacular) reading conventions (白讀, pe̍h-tha̍k) are mainly used in spoken language and vernacular phrases. The written reading patterns are more similar to the Central Chinese Tang standard pronunciations than their colloquial counterparts.

**Question 0**

What are written and spoken readings?

**Question 1**

What is another name for colloquial language?

**Question 2**

Where are written reading methods usually used?

**Question 3**

colloquial reading is usually used where?

**Question 4**

What is another term for philosophical concepts that are important in both Hokkien dialects and Sinitic varieties?

**Question 5**

What are the Sinitist and philosophical concepts called?

**Question 6**

What standard do the Hokken dialects resemble?

**Question 7**

What is a significant feature of the Tang standard and also of the Bluefin varieties?

**Question 8**

What are most surnames based on?

**Text number 11**

The clear differences between literary and spoken pronunciations in the Hokkien dialects are due to the fact that there are several layers of Mini vocabulary. The earliest colloquial layer dates from the Han Dynasty (206 BC - 220 AD); the second colloquial layer dates from the Southern and Northern Dynasties (420 - 589 AD); the third pronunciation layer (typically literary) dates from the Tang Dynasty (618 - 907 AD) and is based on the prestigious dialect of its capital Chang'an (now Xi'an).

**Question 0**

Colloquial stratum can be traced back to several strata in what vocabulary?

**Question 1**

Where can the earliest colloquial layer be traced back to?

**Question 2**

When was the Han Dynasty?

**Question 3**

When were the southern and northern dynasties?

**Question 4**

When was the Tang Dynasty?

**Question 5**

In which era did the earliest differences in literary pronunciations begin?

**Question 6**

When did the second authoritative dialect appear?

**Question 7**

In what year during the Tang Dynasty did the earliest strata appear?

**Question 8**

To what vocabulary can an authoritative dialect be traced?

**Question 9**

From what period does the earliest Min Lexicon date?

**Text number 12**

from the Old Chinese variety spoken in Wu State (from which the language of the ancestors of the Min and Wu dialect families originated and which was probably influenced by the Chinese language spoken in Chu State, which was not founded by the Chinese speakers themselves),[citation needed] and later also words from Central Chinese, have retained their original meanings in Hokkien, while many of their Mandarin Chinese equivalents have either fallen out of everyday use, been replaced by other words (some borrowed from other languages and some newly developed) or have developed new meanings. The same can be said of Hokkien, as some lexical meanings have evolved with Mandarin, while others are entirely new developments.

**Question 0**

Where does the language of min and wu come from?

**Question 1**

Where did the Chinese language spoken in Wu influence the Chinese language?

**Question 2**

Many Central Chinese words have retained their meaning in Hokkins, but not in what?

**Question 3**

Where does the Mandarin Chinese language originate?

**Question 4**

What state did Hokkien not create?

**Question 5**

What is one thing that has happened to the old Chinese equivalents?

**Question 6**

What changes have occurred in the Wu language compared to Mandarin Chinese?

**Question 7**

Many lexical items have remained the same in Hokkien, but in which language have they not?

**Text number 13**

Hokkien originates from the Quanzhou region. After the Opium War of 1842, Xiamen (Amoy) became one of the main treaty ports opened for trade with the outside world. From the mid-19th century, Xiamen slowly developed into the political and economic centre of the Hokkien-speaking region of China. From the mid-19th century until the end of World War II, Western diplomats usually learned the Amoy Hokkien dialect if they were to communicate with Hokkien-speaking populations in China or Southeast Asia. In the 1940s and 1950s, Taiwan also regarded Amoy Hokkien as the standard and tended to lean towards the Amoy dialect.

**Question 0**

Where does Hokkein come from?

**Question 1**

Which year was the opium war?

**Question 2**

What is Xiamen's middle name?

**Question 3**

Which port became one of the most important treaty ports after the Opium War?

**Question 4**

What dialect do Western diplomats learn to communicate with Chinese Hokkien speakers?

**Question 5**

What became a major treaty port after the opium wars of the 1940s and 1950s?

**Question 6**

Where did Zhangzhou develop slowly?

**Question 7**

What was the standard Quanzhou mortar used in the 1940s and 1950s?

**Question 8**

What year was the Southeast Asian War?

**Question 9**

Where does Taiwan come from?

**Text number 14**

In the 1990s, as Taiwan's language development was liberalised and Taiwan's native language movement began to liberalise, the Taiwanese Hokkien language developed rapidly. In 1993, Taiwan became the first region in the world to introduce the teaching of Taiwanese Hokkien in Taiwanese schools. In 2001, the local Taiwanese language programme was extended to all schools in Taiwan, and Taiwanese Hokkien became one of the compulsory local Taiwanese languages to be taught in schools. The Taiwanese mother tongue movement even influenced Xiamen (Amoy) to such an extent that in 2010 Xiamen also started teaching the Hokkien dialect in its schools. In 2007, Taiwan's Ministry of Education also completed the standardisation of Chinese characters used to write Hokkien and developed Tai-lo as the standard guide for pronunciation and romanisation of Hokkien. Several Taiwanese universities also offer Hokkien language degree courses to train Hokkien-speaking talent to work in Hokkien in the media industry and education. Taiwan also has its own Hokkien literary and cultural circles, where Hokkien-speaking poets and writers regularly write poetry or literature in Hokkien.

**Question 0**

When did the evolution of Taiwanese hokkien change rapidly?

**Question 1**

In what year did Taiwan start teaching Hokkien in schools?

**Question 2**

In what year did it become compulsory to teach Hokkien in Taiwanese schools?

**Question 3**

What is the name of Hokkien's standard pronunciation and romanization guide?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Ministry of Education develop tai-lo?

**Question 5**

When did Tai-lo develop at a rapid pace?

**Question 6**

In what year did Taiwanese schools start teaching poetry?

**Question 7**

When did Xiamen become compulsory in schools?

**Question 8**

Who offers poetry or literature courses to train Hokkien speakers?

**Question 9**

Where was Tai-loo extended in 2001?

**Text number 15**

Hokkien dialects are usually written in Chinese characters (漢字, Hàn-jī), but the written spelling has been and continues to be adapted to a written form based on Classical Chinese, rather than the vernacular and spoken form. In addition, the character set of Mandarin Chinese (ordinary written Chinese) does not correspond to the words in Hokkien, and there are a large number of informal characters (替字, thè-jī or thòe-jī; "substitute characters") that are unique to Hokkien (as in Cantonese Chinese). For example, about 20-25% of Taiwanese morphemes do not have a suitable or standardized Chinese character.

**Question 0**

Hokkien is usually written using what characters?

**Question 1**

What is the basis of the written Hokkein?

**Question 2**

What is another name for the standard Chinese language script?

**Question 3**

How many Chinese morphemes do not have a standard Chinese character?

**Question 4**

How much of written Chinese is missing a standard Chinese character?

**Question 5**

How is Cantonese usually written?

**Question 6**

What is used in Mandarin Chinese but does not correspond to Taiwanese words?

**Question 7**

What is the written Cantonese language based on?

**Question 8**

What is adapted to the spoken form of the Chinese language?

**Text number 16**

Although most hokkien morphemes have standard features, they are not always etymological or phonosemantic. Similar-sounding, similar or uncommon characters are commonly borrowed or substituted to represent a particular morpheme. Examples include "beautiful" (美 bí is the written form), whose vernacular morpheme suí is represented by signs such as 媠 (an obsolete sign), 婎 (a vernacular interpretation of this sign) and even 水 (a transliteration of the suí sound), or "tall" (高 ko is the written form), whose morpheme kôan is 懸. Common grammatical particles are not exempt; the negation particle m̄ (not) is variously represented by 毋, 呣 or 唔, among others. In other cases, signs are invented to represent a particular morpheme (a common example is the sign 𪜶 in, which represents the personal pronoun 'they'). In addition, some signs have multiple and independent pronunciations adapted to represent hokkien words. For example, the Hokkien word bah ("meat") has been reduced to 肉, which has etymologically distinct spoken and written readings (he̍k and jio̍k). Another case is the word "eat", chia̍h, which is often written in Taiwanese newspapers and media as 呷 (Mandarin transliteration xiā, which approximates the Hokkien term), although the recommended character in dictionaries is 食.

**Question 0**

What are the signs on most Hokkein morphemes?

**Question 1**

In some cases, characters are invented to represent what?

**Question 2**

Hokkien morphemes are not always what?

**Question 3**

What is often quoted to represent a particular morpheme?

**Question 4**

What is quoted in Taiwanese to represent a particular morpheme?

**Question 5**

What do some literary readings have to say about Hokkien words?

**Question 6**

What are the signs in most colloquial mophemes?

**Question 7**

What feature do personal pronouns not always have?

**Question 8**

What is invented to represent multiple and unrelated pronunciations?

**Text number 17**

The Hokkien language, especially Taiwanese, is sometimes written in Latin characters using one of several alphabets. The most popular of these is Pe̍h-ōe-jī (traditional Chinese: 白話字; simplified Chinese: 白话字; pinyin: Báihuàzì). POJ was first developed by Presbyterian missionaries in China and later by the Presbyterian Church in Taiwan; the use of this alphabet has been actively promoted since the late 19th century. A mixed script of Han characters and the Latin alphabet has also been used, but is still rare. Other Latin-based alphabets also exist.

**Question 0**

Hokkien is sometimes written with what script?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the traditional Chinese alphabet?

**Question 2**

What is another name for POJ?

**Question 3**

Who developed the POJ?

**Question 4**

In which century was the POJ alphabet used?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the traditional Latin alphabet?

**Question 6**

Who was the first to develop a mixed script for Han characters?

**Question 7**

What is the second name of the Latin spelling?

**Question 8**

How long has mixed script been actively used?

**Question 9**

What is written in simplified Chinese script using one of the many alphabets?

**Text number 18**

The Min Nan texts, all in Hokkien, can be dated to the 1500s. One example is the Doctrina Christiana en letra y lengua china, supposedly written by Spanish Dominicans in the Philippines after 1587. Another is a Ming dynasty manuscript of a play called Romance of the Lychee Mirror (1566), which is supposedly the earliest spoken text of the southern Ming. Xiamen University has also developed an alphabet based on pinyin, which has been published in a dictionary called Minnan Fangyan-Putonghua Cidian (閩南方言普通話詞典) and a language teaching book used to teach the language to foreigners and non-Chinese speakers. It is known as Pumindian.

**Question 0**

When can Min Nan's texts be dated?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a Min Nan text?

**Question 2**

In what year was Doctrina Christiana en letra y lengua china written?

**Question 3**

Who wrote Doctrina Christiana en letra y lengua china?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the earliest colloquial text of the earliest southern mini?

**Question 5**

Who developed the alphabet based on the Pumindia alphabet?

**Question 6**

Where was the Ming Dynasty alphabet based on the manuscript published?

**Question 7**

What is an example of a Pumindia text?

**Question 8**

Who wrote Pumindia after 1587?

**Question 9**

When was the play Minnan Fangyan-Putonghua Cidian written?

**Text number 19**

All Latin characters required by Pe̍h-ōe-jī can be represented using the Unicode character set (or equivalent ISO/IEC 10646: Universal Character Set) using pre-composed or combining (diacritical) characters. Before June 2004, a vowel that resembles but is more open than o and is written with a dot above the right was not encoded. The usual workaround was to use the (independent; punctuation) character Interpunct (U+00B7, -) or, less commonly, the composite character dot above (U+0307). As these are far from ideal, since 1997 proposals have been made to the ISO/IEC working group responsible for ISO/IEC 10646 - namely ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 - to encode the new composite character dot. This is now officially assigned as U+0358 (see documents N1593, N2507, N2628, N2699 and N2713). Font support is expected to follow.

**Question 0**

What is another name for unicode?

**Question 1**

What is called using pre-assembled or combined signs?

**Question 2**

All the LAtin marks required by the POJ can be displayed on which?

**Question 3**

What is another term for punctuation?

**Question 4**

What was not coded before 1997?

**Question 5**

Which proposal has been submitted to ISO/IEC before June 2004?

**Question 6**

What can be used to play all the vowels required by POJ?

**Question 7**

What is expected to follow from the use of diacritical marks?

**Text number 20**

In 2002, the Taiwan Solidarity Union, a party that held about 10% of the seats in the Legislative Council at the time, proposed that Taiwanese be made the second official language. The proposal was strongly opposed not only by mainland groups, but also by Hakka and Taiwanese indigenous peoples, who felt it would undermine the status of their native language, and others, such as the Hoklo, who opposed the proposal on logistical grounds and on the grounds that it would increase ethnic tensions. Because of these objections, support for the measure was lukewarm among moderate supporters of Taiwanese independence and the proposal did not pass.

**Question 0**

Which party wanted to make Taiwanese the second official language?

**Question 1**

In what year was it proposed to make Taiwanese the second official language?

**Question 2**

How was the proposal received by mainland and indigenous groups?

**Question 3**

Hoklo opposed the proposal because it would add what tensions?

**Question 4**

What was the fate of the proposal to make Taiwanese the second official language?

**Question 5**

What did the continental European groups propose in 2002?

**Question 6**

How many seats did Taiwan's indigenous groups have in the legislature in 2002?

**Question 7**

Which groups proposed to make Taiwanese the second official language?

**Question 8**

What would increase, according to supporters of Taiwanese independence who strongly opposed the proposal?

**Question 9**

What happened to the proposal for the seats in the Legislative Council?

**Document number 191**

**Text number 0**

Professional wrestling (colloquially abbreviated as pro wrestling or wrestling) is an athletic entertainment form based on the description of a martial sport. It is a live event organised by touring promotional agencies and depicts a unique fighting style based on a combination of established styles, including classical wrestling, catch wrestling and various martial arts, and an innovative style based on grappling (holds/throws), striking and aerial techniques. Different weapons are sometimes used.

**Question 0**

What is the abbreviation for professional wrestling?

**Question 1**

What are a couple of fighting styles based on?

**Question 2**

Who organises live events?

**Question 3**

What is professional wrestling?

**Question 4**

What style of wrestling do you see?

**Text number 1**

The content of the match, including the outcome, is choreographed, and the fighting actions and reactions are carried out in a specific way designed to both protect against and simulate pain. These facts were once kept very secret, but are now openly declared to be the truth. In general, the true nature of the content is ignored by the official media in order to maintain and promote public disbelief by maintaining an aura of verisimilitude. In fan communications by individual wrestlers and promoters in external media (e.g. interviews), the fictional nature of the spectacle is often directly acknowledged.

**Question 0**

How will the actions be implemented?

**Question 1**

What are fans encouraged to do?

**Question 2**

How is the outcome of the match planned?

**Question 3**

What do the wrestlers have to say about the authenticity or artificiality of the matches?

**Text number 2**

Originally a popular form of entertainment in 19th century Europe and later as an exhibition in North America's traveling carnivals and vaudeville halls, professional wrestling evolved into an independent entertainment industry with many different variations in different cultures around the world, and today it is considered a multi-million dollar entertainment industry. In Europe it has declined considerably, but in North America it has experienced several periods of considerable cultural popularity over the century and a half of its existence. The advent of television gave professional wrestling a new marketplace, and wrestling (along with boxing) was instrumental in making pay-per-viewing a viable way to deliver content.

**Question 0**

In which part of the world has wrestling declined in popularity?

**Question 1**

Where did wrestling originally come from?

**Question 2**

Where was wrestling later introduced in North America?

**Question 3**

What is wrestling thought to be nowadays?

**Question 4**

What did television do to wrestling?

**Text number 3**

Although professional wrestling started with small theatres, travelling circuses and carnivals, it is now a multi-billion dollar industry. Revenue comes from ticket sales, television broadcasts, pay-per-views, personal appearances by performers, branded merchandise and home videos. Since the 1950s in particular, professional wrestling events have often been responsible for sold-out crowds in large arenas such as Madison Square Garden and football stadiums, and have been hosted by the WWE, the NWA regional system, WCW and AWA, among others. Pro wrestling was also a key factor in making pay-per-view events a viable way to deliver content. Annual shows such as WrestleMania, SummerSlam, Royal Rumble and previously Bash at the Beach, Halloween Havoc and Starrcade are among the best-selling pay-per-view programs each year. In the modern era, a number of companies have exploited Internet programming as webcasts, Internet pay-per-view (iPPV) or subscription programming, helping to generate Internet-related revenues from the evolving World Wide Web.

**Question 0**

Where does the money from wrestling come from?

**Question 1**

Where are some of the big venues for some of the big wrestling shows?

**Question 2**

What has the internet been used for in wrestling?

**Question 3**

what wrestling programmes are organised each year?

**Question 4**

In which decade did wrestling start to become very popular?

**Text number 4**

Because of its constant presence in culture and its novelty in the performing arts, wrestling is a recurring theme in both academia and the media. Several documentaries have been produced on professional wrestling, most notably Beyond the Mat, directed by Barry W. Blaustein, and Wrestling with Shadows, directed by Paul Jay and featuring wrestler Bret Hart. Wrestling has also been the subject of many fictionalised films; the 2008 film The Wrestler received several Oscar nominations and launched the resurgence of star Mickey Rourke's career.

**Question 0**

What is one popular print film?

**Question 1**

Which award was The Wrestler nominated for?

**Question 2**

What are the names of a couple of print documents?

**Question 3**

Why does wrestling keep coming up as a topic?

**Text number 5**

Currently, the largest professional wrestling company in the world is the US-based WWE, which acquired many smaller regional companies in the late 20th century, as well as its main US competitors WCW and Extreme Championship Wrestling (ECW) in early 2001. Other major professional wrestling companies worldwide include the US-based Total Nonstop Action Wrestling (TNA) and Ring of Honor (ROH), Consejo Mundial de Lucha Libre (CMLL) and Asistencia Asesoría y Administración (AAA) in Mexico, and the Japanese leagues New Japan Pro Wrestling (NJPW), All Japan Pro Wrestling (AJPW) and Pro Wrestling Noah (NOAH).

**Question 0**

What is the biggest wrestling company?

**Question 1**

Which companies are WWE's competitors?

**Question 2**

What are the other big wrestling companies?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a Japanese wrestling club?

**Text number 6**

Gradually, the predetermined nature of professional wrestling became an open secret as prominent figures in the wrestling business (such as WWE owner Vince McMahon) began to publicly admit that wrestling was entertainment, not competition. This public revelation has sparked mixed reactions in the wrestling community, with some believing that the revelation ruins the spectator experience, as illusionism does. Despite the public acknowledgement of professional wrestling's theatricality, many US states still regulate professional wrestling like other competitive sports. For example, New York State still regulates 'professional wrestling' through the New York State Athletic Commission (SAC).

**Question 0**

Who admitted that wrestling was not a competition?

**Question 1**

How have people reacted to the fact that wrestling is just entertainment?

**Question 2**

How do many US states deal with wrestling?

**Text number 7**

Professional wrestling shows can be seen as a kind of circular theatre, where the ring, the ring area and the entrance form the stage. However, the concept of the fourth wall is much more limited than in most theatrical performances. The performers recognise and acknowledge the audience as spectators of the sporting event they are describing, and are encouraged to act as such. This leads to active audience participation, and in fact audience reactions can determine how the performance unfolds. Often individual matches are part of a longer plot conflict between "babyfaces" (often shortened to just "faces") and "heels". The "faces" ("good guys") are those whose actions are intended to encourage the audience to cheer, while the "heels" ("bad guys") seek to arouse the spectators' anger.

**Question 0**

How do wrestlers treat the public?

**Question 1**

How does the public recognition given by the wrestlers affect the show?

**Question 2**

What can the audience do during the performance?

**Question 3**

What kind of conflicts can arise during the performance?

**Question 4**

Which wrestlers are the bad guys?

**Text number 8**

Most wrestling matches last for a certain number of falls, and the side that achieves the highest number of kills, surrenders or eliminations first is the winner. Historically, matches were wrestled to three falls ("best 2 out of 3 falls") or five falls ("best 3 out of 5 falls"). In modern matches, the standard is one fall. Although it is still the standard today, many announcers state this explicitly (e.g. "The following contest is set for one fall with a 20-minute time limit"). These matches are given a time limit; if there are not enough falls by the end of the time limit, the match is declared a draw. Modern fights are usually given a time limit of 10-30 minutes; title fights can last up to an hour. British wrestling matches under the Admiral-Lord Mountevans rules are 2 to 3 falls.

**Question 0**

Who will win in a wrestling match?

**Question 1**

How could a wrestler win in the past?

**Question 2**

How can a wrestler win in modern times?

**Question 3**

In which case is the match declared a draw?

**Question 4**

How long can a title match be?

**Text number 9**

In matches with several competitors, a qualification system may be used. Any wrestler against whom a fall has been made will be eliminated from the match, and the match will continue until only one wrestler remains. However, when there are more than two wrestlers in a match, it is much more common for the match to be contested by a single knockdown, with the winner being the one who received the knockdown, regardless of who it was against. In championship matches, this means that unlike in one-on-one matches (where the champion can simply disqualify himself or be eliminated to retain his title by "champion's advantage"), the champion does not have to be eliminated or participate in a decision to lose the championship. However, heel champions often gain an advantage not from the champion's advantage but from the use of weapons and outside interference, because these multi-event matches usually do not follow the rules, which do not include any disqualification.

**Question 0**

What happens when a wrestler is knocked down?

**Question 1**

What are the general rules in a multi-match?

**Question 2**

What usually happens when two or more wrestlers are involved?

**Question 3**

How can a champion lose a championship?

**Text number 10**

Many modern special matches have been developed with unique winning conditions. The most common of these is the ladder match. In a basic match, wrestlers or groups of wrestlers must climb a ladder to obtain a prize that is raised above the ring. The key to winning the match is that a wrestler or wrestling team must try to incapacitate each other long enough for one wrestler to climb the ladder and secure the prize for his team. Thus, the ladder can be used as a weapon. The prizes include, but are not limited to, a championship belt (traditional prize), a document entitling the winner to a future championship match, or any document of significance to the wrestlers participating in the match (for example, a document giving the winner a cash prize). Another common special match is known as a battle royal. In a battle royal, all the wrestlers enter the ring, with 20 to 30 wrestlers in the ring at a time. Once the match begins, the objective is simply to throw the opponent over the top rope and out of the ring with both feet on the floor in order to eliminate the opponent. The last wrestler standing is declared the winner. A variation of this type of match is the WWE Royal Rumble, where two wrestlers enter the ring to start the match, and the other wrestlers follow every 90 seconds (previously 2 minutes) until 30-40 wrestlers have entered the ring. All other rules remain the same. For more match types, see Professional Wrestling Match Types.

**Question 0**

Which is the most common special match?

**Question 1**

What do wrestlers have to do in a ladder match?

**Question 2**

How to win a ladder match?

**Question 3**

What is the overall prize in a ladder match?

**Question 4**

How many wrestlers are there in a normal battle royal?

**Text number 11**

Since referees have a legitimate role in wrestling as liaison between the behind-the-scenes accountants and the wrestlers in the ring (the role of the final arbiter is only kayfabe), the referee is also present in matches that at first sight do not seem to require a referee (such as a match of darts, since there are no obstacles and the criteria for victory can theoretically be judged from a distance). Although their actions are often scripted for dramatic effect, referees are subject to certain general rules and requirements in order to maintain a theatrical appearance of impartial authority. The basic rule is that the referee must see the act in order to declare it overturned or disqualified. This allows the heel characters to gain a scripted advantage by interfering with or obstructing the referee's actions so that they can perform some seemingly illegal act on their opponent. Most referees are anonymous and essentially anonymous, although WWE has allowed its officials to reveal their names.

**Question 0**

What determines how a referee acts?

**Question 1**

What is the general rule about referees?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the referees?

**Question 3**

How can a wrestler gain an advantage by using a referee?

**Text number 12**

At times, special guest referees may be used, who, because of their publicity status, are often scripted to appear impartial and use their influence to unfairly influence the outcome of the match for dramatic effect. Face special referees often fight against hostile heel wrestlers, especially if the special referee is either a wrestler himself or a famous martial artist (such as Tito Ortiz in the main event of TNA's THard Justice in 2005). They also have the power to remove from ringside any member of the heel wrestler's entourage or stable who might otherwise disrupt the match.

**Question 0**

What kind of referees are sometimes used?

**Question 1**

What are famous referees allowed to do?

**Question 2**

What can specialised judges do?

**Text number 13**

The matches take place in a wrestling ring, which is a raised square fabric mat with poles in each corner. A cloth apron hangs over the edges of the ring. Around the ring are three horizontal ropes or cables suspended by brackets attached to the posts. For safety, the ropes are padded at the turnstiles and the floor outside the perimeter is padded with mats. Guard rails or a similar barrier isolate this area from the public. Wrestlers are generally expected to stay inside the ring, although matches sometimes end up outside the ring and even in the audience to increase tension.

**Question 0**

What material is inside the weight ring?

**Question 1**

What is used as protection in the ring?

**Question 2**

What's around the tyre?

**Text number 14**

In some team matches, only one participant from each team can be designated as a "legal" or "active" wrestler at any given moment. The two wrestlers must make physical contact (usually palm to palm) for this legal status to transfer. This is known as "tagging", whereby the participants "tag out" and "tag in". Typically, a "tagging out" wrestler has 5 seconds to leave the ring, while a "tagging in" wrestler can enter the ring at any time, allowing the heel wrestlers to legally duel face to face.

**Question 0**

What does "tag" mean?

**Question 1**

What two things can be done with tags?

**Question 2**

How long must the wrestler remain in the ring after being tagged out?

**Question 3**

How much time does the wrestler have when he or she joins?

**Text number 15**

Sometimes in multi-sport matches, where everyone plays against themselves, the rules include marking rules. Outside of kayfabe, this is done to give wrestlers a break from the action (as these matches tend to last a long time) and to make the action in the ring easier to choreograph. One of the most common examples of this is the four-corner match, which was the most common match type in WWE before it was replaced by the corresponding fatal four-way match; four wrestlers fight in a match, each on their own, but only two wrestlers can be in the match at a time. The other two fighters are placed in a corner, and tags can be made between any two wrestlers.

**Question 0**

Why are labelling rules drawn up?

**Question 1**

What happens in the fatal fourth situation?

**Question 2**

Who can tag in a fatal four-way fight?

**Question 3**

What was the most common type of match before the fatal four-way?

**Text number 16**

The count can be started at any time when the wrestler's shoulders are down (both shoulders touching the mat), his back is in front and any part of the opponent's body is on top of the wrestler. This often leads to a pinch, which can easily be kicked out of if the defending wrestler is even slightly conscious. For example, an aggressive wrestler who is semi-conscious may simply pull his arm over his opponent, or an arrogant wrestler may place his foot gently on his opponent's body, causing the referee to count three times.

**Question 0**

At what point can the calculation start?

**Question 1**

What can happen to an arrogant wrestler?

**Question 2**

What could a partially conscious wrestler do?

**Text number 17**

While almost any situation where a wrestler covers the back of another wrestler while lying on his back can be considered a kill attempt, there is one important exception to this rule: pin attempts interrupted by other wrestlers. In matches involving multiple wrestlers (such as triple threat matches or tag team matches), wrestlers who see a pin attempt that, if successful, would result in the loss of the match are expected to run in and break up the pin attempt by making some sort of offensive move on the wrestler attempting the pin attempt. The most common attacks to break pins are back stomps and elbows to the back of the head, as they are easily executed on the spur of the moment. However, these simple moves leave the pinned wrestler pinned on top of the pinned wrestler. Despite the fact that the catcher is technically still on the pinned wrestler, the referee will still consider the attempted pinning to be broken.

**Question 0**

What happens during a killing attempt?

**Question 1**

What is a common offensive move to interrupt a kill attack?

**Question 2**

What can a referee consider an attempted killing even if the attacker is still on top of the pinned wrestler?

**Text number 18**

Illegal methods of restraint include the use of ropes for leverage and the hooking of an opponent's clothing, which are therefore popular methods of tricking the heels, unless certain regulations make such an advantage legal. The referee rarely sees such pinning (because he has to see if the shoulders are down), and therefore heels and sometimes cheating faces often use it to win fights. Even if the attempt is noticed, it rarely results in disqualification (see below), and instead simply results in the nullification of the attempted kill, so the heel wrestler rarely has anything to lose from attempting it.

**Question 0**

What is a method of attachment that is not allowed?

**Question 1**

How often does the referee see illegal holding?

**Question 2**

What is the name given to illegal fixing methods?

**Question 3**

Can an illegal method of attachment lead to a rejection?

**Question 4**

What happens to an illegal mooring move when the referee sees it?

**Text number 19**

The wrestler may voluntarily surrender by verbally informing the referee (usually used in moves such as the Mexican surfboard, where all four limbs are disabled, making tapping impossible). Since its popularisation by Ken Shamrock (a legal UFC competitor in its early days) in 1997, a wrestler can also announce a voluntary submission by "tapping out", i.e. tapping with his free hand against the mat or an opponent. Sometimes a wrestler will reach for the rope (see rope cuts below) and put his hand back on the mat to crawl towards the rope further; this is not a submission, and the referee will decide what his intentions are.

**Question 0**

How can a wrestler voluntarily submit?

**Question 1**

What is a movement called in which all limbs are disabled?

**Question 2**

What can a wrestler do to show submission?

**Text number 20**

Submission was initially a big factor in professional wrestling, but after the submission-oriented catch-as-catch-can style of wrestling had declined from mainstream professional wrestling, submission had largely faded until the rise of the legitimate sport of mixed martial arts. Despite this, some wrestlers, such as Chris Jericho, The Undertaker, Ric Flair, Bret Hart, Kurt Angle, Ken Shamrock, Dean Malenko, Chris Benoit and Tazz, became famous for winning matches by submission. A wrestler with a distinctive submission technique is described as being better at applying the hold, making it more painful or difficult to release than others who use it, or may be mistaken for being the inventor of the hold (such as when Tazz popularised kata ha jime judo in professional wrestling under the name "Tazzmission").

**Question 0**

Several famous wrestlers were famous for winning with a move called what?

**Question 1**

Which shop was popularised by Tazz?

**Question 2**

Which legal sport related to wrestling started to become popular?

**Text number 21**

Since all contact between wrestlers must cease if any part of the body touches the ropes or is under the ropes, many wrestlers try to break their sense of submission by deliberately grabbing the ropes. This is called "breaking the rope" and is one of the most common ways to break the submission hold. Most holds leave an arm or leg free so that the person can break free if they wish. Instead, they use these free limbs to either grab onto one of the ring ropes (the bottom rope is the most common because it is closest to the wrestlers, although other ropes are sometimes used for standing holds, such as Chris Masters' Master Lock) or to pull their foot over or under the rope. Once this is done and witnessed by the referee, the referee will call for the offending wrestler to break the hold and will start counting to five if the wrestler does not do so. If the referee counts to five and the wrestler still does not break the hold, he is disqualified.

**Question 0**

Many grips leave which body parts free?

**Question 1**

When should contact between wrestlers be stopped?

**Question 2**

How can a wrestler try to break the feeling of subordination?

**Question 3**

How long does the wrestler have to release the hold?

**Question 4**

What happens if the wrestler does not break the hold?

**Text number 22**

A wrestler can win by knockout (sometimes called a referee's stoppage) if he does not use submission moves, but hits his opponent so that he is unconscious or unable to defend himself rationally. To verify the knockout in this way, the referee waves his hand in front of the wrestler's face; if the wrestler does not react in any way, the referee awards the victory to the other wrestler. If all active wrestlers in the match are on the ground in the ring at the same time, the referee starts the count (usually ten seconds, in Japan twenty). If no one is on their feet by the end of the count, the match is ruled a draw. If any participant gets up in time, the count ends for all others. In a Last Man Standing match, this form of knockout is the only way the match can end, so the referee counts when one or more wrestlers are down, and one wrestler who gets up before the end of the 10th count does not finish the count for another wrestler who is still down.

**Question 0**

How does the referee check for a knockout?

**Question 1**

What happens if all the wrestlers are down?

**Question 2**

If all the wrestlers are down, how long do they have to stand up?

**Question 3**

What kind of match should end in a knockout?

**Question 4**

What is another name for knockout?

**Text number 23**

The referee may stop a match when he or the ring doctor decides that the wrestler cannot safely continue. This may be decided if the wrestler is unable to continue the match due to injury. At the Great American Bash in 2008, Chris Jericho was declared the winner of a match against Shawn Michaels when Michaels was unable to defend himself due to excessive blood loss and impaired vision. At NXT TakeOver: Rival in 2015, the referee stopped the match when Sami Zayn was unable to defend due to an injury he sustained against Kevin Owens for the NXT Championship.

**Question 0**

In what circumstances can the referee stop a match?

**Question 1**

What is one reason why a wrestler may not be able to continue?

**Question 2**

Why couldn't Shawn Michaels defend himself?

**Question 3**

Where did Chris Jericho win in 2008?

**Text number 24**

A countout (alternatively "count-out" or "count out") occurs when a wrestler is out of the ring long enough for the referee to count to ten (in some promotions, twenty) and is thus disqualified. The count-out is stopped and restarted when the wrestler leaves the ring. Some wrestlers "milk" the count by "milking" by sliding into the ring and immediately sliding back out. Since they were technically in the ring for a fraction of a second before exiting, that is enough time to restart the count. Announcers often refer to this as "stopping the count". ' Heels often use this tactic to gain more time to catch their breath or to try to frustrate their babyface opponent.

**Question 0**

What are a couple of other ways to write countout?

**Question 1**

What happens during the countout?

**Question 2**

What do some wrestlers do to take advantage of the countout?

**Question 3**

What do you call the trick where you slide in and then back out of the ring?

**Text number 25**

A disqualification (sometimes abbreviated to "DQ") occurs when a wrestler breaks the rules of a match and is automatically eliminated. Although a countout can technically be considered a disqualification (because it is effectively an automatic loss as a result of breaking the rules of the match), the two concepts are often distinct in wrestling. A match with no disqualification can still end in a disqualification (although this is rare); usually the match must be declared a "no holds barred" match, a "street fight" match, or some other concept in order for both disqualification and disqualification to be waived[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What other name is rejection?

**Question 1**

How can a wrestler be disqualified?

**Question 2**

In which case can the countout and disqualification be completely removed?

**Text number 26**

In practice, not all infringements of the rules will result in a match being abandoned, as the referee can use his discretion and is not obliged to stop the match. Generally, the only offences that the referee will see and immediately disqualify (as opposed to multiple offences) are low blows, use of weapons, harassment or assault on the referee. In WWE, the referee must see the infraction with his own eyes to decide that the match ends in disqualification (simply watching the video tape is usually not enough), and the referee's decision is almost always final, although Dusty Finishes (named after Dusty Rhodes and made famous by him) often result in the referee's decision being overturned. It is not uncommon for referees themselves to be knocked out during a match, commonly referred to by the term "ref bump". While the referee is "unconscious", wrestlers are free to break the rules until the referee is revived or replaced. In some cases, the referee may disqualify a person on the assumption that the wrestler knocked him out; most referee knockouts are staged to give the wrestler, usually the heel, the advantage. For example, a wrestler may get whipped into the referee at a slower pace, causing the referee to fall for a short period of time; in that interim, another wrestler may kill his opponent with three counters and would have won the match, but the referee would have fallen (sometimes another referee will run into the ring from backstage to try for a count, but by then the other wrestler will have had enough time to kick out on his own).

**Question 0**

What are the usual reasons for an automatic rejection?

**Question 1**

What does the referee have to do to stop a match by abandoning it?

**Question 2**

In what circumstances can the referee's decision be overturned?

**Question 3**

What is it called when a judge is knocked out?

**Question 4**

What can wrestlers do when the referee is out of the match?

**Text number 27**

A professional wrestling match can end in a draw. A draw occurs if both opponents are disqualified simultaneously (such as by countout or if the referee loses complete control of the match and both opponents attack each other without considering that they are in the match, such as Brock Lesnar vs. Undertaker in Unforgiven in 2002), neither opponent is able to answer ten counts, or both opponents win the match simultaneously. The latter can happen if, for example, one opponent's shoulders touch the mat while holding onto the other opponent's submission hold. If the opponent in the hold starts clapping at the same time as the referee counts three to secure the opponent in the hold, both opponents have legally achieved the scoring conditions simultaneously. Traditionally, the championship may not change hands in the event of a tie (although the championship may remain vacant), although some organizations, such as the TNA, have adopted rules that allow a champion to forfeit the title by vacating it. A variation of the draw is the time-limited draw, where there is no winner by a certain time (once a common one-hour draw known in wrestling circles as "Broadway").

**Question 0**

What is one way a match can end?

**Question 1**

What is one reason why the result can be a draw?

**Question 2**

What usually happens for championships during the draw?

**Question 3**

What's another name for the hour-long draw?

**Text number 28**

A wrestling match may be declared abandoned if the conditions for victory are not met. This may be due to excessive interference, the referee being unable to supervise the match, one or more participants suffering a disabling injury not caused by an opponent, or the match not even being able to start. A no-contest is a separate and distinct condition from a draw - a draw indicates that the winning conditions were met. Although the terms are sometimes used interchangeably in practice, this usage is technically incorrect.

**Question 0**

What kind of injury can lead to an uncontested conviction?

**Question 1**

What does non-competition have to do with a draw, if anything?

**Question 2**

How can the referee's actions lead to a match being disallowed?

**Text number 29**

Although every wrestling match is ostensibly a sporting and strategic contest, the aim of every match is, from a business point of view, to excite and entertain the spectators. Even if the contest is staged, the dramatic emphasis can be used to create the strongest reaction from the audience. Increased interest leads to higher viewer numbers, increased ticket sales, higher television viewing figures (leading to higher advertising revenues), higher pay-per-view purchase volumes and sales of branded merchandise and recorded video footage. All of these increase the profit of the promotion company.

**Question 0**

What is the purpose of the match?

**Question 1**

What could result in a larger audience and more tickets?

**Question 2**

Even if the competition is staged, what can attract more interest from the public?

**Text number 30**

In Latin America and English-speaking countries, most wrestlers (and other performers on stage) play characters whose personalities are sometimes very different from their own. These personalities are a gimmick designed to increase interest in the wrestler, regardless of athletic ability. Some of them can be unrealistic and cartoonish (such as Doink the Clown), while others are more realistic and can be seen as exaggerated versions of the performer's real personality (such as Chris Jericho, The Rock, John Cena, Stone Cold Steve Austin and CM Punk). In Lucha Libre, many characters wear masks and assume a superhero-like secret identity that is almost a sacred tradition.

**Question 0**

What do most wrestlers do, how do they behave?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a wrestler who behaves like a cartoon character?

**Question 2**

The Rock's persona is seen as what?

**Question 3**

What is the general dress code for lucha libre?

**Text number 31**

An individual wrestler may sometimes use his real name or a slight variation of it for most of his career, such as Angelo Poffo, Ernie Ladd, Verne Gagne, Bret Hart and Randy Orton. Others may keep a single ring name throughout their career (such as Chris Jericho, Shawn Michaels, CM Punk and Ricky Steamboat) or change it from time to time to better suit the demands of the audience or company. Sometimes the character is owned by the company and trademarked, forcing the wrestler to find a new character when he leaves (although this can usually be circumvented by a simple font change, such as changing Rhyno to Rhino), and sometimes the character is owned by the wrestler. Sometimes the wrestler can change his real name to gain ownership of his ring name (examples include Andrew Martin and Warrior). Many wrestlers (such as The Rock and The Undertaker) identify strongly with their character, and even match the name publicly or among friends. In fact, it is actually considered good practice for fellow wrestlers to refer to each other by their stage names/characters rather than their birth or legal names, unless otherwise stated. The popularity of a professional wrestling figure can grow to the point where it appears in other media (see Hulk Hogan and El Santo) or even give the performer enough visibility to enter politics (e.g. Antonio Inoki and Jesse Ventura).

**Question 0**

What is a popular way for wrestlers to refer to each other?

**Question 1**

Who other than the company can own the character?

**Question 2**

How can a wrestler get around changing their ring name altogether?

**Question 3**

What else can a wrestler do to get their ring name?

**Text number 32**

Typically, matches are staged between the protagonist (historically a crowd favourite known as a babyface or "good guy") and the antagonist (historically a villain with arrogance, a tendency to break rules or other unpleasant characteristics known as a heel). In recent years, however, antagonists have also become prominent in professional wrestling. There is also the rarer role of the "in-betweener", who is neither fully a face nor fully a heel, but can still play both roles effectively (an example being Samoa Joe during his first TNA run from June 2005 to November 2006).

**Question 0**

What other names are there for the main character?

**Question 1**

What does an antagonist usually do?

**Question 2**

What do you call a wrestler whose personality is somewhere between these two norms?

**Question 3**

Who is usually the public's favourite?

**Text number 33**

Sometimes the character can "turn" and change the position of his/her face/stance. This may be a sudden, unexpected event, or it may develop slowly over time. Almost always it occurs through a marked change in the character's behaviour. Some reversals become defining moments in a wrestler's career, as happened when Hulk Hogan turned heel after being the number one face for over a decade. Others may have no discernible impact on the character's status. If a character repeatedly switches between face and heel, it reduces the impact of such changes and can lead to audience apathy. Vince McMahon is a good example, having had more heel and face changes than anyone else in WWE history.

**Question 0**

What could a character do with their personality?

**Question 1**

What became of Hulk Hogan?

**Question 2**

Who has the most turnovers in WWE?

**Text number 34**

As with personas in general, the orientation of a character's face or heel can change over time or remain the same throughout their life (the most famous example of the latter is Ricky Steamboat, a WWE Hall of Famer who remained a babyface throughout his career). Sometimes a character's heel becomes so popular that eventually the public's reaction changes the character's heel-face cycle so that the heel effectively becomes a face character and what was previously a face character becomes a heel character, such as when Dwayne Johnson started using "The Rock" as his heel character instead of his original "Rocky Maivia" babyface character. Another legendary example is Stone Cold Steve Austin, who was originally booked as a regular character who used to drink on the job, use profanity, break into company property and even break into people's private homes. To the surprise of the WWF, however, fans enjoyed Austin's antics so much that he became one of the biggest anti-heroes in the history of the industry. With him and the D-Generation X, he is widely credited with ushering in the Attitude era of WWF programming.

**Question 0**

Who is the wrestler who has never turned?

**Question 1**

Under what name did Stone Cold Steve Austin start?

**Question 2**

What was the original character in The Rock?

**Question 3**

What became of Steve Austin?

**Text number 35**

In some cases, a wrestler may have admirable physical attributes but mediocre public speaking (like Brock Lesnar), or his gimmick may be a "wild wild one" that needs a director (like Kamala). Such performers have traditionally had a manager who speaks for them and adds value to the performance. Managers have sometimes become notable personalities, such as Bobby Heenan, Paul Heyman, Ernie Roth and Paul Bearer. The role of manager can also be filled by a "maid", typically an attractive woman who can be involved in love triangle stories, "damsel in distress" situations and scripted fights with female wrestlers. Some of them have also become recognised stars, such as Tammy Lynn Sytch, Stacy Keibler and Miss Elizabeth.

**Question 0**

Who will help a wrestler with poor speech?

**Question 1**

What sometimes happens with leaders?

**Question 2**

Who else can be a leader?

**Question 3**

Who could take part in a love triangle?

**Text number 36**

Although real exhibition matches are not rare, most matches tell a story that corresponds to a scene from a play or film or an episode of a serial drama: sometimes the face wins (victory) or sometimes it loses (tragedy). Longer story arcs can emerge from several matches over time. Since most promotions have a championship, the competition for the championship is a common driving force behind the stories. A match can also bet on anything from a character's own hair to his work in the promotion. Similar types of good versus evil stories were once popular in roller derby.

**Question 0**

What are most of the matches?

**Question 1**

What is it called when the protagonist disappears?

**Question 2**

What is it called when the protagonist wins?

**Question 3**

What can you bet on in a match?

**Text number 37**

Other stories arise from a natural competition between two or more characters. Outside the performance, these are called feuds. A feud can exist between any number of participants and can last from a few days to decades. The feud between Ric Flair and Ricky Steamboat lasted from the late 1970s to the early 1990s, and is said to have lasted over two thousand matches (although most of these matches were just blind fights). The career-long history between the characters Mike Awesome and Masato Tanaka is another example of a long-running feud, as is Stone Cold Steve Austin vs. Mr McMahon, one of the World Wrestling Federation's (WWF) most prolific feuds in 1998 and 1999.

**Question 0**

What are competitions often called?

**Question 1**

How long can a dispute last?

**Question 2**

How long did the fight between Ric Flair and Ricky Steamboat last?

**Question 3**

What is an example of a popular dispute?

**Text number 38**

Anything that can be used as an element of drama can also be used in professional wrestling stories: Romantic relationships (including love triangles and marriage), racism, class discrimination, nepotism, favoritism, corporate corruption, family ties, personal history, grudges, theft, cheating, assault, fraud, bribery, seduction, stalking, confidence tricks, blackmail, extortion, substance abuse, self-doubt, self-sacrifice, victimization; even kidnapping, sexual fetishism, necrophilia, misogyny, rape and death have been depicted in wrestling. Some campaigns have incorporated supernatural elements such as magic, curses, undead and satanic imagery (notably The Undertaker and his Ministry of Darkness, which regularly performed evil rituals and human sacrifices to worship a satanic secret power figure). Celebrities were also involved in the stories.

**Question 0**

What supernatural things have been described in the matches?

**Question 1**

What can be used in a wrestling story?

**Question 2**

What romantic drama could be used in the story?

**Text number 39**

Behind the scenes, company accountants place the title on the most skilled performer or those whom the accountants believe will attract fan interest in events and television viewership. Lower titles can also be used for performers with potential, giving them more exposure to the public. However, the use of the title can also be determined by other circumstances. The legacy of the championship series, the calibre of the performers who are champions, and the frequency and manner of championship changes will all affect how the public perceives the quality, importance and reputation of the championship series.

**Question 0**

What happens behind the scenes?

**Question 1**

What else do accountants focus on?

**Question 2**

Who could use the title below?

**Text number 40**

Championships can be a key part of a wrestler's career and can become a measure of his performance and appeal. In general, a wrestler with multiple championships or a long championship season is an indication of the wrestler's ability to maintain public interest and/or the wrestler's ability to perform in the ring. Thus, the most deserving or award-winning wrestlers are usually honoured as legends, despite the predetermined nature of the title season. American wrestler Ric Flair has held several world heavyweight titles for more than three decades. Japanese wrestler Último Dragón once held and defended a record 10 titles simultaneously.

**Question 0**

What does it show when a wrestler has many titles?

**Question 1**

What can be important in a wrestler's career?

**Question 2**

What do these achievements show?

**Question 3**

What has Ric Flair achieved?

**Question 4**

Who held 10 records at one time?

**Text number 41**

All major wrestlers now enter the ring to the accompaniment of music, and they regularly add other elements to their entrances. The music played during the ring entrance usually reflects the wrestler's personality. Many wrestlers, particularly American wrestlers, have music and lyrics written specifically for their ring entrance. Although the idea of incorporating music into the entrance was invented long before, it gained rapid popularity in the 1980s, largely due to the huge success of Hulk Hogan and the WWF and their Rock 'n' Wrestling Connection programme. When a match is won, the winner's theme music is usually played at the celebrations.

**Question 0**

What happens when a wrestler enters the ring?

**Question 1**

What does the music show?

**Question 2**

What usually happens when a match is won?

**Question 3**

What will happen to many wrestlers?

**Text number 42**

Professional women's wrestling has had a recognised world champion since 1937, when Mildred Burke won the original women's world title. She then founded the Women's World Wrestling Federation in the early 1950s and was recognised as the first champion, although the title was vacated when she retired in 1956. However, the NWA stopped recognising Burke as Women's World Champion in 1954 and instead recognised June Byers as champion after a high-profile match between Burke and Byers ended in controversy. After Byers retired in 1964, most NWA promoters recognized as champion The Fabulous Moolah, who had won the NWA Women's World Championship (the predecessor to the WWE Women's Championship) in the junior heavyweight version of the tournament in 1958.

**Question 0**

Who won the women's championship in 1937?

**Question 1**

What did Mildred Burke form?

**Question 2**

In which year did June Byers retire?

**Question 3**

In which year did Mildred Burke retire?

**Text number 43**

In Japan, professional women's wrestling is called joshi puroresu (女子プロレス) or joshi puro for short. Women's wrestling is usually handled by promotions specialising in joshi puroresu, rather than by the departments of otherwise male-dominated promotions, as in the United States. However, joshi puroresu promotions usually have agreements with male puroresu promotions in that they recognize each other's titles as legitimate and may distribute cards. All Japan Women's Pro-Wrestling was the dominant joshi organisation from the 1970s to the 1990s.

**Question 0**

What is the name of women's professional wrestling in Japan?

**Question 1**

What is the abbreviation for joshi puroresu?

**Question 2**

What was the largest joshi organisation for two decades?

**Text number 44**

In the 1980s, mixed team matches began to be organised, with a man and a woman on each team and a rule that each wrestler could only attack an opponent of the same sex. If an entry was made, the other team automatically had to replace its legal wrestler. Despite these restrictions, many mixed tag matches involve some physical interaction between participants of different genders. For example, a heel may cheaply hit a female wrestler on the opposing team to provoke a negative crowd reaction. In lucha libre, cheap shots and attacks between men and women are not uncommon.

**Question 0**

What does the mixed team consist of?

**Question 1**

When did mixed teams start?

**Question 2**

What happened when the entry was made?

**Question 3**

What is not unusual in lucha libre?

**Text number 45**

Single-sex matches between the sexes were first played at national level in the 1990s. This started with Luna Vachon, who faced men in ECW and WWF. Later, Chyna became the first woman to hold a belt that was not exclusively for women when she won the Intercontinental Championship. Although a rare feat in WWE, in TNA ODB participates in singles matches between the sexes. In addition, ODB's kayfabe man and tag team partner Eric Young held the Knockouts Tag Team Championship for a record 478 days before Brooke Hogan stripped him of it because Young was a man.

**Question 0**

When were single-sex matches played on a national scale?

**Question 1**

Who was the first woman to have a belt that wasn't just for women?

**Question 2**

What was the record before it was taken down?

**Question 3**

Who broke the previous record?

**Text number 46**

Some wrestlers may have their own special "mini-me", such as Mascarita Sagrada, Alebrije on Quije, etc. There are also cases where dwarves can become the wrestler's servants, and can even physically participate in matches, such as Alushe, who often accompanies Tinieblas, or KeMonito, described as the mascot of the Consejo Mundial de Lucha Libre, who is also a servant of Mistico. Dave Finlay was often assisted in his matches by a dwarf, known in WWE mainly as Hornswoggle, who would hide under the ring and give Finlay a shillelagh to use against his opponent. Finlay would also occasionally throw him at his opponent or opponents. Hornswoggle has also won the Cruiserweight Championship, and feuded with D-Generation X in 2009.

**Question 0**

A wrestler can be a small person called what?

**Question 1**

What else can a little person do in a match?

**Question 2**

Who often helped Dave Finlay?

**Question 3**

What else did Finlay do with his little man?

**Question 4**

What happened to Hornswoggle?

**Text number 47**

Although bears have not received the same visibility as other wrestlers, they have long been a part of professional wrestling. Usually clawless and with a muzzle, bears have often wrestled in shoot-out matches against the public, and have been offered a cash reward if they can kill a bear. They also wrestled against professionals in work wrestling, often in battle royal or handicap matches (usually with the bear winning). Although they have wrestled all over the world and still do, wrestling bears enjoyed their greatest popularity in the southern United States in the 1960s and 1970s. Bear wrestling has faced strong opposition from animal rights activists in recent decades, which has contributed to its lack of mainstream acceptance. Since 2006, it has been banned in 20 US states. Perhaps the best known wrestling bears are Ginger, Victor, Hercules and Terrible Ted.

**Question 0**

Who are the most famous wrestling bears?

**Question 1**

Which animal has been part of wrestling for a long time?

**Question 2**

In what condition are bears usually brought in?

**Question 3**

Who are the bears fighting?

**Question 4**

How many states have banned bear wrestling since 2006?

**Text number 48**

Professional wrestling in the US tends to focus a lot on story building and creating characters (and their personalities). There is a story for every match, and even a longer story for consecutive matches. The stories usually include characters such as faces and heels, and less often anti-heroes and middlemen. It is a "triumph" if the face wins, while it is a "tragedy" if the heel wins. The characters usually have strong and sharp personalities, such as Doink the Clown, whose personality is melodramatic, slapstick and fantastic. The confrontation between the face and the heels in the story is very intense, and the heels may even attack the face in TV interviews. The relationships between the different characters can also be very complex.

**Question 0**

What's in every match?

**Question 1**

Who are usually involved in the stories?

**Question 2**

What are the possible outcomes of the story?

**Question 3**

What is Doink the Clown's personality like?

**Question 4**

What can happen during interviews?

**Text number 49**

Although there are stories and characters in Mexican professional wrestling (lucha libre), they are not emphasised as much. Mexican wrestlers are traditionally more agile and perform more aerial techniques than American professional wrestlers, who rely more on force and strikes to subdue their opponents. The difference in styles is due to the fact that the sport developed independently in Mexico from the 1930s and that wrestlers in the cruiserweight division (peso semicompleto) are often the most popular wrestlers in Mexican lucha libre. Wrestlers often perform the high-altitude moves characteristic of lucha libre by using the ropes of the weightlifting ring to catapult towards their opponents, using complex combinations in rapid succession and applying complex submission moves. Lucha libre is also known as tag team wrestling, where teams often consist of three members rather than two, as is the custom in the United States.

**Question 0**

How do the characters differ in Mexican wrestling?

**Question 1**

How are Mexican wrestlers different?

**Question 2**

What are American wrestlers addicted to?

**Question 3**

What else is lucha libre known for?

**Question 4**

How do lucha libre tag team matches differ?

**Text number 50**

The style of Japanese professional wrestling (puroresu) is again different. It has its roots in the traditional American style of wrestling and is still part of the same genre, but it has become its own entity. Despite the fact that the outcome of the matches is predetermined, similar to its American counterpart, the phenomena differ in terms of the psychology and presentation of the sport; it is considered a full-contact combat sport because it mixes hard martial arts strikes with shooting-style submission moves, whereas in the United States it is considered more of an entertainment show. Wrestlers use kicks and strikes from martial arts, with a strong emphasis on submission wrestling, and unlike in the US, Japan does not use such elaborate storylines, but instead puts more emphasis on the concept of fighting spirit, meaning that the physical and mental stamina of the wrestler is valued much more than the theatrics. Many Japanese wrestlers, including top stars such as Shinya Hashimoto, Riki Choshu and Keiji Mutoh, came from legitimate martial arts backgrounds, and many Japanese wrestlers began to make careers in the 1990s in mixed-sport organisations such as Pancrase and Shooto, which at the time retained the original look of puroresu but were real competitions.

**Question 0**

How is Japanese wrestling similar to American wrestling?

**Question 1**

How is Japanese wrestling different?

**Question 2**

What does Japanese wrestling have in common?

**Question 3**

What is the emphasis in Japanese wrestling?

**Question 4**

What is the general background of the Japanese wrestler?

**Text number 51**

Professional wrestling producers have developed a kind of global fraternity with family ties, a common language and ancestral traditions. New performers are expected to "pay their dues" for a few years working for lower profile promoters and ring staff before moving up the ranks. The permanent ranks of most promoter unions have a behind-the-scenes pecking order, with veterans mediating conflicts and mentoring younger wrestlers. For many decades (and to a lesser extent still today), promoters were expected to maintain the illusion of wrestling legitimacy even when they were not performing, and were basically expected to play a role whenever they were in the public eye. Some veterans refer to wrestlers as a "disease," an inexplicable desire to remain active in the wrestling world despite the devastating effects the work can have on their lives and health.

**Question 0**

What is expected of newcomers?

**Question 1**

What were wrestlers expected to do for decades?

**Question 2**

How were wrestlers supposed to behave in public?

**Question 3**

What effects can wrestling have on wrestlers?

**Text number 52**

Professional wrestling fans have their own subculture, comparable to fans of science fiction, video games or comic books (in some cases the "fandoms" overlap; in recent years some professional wrestlers, especially those who cultivate a rebellious counter-persona as a rebel, such as CM Punk, have visited comic book conventions). Those who are interested in behind-the-scenes events, upcoming plot developments and the reasons behind corporate decisions read newsletters written by journalists with insider connections to the printing industry. These "rags" or "dirt sheets" have spread to the Internet, where their information can be shared on a timely basis. Some have expanded into radio programmes.

**Question 0**

What do fans have?

**Question 1**

What happens to fandoms sometimes?

**Question 2**

Where have some wrestlers performed?

**Text number 53**

Some fans collect wrestling programmes from certain companies, certain wrestlers or certain genres as a hobby. The Internet has given fans access to global variations of wrestling that they would not otherwise see. Since the 1990s, many companies have been set up, mainly selling wrestling material. When the WWF bought both WCW and ECW in 2001, it also acquired all the previous video libraries of both productions and has posted many of the previous matches online and on home video.

**Question 0**

What do some fans want to do?

**Question 1**

What has the internet done to print fans?

**Question 2**

Many printing material companies have been established since what decade?

**Question 3**

What companies did WWF buy in 2001?

**Text number 54**

Since the first world championship, top wrestlers have gained a reputation in mainstream society. Each successive generation has produced several wrestlers who have extended their careers into music, acting, writing, business, politics or public speaking and who are familiar to those unfamiliar with wrestling in general. Similarly, celebrities from other sports or general pop culture have also become involved in wrestling for short periods. A good example of this is The Rock 'n' Wrestling Connection of the 1980s, which combined wrestling and MTV.

**Question 0**

What kind of reputation have wrestlers achieved?

**Question 1**

What did the Rock 'n' Wrestling Connection do?

**Question 2**

What other career paths have wrestlers taken?

**Text number 55**

Many television programmes and films have been produced starring professional wrestlers, such as Ready to Rumble, ¡Mucha Lucha!, Nacho Libre and the Santo film series. In Rocky III, the hugely popular Rocky film series about the fictional boxer Rocky Balboa, the hero fought in a "boxer vs. wrestler" exhibition match against the huge and vicious wrestler "Thunderlips", played by future real-life wrestling icon Hulk Hogan. At least two plays set in the world of professional wrestling have been produced. From Parts Unknown. is a Canadian drama about the rise and fall of a fictional wrestler, nominated for an award. The 2009 South Park episode "W.T.F." played with the soap opera elements of professional wrestling. One of the main characters in the Disney Channel's Kim Possible series was a big fan of professional wrestling and featured it in an episode (two former WWE wrestlers voiced the two fictional wrestlers in the episode). The 2008 film The Wrestler, about a professional wrestler, garnered several Oscar nominations.

**Question 0**

Name a popular boxing movie series?

**Question 1**

Who is the film Baron about?

**Question 2**

Which South Park episode was about wrestling?

**Question 3**

Which critically acclaimed print film was released in 2008?

**Question 4**

In which types of entertainment have wrestlers been portrayed?

**Text number 56**

With its growing popularity, professional wrestling has attracted the attention of serious academic research and journalistic criticism. Many courses, theses, essays and dissertations have analysed the conventions, content and role of wrestling in contemporary society. It is often incorporated into studies of theatre, sociology, performance and media. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has developed a course on the cultural significance of professional wrestling, and anthropologist Heather Levi has written an ethnography of lucha libre culture in Mexico.

**Question 0**

In what other areas has wrestling attracted interest?

**Question 1**

In which areas is wrestling discussed?

**Question 2**

What did Heather Levi write?

**Question 3**

Which university has a course on the cultural impact of wrestling?

**Text number 57**

However, this was not always the case; in the early 20th century, as it became apparent that 'sport' was being practised, professional wrestling came to be seen as a cheap entertainment for the untrained working class - and this attitude still exists to varying degrees. The French theorist Roland Barthes was among the first to suggest in his essay 'The World of Wrestling' in his book Mythologies, first published in 1957, that wrestling was worthy of a more in-depth analysis. Barthes argued that wrestling should not be seen as a con of the ignorant but as a spectacle, a theatrical performance for a willing, if bloodthirsty, audience. Wrestling is described as a performance art that requires an immediate reading of parallel meanings. This logical conclusion is the least important of the theatrical performances of the wrestlers and the referee. According to Barthes, the wrestler's task is not to win, but to perform exactly the movements expected of him and to offer the audience a theatrical spectacle. This work is considered the basis for all subsequent research.

**Question 0**

What effect did the revelation of the "fixation" of wrestling have?

**Question 1**

When was Roland Barthes' book published?

**Question 2**

What did Barthes believe a wrestler could give to the public?

**Question 3**

What was the title of Roland Barthes' essay?

**Text number 58**

Although professional wrestling is often simplistically described as a "men's soap opera", it has also been said to fulfil the role of past literary and theatrical forms; it is a synthesis of classical heroic works, commedia dell'arte, revenge tragedies, morality plays and burlesque. The characters and plots of a successful promotion are seen as reflecting (and in turn influencing) the current mood, attitudes and concerns of the promotion's society. The high level of violence and masculinity of wrestling makes it a proxy for aggression in times of peace.

**Question 0**

What is wrestling sometimes called?

**Question 1**

What do people struggle with during a period of calm?

**Question 2**

What role does wrestling play?

**Text number 59**

Documentary filmmakers have studied the lives of wrestlers and the impact of the profession on them and their families. The 1999 documentary Beyond the Mat focused on Terry Funk, who is retiring, Mick Foley, a wrestler in his prime, Jake Roberts, a former star who has fallen from grace, and a wrestling school student trying to break into the industry. Lipstick and Dynamite, Piss and Vinegar: The First Ladies of Wrestling, published in 2005, chronicled the development of women's wrestling throughout the 20th century. Professional wrestling has been featured several times on HBO's Real Sports with Bryant Gumbel. The MTV documentary series True Life featured two episodes entitled "I'm a Professional Wrestler" and "I Want to Be a Professional Wrestler". Other documentaries have been produced by The Learning Channel (The Secret World of Professional Wrestling) and A&E (Hitman Hart: Wrestling with Shadows). Bloodstained Memoirs explored the careers of several professional wrestlers, including Chris Jericho, Rob Van Dam and Roddy Piper.

**Question 0**

Who has studied the lives of wrestlers?

**Question 1**

When was Beyond the Mat released?

**Question 2**

Who hosts Real Sports?

**Question 3**

Who are some of the wrestlers about whom memoirs have been written?

**Text number 60**

Even though professional wrestling is hard work, the chances of injury and even death are high. Punches are often hard, especially in Japan and independent wrestling promotions such as Combat Zone Wrestling (CZW) and Ring of Honor (ROH). The ring is often made of 2 x 8 wooden wire. Many of the injuries that occur in professional wrestling are shoulder, knee, back, neck and rib injuries. Chronic traumatic encephalopathy and traumatic brain injuries have also been linked to professional wrestling, including in the Chris Benoit double suicide case. Professional wrestler Davey Richards said in 2015, "We train to take damage, we know we're going to take damage and we accept it."

**Question 0**

What are the risks of wrestling?

**Question 1**

What is a ring commonly made of?

**Question 2**

What are the common injuries in wrestling?

**Question 3**

What other injuries have you had in wrestling?

**Question 4**

Chris Benoit was involved in which tragic event?

**Document number 192**

**Text number 0**

Relatively insensitive film, with a correspondingly lower speed index, requires more exposure to produce the same image density as more sensitive film, and is therefore commonly referred to as slow film. Very sensitive films are similarly called fast films. In both digital and film photography, a reduction in exposure corresponding to the use of higher light sensitivity generally results in a loss of image quality (through coarser film grain or other forms of image noise). In short, the higher the sensitivity, the grainier the image. Ultimately, sensitivity is limited by the quantum efficiency of the film or cell.

**Question 0**

What is the limit of quantum efficiency in film?

**Question 1**

What speed film is produced with insensitive film?

**Question 2**

What leads to lower quality images?

**Question 3**

What types of films are considered fast films?

**Question 4**

How does very sensitive film affect the images?

**Question 5**

What is needed for a non-sensitive film with a faster speed index?

**Question 6**

What does a sensitive film add?

**Question 7**

How does digital photography differ from film photography?

**Question 8**

Greater sensitivity leads to greater what?

**Question 9**

What does a more grainy image limit?

**Text number 1**

The Warnerke Standard Sensitometer consisted of a frame with an opaque screen, typically containing 25 numbered, gradually pigmented squares, which were brought into contact with the photographic plate during a timed test exposure under a phosphorescent tablet that had been tuned under the light of a previously burning magnesium strip. The rate of emulsion was then expressed in "degrees" Warnerke (sometimes Warn. or °W.), corresponding to the last number displayed on the exposed plate after development and fixation. Each digit represented an increase of 1/3 in speed, and typical plate speeds at that time were 10°-25° Warnerke.

**Question 0**

What consists of 25 pigmented squares touching a plate under a phosphorescent tablet in the light of a burning magnesium strip?

**Question 1**

What do Warnerke degrees measure?

**Question 2**

How high is the speed associated with each Warnerke level?

**Question 3**

What were the normal ranges of Warnerke's speeds?

**Question 4**

What does the last visible number on the plate mean?

**Question 5**

The Warnerke Standard Sensitometer has 25 opaque what?

**Question 6**

What measures the number of pigment cells on a photographic plate?

**Question 7**

Degrees Warneke represented the first what?

**Question 8**

What was the range of the number of cells in the Sensitometer?

**Question 9**

What did each number mean?

**Text number 2**

In 1894, the German astronomer Julius Scheiner (1858-1913) developed the Scheiner Classification System (Sch.) as a method of comparing the speeds of disks, originally used in astronomical photography. In Scheiner's system, the speed of a plate was judged by how little exposure was required to produce a visible darkening in the plate's development. The speed was expressed in Scheiner degrees, which originally ranged from 1° Sch to 20° Sch, with an increase of 19° Sch corresponding to a 100-fold increase in sensitivity, which meant that an increase of 3° Sch corresponded to a near doubling of sensitivity.

**Question 0**

Who created the Scheinergrade system?

**Question 1**

What is the Scheinergrade system used for?

**Question 2**

What do the Scheiner ratios show?

**Question 3**

What is the Scheiner speed range?

**Question 4**

How many degrees is about twice the sensitivity?

**Question 5**

What was the second use of the Scheinergrade system?

**Question 6**

What did the increase of 1 degree Sch correspond to?

**Question 7**

What did 20 degrees Sch. show?

**Question 8**

How do you measure the visible darkening of a developing photograph?

**Question 9**

When did Scheinergrade become obsolete?

**Text number 3**

The system was later extended to cover wider areas, and the Austrian scientist Josef Maria Eder (1855-1944) and the Flemish-born botanist Walter Hecht (de) (1896-1960) (who together developed the Eder-Hecht neutral velocity meter in 1919/1920, which measured the velocity of emulsions on the Eder-Hecht scale) corrected some of its practical shortcomings. However, manufacturers still found it difficult to reliably determine film speeds, often only by comparison with competing products, so more and more modified semi-Scheiner-based systems began to appear which no longer followed Scheiner's original procedures and thus negated the idea of comparability.

**Question 0**

Who developed the device that improved on the shortcomings of Scheiner's invention?

**Question 1**

What did the Eder-Hecht measure?

**Question 2**

Which method did manufacturers use most of the time to compare film speeds?

**Question 3**

What kind of measurement methods started to become more common?

**Question 4**

What eliminated comparability?

**Question 5**

Who caused the flaws in Scheiner's invention?

**Question 6**

What equipment did the manufacturers use to reliably determine the speed?

**Question 7**

What was checked to measure a tighter range?

**Question 8**

What made comparability a more common option?

**Question 9**

Which researcher suggested comparing the systems?

**Text number 4**

The DIN system, officially established by the Deutsches Institut für Normung (German Institute for Standardization) as DIN standard 4512 (but still called Deutscher Normenausschuß (DNA) at the time), was published in January 1934. It originated from drafts for a standardised method of measuring sensitivity prepared by the Deutscher Normenausschuß für Phototechnik, which had been proposed by the Sensitivity Measurement Committee of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für photographische Forschung since 1930 and presented by Robert Luther (de) (1868-1945) and Emanuel Goldberg (1881-1970) in the influential VIII. Internationaler Kongreß für wissenschaftliche und angewandte Photographie (International Congress for Scientific and Applied Photography), held in Dresden from 3 to 8 August 1931.

**Question 0**

When was the DIN system established?

**Question 1**

Who created the DIN system?

**Question 2**

What was proposed at the VIII International Photographic Congress?

**Question 3**

Who came up with the idea that grew into DIN?

**Question 4**

Where was the VIII International Photographic Congress held?

**Question 5**

When were the drafts of the Deutscher Normenausschuß für Phototechnik made?

**Question 6**

What was the abbreviation for the Deutscher Normenausschuß für Phototechnik drafts?

**Question 7**

When was the German Society for Photographic Research founded?

**Question 8**

Where was Emanuel Goldberg from?

**Question 9**

Who founded VIII. International Congress of Photography?

**Text number 5**

As in the Scheiner system, speeds were expressed in degrees. Originally, the sensitivity was written as a fraction with decimal places (e.g. "18/10° DIN"), with the resulting value of 1.8 representing the relative logarithm of the speed in 10. The decimals were later abandoned in DIN 4512:1957-11, and the above example would be written as "18° DIN". The degree symbol was finally abandoned in DIN 4512:1961-10. This revision also made significant changes to the definition of film speeds to take account of recent changes to the American ASA PH2.5-1960 standard, which doubled the film speeds of black and white negative films, so that a film previously marked "18° DIN" would now be marked "21 DIN" without emulsion changes.

**Question 0**

What unit was used in DIN to express speeds?

**Question 1**

How was sensitivity first expressed in the DIN system?

**Question 2**

When did the qualification number disappear from the DIN system?

**Question 3**

Why did the definition of film speed change significantly?

**Question 4**

What happened to the film speeds of black and white negative film?

**Question 5**

What replaced the American ASA PH2.5-1960 standard?

**Question 6**

In which system was the diploma symbol reintroduced?

**Question 7**

Which American standard abandoned the decimal method?

**Question 8**

How did 18° DIN change with the emulsion changes?

**Question 9**

What happened to film speeds after the introduction of DIN 4512:1957-11?

**Text number 6**

At international level, the German DIN 4512 system was replaced in the 1980s by ISO 6:1974, ISO 2240:1982 and ISO 5800:1979, where the same sensitivity is written in linear and logarithmic form "ISO 100/21°" (now again with the degree symbol). Since then, DIN has also adopted these ISO standards. The latest revisions of DIN 4512 were replaced by the corresponding ISO standards: DIN 4512-1:1993-05 was replaced by DIN ISO 6:1996-02 in September 2000, DIN 4512-4:1985-08 was replaced by DIN ISO 2240:1998-06 and DIN 4512-5:1990-11 was replaced by DIN ISO 5800:1998-06 in July 2002.

**Question 0**

What replaced the German DIN 4512 system?

**Question 1**

How is sensitivity reflected in ISO systems?

**Question 2**

What standards did DIN start using?

**Question 3**

When were ISO standards first adopted?

**Question 4**

When were the latest ISO standards adopted?

**Question 5**

What replaces the German DIN 4512?

**Question 6**

Which German system wrote in linear and logarithmic form?

**Question 7**

Which standards has DIN abandoned?

**Question 8**

When did ISO adopt DIN standards?

**Question 9**

When did DIN 4512-5:1990-11 replace DIN ISO 5800:1998-06?

**Text number 7**

Prior to the introduction of the ASA system, Edward Faraday Weston (1878-1971) and his father Dr Edward Weston (1850-1936), a British-born electrical engineer, industrialist and founder of the US-based Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, introduced the Weston Model 617 film speed rating system in August 1932, one of the earliest photoelectric exposure meters. The meter and film classification system had been invented by William Nelson Goodwin, Jr. who worked for them and later received the Howard N. Potts Medal for his contributions to engineering.

**Question 0**

What was the system used before ASA?

**Question 1**

Who developed Weston's film speed rating?

**Question 2**

Which company was founded by Dr Edward Weston?

**Question 3**

When was the Weston model 617 created?

**Question 4**

Who is responsible for creating the film and metering system?

**Question 5**

Who introduced the ASA system?

**Question 6**

When was the ASA system introduced?

**Question 7**

When was William Nelson Goodwin Jr. born?

**Question 8**

Which medal did Edward Faraday Weston win?

**Question 9**

What did Howard N. Potts invent in 1932?

**Text number 8**

The Weston Cadet (Model 852 introduced in 1949), Direct Reading (Model 853 introduced in 1954) and Master III (Models 737 and S141.3 introduced in 1956) were the first exposure meters to switch to the ASA scale. Other models used the original Weston scale until about 1955. The company continued to publish Weston film ratings after 1955, but although their recommended values often differed slightly from the ASA film speeds on the film packages, these newer Weston ratings were based on the ASA system and had to be converted for use with older Weston meters by subtracting 1/3 from the exposure stopping point as recommended by Weston. Conversely, the "old" Weston film speed values could be converted to the "new" Westons and ASA scale by adding the same amount, i.e. a film speed rating of 100 Weston (until 1955) was equivalent to 125 ASA (ASA PH2.5-1954 and before). This conversion was not necessary for Weston meters manufactured and published Weston film classifications from 1956 onwards, as they inherently use the ASA system; however, the changes in the ASA PH2.5-1960 revision can be taken into account when comparing to more recent ASA or ISO values.

**Question 0**

Which cameras were the first to introduce the ASA scale in their type?

**Question 1**

What were Weston's updated values based on?

**Question 2**

How were the Weston values converted into ASA values?

**Question 3**

Since when was the Weston-ASA conversion not necessary?

**Question 4**

Until what year did other models use the original Weston scale?

**Question 5**

Which two models were introduced in 1949?

**Question 6**

When did the models go back to Weston scale?

**Question 7**

What was added to convert the Weston values to older meters?

**Question 8**

What was needed for meters manufactured after 1956?

**Question 9**

When was the ASA scale established?

**Text number 9**

General Electric switched to the ASA scale in 1946. From February 1946 onwards, meters manufactured from February 1946 onwards already used the ASA scale (labelled "Exposure Index"). For some older meters with the "Film Speed" or "Film Value" scale (e.g. models DW-48, DW-49 and the early DW-58 and GW-68 models), interchangeable covers with the ASA scale were available from the manufacturer. The company continued to publish recommended film values after that date, but they were now adjusted to reflect the ASA scale.

**Question 0**

Which company introduced the ASA scale in 1946?

**Question 1**

Since when were cameras built with the ASA meter?

**Question 2**

How were the older models converted to ASA scale?

**Question 3**

How was the ASA scale represented in models built after 1946?

**Question 4**

Where were the recommended film values aligned after 1946?

**Question 5**

Which company stopped using ASA in 1946?

**Question 6**

When were the DW-48 and DW-49 models produced?

**Question 7**

What was used to mark pre-1946 models?

**Question 8**

Who refused to create interchangeable hoods with ASA scales?

**Question 9**

What recommended film values were no longer followed after 1946?

**Text number 10**

Building on the earlier research of Kodak's Loyd Ancile Jones (1884-1954) and inspired by Weston's film speed rating systems and General Electric's film speed ratings, the American Standards Association (now ANSI) defined in 1943 a new method for determining and specifying film speeds for black and white negative films. ASA Z38.2.1-1943 was revised in 1946 and 1947 before becoming ASA PH2.5-1954. Originally, ASA values were often referred to as American standard speed numbers or ASA exposure-index numbers.

**Question 0**

Who did the research that led to the new ANSI values?

**Question 1**

From which standards was ANSI developed?

**Question 2**

What types of membranes did ANSI measure?

**Question 3**

When did ANSI define the new measure?

**Question 4**

What was the name by which ANSI values were often called in the beginning?

**Question 5**

Who did the research for General Electric?

**Question 6**

What was Kodak's new name?

**Question 7**

Where are the Weston Film speed ratings inspired from?

**Question 8**

When did Jones publish his research?

**Question 9**

When was ASA PH2.5-1954 published?

**Text number 11**

The ASA standard was thoroughly revised in 1960 with ASA PH2.5-1960, which refined the film speed determination method and abandoned the previously used underexposure-preventing safety factors, effectively doubling the nominal speed of many black-and-white negative films. For example, Ilford HP3 film, which had been a 200 ASA rated film before 1960, was now a 400 ASA rated film without any change in emulsion. Similar changes were applied to DIN 4512:1961-10 and BS 1380:1963 in the following years.

**Question 0**

In what year were major changes made to ANSI?

**Question 1**

What were the changes in film speed measurements in 1960?

**Question 2**

To which other system were these changes applied?

**Question 3**

In what year was the BS system changed?

**Question 4**

What safety features were removed when the standards were amended?

**Question 5**

When were the new safety features introduced?

**Question 6**

Which films were halved in nominal speed by abandoning safety factors?

**Question 7**

What became of the 400 ASAs after 1960?

**Question 8**

When were changes made to the DIN system?

**Question 9**

Where were Ilford's HP3 changes applied in the following years?

**Text number 12**

The film speed is determined from the graph between the optical density and the logarithm of the film exposure, known as the D-log H curve or the Hurter-Driffield curve. The curve usually has five regions: base + haze, tip, linear region, shoulder and overexposed region. For black and white negative film, the "speed point" m is the point on the curve where the density exceeds the density of the base + fog by 0.1, when the negative is developed so that at point n, where the logarithm of the exposure is 1.3 units greater than the exposure at point m, the density is 0.8 greater than the density at point m. The exposure Hm, lux-s, is the exposure at point m when the specified contrast condition is satisfied. The ISO-arithmetic speed is determined as follows:

**Question 0**

What is the plot from which the speed of the film is derived?

**Question 1**

How many regions are there on the Hurter-Driffield curve?

**Question 2**

What does the Hurter-Driffield curve represent?

**Question 3**

What is indicated when the specified contrast condition is met?

**Question 4**

What are the five regions of the Hurter-Driffield curve?

**Question 5**

What is film speed combined with to achieve optical density?

**Question 6**

What is the graph between the speed of the image and the logarithm of the exposure?

**Question 7**

How many speed points are there in black and white film?

**Question 8**

What is the point where the density is 0.1 less than the base + fog?

**Question 9**

What is the ISO arithmetic speed?

**Text number 13**

Film speed is used in the exposure equations to find suitable exposure parameters. The photographer has four variables at his disposal to achieve the desired effect: lighting, film speed, f-number (aperture size) and shutter speed (exposure time). The equation can be expressed in ratios, or by taking the logarithm of both sides (base 2), adding up using the APEX system, where each increment of 1 represents a doubling of exposure; this increment is commonly called a "stop". The effective f-number is proportional to the ratio between the focal length of the lens and the aperture diameter, since the diameter is proportional to the square root of the aperture area. Thus, a lens with an aperture set at f/1.4 will let twice as much light into the focal length as a lens with an aperture set at f/2. Thus, any f-number that is the square root of two (about 1.4) is also a stop, so lenses are typically labeled in this order: f/1.4, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22, 32, etc.

**Question 0**

To what is the effective f-number proportional?

**Question 1**

What is used to find the right exposure parameters?

**Question 2**

What variables help the photographer to achieve the desired effect?

**Question 3**

A lens with a setting of f/1.4 will give how much hit at the focal length compared to a setting of f/2?

**Question 4**

In APEX, what is called an addition that doubles the exposure?

**Question 5**

What are the appropriate exposure parameters to use?

**Question 6**

What is another name for film speed?

**Question 7**

Which system uses ratios?

**Question 8**

What is the ratio between the diameter of the hole and the square root?

**Question 9**

How much light does f/2 let in compared to f/4?

**Text number 14**

The amount of light energy that reaches the film during exposure determines its effect on the emulsion. If the brightness of the light is multiplied by a factor and the exposure of the film is reduced by the same factor by changing the shutter speed and aperture of the camera so that the energy received is the same, the film will develop to the same density. This rule is called reciprocity. Systems for determining emulsion sensitivity are possible because reciprocity holds. In practice, reciprocity works reasonably well with standard photographic film with exposures between 1/1000 second and 1/2 second. Outside these limits, however, this relationship breaks down, a phenomenon known as reciprocity failure.

**Question 0**

What determines the effect on the emulsion after exposure?

**Question 1**

In which exposure range does reciprocity usually work?

**Question 2**

How do you change the exposure of the film?

**Question 3**

How can the sensitivity of an emulsion be determined?

**Question 4**

What happens outside the 1/1000 second and 1 second exposure range?

**Question 5**

What determines the amount of light energy entering the film?

**Question 6**

Multiplying the brightness of the light by a factor and reducing the exposure by the same factor will result in what changes?

**Question 7**

How do you change the brightness of light?

**Question 8**

Reciprocity only works outside which regions?

**Question 9**

Reciprocity applies for which scheme?

**Text number 15**

Some very fast black and white films, such as the Ilford Delta 3200 and Kodak T-MAX P3200, are marketed as having film speeds that exceed their true ISO speed, as determined by the ISO test method. For example, Ilford's product is an ISO 1000 film, according to the fact sheet. Manufacturers do not state on their packaging that 3200 is the ISO rating. Kodak and Fuji also introduced E6 films for pushing (hence the 'P' prefix), such as Ektachrome P800/1600 and Fujichrome P1600, both of which have a base speed of ISO 400.

**Question 0**

What are two examples of films that are marketed at speeds higher than the actual ISO speed?

**Question 1**

What is the speed of Ilford Delta 3200 film?

**Question 2**

Which two companies produced E6 films for "pushing"?

**Question 3**

What is the base speed of Ektachrome P800/1600 and Fujichrome P1600 images?

**Question 4**

What kind of films are Ilford Delta 3200 and Kodak T-MAX P3200?

**Question 5**

Which cameras have higher speeds than what they are marketed as?

**Question 6**

3200 is the actual ISO value of which film?

**Question 7**

What is the actual speed of the Kodak T-MAX P3200 according to the datasheet?

**Question 8**

What is the Delta 3200 designed for?

**Question 9**

What film are Ilford Delta and Fuji marketing?

**Text number 16**

The exposure index (EI) of digital still cameras, commonly referred to as the ISO setting, is set by the manufacturer so that the sRGB image files produced by the camera have a brightness similar to that which would be obtained from film with the same EI rating and exposure. Normally, the camera parameters used to interpret sensor data values as sRGB values are fixed, and several different EI settings are adjusted by changing the gain of the sensor signal in the analogue domain before conversion to digital. Some camera models provide at least some EI options by adjusting the sensor signal gain in the digital domain. A few camera models also allow EI adjustment by selecting brightness parameters that interpret sensor data values as sRGB; this variation allows for different trade-offs between the amount of bright highlights in the image and the amount of noise in the shadow areas of the photograph.

**Question 0**

What is another name for the exposure index classification?

**Question 1**

How do some camera models give some NO options?

**Question 2**

Who assigns the exposure index classification?

**Question 3**

What are digital photo cameras called?

**Question 4**

What is the common name for an sRGB image file?

**Question 5**

What is the whiteness of the sRGB file designed to be different from?

**Question 6**

What are the rules before analogue conversion?

**Question 7**

What options do camera models not offer?

**Question 8**

What does the choice of lightness parameters prevent?

**Text number 17**

Digital cameras have overtaken film in terms of light sensitivity, with ISO equivalents of up to 409,600, a figure unimaginable for conventional film photography. Faster processors and advanced software noise reduction techniques allow this type of processing to take place at the moment of capture, allowing photographers to capture images that are more sophisticated and would have been prohibitively time-consuming to process on previous generations of digital camera equipment.

**Question 0**

Which types of camera have proven to be much more sensitive to light than film?

**Question 1**

What ISO equivalent speeds can digital cameras achieve?

**Question 2**

What is the reason for these huge speed increases?

**Question 3**

What is one thing that limited the speed of older digital devices?

**Question 4**

How does higher speed affect the images produced?

**Question 5**

How has film overtaken digital cameras?

**Question 6**

What is the maximum ISO speed that a film camera can achieve?

**Question 7**

Besides a faster processor, what prevents processing from taking place when taking a picture?

**Question 8**

What could the digital cameras of previous generations record?

**Question 9**

Which generation of cameras can capture more accurate images?

**Text number 18**

The ISO standard ISO 12232:2006 allows manufacturers of digital still cameras to choose from five different techniques for determining the exposure index at each sensitivity setting of a particular camera model. Three of the techniques in ISO 12232:2006 have been carried over from the 1998 version of the standard, while two new techniques that allow the measurement of JPEG output files have been introduced from the CIPA DC-004 standard. Depending on the technique chosen, the exposure index rating may depend on the sensitivity of the sensor, the noise of the sensor and the appearance of the resulting image. The standard specifies the measurement of the photosensitivity of the entire digital camera system rather than the measurement of the photosensitivity of individual components such as digital sensors, although Kodak has reported using a variant to describe the sensitivity of two of its sensors in 2001.

**Question 0**

How many technologies are available thanks to ISO 12232:2006?

**Question 1**

What techniques did CIPA DC-004 offer?

**Question 2**

What factors influence the exposure index classification?

**Question 3**

What is defined in ISO 12232:2006?

**Question 4**

What year did Kodak start using a different way to characterise the two sensors?

**Question 5**

When was ISO 12232:2006 published?

**Question 6**

How many JPEG technologies were introduced in 1998?

**Question 7**

Which three techniques affect ISO values?

**Question 8**

How many techniques depend on the sensitivity of the sensor?

**Question 9**

When did Kodak stop using sensitivity differences?

**Text number 19**

The Recommended Exposure Index (REI), new in the 2006 version of the standard, allows the manufacturer to arbitrarily specify the EI options for a camera model. These choices are based solely on the manufacturer's perception of the EI values that will produce well-exposed sRGB images at different sensor sensitivity settings. This is the only standard technique available for output formats that are not in the sRGB color space. It is also the only technique available in the standard when using multi-zone measurement (also called pattern measurement).

**Question 0**

What options does the recommended exposure index give manufacturers?

**Question 1**

What is another name for multi-zone measurement?

**Question 2**

What is the difference between the recommended exposure index and the recommended exposure index?

**Question 3**

When was the recommended exposure index introduced?

**Question 4**

What is the only technique that can be used when using multi-zone measurement?

**Question 5**

What are the standardised EI options?

**Question 6**

When was multi-zone measurement introduced?

**Question 7**

REI and what are the only techniques available for standard products?

**Question 8**

Which of the 2006 standards were withdrawn?

**Question 9**

Who created the 2006 standard?

**Text number 20**

In the 2006 version of the standard, the new SOS (Standard Output Sensitivity) technology also specifies that the average level of the sRGB image must be 18% gray plus or minus 1/3 stop when exposure is controlled by an automatic exposure control system calibrated according to ISO 2721 and set to EI without exposure compensation. Since the output level is measured in the camera's sRGB output, it only applies to sRGB images - typically JPEG images - and not to raw image output files. It cannot be applied when multi-zone measurement is used.

**Question 0**

In what year was Standard Output Sensitivity introduced?

**Question 1**

What is the standard product sensitivity technique applied to?

**Question 2**

Where is the baseline measured?

**Question 3**

For which type of measurement can you not use standard deviation sensitivity?

**Question 4**

What is the standard by which the automatic exposure control system is calibrated?

**Question 5**

Which technology was removed from the 2006 standards?

**Question 6**

When the exposure is not automatically controlled, where is the greyscale set?

**Question 7**

How are files measured in the raw?

**Question 8**

With which ISO calibration does multi-zone measurement work?

**Question 9**

When was the SOS technique applied to raw images?

**Text number 21**

The CIPA DC-004 standard requires Japanese digital camera manufacturers to use either REI or SOS, and DC-008 updates the Exif specification to distinguish between these values. Thus, the three EI techniques carried over from ISO 12232:1998 are not widely used in the latest camera models (circa 2007 and beyond). Since these earlier techniques did not allow measurements on images produced with lossy compression, they cannot be used at all on cameras that produce images in JPEG format only.

**Question 0**

What methods are required by CIPA DC-004?

**Question 1**

In what year was the use of the three EI techniques of ISO 12232:1998 largely discontinued?

**Question 2**

Which cameras cannot use previous technologies?

**Question 3**

Which country's cameras are covered by CIPA DC-004?

**Question 4**

What will DC-008 change?

**Question 5**

How many technologies are commonly used in new camera models?

**Question 6**

When was the CIPA DC-004 standard published?

**Question 7**

Which manufacturers are exempt from the CIPA DC-004 requirement?

**Question 8**

After 2007, newer camera models started to use what technologies again?

**Question 9**

The three EI technologies must be used in cameras that record only in which format?

**Text number 22**

with the maximum possible exposure that will not result in clipped or discoloured output from the camera. Typically, the lower limit of the saturation rate is determined by the cell itself, but the gain of the amplifier between the cell and the analog-to-digital converter can be used to increase the saturation rate. A factor of 78 is chosen so that exposure settings based on a standard exposure meter and an 18 % reflective surface result in an image with a grayscale of 18 %/√2 = 12,7 % saturation. A factor of √2 indicates that half a stop of illumination is available to handle specular reflections that would appear brighter than a 100% reflective white surface.

**Question 0**

What does a sensor usually measure?

**Question 1**

How can the saturation rate be increased?

**Question 2**

What does the multiplier √2 mean?

**Question 3**

What can overexposure lead to?

**Question 4**

Where does the lower limit of the saturation rate lead to?

**Question 5**

What does the booster prevent from growing?

**Question 6**

Why is the multiplier 78 avoided?

**Question 7**

What kind of saturation is caused by a greyscale of 12,7?

**Question 8**

What is the upper limit of saturation?

**Text number 23**

Coherence-based speed is defined as the exposure that results in a given signal-to-noise ratio at individual pixels. Two ratios are used, 40:1 ("excellent image quality") and 10:1 ("acceptable image quality"). These ratios are determined subjectively based on a resolution of 70 pixels per centimetre (178 DPI) when viewed from a distance of 25 cm (9.8 inches). The signal-to-noise ratio is defined as the standard deviation of the luminance and colour weighted average of individual pixels. The noise-based speed is mostly determined by the characteristics of the sensor and is affected to some extent by noise from the electronic gain and AD converter.

**Question 0**

What ratios are used to calculate the noise-based speed?

**Question 1**

What is the noise-based speed?

**Question 2**

How are these two ratios found?

**Question 3**

What is the definition of signal-to-noise ratio?

**Question 4**

What factors affect the noise-based speed?

**Question 5**

Which relationship was subjectively determined?

**Question 6**

How are individual pixels defined?

**Question 7**

What is the signal-to-noise ratio?

**Question 8**

How many pixels are there in a 40:1 ratio image?

**Question 9**

What is the weighted average of the luminance and noise of an electronic amplifier?

**Text number 24**

The standard defines how a camera should report speed ratings. If the noise-based speed (40:1) is greater than the saturation-based speed, the noise-based speed should be reported rounded down to a standard value (e.g. 200, 250, 320 or 400). The rationale is that exposure at a lower saturation speed would not result in a visibly better image. In addition, the exposure latitude can be specified to vary from a saturation-based speed to a noise-based speed of 10:1. If the noise-based speed (40:1) is lower than the saturation-based speed or undefined due to high noise, a saturation-based speed is specified, rounded up to a constant value because using the noise-based speed would result in overexposed images. The camera may also report the SOS-based speed (explicitly as SOS speed) rounded up to the nearest standard speed value.

**Question 0**

When should a noise-based speed be used?

**Question 1**

What is the exposure latitude?

**Question 2**

What is the second speed that the camera can also indicate?

**Question 3**

Why should the noise-based speed be rounded down to a lower standard?

**Question 4**

What does the standard prescribe?

**Question 5**

A lower saturation-based speed would create a better what?

**Question 6**

What is the saturation-based speed ratio?

**Question 7**

Do we round the SOS up or down?

**Question 8**

How are underexposed images created?

**Question 9**

Why are saturation-based speeds rounded down?

**Text number 25**

Despite these detailed standard definitions, cameras usually do not clearly indicate whether the user's "ISO" setting refers to a noise-based speed, a saturation-based speed, a specified output sensitivity, or even some invented figure for marketing purposes. Since the 1998 version of ISO 12232 did not allow the measurement of camera lossy compression, it was not possible to apply any of these measurements correctly to cameras that did not produce sRGB files in an uncompressed format such as TIFF. Following the 2006 CIPA DC-004 standard, Japanese digital still camera manufacturers are required to indicate whether the sensitivity classification is REI or SOS [referenced ].

**Question 0**

What measures could the user's "ISO" setting respond to?

**Question 1**

What did the 1998 version of ISO 12232 not allow?

**Question 2**

What sensitivity classes can be assigned to the camera?

**Question 3**

What standards changed what Japanese camera manufacturers have to define?

**Question 4**

In what year was CIPA DC-004 introduced?

**Question 5**

Cameras must indicate when the ISO setting refers to what?

**Question 6**

What type of packaging is allowed by the 1998 ISO 12232 standard?

**Question 7**

Which publication influenced Japanese digital still cameras in 1998?

**Question 8**

When was the TIFF file created?

**Question 9**

ISO 12232 requires manufacturers to specify a sensitivity classification?

**Document number 193**

**Text number 0**

Mexico City (Spanish: Ciudad de México audio (help-info) American Spanish: [sjuˈða(ð) ðe ˈméxiko]; abbreviation "CDMX") is the capital of Mexico. Mexico City is the "alpha" capital of the world and one of the most important financial centres in the Americas. It is located in the Valley of Mexico (Valle de México), a large valley in the central highlands of Mexico at an altitude of 2,240 metres. The city is made up of sixteen municipalities (formerly called boroughs).

**Question 0**

How many metres above sea level is Mexico City

**Question 1**

How many municipalities are there in Mexico City?

**Question 2**

What were the municipalities of Mexico City called?

**Question 3**

What is the Spanish word for Mexico City?

**Question 4**

How many metres above sea level is Mexico City?

**Text number 1**

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Greater Mexico City was USD 411 billion in 2011, making Mexico City one of the world's largest metropolitan areas in economic terms. The city accounted for 15.8% of Mexico's GDP, and the metropolitan area accounted for about 22% of the country's GDP. As an independent country, Mexico City would have been the fifth largest economy in Latin America in 2013 - five times larger than Costa Rica and roughly the same size as Peru.

**Question 0**

How big is Mexico City's GDP?

**Question 1**

How much bigger is Mexico City's GDP than Costa Rica's?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Mexico's GDP comes from the Mexico City metropolitan area?

**Question 3**

Which country has a GDP roughly equal to that of a city in Mexico?

**Text number 2**

Mexico's capital is both the oldest capital in the Americas and one of the two capitals founded by Indians (Native Americans), the other being Quito. Originally built by the Aztecs on an island in Lake Texcoco in 1325 under the name Tenochtitlan, the city was almost completely destroyed in the siege of Tenochtitlan in 1521, then redesigned and rebuilt to Spanish urban standards. In 1524, a Mexican city was founded, known as México Tenochtitlán, and from 1585 it was officially known as Ciudad de México (City of Mexico). Mexico City served as the political, administrative and economic centre for much of the Spanish colonial empire. After independence from Spain in 1824, a federal republic was created.

**Question 0**

What was the original name of Mexico City?

**Question 1**

Who originally built Mexico City?

**Question 2**

When was the confederation formed?

**Question 3**

Where was the city first built?

**Question 4**

When was Mexico City officially founded by the Spanish?

**Text number 3**

After years of demanding greater political sovereignty, in 1997 residents were given the right to directly elect by referendum the head of government and representatives to a unicameral legislative assembly. Since then, the left-wing Party for a Democratic Revolution (PRD) has governed both. In recent years, the local government has adopted a wave of liberal policies, including abortion on demand, a limited form of euthanasia, no-fault divorce and same-sex marriage. On 29 January 2016, it ceased to be a federal district (Distrito Federal or D.F. in Spanish) and is now moving to become the 32nd federal entity in the country, giving it autonomy comparable to a state. However, due to an article in the Mexican Constitution, it can never become a state, as it is the seat of the Union's power, so that the country's capital does not move elsewhere.

**Question 0**

Why can't Mexico City become a state?

**Question 1**

When did people get the chance to vote on representation?

**Question 2**

Which political party controls the Mexican legislature?

**Question 3**

What was Mexico City's old connection with the Mexican nation?

**Question 4**

How are officials elected to the legislature?

**Text number 4**

The town grew as the population increased and became the waterfront of the lake. As the depth of the lake varied, Mexico City was occasionally flooded. During the colonial period, a large labour dispute, the desagüe, forced thousands of Indians to work on infrastructure to prevent flooding. Floods were not only a nuisance, but also a health hazard, as human waste contaminated the city's streets during flooding. The drainage of the area reduced the mosquito population, as well as the incidence of the diseases they spread. However, the drainage of wetlands also changed the habitat of fish and birds, as well as the areas available for Indian cultivation near the capital.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the workers' draft?

**Question 1**

Who helped build the infrastructure around the lake?

**Question 2**

What was the biggest problem when you were so close to the lake?

**Question 3**

What was negative about regulating the water level in the lake?

**Question 4**

How many Indians helped build the infrastructure?

**Text number 5**

The concept of nobility flourished in New Spain in a way not seen elsewhere in the Americas. Spaniards encountered a society in which the concept of nobility reflected their own. The Spaniards respected and complemented the native nobility. In the centuries that followed, holding the title of nobility in Mexico did not mean that a person had great political power, as his power was limited, even if he did not accumulate wealth. The Mexican concept of nobility was not political but rather a very conservative Spanish social concept based on the value of family. Most of these families demonstrated their worth by making fortunes in New Spain outside the city and then spending the proceeds in the capital, building churches, supporting charity and building luxurious palatial houses. The desire to build the most luxurious residence possible reached its peak in the last half of the 1700s. Many of these palaces can still be seen today, which is why Alexander von Humboldt nicknamed Mexico City 'the city of palaces'.

**Question 0**

What is a common nickname for Mexico City?

**Question 1**

How did the Mexican nobility spend money in Mexico City?

**Question 2**

When did the construction of overcrowded houses slow down?

**Text number 6**

Grito de Dolores ("Dolores' Cry"), also known as El Grito de la Independencia ("The Cry of Independence"), heard from the small town of Dolores near Guanajuato on 16 September 1810, is an event that marks the beginning of Mexico's War of Independence and is Mexico's most important national holiday. "The 'Grito' was the battle cry of the Mexican War of Independence, recited by Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a Roman Catholic priest. Hidalgo and several criollos took part in a planned rebellion against the Spanish colonial government, and the plotters were betrayed. Fearing arrest, Hidalgo ordered his brother Mauricio and Ignacio Allende and Mariano Abasolo to go with several other armed men to force the sheriff to release the pro-independence prisoners there on the night of 15 September. They succeeded in freeing eighty. At about 6:00 a.m. on the morning of September 16, 1810, Hidalgo ordered the church bells to ring and assembled his congregation. Under the wings of Allende and Juan Aldama, he addressed the people in front of his church and encouraged them to revolt. The Battle of Guanajuato, the first major battle of the rebellion, took place four days later. Mexico's independence from Spain was proclaimed in the Mexican Empire's Declaration of Independence on 27 September 1821, after a decade of war. The following decades saw continued unrest as different factions fought for control of Mexico.

**Question 0**

When did Mexico become independent?

**Question 1**

How long did the war last?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the first battle of the Mexican War of Independence?

**Question 3**

What was the battle cry of war?

**Question 4**

When did the war start?

**Text number 7**

The Battle of Mexico City was a series of battles fought in the vicinity of Mexico City during the Mexican-American War from 8 to 15 September 1847. It included the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, which culminated in the fall of Mexico City. The US Army, led by Winfield Scott, achieved a great success that ended the war. The American invasion of federal territory was first opposed at the Battle of Churubusco on 8 August, where the Saint Patrick's Battalion, composed mainly of Catholic Irish and German colonists, but also Canadian, English, French, Italian, Polish, Scottish, Spanish, Swiss and Mexican, fought for Mexico, repulsing American attacks. After the defeat of Saint Patrick's Battalion, the Mexican-American War ended with the United States sending combat units deep into Mexico, resulting in the US Army's 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions capturing Mexico City and Veracruz. The invasion culminated in the capture of the Chapultepec Castle in the city itself.

**Question 0**

Who commanded the US Army in the Battle of Mexico City?

**Question 1**

In which war did America and Mexico fight?

**Question 2**

When the battle for Mexico City was fought

**Question 3**

Which American divisions made it to Mexico City?

**Text number 8**

In this battle, on 13 September, the 4th Division, under John A. Quitman, led the attack on Chapultepec and captured the castle. The attack was led by future Confederate generals George E. Pickett and James Longstreet. The cadets who served in the Mexican defence were later immortalised as Los Niños Héroes ("Boy Heroes"). Mexican troops withdrew from Chapultepec and retreated inside the city. Attacks on the gates of Belén and San Cosme followed. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in the far north of the present city.

**Question 0**

Who led the 4th division?

**Question 1**

Which agreement was signed?

**Question 2**

Who were the future federal generals?

**Question 3**

Who carried the castle?

**Question 4**

When did the castle collapse?

**Text number 9**

During the bourgeois regime, the city was extensively modernised. Many Spanish colonial-style buildings were destroyed and replaced by new, much larger bourgeois institutions, and many remote rural areas were converted into urban or industrial areas, most of which had electricity, gas and sewerage services by 1908. Although the initial focus was on the development of modern hospitals, schools, factories and massive public works, perhaps the most lasting effects of the modernisation of Porfiria were the creation of the Colonia Roma district and the development of Reforma Avenue. Many of Mexico City's most important landmarks and landmarks were built in this style during this era.

**Question 0**

When was most of the urbanisation completed?

**Question 1**

What was the start of the large-scale modernisation?

**Question 2**

What was built during modernisation?

**Question 3**

Which famous street was built during this modernisation?

**Text number 10**

Diaz planned to modernise or rebuild the entire city in the bourgeois/French style of Colonia Roman, but the Mexican Revolution began shortly afterwards and the plans never materialised, leaving many projects unfinished. One of the best examples of this is the Monument to the Mexican Revolution. The monument was originally intended to be the main dome of Diaz's new Senate Hall, but when the revolution broke out only the dome and its supporting pillars were completed. Many Mexicans later saw it as a symbol that the era of Porfiria was finally over, and so it was turned into a monument to Diaz's victory.

**Question 0**

What was the memorial made of after the war?

**Question 1**

Who was the man behind the modernisation of Mexico City?

**Question 2**

Why was Diaz's plan not implemented?

**Question 3**

What was Mexico City's overall design plan?

**Question 4**

What was the most important building project of the Prophirian/French style?

**Text number 11**

Zapatista forces based in neighbouring Morelos were strong on the southern edge of the federal district, which included Xochimilco, Tlalpan, Tláhuac and Milpa Alta, to fight the regimes of Victoriano Huerta and Venustiano Carranza. After Carranza's assassination and Adolfo de la Huerta's brief tenure, Álvaro Obregón took power. When he was seeking re-election, José de León Toral, a devout Catholic, killed him in a restaurant near La Bombilla park in San Ángel in 1928. Plutarco Elias Calles replaced Obregón and the Mexican Revolution culminated.

**Question 0**

Who was the leader at the end of the Mexican Revolution?

**Question 1**

Where was Alvaro Obregon killed?

**Question 2**

When was Alvaro Obregon killed?

**Question 3**

Where did the Zapatista troops come from?

**Question 4**

Who was the third to last leader before the end of the Mexican Revolution?

**Text number 12**

In 1980, half of Mexico's industrial jobs were located in Mexico City. Mexico City's administration barely kept up with the services sector as growth continued unabated. Rural villagers, who continued to come to the city to escape poverty, only exacerbated the city's problems. With no housing available, they occupied the land surrounding the city, creating huge shanty towns that stretched for miles. This caused serious air pollution and water pollution problems in Mexico City, as well as subsidence due to over-abstraction of groundwater. Air and water pollution has been contained and improved in many areas thanks to government programmes, vehicle rehabilitation and modernisation of public transport.

**Question 0**

How many of the county's industrial jobs were located in Mexico City in the late 20th century?

**Question 1**

What did rural workers do to live?

**Question 2**

What did shanty towns create?

**Text number 13**

On Thursday 19 September 1985, at 7.19 am local time, an earthquake with a magnitude of 8.1 on the Richter scale struck Mexico. Although the earthquake was not as deadly or destructive as many similar events in Asia and elsewhere in Latin America, it proved to be a political disaster for the one-party government. The government was paralysed by its own bureaucracy and corruption, forcing ordinary citizens to create and direct their own rescue efforts and rebuild much of the housing lost.

**Question 0**

On what day of the week did the big earthquake hit Mexico City?

**Question 1**

How strong was the earthquake that hit Mexico in 1985?

**Question 2**

In which month did the 8.1 magnitude earthquake hit Mexico City in 1985?

**Question 3**

Why did the one-party government struggle after the great earthquake of 1985?

**Question 4**

Who led the rescue efforts after the 1985 earthquake?

**Text number 14**

Mexico City is located in the Valley of Mexico, sometimes called the Basin of Mexico. This valley is located in the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt in the highlands of south-central Mexico. It is at least 2 200 m above sea level and is surrounded by mountains and volcanoes that rise to more than 5 000 m above sea level. This valley has no natural drainage for the waters flowing from the mountain slopes, making the city prone to flooding. Drainage through canals and tunnels began in the 17th century.

**Question 0**

What is the minimum height in metres for the Mexico City area?

**Question 1**

Where is Mexico City located?

**Question 2**

How high are the mountains in the Mexico City area?

**Question 3**

Why is Mexico City prone to flooding?

**Question 4**

How does the city prevent flooding?

**Text number 15**

Mexico City is mainly located in the Lake Texcoco area. Seismic activity is common here. Lake Texcoco was drained starting in the 1600s. Although there is no water left in the lake, the town is located on the highly saturated clay of the lake bed. This soft bottom is collapsing due to excessive groundwater absorption, known as groundwater subsidence. Since the early 1900s, the city has subsided by up to nine metres in some areas. This subsidence causes problems in the management of stormwater and sewage, leading to flooding problems, especially during the rainy season. The entire lake bed is now paved and most of the remaining forested areas of the city are located in the southern districts of Milpa Alta, Tlalpan and Xochimilco.

**Question 0**

When did the draining of Lake Texcoco start?

**Question 1**

Approximately how much water is there in the lake on the shore of Mexico City?

**Question 2**

How much has the city fallen?

**Question 3**

What does Mexico City rely on?

**Question 4**

Where are most of the trees located in Mexico City?

**Text number 16**

The region receives about 820 millimetres (32.3 inches) of rainfall annually, concentrated from June to September and October, with little or no rainfall during the rest of the year. The region has two main seasons. The rainy season lasts from June to October, when winds bring tropical moisture from the sea. The dry season lasts from November to May, when the air is relatively drier. The dry season is divided into a cold and a warm season. The cold season lasts from November to February, when polar air masses push in from the north and keep the air relatively dry. The warm season lasts from March to May, when tropical winds again prevail, but do not yet carry enough moisture for rainfall.

**Question 0**

How much rain does it rain in Mexico City?

**Question 1**

When is it warm but not raining?

**Question 2**

When does it rain the most in Mexico City?

**Question 3**

When is it coldest in Mexico City?

**Question 4**

What controls the amount of rainfall in Mexico City?

**Text number 17**

Originally, much of the valley was under the waters of Lake Texcoco, a system of interconnected saltwater and freshwater lakes. The Aztecs built dams to separate the fresh water, which was used to grow crops in the chinampas, and to prevent recurrent flooding. These dams were destroyed during the siege of Tenochtitlan, and during the colonial period the Spanish regularly drained the lake to prevent flooding. Only a small part of the original lake remains, located outside the federal territory in the municipality of Atenco, Mexico.

**Question 0**

What happened to the dams built by the Aztecs?

**Question 1**

Where is the lake still left?

**Question 2**

Who first built the dams on Lake Texcoco?

**Question 3**

Where did Lake Texcoco form?

**Question 4**

Where is Lake Atenco located?

**Text number 18**

By the 1990s, Mexico City had become notorious as one of the most polluted cities in the world; however, the city has become a model for dramatically reducing pollution levels. By 2014, carbon monoxide pollution had fallen dramatically, with sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide levels almost three times lower than in 1992. Mexico City has similar levels of the characteristic pollutants to Los Angeles. Despite the clean-up, the metropolitan area remains the most ozone-polluted part of the country, with ozone levels 2.5 times above the WHO's safe limits.

**Question 0**

How bad is the ozone in Mexico City?

**Question 1**

Carbon monoxide levels are now about three times lower than they were last year?

**Question 2**

Which city is as polluted as Mexico City?

**Question 3**

When is Mexico one of the worst cities for pollution?

**Question 4**

Who decides on the level of safe o-zone in cities?

**Text number 19**

To clean up pollution, federal and local governments implemented a number of plans, including continuous monitoring and reporting of environmental conditions such as ozone and nitrogen oxides. When concentrations of these two pollutants reached critical levels, precautionary measures were taken, including closing factories, changing school hours and expanding the Car Free Day program to two days a week. The government also introduced industrial technology improvements, a strict six-monthly vehicle emissions test and a reformulation of petrol and diesel fuels. The introduction of the Metrobús bus rapid transit system and the Ecobici bike-sharing system were among the measures to promote alternative, more environmentally friendly modes of transport.

**Question 0**

What is the name of Mexico City's bus system?

**Question 1**

What is the name of Mexico City's bike-sharing programme?

**Question 2**

How many days a week does the city encourage people to get around without a car?

**Question 3**

What pollutants does the city monitor closely?

**Question 4**

How often do citizens have to have their cars inspected?

**Text number 20**

The Acta Constitutiva de la Federación of 31 January 1824 and the Federal Constitution of 4 October 1824 established the political and administrative organisation of the united Mexican states after the Mexican War of Independence. In addition, Article 50, Article XXVIII gave the new Congress the right to choose where the federal government would be located. This place would then be designated as federal land, and the federal government would act as a local authority. The two main candidates for the capital were Mexico City and Querétaro.

**Question 0**

What was the other city aspiring to be Mexico's capital?

**Question 1**

Where in the Constitution was the right to establish a capital established?

**Question 2**

When was the Federal Constitution signed?

**Question 3**

What kind of country is Mexico City?

**Question 4**

Who is responsible for Mexico City's land under the original constitution?

**Text number 21**

Largely thanks to the persuasion of Representative Servando Teresa de Mier, Mexico City was chosen because it was the population and historical centre of the country, although Querétaro was geographically closer to the centre. The selection was officially made on 18 November 1824, and the Congress delimited an area of two leagues square (8 800 hectares), centred on Zocalo. This area was then separated from the State of Mexico, forcing the state government to move the Inquisitorial Palace (now the Mexican Museum of Medicine) from the city to Texcoco. This area did not include the urban centres of Coyoacán, Xochimilco, Mexicaltzingo and Tlalpan, all of which remained part of the Mexican state.

**Question 0**

When was Mexico City declared capital?

**Question 1**

How large was the area that the federal government would declare as the capital?

**Question 2**

Where was the state government located when Mexico City was declared capital?

**Question 3**

What is the palace of the Inquisition known as today?

**Question 4**

Where was Mexico City's government moved to when it was declared Mexico's capital?

**Text number 22**

In 1854, President Antonio López de Santa Anna expanded the federal territory almost eightfold from the original 220 square kilometres to 1,700 square kilometres, adding rural and mountainous areas to secure strategically important mountain passes in the south and south-west to protect the city in the event of a foreign attack. (The Mexican-American War had just been fought.) The last changes to the federal county boundaries were made between 1898 and 1902, when the area was reduced to the current 1 479 square kilometres (571 sq mi) by changing the southern boundary with the state of Morelos. At that time, the federal district had a total of 22 municipalities.

**Question 0**

How many smaller cities did Mexico City form as a metropolis?

**Question 1**

What is the current area of Mexico City?

**Question 2**

How big was Mexico City at its peak?

**Question 3**

When were the city boundaries last revised?

**Question 4**

Who grew Mexico City to its largest size?

**Text number 23**

The federal territory was governed by the federal government through an appointed governor, but its municipalities were autonomous, and this division of power caused tensions between the municipalities and the federal government for over a century. In 1903, Porfirio Díaz largely reduced the powers of the municipalities in the federal territory. Finally, in December 1928, the federal government decided to abolish all municipalities in the federal district. In place of the municipalities, the federal district was divided into a single 'central department' and 13 delegaciones (districts), which were directly administered by the federal government. The former municipalities of Mexico City, Tacuba, Tacubaya and Mixcoac, were merged into the central department.

**Question 0**

When was Mexico City's municipal powers first reduced?

**Question 1**

When was municipal autonomy abolished?

**Question 2**

How many districts did the city consist of when it was founded?

**Question 3**

Who was the first to reduce the power of Mexico City's municipalities?

**Question 4**

Who ran Mexico City?

**Text number 24**

In 1941, the district of General Anaya was annexed to the central department, which was renamed "Mexico City" (thus reviving the name, but not an independent municipality). From 1941 to 1970, the federal district included twelve delegations and Mexico City. In 1970, Mexico City was divided into four different delegaciones: Cuauhtémoc, Miguel Hidalgo, Venustiano Carranza and Benito Juárez, increasing the number of delegaciones to sixteen. From then on, the entire Federal District, whose delegaciones had by then formed almost a single urban area, became de facto synonymous with Mexico City.

**Question 0**

When was the district of General Anaya officially annexed to Mexico City?

**Question 1**

How many districts was Mexico City divided into in 1970?

**Question 2**

How many districts will the federal government control in 1970?

**Question 3**

Into which districts was Mexico City divided?

**Text number 25**

Mexico City, which was the seat of Union power, belonged not to any particular state but to everyone. Therefore, the president representing the federal government used to appoint the head of the federal territory's government, a position sometimes referred to outside Mexico as the "mayor" of Mexico City.[In the 1980s, given the dramatic population growth of the previous decades, the inherent political inconsistencies of the system, and dissatisfaction with the inadequate response of the federal government after the 1985 earthquake, residents began to demand political and administrative autonomy to manage their local affairs. In the 1980s, some political groups even proposed that the federal district be transformed into the 32nd state of the federation.

**Question 0**

If Mexico City were declared a state, how many states would there be in the federation?

**Question 1**

Which event made citizens rethink how the government of Mexico City was set up?

**Question 2**

What do people call the leader of Mexico City?

**Question 3**

Who declared Mexico City "mayor"?

**Question 4**

Which state is Mexico City in?

**Text number 26**

In response to these demands, the federal government was given greater autonomy in 1987, when the first Estatuto de Gobierno (Statute of Government) was drawn up and an Assembly was established. In the 1990s, this autonomy was further extended, and since 1997 the inhabitants have been able to directly elect the head of the federal government and representatives to the unicameral Legislative Assembly (which replaced the previous one) by referendum.

**Question 0**

When did the federal government gain more power?

**Question 1**

When did citizens get the right to elect the head of a federal district?

**Question 2**

How is the Mexico City director now established?

**Question 3**

What gave the federal district more autonomy?

**Text number 27**

The first elected head of government was Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas. Cárdenas resigned in 1999 to participate in the 2000 presidential elections and was succeeded by Rosario Robles, who became the first woman (elected or otherwise) in Mexico City's government. In 2000, Andrés Manuel López Obrador was elected, who resigned in 2005 to run for the 2006 presidential elections, and Alejandro Encinas was appointed by the Legislative Assembly to finish his term. In 2006, Marcelo Ebrard was elected for the 2006-2012 term.

**Question 0**

Who was elected head of government in 2006?

**Question 1**

Why did Mexico City's first elected head of government resign?

**Question 2**

Who was elected as the second head of government?

**Question 3**

Who was the head of government after the first elected head of government?

**Question 4**

Who was the first woman to run Mexico City?

**Text number 28**

The Federal Legislative Assembly, like all Mexican legislatures, is made up of both single-seat and proportional seats, so it is a system of parallel elections. The federal district is divided into 40 constituencies of equal size, which elect one representative by a majority vote (FPP), locally known as "uninominal deputies". The whole federal district forms a single constituency in which 26 representatives are elected in parallel by proportional representation (PR) in open party lists, locally known as "plurinominal deputies".

**Question 0**

What is the name of the local government of Mexico City?

**Question 1**

How is Mexico City's local government organised?

**Question 2**

What is the proportionality vote referred to in Mexico City?

**Question 3**

How many representatives make up a constituency?

**Text number 29**

Although the principle of proportionality applies only to proportional seats, so as not to over-represent any part, there are several restrictions on the allocation of seats, namely that no party can obtain more than 63% of all seats, both single and multiple. In the 2006 elections, the left-wing PRD won an absolute majority in a direct non-nominal election, taking 34 seats out of the FPP's 40. The PRD was thus not allocated any plurality seats to comply with the law against over-representation. The overall composition of the Legislative Assembly is as follows:

**Question 0**

What is the maximum percentage of seats held by one party?

**Question 1**

How many unanimous seats did the PRD win in the 2006 elections?

**Question 2**

Why is the government preventing a party of more than 63% from controlling the legislature?

**Text number 30**

Since the second half of the 20th century, the administrations of Mexico City's heads of government have generally pursued more liberal policies than in the rest of the country, whether with the support of the federal government - as in the case of the adoption of several comprehensive environmental laws in the 1980s - or the recent approval of laws by the Legislative Assembly. In April of that year, the Legislative Assembly expanded the provisions on abortion, becoming the first federal body to broaden the scope of abortion in Mexico, regardless of rape or economic reasons, and to allow abortion if the mother requests it before the twelfth week of pregnancy. In December 2009, the federal territory became the first city in Latin America and one of the few in the world to legalise same-sex marriage.

**Question 0**

When was gay marriage legalised in Mexico City?

**Question 1**

Which political direction is Mexico City leaning?

**Question 2**

When were economic laws passed in Mexico?

**Question 3**

How early was same-sex marriage legalised in Mexico City compared to other Latin American cities?

**Text number 31**

For administrative purposes, the federal territory is divided into 16 delegaciones, or districts. Although the 16 districts do not fully correspond to a municipality, they have been given a significant degree of autonomy and since 2000 their heads of administration have been directly elected by a plurality of votes (previously they were appointed by the head of the federal government). As Mexico City is organised as a fully federal district, most of the city's services are provided or organised by the federal district government rather than by the districts themselves, whereas in the states these services would be provided by the municipalities. The 16 districts in the Federal District and their populations in 2010 are as follows:

**Question 0**

How many districts are there in Mexico City?

**Question 1**

How are district leaders elected?

**Question 2**

How were district managers originally set up?

**Question 3**

Who provides city services?

**Question 4**

When did the elections for district mayors start?

**Text number 32**

Neighbourhoods are made up of hundreds of colonias, or neighbourhoods, which have no jurisdiction or representation. The historic centre is the oldest part of the city (along with some other formerly separate colonial towns such as Coyoacán and San Ángel), and some of the buildings date back to the 16th century. Other well-known central districts include Condesa, known for its art deco architecture and restaurant scene; Colonia Roma, a beaux arts district and artistic and culinary centre; Zona Rosa, formerly a hub of nightlife and restaurants and now reborn as a centre for the LGBT and Korean-Mexican communities; and Tepito and La Lagunilla, known for their local working-class focal points and large flea markets. Santa María la Ribera and San Rafael are the latest blocks of stunning porphyry architecture to show the first signs of gentrification.

**Question 0**

What is the oldest part of the city?

**Question 1**

How old are the oldest buildings in Mexico City?

**Question 2**

What used to be the main party place in Mexico City?

**Question 3**

What is the centre of the LGBT community in Mexico City?

**Question 4**

Which part of the city is known for its art deco architecture?

**Text number 33**

To the west of the Historic Centre (Centro Histórico), along Paseo de la Reforma, are many of the city's most affluent neighbourhoods, including Polanco, Lomas de Chapultepec, Bosques de las Lomas, Santa Fe and (in the Mexican state) Interlomas, which are also the city's main areas for Grade A office space, corporate headquarters, skyscrapers and shopping malls. Despite this, lower-income colonias are in some cases located next to wealthy neighbourhoods, particularly in Santa Fe.

**Question 0**

Where are many affluent neighbourhoods located?

**Question 1**

What is the Mexican name for the historic centre?

**Question 2**

What is the big problem of impoverished land around which rich district?

**Question 3**

Where are many corporate headquarters and other tall buildings located?

**Text number 34**

In the south of the city are other high-income neighbourhoods, such as Colonia del Valle and Jardines del Pedregal, as well as the formerly separate colonial towns of Coyoacán, San Ángel and San Jerónimo. Along Avenida Insurgentes from Paseo de la Reforma, near the city centre, south past the World Trade Center and UNAM University towards the Periférico ring road, is another important corridor for business office space. Far to the south, the districts of Xochimilco and Tláhuac have significant rural populations, while Milpa Alta is entirely rural.

**Question 0**

What kind of population lives in Tiahuac?

**Question 1**

How is Milpa Alta built?

**Question 2**

Where is the World Trade Center?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a wealthy district in the south of the city?

**Text number 35**

North of the historic centre of Azcapotzalco and Gustavo A. Madero have important industrial centres and neighbourhoods ranging from established middle-class colonias such as Claveria and Lindavista to huge low-income neighbourhoods sharing hills with neighbouring municipalities in the Mexican state. In recent years, much of the industry in Mexico City's northern region has moved to nearby municipalities in the Mexican state. To the northwest of Mexico City is Ciudad Satélite, a large middle and upper middle class residential and commercial area.

**Question 0**

Where is a large part of industry located today?

**Question 1**

What is Ciudad Satelite?

**Question 2**

Where is Gustavo A. Madero is?

**Text number 36**

The 2005 Human Development Index report shows that three districts had a very high Human Development Index, 12 had a high HDI (9 above .85) and one had a medium HDI (almost high). The district of Benito Juárez had the highest HDI in the country (.9510), followed by Miguel Hidalgo with the fourth highest HDI nationally (.9189), and Coyoacán (fifth nationally) with an HDI of (.9169). Cuajimalpa, Cuauhtémoc and Azcapotzalco had very high scores: .8994 (15th nationally), .8922 (23rd) and .8915 (25th) respectively.

**Question 0**

How many neighbourhoods had very high HDI scores in 2005?

**Question 1**

How many neighbourhoods had high (not very high) HDI scores?

**Question 2**

Which district had the highest HDI score?

**Question 3**

Which district had the second highest HDI score?

**Question 4**

What year did the report find that three neighbourhoods had very high HDI scores?

**Text number 37**

In contrast, the districts of Xochimilco (172nd), Tláhuac (177th) and Iztapalapa (183rd) had the lowest HDI values in the Federal District: 0.8481, 0.8473 and 0.8464, respectively. These values are still in the high HDI range. The only district that did not have a high HDI score was the rural district of Milpa Alta, which had an average HDI score (.7984), significantly lower than all other districts' HDI scores (ranked 627th nationally, with other districts in the top 200). Mexico City's HDI was 0.9012 (very high) in the 2005 report, and its 2010 value was 0.9225 (very high) or (according to the newer method) 0.8307 and the highest in Mexico.

**Question 0**

Which district had the lowest HDI score in the federal district?

**Question 1**

Which district had the lowest HDI score?

**Question 2**

Where did Milpa Alta rank nationally in terms of HDI scores?

**Question 3**

What was the HDI score for all districts except Milpa Alta?

**Question 4**

What score did Milpa Alta get in the HDI test?

**Text number 38**

Mexico City has some of the best private hospitals in the country, including Hospital Ángeles, Hospital ABC and Médica Sur. The National Public Health Service (IMSS), which serves private sector workers, has its largest facilities in Mexico City - including the National Health Centre and La Raza Medical Centre - and an annual budget of more than 6 billion pesos. The IMSS and other public health institutions, such as the ISSSTE (Social Security for Public Employees) and the National Health Ministry (SSA), have large specialised facilities in the city. These include national institutions for cardiology, nutrition, psychiatry, oncology, paediatrics and rehabilitation.

**Question 0**

How big is the IMSS budget?

**Question 1**

What is the name of one of Mexico City's major hospitals?

**Question 2**

What is the organisation with a large presence in the city?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a large facility run by the IMSS in Mexico?

**Text number 39**

The World Bank has funded a project to reduce air pollution by improving public transport, and the Mexican government has started to close polluting factories. The Mexican authorities have phased out diesel buses and imposed new emission limits on new cars; since 1993, all new cars have had to be fitted with a catalytic converter to reduce emissions. Trucks must use only liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). In 1968, the construction of an underground railway system was also started to reduce air pollution problems and ease traffic congestion. Today, there are more than 201 kilometres of railways, transporting more than 5 million people every day. Fares have been kept low to encourage use of the system, and at peak times congestion is so high that the authorities have reserved a special carriage especially for women. Thanks to these and other initiatives, Mexico City's air quality has begun to improve and the air has become cleaner since 1991, when air quality was declared a public health risk 355 days a year.

**Question 0**

What must new cars have in Mexico?

**Question 1**

When did the construction of the underground railway system start?

**Question 2**

How many people use the Mexican metro every day?

**Question 3**

On how many days in 1991 was air pollution a serious health risk?

**Question 4**

What is one way the government is helping to "crush" metro rush hour?

**Text number 40**

Mexico City is one of Latin America's main economic centres. The city proper (federal territory) accounts for 15.8% of the country's GDP. According to a study by PwC, Mexico City's GDP was $390 billion, making it the eighth richest city in the world after Tokyo, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Paris, London and the Osaka/Kobe metropolitan area (and the richest in Latin America). If the rest of Mexico's economy is excluded, Mexico City alone would be the 30th largest economy in the world. Mexico City accounts for the largest share of the country's industrial GDP (15.8%) and the service sector also accounts for the largest share of the country's GDP (25.3%). Because the South has little non-urban land, most of which is protected by environmental laws, the Federal District has the smallest share of agriculture of any federal region in the country. Mexico City's economy is one of the fastest growing in the world, with GDP set to double by 2020.

**Question 0**

How much of the federal district's GDP does it generate?

**Question 1**

What is Mexico City's GDP?

**Question 2**

Where does Mexico City rank in terms of GDP worldwide?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Mexico City's GDP is accounted for by the services sector?

**Question 4**

By what year will Mexico City's GDP double, according to the study?

**Text number 41**

President Carlos Salinas de Gortar's economic reforms had a huge impact on the city, as many companies, such as banks and airlines, were privatised. He also signed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which led to decentralisation and a shift in Mexico City's economic base from manufacturing to services, with most factories moving either to the Mexican state or more generally to the northern border. Instead, corporate office buildings settled in the city.

**Question 0**

Who privatised the Mexican airlines?

**Question 1**

Who signed NAFTA on behalf of Mexico?

**Question 2**

What did NAFTA do for Mexico City businesses?

**Question 3**

Where were most of the factories in Mexico City moved to?

**Text number 42**

Historically and since prehispanic times, the Anahuac Valley has been one of the most densely populated areas in Mexico. When the federal territory was established in 1824, the urban area of Mexico City extended roughly to the present-day district of Cuauhtémoc. In the early 20th century, the elite began to move south and west, and soon the small towns of Mixcoac and San Ángel were incorporated into the growing agglomeration. According to the 1921 census, 54.78% of the city's population was considered mestizo (a mixture of indigenous and European), 22.79% European and 18.74% indigenous. This was the last Mexican census in which people were asked to declare themselves as belonging to a non-Indian heritage. However, the census had the distinctive feature that, unlike racial/ethnic censuses in other countries, it focused on cultural heritage rather than race, resulting in a large proportion of whites identifying themselves as 'mixed heritage' in a cultural sense. In 1921, Mexico City had less than one million inhabitants.

**Question 0**

In 1921, what percentage of Mexico City's population were mestizos?

**Question 1**

How many people lived in Mexico City in 1921?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Mexico City's population was indigenous in 1921?

**Text number 43**

The federal territory was Mexico's most populous federal region until the 1990s, but since then its population has remained stable at around 8.7 million. The city's growth has extended beyond the borders of the federal district to 59 municipalities in the Mexican state and one municipality in the state of Hidalgo. With a population of around 19.8 million (2008), it is one of the most populous urban agglomerations in the world. Despite this, the annual growth rate of the Mexico City metropolitan area is much lower than that of other large urban agglomerations in Mexico, probably due to environmental policies aimed at decentralisation. The net migration rate of the federal territory between 1995 and 2000 was negative.

**Question 0**

How many people live in the federal territory?

**Question 1**

What is the total population of Mexico City in 2008?

**Question 2**

What was Mexico City's migration between 95 and 2000?

**Question 3**

Compared to other Mexican cities, Mexico City's growth is?

**Text number 44**

On the other hand, Mexico City is also home to large expatriate and immigrant communities, especially from other parts of North America (USA). and Canada), South America (mainly Argentina and Colombia, but also Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela), Central America and the Caribbean (mainly Cuba, Guatemala, El Salvador, Haiti and Honduras), Europe (mainly Spain, Germany and Switzerland, but also the Czech Republic, Hungary, France, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania), the Middle East (mainly Egypt, Lebanon and Syria) and more recently Asia-Pacific (mainly China and South Korea). Historically, since the New Spanish era, many Filipinos have settled in the city and integrated into Mexican society. Although no official figures have been reported, population estimates for each of these communities are quite significant.

**Question 0**

From which countries do most South American migrants come?

**Question 1**

Where do most Asian migrants come from?

**Question 2**

When did Filipinos start moving to Mexico City?

**Text number 45**

UNESCO has declared Mexico City's historic centre (Centro Histórico) and the "floating gardens" of Xochimilco in the southern part of the city a World Heritage Site. Famous landmarks in the historic centre include the Plaza de la Constitución (Zócalo), the main central square, which houses the era-opposite Spanish-era Metropolitan Cathedral and National Palace, the ancient Aztec temple ruins of the Templo Mayor ('Great Temple') and modern buildings, all located steps apart (the Templo Mayor was discovered in 1978 when workers were digging underground electrical cables).

**Question 0**

Who nominated the floating gardens as a World Heritage Site?

**Question 1**

The historic centre and floating gardens are both examples of what?

**Question 2**

When was the Templo Mayor discovered?

**Question 3**

How was Templo Mayor found?

**Text number 46**

Mexico City's most famous symbol is the golden Angel of Independence on the wide and elegant Paseo de la Reforma, modelled on the Champs-Élysées in Paris by order of the Mexican Emperor Maximilian. This street was designed on the oldest known main road in America in the 19th century to connect the National Palace (seat of government) and the Chapultepec Castle, the imperial residence. Today, this street is an important economic area, home to the Mexican Stock Exchange and several corporate headquarters. Another important street is Avenida de los Insurgentes, which is 28.8 kilometres long and one of the longest single streets in the world.

**Question 0**

What is Mexico City's most popular icon?

**Question 1**

Who made the angel of independence?

**Question 2**

The angel of independence is above the road that connects what?

**Question 3**

How long is the longest street in Mexico City?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the longest street in Mexico City?

**Text number 47**

Chapultepec Park is home to Chapultepec Castle, now a museum on a hill overlooking the park and its numerous museums, monuments, the National Zoo and the National Museum of Anthropology (with an Aztec calendar stone). Another work of architectural art is the Fine Arts Palace, a theatre/museum built of white marble with a weight such that it has gradually sunk into the soft ground below. Its construction began during the presidency of Porfirio Díaz and ended in 1934 after the Mexican Revolution interrupted it in the 1920s. The Plaza of the Three Cultures in the Tlatelolco district and the Shrine and Basilica of the Virgin Mary of Guadalupe are also important sites. Most of these attractions are circulated by a double-decker bus, known as the 'Turibus', with a timed voice announcing the attractions in several languages as they are passed.

**Question 0**

Where is Chapultepec Castle located?

**Question 1**

Where is the National Museum of Anthropology?

**Question 2**

When was the construction of the Palace of Fine Literature completed?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the tour bus that takes you around the monuments of Mexico City?

**Question 4**

Why did it take so long to build the Palace of Fine Literature?

**Text number 48**

The city also has around 160 museums - the largest single metropolitan centre in the world - more than 100 art galleries and around 30 concert halls, all with continuous cultural activities throughout the year. The city has either the third or fourth largest number of theatres in the world after New York, London and perhaps Toronto. Many spaces (such as the Palacio Nacional and the National Institute of Cardiology) have murals painted by Diego Rivera. He and his wife Frida Kahlo lived in Coyoacán, where several of their homes, studios and art collections are open to the public. Coyoacán is also home to the house where Leon Trotsky was initially given refuge and where he was eventually assassinated in 1940.

**Question 0**

How many museums are there in Mexico City?

**Question 1**

How many art galleries are there in Mexico City?

**Question 2**

How many concert halls are there in Mexico City?

**Question 3**

Who has painted murals around the city?

**Question 4**

Where is the house where Leon Trotsky was murdered?

**Text number 49**

Mexico City is served by the Sistema de Transporte Colectivo, a 225.9 km metro system, the largest in Latin America. The first sections opened in 1969 and have expanded to 12 lines with 195 stations. The metro is one of the busiest in the world, carrying around 4.5 million people daily, surpassed only by the metro lines of Moscow (7.5 million), Tokyo (5.9 million) and New York (5.1 million). It is heavily subsidised and its fares are among the lowest in the world, with each journey costing 5.00 pesos from 5.00 a.m. to midnight. Several stations display pre-Columbian artefacts and architecture discovered during the construction of the subway, which covers less than half of the city. The metro stations also differ in the use of icons and glyphs, which were proposed for the illiterate. Specific icons were developed based on historical (characters, places, prehispanic motifs), linguistic, symbolic (glyphs) or place references, and have been replicated in other transport options in the city and in other Mexican cities. Mexico City is the only city in the world to use the icon and it has become a trademark of the city's popular culture.

**Question 0**

How big is Mexico City's metro system?

**Question 1**

When was the Mexico City metro system first opened?

**Question 2**

How many lines are there in the metro system?

**Question 3**

How many people use the metro every day?

**Question 4**

How many stations are there in the Mexico City metro system?

**Text number 50**

The city's first bus line, Metrobús, started operating in June 2005 along Avenida Insurgentes. Line 2 opened in December 2008, serving Eje 4 Sur, line 3 opened in February 2011, serving Eje 1 Poniente, and line 4 opened in April 2012, connecting the airport to San Lázaro and Buenavista station in Insurgentes. With the removal of microbuses from the route, Metrobús hoped to reduce pollution and shorten travel times for passengers. In June 2013, the mayor of Mexico City announced two new lines: line 5, serving Eje 3 Oriente, and line 6, serving Eje 5 Norte. In June 2013, 367 Metrobús buses carried 850 000 passengers daily.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the city's fast bus line?

**Question 1**

When did the Metrobus start operating?

**Question 2**

When was the second Metrobus line opened?

**Question 3**

How many people travel by metro bus every day?

**Question 4**

Which Metrobus line opened in April 2012?

**Text number 51**

In the late 1970s, many highways were redesigned as ejes viales, one-way roads with high traffic volumes, theoretically running through Mexico City from side to side. The ejes vial network is based on an almost Cartesian grid, and the ejes networks themselves are called, for example, Eje 1 Poniente, Eje Central and Eje 1 Oriente (north-south roads) and Eje 2 Sur and Eje 3 Norte (east-west roads). The ring roads are the Circuito Interior (inner ring), the Anillo Periférico, the Circuito Exterior Mexiquense ('outer ring of the Mexican State'), which circles the north-eastern and eastern edges of the metropolitan area, the Chamapa-La Venta toll road, which circles the north-western edge, and the Arco Norte, which circles the metropolitan area in a complete arc from north-west (Atlacomulco) to north (Tula, Hidalgo) to east (Puebla). The second level of the Periférico (where tolls are collected), colloquially known as the segundo piso ('second level'), was officially opened in 2012, and parts of it are still being completed. Viaducto Miguel Alemán crosses the city east-west between the Observatory and the airport. In 2013, Supervía Poniente, a toll road connecting the new Santa Fe business district to southwest Mexico City, opened.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the one-way roads in a Mexican city?

**Question 1**

What's different about second-level roads?

**Question 2**

When were these second level roads opened?

**Question 3**

Which main road leads to the airport?

**Question 4**

What links Santa Fe to the south-west of the city?

**Text number 52**

There is an environmental programme called Hoy No Circula ("No driving today" or "One day without a car"), where vehicles that have not passed an emissions test are not allowed to circulate on certain days according to the final number on the registration plate, in an attempt to reduce pollution and traffic congestion. Although in 2003 the scheme still restricted 40% of vehicles in the metropolitan area, following the adoption of stricter emission standards in 2001 and 2006, in practice most vehicles are now exempted from traffic restrictions as long as they pass regular emissions tests.

**Question 0**

How do people know what day they are not allowed to drive their car?

**Question 1**

How many cars were still restricted in 2003?

**Question 2**

When were the new emisson standards introduced?

**Question 3**

How can cars be exempted from restrictions?

**Text number 53**

In urban areas, on-street parking is most often controlled by franeleros, or "viene vienes" (literally "come, come"), who ask drivers to pay for parking, in theory to guard the car, but indirectly threaten that the franelero will damage the car if the fee is not paid. Double parking is common (franceleros move their cars as needed), which hampers the use of traffic lanes. To alleviate this and other problems and to collect revenue, 721 parking meters have been installed in the western central area of Lomas de Chapultepec, Condesa, Roma, Polanco and Anzures (as of October 2013), operating from 8.00 to 20.00 on weekdays. They charge 2 pesos per 15 minutes, while cars of offenders are subject to a fee of around 500 pesos to be removed. 30% of the monthly revenue of 16 million pesos (as of October 2013) from the parking meter system (called "ecoParq") is earmarked for the improvement of the suburbs. The exclusive concession of all zones to a new company, Operadora de Estacionamientos Bicentenario, which has no experience of parking meters, has been controversial.

**Question 0**

What is the name of Mexico City's parking meter system?

**Question 1**

Who uses parking meters?

**Question 2**

How much money do parking meters bring in per month?

**Question 3**

What are the opening hours of parking meters in Mexico City?

**Question 4**

How many parking meters were installed in October 2013?

**Text number 54**

Local government is constantly working to reduce massive traffic congestion and has increased incentives to create a cyclist-friendly city. This includes EcoBici, the second largest bike-sharing scheme in North America, launched in 2010, where registered residents can get bikes for 45 minutes for an annual fee of 300 pesos. As of September 2013, there were 276 stations with 4,000 bicycles in the area stretching from the historic centre to Polanco. 300 metres apart, they operate fully automatically using a transponder-based card. Cycle service users have access to several permanent Ciclovías networks (cycle paths, lanes and streets), such as the cycle route along Paseo de la Reforma and Avenida Chapultepec, and the 59 km (37 miles) from Polanco to Fierro del Toro, located south of the Cumbres del Ajusco National Park near the state border of Morelos. The city's initiative is inspired by progressive examples such as the Copenhagenisation of Denmark.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the city's bike sharing system?

**Question 1**

When did the city's bike-sharing scheme start?

**Question 2**

How many bikes are involved in the wheel-sharing system?

**Question 3**

What are cycle paths called in Mexico City?

**Question 4**

Which country inspired the new programmes in Mexico City?

**Text number 55**

Mexico City is served by Mexico City International Airport (IATA airport code: MEX), the second busiest in Latin America and one of the busiest with daily flights to the United States and Canada, mainland Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Europe and Asia. Aeroméxico (Skyteam) operates from this airport and offers codeshare agreements with non-Mexican airlines covering the whole world. In 2014, the airport handled well over 34 million passengers, just over 2 million more than the previous year. This traffic exceeds the current capacity of the airport, which has historically concentrated most of the country's air traffic. The alternative is Lic. Adolfo López Mateos International Airport (IATA airport code: TLC) in nearby Toluca, Mexico, but due to the decision by several airlines to discontinue service to TLC, passenger numbers at the airport have fallen to just over 700,000 in 2014, down from over 2.1 million four years earlier.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the largest airport in Mexico City?

**Question 1**

What is the short-hand code for Mexico City's largest airport?

**Question 2**

How many passengers pass through Mexico City International Airport each year?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a smaller airport near Mexico City?

**Question 4**

How many passengers come through Adolfo Lopez Mateos International Airport?

**Text number 56**

At Mexico City Airport, the government implemented a major restructuring programme, including the construction of a new second terminal, which started operations in 2007, and the expansion of four other airports (in the suburbs of Toluca, Querétaro, Puebla and Cuernavaca), which together with Mexico City Airport form the Grupo Aeroportuario del Valle de México, which distributes traffic to different regions of Mexico. The city of Pachuca also expands the airport network in central Mexico. Mexico City airport is the main hub for 11 of the 21 airlines of the 11 national carriers.

**Question 0**

When was the second terminal at Mexico City Airport opened?

**Question 1**

How many national airlines are there in Mexico?

**Question 2**

How many of Mexico's major airlines operate in Mexico City?

**Question 3**

What is the new city to be added to the group of Mexican airports around Mexico City?

**Text number 57**

In his annual State of the Nation address on 2 September 2014, Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto presented plans for a new international airport to ease the city's notorious air traffic congestion, tentatively scheduled to open in 2018. The new airport, with six runways, would cost $9.15 billion and would be built on federal land east of Mexico City International Airport. The aim is to handle 120 million passengers a year, making it the busiest airport in the world.

**Question 0**

When were the new plans for the airport announced?

**Question 1**

When are the new plans for the airport due to be implemented?

**Question 2**

How many runways will the new airport have?

**Question 3**

How many passengers can the new airport handle?

**Question 4**

How much will a new airport cost?

**Text number 58**

Mexico City was the capital of a vast pre-Hispanic empire, the capital of the richest viceroyalty of the Spanish Empire (ruling a large area of the Americas and the Spanish West Indies) and eventually the capital of the United Mexican States, and has a rich history of artistic expression. After the Mesoamerican pre-Classical period, the settlers of the colonies around Lake Texcoco produced many works of art and intricate handicrafts, some of which are now on display at the world-famous National Museum of Anthropology and the Templo Mayor Museum. Although many ceramic and stone carvings have survived, most of the Indian iconography was destroyed during the conquest of Mexico.

**Question 0**

When did Mexico City lose most of its artefacts?

**Question 1**

When did Mexico City's complex art begin?

**Question 2**

Where is most of the old art in Mexico City?

**Question 3**

What are the main surviving artefacts?

**Text number 59**

Much of the early colonial art came from codexes (Aztec picture books), which sought to recreate and preserve the iconography and history of the Aztecs and other Indians. From then on, Mexican artistic expressions were mostly religious. The Metropolitan Cathedral still houses works by Juan de Rojas and Juan Correa, as well as an oil painting attributed to Murillo. Secular works of art from this period include the equestrian sculpture of Charles IV of Spain, known locally as El Caballito ('The Little Horse'). This bronze work is the work of Manuel Tolsá and is located in the Plaza Tolsá in front of the Palacio de Minería. Directly in front of this building is the beautiful Museo Nacional de Arte (Munal) (National Museum of Art).

**Question 0**

What made up most of Mexico City's early art?

**Question 1**

Most of the art after the Aztecs took what style?

**Question 2**

Whose art is on display in Mexico City's Grand Cathedral?

**Question 3**

The "little horse" is also known as the what?

**Question 4**

Who created "The Little Horse"?

**Text number 60**

In the 19th century, an important producer of art was the colonial Academia de San Carlos (San Carlos Academy of Arts), which later became the Escuela Nacional de Artes Plásticas (National School of Fine Arts), which included painting, sculpture and graphic design and is one of the UNAM art schools. Many of the works produced by the students and faculty of that period are now on display at the Museo Nacional de San Carlos (National Museum of San Carlos). One of the students, José María Velasco, is considered one of the greatest Mexican landscape painters of the 19th century. The Porfirio Díaz regime supported art, especially artists who followed the French school. Popular art in the form of comic strips and illustrations flourished, for example by José Guadalupe Posada and Manuel Manilla. The permanent collection of the San Carlos Museum also includes paintings by European masters such as Rembrandt, Velázquez, Murillo and Rubens.

**Question 0**

What is a great art school in Mexico City?

**Question 1**

Where are most of the works of art produced by the Academia de San Carlos on display?

**Question 2**

Who is one of the most famous people to have graduated from Mexico City's great art school?

**Question 3**

The San Carlos Museum has art by who, among others?

**Text number 61**

In the 20th century, many artists moved to Mexico City from all over Mexico, such as Leopoldo Méndez, an engraver from Veracruz who supported the creation of the socialist Taller de la Gráfica Popular (Popular Printmaking Workshop), which aimed to help the working classes find a way to express their art. Other painters came from abroad, such as the Catalan painter Remedios Varo and other Spanish and Jewish exiles. In the second half of the 20th century, the artistic movement began to break away from the revolutionary theme. José Luis Cuevas chose the modernist style as a contrast to the muralist movement associated with social politics.

**Question 0**

Who was a great proponent of modernism in art?

**Question 1**

When did artists start moving to Mexico City?

**Question 2**

Who was the famous engraver who moved to Mexico City?

**Question 3**

What was the mission of the Popular Graphics Workshop?

**Question 4**

What nationality was Remedios Varas?

**Text number 62**

Mexico has numerous art museums dedicated to art, including Mexican colonial art, modern and contemporary art and international art. The Tamayo Museum opened in the mid-1980s and houses a collection of international contemporary art donated by the famous Mexican painter Rufino Tamayo (born in the state of Oaxaca). The collection includes works by Picasso, Klee, Kandinsky, Warhol and many others, but most of the collection is stored for visiting exhibitions. The Museo de Arte Moderno (Museum of Modern Art) is a repository of 20th century Mexican artists such as Rivera, Orozco, Siqueiros, Kahlo, Gerzso, Carrington and Tamayo, and also hosts regular temporary exhibitions of international contemporary art. In the south of Mexico, the Carrillo Gil Museum (Museo Carrillo Gil) showcases avant-garde artists, as does the University Museum/Museum of Contemporary Art (Museo Universitario Arte Contemporáneo - or MUAC), designed by the famous Mexican architect Teodoro González de León, which opened in late 2008.

**Question 0**

When did the Museo Tamayo open?

**Question 1**

Whose art collection was the reason for opening the Museo Tamayo?

**Question 2**

Where was Rufino Tamayo born?

**Question 3**

What kind of art is on display at the Museo Carrillo Gil?

**Question 4**

Which famous art building opened at the end of 2008?

**Text number 63**

The Museo Soumaya, named after the wife of Mexican mogul Carlos Slim, is the largest private collection of original Rodin sculptures outside Paris. The museum also has a large collection of Dalí sculptures and has recently begun exhibiting works from its master collection, including El Greco, Velázquez, Picasso and Canaletto. The museum opened its new futuristic design space north of Polanco in 2011, and maintains a smaller space in Plaza Loreto in southern Mexico City. Colección Júmex is a contemporary art museum located on the extensive grounds of the Jumex dairy company in the northern industrial suburb of Ecatepec. The museum is said to have the largest private collection of contemporary art in Latin America, with works from the permanent collection and touring exhibitions by leading contemporary artists. The new Museo Júmex in Nuevo Polanco was due to open in November 2013. The Museo de San Ildefonso, located in the Antiguo Colegio de San Ildefonso in Mexico City's historic downtown district, is a 16th century colonnaded palace that houses an art museum regularly exhibiting world-class Mexican and international art. Recent exhibitions have included David LaChapelle, Antony Gormley and Ron Mueck. The Museo Nacional de Arte (National Museum of Art) is also housed in a former palace in the historic centre. It houses a large collection of works by all major Mexican artists from the last 400 years and also hosts visiting exhibitions.

**Question 0**

Who is the Soumaya Museum named after?

**Question 1**

Which city has the only collection of Rodin sculptures larger than Mexico City's?

**Question 2**

Which other famous sculptor's art has been exhibited at the Museo Soumaya?

**Question 3**

When was the new look of the museum unveiled?

**Question 4**

How many years' worth of art is there in a museum in the historic centre?

**Text number 64**

Another important addition to the city's museum scene is the Museum of Memory and Tolerance (Museo de la Memoria y Tolerancia), opened in early 2011, which was conceived by two young Mexican women and transformed into a unique museum dedicated to all major historical events of discrimination and genocide. Permanent exhibitions include displays on the Holocaust and other large-scale atrocities. The museum also hosts temporary exhibitions; the Dalai Lama opened an exhibition on Tibet in September 2011.

**Question 0**

When did the Museum of Remembrance and Tolerance open?

**Question 1**

What was the main event that inspired the creation of the Museum of Remembrance and Tolerance?

**Question 2**

When did the Dalai Lama open the exhibition?

**Question 3**

What is the main theme of the Museum of Remembrance and Tolerance?

**Text number 65**

Mexico City has several orchestras that offer seasonal programmes. These include the Mexico City Philharmonic Orchestra, which performs at the Sala Ollin Yoliztl, and the National Symphony Orchestra, which is based at the Palacio de Bellas Artes (Palace of Fine Arts), a masterpiece of Art Nouveau and Art Deco styles; the Philharmonic Orchestra of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (OFUNAM) and the Minería Symphony Orchestra, both of which perform in the Sala Nezahualcóyotl, the first concert hall to circulate around the Western Hemisphere when it opened in 1976. The city's music scene is also enriched by a number of smaller ensembles, such as the Carlos Chávez Youth Symphony Orchestra, the Orquesta del Nuevo Mundo, the National Polytechnic Symphony Orchestra and the Orquesta de Cámara de Bellas Artes.

**Question 0**

Where is the Mexico City Philharmonic performing?

**Question 1**

When was the first concert hall built around the Western Hemisphere opened?

**Question 2**

What is the name of one of Mexico City's main orchestras?

**Question 3**

Which symphony orchestra's main concert hall is located in Kaunokivi Palace?

**Question 4**

What does OFUNAM stand for?

**Text number 66**

The city is also a leading centre for popular culture and music. Numerous venues host Spanish and foreign-language performers. These include the 10 000-seat National Auditorium, which regularly hosts Spanish and English pop and rock artists, as well as many of the world's leading performing arts groups. The Auditorium also broadcasts the New York Metropolitan Opera's European opera productions on giant high-definition screens. In 2007, the National Auditorium was voted the best performance venue in the world by a wide range of genre media.

**Question 0**

How many people can fit in the National Auditorium?

**Question 1**

What are the main languages supported by the National Auditorium?

**Question 2**

What year was the National Auditorium voted the best in the world?

**Question 3**

How can you see New York's grand opera in Mexico City?

**Text number 67**

Other popular venues for pop artists include the 3 000-seat Teatro Metropolitan, the 15 000-seat Palacio de los Deportes and the larger 50 000-seat Foro Sol stadium, where popular international artists regularly perform. Cirque du Soleil has held several seasons at Carpa Santa Fe, in the Santa Fe district in the west of the city. There are numerous venues for smaller musical groups and solo performers. These include Hard Rock Live, Bataclán, Foro Scotiabank, Lunario, Circo Volador and Voilá Acoustique. Recent additions include the 20 000-seat Arena Ciudad de México, the 3 000-seat Pepsi Center World Trade Center and the 2 500-seat Auditorio Blackberry.

**Question 0**

How many stages does the Teatro Metropolitan have?

**Question 1**

How many people can the Foro Sol stadium hold?

**Question 2**

Where is Cirque du Soleil performing in Mexico City?

**Question 3**

How many people can fit in the Pepsi Center World Trade Center?

**Text number 68**

The Centro Nacional de las Artes (National Arts Centre) has several music, theatre and dance venues. UNAM's main campus, also located in the south of the city, is home to the Centro Cultural Universitario (CCU), which also houses the National Library, the interactive Universum, the Museo de las Ciencias, the Sala Nezahualcóyotl concert hall, several theatres and cinemas and the new University Museum of Contemporary Art (MUAC). A branch of the CCU Cultural Centre of the National University was opened in 2007 in the premises of the former Ministry of Foreign Affairs, known as Tlatelolco, in the north of Mexico.

**Question 0**

Where is Centro Cultural Universitario located?

**Question 1**

In addition to musical theatre, the CCU has what?

**Question 2**

The former Ministry of Foreign Affairs cultural centre opened in what year?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the CCU, which opened in 2007?

**Question 4**

Where is Tlatelolco located?

**Text number 69**

The Papalote Children's Museum, with the world's largest dome-shaped white screen, is located in the wooded park of Chapultepec, near the Museo Tecnológico and La Feria amusement park. Six Flags Mexico City (the largest amusement park in Latin America) is located in the Ajusco district, Tlalpan district, south of Mexico City. In winter, Zócalo's main square is transformed into a giant skating rink, said to be the largest in the world after Moscow's Red Square.

**Question 0**

What makes the Papalote Children's Museum so famous?

**Question 1**

Where is the Papalote Children's Museum located?

**Question 2**

What is the largest amusement park in Latin America?

**Question 3**

In which district is Six Flags Mexico located?

**Question 4**

Which city has the largest outdoor skating rink in the world?

**Text number 70**

The Cineteca Nacional (Mexican Film Library), near the suburb of Coyoacán, shows a wide range of films and hosts many film festivals, including the annual International Showcase and many smaller festivals ranging from Scandinavian and Uruguayan films to Jewish and LGBT films. Cinépolis and Cinemex, two of the largest cinema chains, also organise several film festivals throughout the year with both national and international films. Mexico City leads the world in the number of IMAX theatres,[citation needed] offering residents and visitors access to films from documentaries to popular blockbusters on these particularly large, dramatic screens.

**Question 0**

Where is the Mexican Film Library located?

**Question 1**

Which major film festival is held at the Mexican Film Library?

**Question 2**

What are the two big film companies in Mexico?

**Question 3**

What types of theatres are most common in Mexico City compared to other cities?

**Text number 71**

Mexico City offers a wide variety of cuisine. The city offers restaurants specialising in the regional cuisines of Mexico's 31 states. There are also many international cuisines, such as Canadian, French, Italian, Croatian, Spanish (including many regional variations), Jewish, Lebanese, Chinese (including regional variations), Indian, Japanese, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese and, of course, Latin American cuisines such as Argentinian, Brazilian and Peruvian. High quality, fusion, kosher, vegetarian and vegan cuisine is also available, as well as restaurants based exclusively on the concepts of local and slow food.

**Question 0**

How many states are there in Mexico?

**Question 1**

What international cuisine is available in Mexico City?

**Question 2**

What other types of food are available in the city?

**Text number 72**

The city also has several branches of well-known international restaurants and chefs. These include Au Pied de Cochon in Paris and Brasserie Lipp, Philippe (Philippe Chow), Nobu, Morimoto and Pámpano, owned by Mexican-born opera legend Plácido Domingo. There are branches of the Japanese restaurant Suntory and Rome's famous Alfredo, as well as New York steakhouses Morton's and The Palm and the BeefBar in Monte Carlo. Three of the most famous Peruvian Haute Peruvian restaurants in Lima, La Marilla, Segundo Muelle and Astrid y Gastón, have branches in Mexico City.

**Question 0**

Which opera legend also has a famous restaurant in Mexico City?

**Question 1**

Which famous Italian restaurant also has a branch in Mexico City?

**Question 2**

What is one of the famous restaurants in Lima, Mexico City?

**Question 3**

Which Japanese restaurant also has a branch in Mexico City?

**Text number 73**

Football is the most popular and televised franchise sport in the country. Its main venues in Mexico City include the Azteca stadium, home of the Mexican national football team and Giants América, with a capacity of 91 653, making it the largest stadium in Latin America. The Olympic Stadium in Ciudad Universitaria is home to football giants Universidad Nacional and has a seating capacity of over 52 000. Estadio Azul, with a capacity of 33 042, is located near the World Trade Center in Mexico City's Nochebuena district and is home to the giant Cruz Azul. These three teams are based in Mexico City and play in the first division; they are also part of Mexico's traditional 'Big Four', along with Guadalajara-based giants Club Deportivo Guadalajara (although in recent years their lead has tended to erode, at least in the standings). The country hosted the World Cup in 1970 and 1986, and the Azteca Stadium is the first stadium in World Cup history to have hosted the final twice.

**Question 0**

Which famous football stadium is located in Mexico City?

**Question 1**

How many fans can the Azteca Stadium hold?

**Question 2**

What is the largest stadium in Latin America?

**Question 3**

What was the last year Mexico hosted the World Cup?

**Question 4**

In which division do Mexico City football teams play?

**Text number 74**

Mexico City is still the only Latin American city to have hosted the Olympics, having organised the Summer Olympics in 1968, beating Buenos Aires, Lyon and Detroit in the bidding process (this will also change with Rio hosting the 2016 Summer Olympics). The city hosted the 1955 and 1975 Pan American Games, the last of which Santiago and São Paulo withdrew. The ICF Flatwater Racing World Championships were held here in 1974 and 1994. Lucha libre is a Mexican wrestling style and is one of the most popular sports in the country. The main venues in the city are the Arena México and the Arena Coliseo.

**Question 0**

What year will Mexico City host the Olympics?

**Question 1**

Which American city was Mexico City chosen to host the 1968 Olympic Games?

**Question 2**

What year will Mexico City host the first Pan American Games?

**Question 3**

Which famous form of wrestling originated in Mexico?

**Question 4**

What are the main arenas of Lucha Libre?

**Text number 75**

The National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), located in Mexico City, is the largest university in the continent, with over 300 000 students from all backgrounds. Its alumni include three Nobel laureates, several Mexican entrepreneurs and most of Mexico's current presidents. UNAM conducts 50% of Mexico's scientific research and has satellite campuses, observatories and research centres throughout the country. UNAM was ranked 74th in the 2006 Top 200 World University Ranking published by Times Higher Education (then Times Higher Education Supplement), making it the highest ranked Spanish-language university in the world. The university's extensive main campus, known as Ciudad Universitaria, was designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2007.

**Question 0**

Which university is the biggest on the continent?

**Question 1**

How many students study at UNAM?

**Question 2**

How much scientific research is carried out at UNAM?

**Question 3**

What is UNAM's global ranking?

**Question 4**

What is the name of UNAM's main campus?

**Text number 76**

The second largest institution of higher education is the National Polytechnic (IPN), which includes, among many other important centres, the Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (Cinvestav), which carries out high-level scientific and technological research. Other important higher education institutions in the city include the Metropolitan Autonomous University (UAM), the National School of Anthropology and History (ENAH), the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), the Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education (3 campuses) and the Universidad Panamericana (UP), Universidad La Salle, Universidad del Valle de Mexico (UVM), Universidad Anáhuac, Simon Bolivar University (USB), Alliant International University, Universidad Iberoamericana, El Colegio de México (Colmex), Escuela Libre de Derecho and Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica, (CIDE). In addition, the prestigious University of California has a campus in the city, known as "Casa de California". The Universidad Tecnológica de México is also located in Mexico City.

**Question 0**

What is the second largest education centre in Mexico City?

**Question 1**

Which American university has a large campus in Mexico City?

**Question 2**

What does the University of California call its campus in Mexico City?

**Question 3**

Where is Universidad Tecnologica located?

**Text number 77**

Unlike school curricula in the Mexican states, Mexico City's public school curricula are administered by the Federal Ministry of Education. All funding is provided by the government of Mexico City (in some specific cases, such as El Colegio de México, funding comes from both the city government and other public and private national and international entities). The city's public high school system is the Instituto de Educación Media Superior del Distrito Federal (IEMS-DF).

**Question 0**

Who is responsible for training in Mexico City?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the public high school in Mexico City?

**Question 2**

Who shares the funding of school systems?

**Text number 78**

A special case is El Colegio Nacional, which was set up under the government of Miguel Alemán Valdés to create an institution similar to the French College in Mexico. This institution includes selected and privileged Mexican scientists and artists with life membership, including Mario Lavista, Ruy Pérez Tamayo, José Emilio Pacheco, Marcos Moshinsky (d.2009) and Guillermo Soberón Acevedo. Members are obliged to publish their works at conferences and public events such as concerts and recitals.

**Question 0**

Who founded El Colegio Nacional?

**Question 1**

Where can Mexico City's top artists and scientists get involved?

**Question 2**

What do members of El Colegio Nacional have to do?

**Question 3**

What model was El Colegio Nacional built on?

**Text number 79**

Mexico City is Latin America's leading centre for the television, music and film industries. It is also Mexico's main centre for print media and book publishing. It publishes dozens of daily newspapers, including El Universal, Excélsior, Reforma and La Jornada. Other important newspapers include Milenio, Crónica, El Economista and El Financiero. Leading magazines include Expansión, Proceso, Poder and dozens of entertainment publications such as Vanidades, Quién, Chilango, TV Notas and local editions of Vogue, GQ and Architectural Digest.

**Question 0**

How many newspapers call Mexico City home?

**Question 1**

What is one of Mexico City's main newspapers?

**Question 2**

Which American newspapers have a foothold in Mexico City?

**Question 3**

How many entertainment magazines are published in Mexico City?

**Text number 80**

Mexico City offers a huge and diverse retail market, ranging from basic groceries to high-end luxury goods. Consumers can shop in fixed indoor markets, mobile markets (tianguis), street vendors, downtown stores located on a street dedicated to specific types of goods, grocery stores and traditional convenience stores, modern supermarkets, warehouse and membership stores and their anchored shopping malls, department stores, large department stores and modern shopping malls.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Mexico City mobile market?

**Question 1**

What is the retail market like in Mexico City?

**Question 2**

What is the general way of sharing shops in Mexico City?

**Question 3**

What kind of gods can you get in Mexico City?

**Text number 81**

Urban consumers are characterised by a ubiquitous "mercado". Every large area of the city has its own neighbourhood-regulated market, often more than one. These are large, well-established premises selling basic products such as fresh produce and meat/poultry, dry goods, tortillerías and many other services such as locksmiths, herbal medicines, hardware stores, sewing supplies, as well as numerous stalls selling fresh home-made food and drinks such as aguas frescas and atole.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the market run by the districts?

**Question 1**

What traditional drinks are available in Mexico City?

**Question 2**

What is the centre of the Mexico City market?

**Question 3**

What adjective does the author use to describe mercados?

**Text number 82**

Street vendors trade from stalls located in tiangos and informally controlled concentrations around metro stations and hospitals, plazas comerciales, where vendors of a particular 'theme' (e.g. stationery) are located; originally these places were organised to accommodate vendors who had previously sold on the street, or simply from improvised stalls on the city pavement. In addition, food and goods are sold by people walking with baskets, pushing carts, from bicycles or truck trailers, or simply from tarps or cloth spread on the ground.

**Question 0**

Where could similar tianguis set up shop?

**Question 1**

What is the simplest way for a street trader to sell his goods?

**Question 2**

Can street traders sell their goods in official places and where?

**Text number 83**

Mexico City has three zoos. Chapultepec Zoo, San Juan de Aragon Zoo and Los Coyotes Zoo. The Chapultepec Zoo is located in the first part of the Chapultepec Park, in Miguel Hidalgo. It was opened in 1924. Visitors can see around 243 specimens of different species such as kangaroos, giant pandas, gorillas, caracaras, hyenas, hippos, jaguars, giraffes, lemurs and lions. The San Juan de Aragon Zoo is located near the San Juan de Aragon Park Gustavo A. Madero district. Opened in 1964, this zoo houses endangered species such as the jaguar and the Mexican wolf. Other visitors include the golden eagle, bronze hornbill, bighorn sheep, caracara, zebra, African elephant, macaw and hippo. Zoo Los Coyotes is a 27.68 hectare (11.2 ha) zoo located south of Mexico City in Coyoacan. It opened on 2 February 1999. It houses more than 301 specimens of 51 species of animals native or endemic to Mexico City. You can admire eagles, driftwood, coyotes, macaws, alicas, Mexican wolves, raccoons, cougars, teporingos, foxes and white-tailed deer.

**Question 0**

Where is the Chapultepec Zoo located?

**Question 1**

When did the Chapultepec Zoo open?

**Question 2**

What makes the San Juan de Aragon Zoo different?

**Question 3**

How big is Los Coyotes Zoo?

**Question 4**

How many animals are there at Los Coyotes Zoo?

**Text number 84**

During the administration of Andrés López Obrador, a political slogan was introduced: la Ciudad de la Esperanza ("City of Hope"). This slogan was quickly adopted as the city's nickname, but has faded since the Marcelo Ebrard administration adopted the new slogan Capital en Movimiento ('Capital in Movement'), although the latter is less often used as a nickname in the media. Since 2013, the city has been referred to as CDMX (Ciudad de México), especially in government campaigns.

**Question 0**

Who coined the slogan "la Ciudad de la Esperanza"?

**Question 1**

What is the nickname of the city that the government is now trying to impose?

**Question 2**

How is the city generally shortened?

**Question 3**

When did the abbreviation CDMX start to become common?

**Question 4**

Who recently tried to change the nickname of a Mexican city?

**Text number 85**

The city is colloquially known as Chilangolandia after the local nickname chilangos. People living outside Mexico City refer to Chilangos derogatorily as "loud, arrogant, ill-mannered and shabby people". Those living in Mexico City, on the other hand, refer to those living elsewhere insultingly as la provincia ("provinces", outlying areas), and many proudly use the term chilango. Mexico City residents have more recently been called defeños (which comes from the Spanish postal abbreviation for the federal district: D.F., which reads 'De-Efe'). Officially, they are called capitalinos (referring to the fact that the city is the country's capital), but "[p]erhaps because capitalino is the more courteous, specific, and correct word, it is almost never utilized".

**Question 0**

What are the locals in Mexico City called?

**Question 1**

What do Mexicans call Mexico City?

**Question 2**

How do Mexicans feel about being called "chilangos"?

**Question 3**

What nickname do Mexicans have that reflects the city's more Spanish influence?

**Question 4**

What is the "official" designation for a citizen of Mexico City?

**Text number 86**

Between 2000 and 2004, an average of 478 crimes per day were reported in Mexico City, but the actual crime rate is believed to be much higher "because most people are reluctant to report crimes". Thanks to the efforts of Mayor Marcelo Ebrard between 2009 and 2011, Mexico City saw significant improvements in security and a significant reduction in both violent and petty crime, despite an increase in violent crime in other parts of the country. Some of these measures included the installation of 11 000 surveillance cameras throughout the city and a very large expansion of the police force. Mexico City has one of the highest police-to-resident ratios in the world, with one police officer for every 100 inhabitants.

**Question 0**

How much crime occurred at the turn of the last century?

**Question 1**

Why, at the turn of the century, could there be more than 500 crimes a day instead of the officially reported number?

**Question 2**

Which Mexican mayor tried to curb crime on a massive scale?

**Question 3**

What is one way the city tried to fight crime?

**Question 4**

What is the relationship between police and citizens in Mexico City?

**Document number 194**

**Text number 0**

Napoléon Bonaparte (/nəˈpoʊliən, -ˈpoʊljən/; French: [napɔleɔ̃ bɔnapaʁt], born Napoleone di Buonaparte; 15 August 1769 - 5. Napoleon Napoleon de Napoleon (born 15.15.1945, 15.5.1821) was a French military and political leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary Wars. As Napoleon I, he was Emperor of France from 1804 to 1814 and again in 1815. Napoleon dominated European and world affairs for over a decade, leading France against several alliances in the Napoleonic Wars. He won most of these wars and most of his battles, building a great empire that ruled continental Europe before its final collapse in 1815. He is often considered one of the greatest commanders in history, and his wars and campaigns are studied in military schools around the world. He also remains one of the most famous and controversial political figures in Western history. In civilian politics, Napoleon had a major long-term impact, bringing liberal reforms to the territories he conquered, particularly the Netherlands, Switzerland and large parts of modern Italy and Germany. He implemented fundamental liberal policies in France and throughout Western Europe.[note 1] His lasting legal achievement, the Napoleonic Code, has been adopted in various forms in a quarter of the world's legal systems from Japan to Quebec.

**Question 0**

When was Napoleon Bonaparte born?

**Question 1**

What was Napoleon Bonaparte's nationality?

**Question 2**

When did Napoleon Bonaparte's empire finally collapse?

**Question 3**

When did Napoleon Bonaparte die?

**Question 4**

During which historic event did Napoleon rise to prominence?

**Text number 1**

Napoleon was born in Corsica to a relatively modest family of Tuscan nobility. Napoleon supported the French Revolution from the beginning in 1789 while serving in the French army, and tried to spread its ideals to Corsica, but was expelled from the island in 1793. Two years later, he saved the French government from collapse by firing cannons at the crowds in Paris. The Directory rewarded Napoleon by giving him command of the Italian army at the age of 26, when he launched his first military campaign against the Austrians and their Italian allies, achieving several decisive victories that made him famous throughout Europe. After the defeat of the Allies, he led a campaign in Egypt in 1798, conquered and occupied the Ottoman province after defeating the Mamelukes and, with the discoveries made by his army, launched modern Egyptology.

**Question 0**

Where was Napoleon born?

**Question 1**

When was Napoleon expelled from Corsica?

**Question 2**

At what age did Napoleon take command of the Italian army?

**Question 3**

Who did Napoleon launch his first campaign against?

**Question 4**

When did Napoleon order his campaign in Egypt?

**Text number 2**

On his return from Egypt, Napoleon staged a coup d'état in November 1799 and became the first consul of the Republic. A second victory over the Austrians at the Battle of Marengo in 1800 secured his political power. With the Concordat of 1801, Napoleon restored the religious privileges of the Catholic Church and kept the lands confiscated by the revolution. The state continued to appoint bishops and control the Church's finances. Napoleon extended his political power in France until the Senate proclaimed him Emperor of France in 1804 and launched the French Empire. Persistent disagreements with the British meant that France faced a third coalition by 1805. Napoleon crushed this coalition with decisive victories at the Ulm Campaign and the historic victory at the Battle of Austerlitz, which led to the destruction of the Holy Roman Empire. In October 1805, however, the Franco-Spanish fleet was destroyed at the Battle of Trafalgar, allowing Britain to impose a naval blockade on the French coast. In 1806, in retaliation, Napoleon established the Continental System to cut off continental trade with Britain. The Fourth Coalition took up arms against him in the same year because Prussia was concerned about France's growing influence on the continent. Napoleon knocked out Prussia at the battles of Jena and Auerstedt, then turned his attention to the Russians and destroyed them at Friedland in June 1807, forcing the Russians to accept the Treaty of Tilsit.

**Question 0**

Napoleon's political power was secured by his victory in which of the 1800 battles?

**Question 1**

In the Concordat of 1801, Napoleon restored religious privileges to which body?

**Question 2**

When did the French Senate proclaim Napoleon emperor?

**Question 3**

In which battle did Napoleon's victory lead to the destruction of the Holy Roman Empire?

**Question 4**

What was the result of the battle that led to the British blockade of the French coasts?

**Text number 3**

Hoping to expand the continental European system, Napoleon invaded Iberia and proclaimed his brother Joseph king of Spain in 1808. The Spanish and Portuguese rebelled with British support. The six-year Peninsular War, known for its brutal guerrilla warfare, culminated in an Allied victory. Battles were also fought in central Europe, with the Austrians launching a new offensive against the French in 1809. Napoleon defeated them at the Battle of Wagram and broke up the Fifth Coalition against France. By 1811, Napoleon ruled 70 million people in an empire that dominated a Europe that had not seen such political consolidation since the days of the Roman Empire. He maintained his strategic position through a series of alliances and family feuds. He created a new aristocracy in France, while allowing the return of the nobles exiled by the Revolution.

**Question 0**

What territory did Napoleon invade to expand the continental system?

**Question 1**

Who did Napoleon proclaim King of Spain in 1808?

**Question 2**

How long did the Peninsular War last?

**Question 3**

In which battle did Napoleon's victory lead to the destruction of the Fifth Coalition?

**Question 4**

What was the population of Napoleon's empire by 1811?

**Text number 4**

Tensions related to Poland's growing nationalism and the economic impact of the continental European system led to new confrontations with Russia. To enforce his blockade, Napoleon invaded Russia in the summer of 1812. In the resulting campaign, a large army collapsed disastrously, forcing the French to retreat and leading to the widespread destruction of Russian lands and cities. In 1813 Prussia and Austria joined Russian forces in the Sixth Coalition against France. A chaotic campaign in central Europe finally culminated in the defeat of Napoleon by the Allied Grand Army at the Battle of Leipzig in October. The following year, the Allies invaded France and captured Paris, forcing Napoleon to abdicate in April 1814. He was exiled to the island of Elba. The Bourbons returned to power and the French lost most of the territory they had conquered since the revolution. However, Napoleon fled Elba in February 1815 and regained power. The Allies responded by forming the Seventh Coalition, which eventually defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in June. Napoleon's planned escape to the United States was then blocked by the Royal Navy in July, so he surrendered to the British when other options had run out. The British exiled him to the remote island of Saint Helena in the South Atlantic. His death in 1821 at the age of 51 was greeted with shock and sadness across Europe. In 1840, a million people witnessed his remains being returned to Paris, where they remain in the Les Invalides museum.

**Question 0**

Which country did Napoleon invade in 1812 to enforce his blockade?

**Question 1**

Which military unit led to the collapse of the invasion of Russia in 1812?

**Question 2**

What year was the sixth coalition formed?

**Question 3**

In addition to Russia, the sixth coalition consisted of the forces of which two countries?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Allies invade Paris and force Napoleon to give up power?

**Text number 5**

Napoleon was born on 15 August 1769 to Carlo Maria di Buonaparte and Maria Letizia Ramolino in his family's ancestral home, Casa Buonaparte in Ajaccio, the capital of the island of Corsica. He was their fourth child and third son. This was a year after the Republic of Genoa ceded the island to France. He was christened Napoleone di Buonaparte, probably named after his uncle (his elder brother, who did not survive childhood, was the first of the sons to be called Napoleone). In his early twenties he adopted the French-sounding name Napoléon Bonaparte[note 2].

**Question 0**

Who was Napoleon's father?

**Question 1**

Who was Napoleon's mother?

**Question 2**

On which island was the home of Bonaparte's ancestors?

**Question 3**

What was the name of Napoleon's family home?

**Question 4**

Which family relation is Napoleon likely to have been named after?

**Text number 6**

Napoleon's noble and reasonably wealthy background gave him better opportunities for study than the average Corsican of the time. In January 1779, he was enrolled at a religious school in Autun. In May he was admitted to the military academy of Brienne-le-Château. His mother tongue was Corsican and he always spoke French with a distinct Corsican accent and never learned to write French correctly. He was teased by other students for his accent and concentrated on reading. One of the recipients of the test said that Napoleon "always excelled in his mathematical aptitude. He knows history and geography quite well... This boy would make an excellent sailor."[note 3].

**Question 0**

When did Napoleon start religious education in Autun?

**Question 1**

Where was Napoleon's first military academy located?

**Question 2**

What was Napoleon's first language?

**Question 3**

Why were Napoleon often bullied by other students?

**Question 4**

According to one school exam organiser, Napoleon was the best in which subject?

**Text number 7**

After graduating in September 1785, Bonaparte was commissioned as a lieutenant in the artillery regiment of La Fère, serving in Valencia and Auxonne until the outbreak of the Revolution in 1789, during which time he took almost two years' leave in Corsica and Paris. During this period he was an ardent Corsican nationalist and in May 1789 wrote to the Corsican leader Pasquale Paoli: "While the nation was dying, I was born. Thirty thousand Frenchmen were vomiting on our shores, drowning freedom in the blood waves of the throne. Such was the repulsive sight that first struck me."

**Question 0**

When did Napoleon graduate?

**Question 1**

What was Napoleon commissioned to do when he graduated?

**Question 2**

In which military unit did Napoleon first serve after his graduation?

**Question 3**

To which Corsican leader did Napoleon write his nationalist ideas in 1789?

**Question 4**

When did the revolution start?

**Text number 8**

Some contemporaries claimed that Bonaparte was placed under house arrest in Nice because he had been in contact with the Robespierre's after they fell in the Thermidor reaction in July 1794, but Napoleon's secretary Bourrienne denied the claim in his memoirs. According to Bourrienne, the reason was jealousy between the Alpine army and the Italian army (where Napoleon was serving at the time). Bonaparte sent an impassioned defence in a letter to Commissioner Salicetti, and was subsequently acquitted of all charges.

**Question 0**

Where was Napoleon under house arrest?

**Question 1**

What historic event led to the fall of Robespierre?

**Question 2**

When did the Thermidor reaction occur?

**Question 3**

Which military unit was Napoleon serving under house arrest?

**Question 4**

Who was the commissioner to whom Napoleon sent a letter after his house arrest declaring his innocence?

**Text number 9**

By 1795, Bonaparte was engaged to François Clary's daughter Désirée Clary. Désirée's sister Julie Clary had married Joseph, Bonaparte's elder brother. In April 1795, he was commissioned into the Western Army to take part in the Vendée War - a civil war and royalist counter-revolution in Vendée, in west-central France on the Atlantic Ocean. As it was an infantry command, it was a demotion from the post of artillery general, for which the army already had a full quota, and he pleaded ill health to avoid the commission.

**Question 0**

Who did Napoleon get engaged to in 1795?

**Question 1**

To which military organisation was Napoleon assigned in April 1795?

**Question 2**

What kind of military struggle was the Western Army engaged in at the time of Napoleon's mandate?

**Question 3**

Whose Napoleon's older brother did Désirée Clary's sister Julie marry?

**Question 4**

What excuse did Napoleon use to avoid being appointed commander of the infantry?

**Text number 10**

He was transferred to the topography office of the Public Security Committee and tried unsuccessfully to get a transfer to Constantinople to offer his services to the Sultan. During this period, he wrote a romantic short story, Clisson et Eugénie, about a soldier and his mistress, with a clear parallel to Bonaparte's own relationship with Désirée. On 15 September, Bonaparte was removed from the list of generals in permanent service for refusing to serve in the Vendée campaign. He found himself in a difficult financial situation and his career prospects diminished.

**Question 0**

Where did Napoleon try to go after he moved to the Committee of Public Safety?

**Question 1**

Which romantic story did Napoleon write inspired by his own relationship?

**Question 2**

On what day was Napoleon removed from the list of serving generals because he refused to serve in Vendée?

**Question 3**

Which department of the Committee of Public Safety did Napoleon serve in?

**Question 4**

Napoleon's short story "Clisson et Eugénie" was based on his relationship with whom?

**Text number 11**

Two days after the marriage, Bonaparte left Paris to take command of the Italian army. He immediately went on the offensive, hoping to defeat the Piedmontese troops before their Austrian allies could intervene. During the Montenotte campaign, he scored several quick victories and knocked Piedmont out of the war in two weeks. The French then concentrated on the Austrians for the rest of the war, which culminated in the protracted battle of Mantua. The Austrians launched a series of attacks against the French to break the siege, but Napoleon defeated all attempts to help and won major victories at Castiglione, Bassano, Arcola and Rivoli. The decisive French victory at Rivoli in January 1797 led to the collapse of the Austrian position in Italy. At Rivoli, the Austrians lost up to 14 000 men, while the French lost around 5 000.

**Question 0**

After his marriage, Napoleon left Paris to lead what army?

**Question 1**

In which series of battles did Napoleon eliminate the Piedmontese troops from the war?

**Question 2**

When did the French victory at Rivoli take place?

**Question 3**

How many Austrian soldiers died at Rivoli?

**Question 4**

How many losses did the French suffer at Rivoli?

**Text number 12**

In the next phase of the campaign, the French invaded the Habsburg heartlands. French troops in southern Germany had defeated Archduke Charles Charles in 1796, but the Archduke withdrew to protect Vienna after learning of Napoleon's invasion. In the first major confrontation between the two commanders, Napoleon pushed back his opponents and advanced deep into Austrian territory after his victory at the Battle of Tarvis in March 1797. The Austrians, frightened by the French thrust, which extended as far as Leoben, some 100 kilometres from Vienna, finally decided to call for peace. The Treaty of Leoben, followed by the wider Treaty of Campo Formio, gave France control over most of northern Italy and the Netherlands, and a secret clause promised the Republic of Venice to Austria. Bonaparte marched on Venice and forced its surrender, ending 1100 years of independence. He also gave the French permission to plunder treasures such as St Mark's horses.

**Question 0**

What year did Archduke Charles defeat the French in southern Germany?

**Question 1**

After Napoleon's invasion, the Archduke retreated to defend what city?

**Question 2**

What was the first major confrontation between Napoleon and Archduke Charles?

**Question 3**

When was the Battle of Tarvisín fought?

**Question 4**

Approximately how close was the French attack on Leoben to reaching Vienna?

**Text number 13**

Bonaparte was able to win battles by concealing the placement of troops and concentrating his forces on the "hinge" of the enemy's weakened front. If he could not use his preferred strategy, he would take a central position and attack two co-operating troops in their hinge, turn to fight one until it fled, and then turn on the other. In this Italian campaign, Bonaparte's army took 150,000 prisoners, 540 guns and 170 standards. The French army fought 67 battles and won 18 pitched battles thanks to superior artillery and Bonaparte's tactics.

**Question 0**

What was Napoleon's favourite strategy?

**Question 1**

How many prisoners did Napoleon's army take during the Italian campaign?

**Question 2**

How many cannons did Napoleon's army capture during the Italian campaign?

**Question 3**

In which area did the French army demonstrate superior technology to its opponents?

**Question 4**

How many standards did Napoleon's army capture during the Italian campaign?

**Text number 14**

During the campaign, Bonaparte's influence in French politics grew. He founded two newspapers: one for the troops of his army and one for distribution in France. The royals attacked Bonaparte for plundering Italy and warned that he might become a dictator. In all, Napoleon's troops took an estimated $45 million in assets from Italy during his campaign there and another $12 million in precious metals and jewels; in addition, his troops seized more than three hundred priceless paintings and sculptures. Bonaparte sent General Pierre Augereau to Paris to lead the coup d'état and purge the royalists between 4 September and 18 September. This left Barras and his Republican allies back in power but dependent on Bonaparte, who began peace negotiations with Austria. The negotiations led to the Campo Formio Treaty, and Bonaparte returned to Paris in December a hero. He met the new French foreign minister, Talleyrand - who later held the same post in the service of Emperor Napoleon - and they began to prepare for an invasion of Britain.

**Question 0**

For what act during the Italian campaign did the royalists condemn Bonaparte?

**Question 1**

How much money did Napoleon's army take from Italy during the conflict?

**Question 2**

How many valuable paintings and sculptures were looted from Italy by Napoleon's troops during the campaign?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the general Napoleon sent to Paris to organise a coup against the royalists?

**Question 4**

What treaty did Napoleon's peace negotiations with Austria lead to?

**Text number 15**

General Bonaparte and his expedition escaped the pursuit of the Royal Navy and landed in Alexandria on 1 July. He fought in the battle of Shubra Khit against Egypt's ruling military caste, the Mamluks. This helped the French to practise their defensive tactics for the Battle of the Pyramids, which took place on 21 July some 24 kilometres from the pyramids. General Bonaparte's 25 000 troops were roughly equivalent to the Egyptian cavalry of the Mamluks. Twenty-nine French and about 2 000 Egyptians were killed. The victory boosted the morale of the French army.

**Question 0**

Before his invasion of Alexandria, Napoleon managed to evade which military unit?

**Question 1**

On what day did Napoleon land in Alexandria?

**Question 2**

In which battle did Napoleon fight the Mamluks?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the ruling military class in Egypt?

**Question 4**

How many Egyptians lost their lives in the Battle of the Pyramids?

**Text number 16**

On 1 August, the British fleet under Horatio Nelson captured or destroyed all but two French ships at the Battle of the Nile, thwarting Bonaparte's aim of strengthening France's position in the Mediterranean. His army had succeeded in temporarily increasing French power in Egypt, although it faced repeated rebellions. In early 1799, he moved his army to the Ottoman province of Damascus (Syria and Galilee), led by 13 000 French soldiers, to conquer the coastal towns of Arish, Gaza, Jaffa and Haifa. The attack on Jaffa was particularly brutal. Bonaparte discovered that many of the defenders were former prisoners of war, supposedly on parole, so he ordered the garrison and 1 400 prisoners to be executed by bayonet or drowned to save bullets. Men, women and children were robbed and murdered over three days.

**Question 0**

In which battle did the British navy seize or destroy most of the French ships in Egypt?

**Question 1**

Who led the British at the Battle of the Nile?

**Question 2**

What year did Napoleon lead his army into Damascus?

**Question 3**

Approximately how many soldiers were in the army Napoleon led to Damascus?

**Question 4**

During the Battle of Damascus, which city was known for its brutality when attacked?

**Text number 17**

Bonaparte started with an army of 13,000 men; 1,500 were reported missing, 1,200 died in battle and thousands died of disease, most of them bubonic plague. He failed to capture the fortress of Acre, so he marched his army back to Egypt in May. To speed up the retreat, Bonaparte ordered the men who had contracted the plague to be poisoned with opium. The number of dead is still disputed, ranging from 30 to 580. He also brought 1 000 wounded men. On his return to Egypt on 25 July, Bonaparte defeated an Ottoman amphibious attack at Abukir.

**Question 0**

How many men were in Napoleon's army at the start of the battle?

**Question 1**

How many soldiers in Napoleon's army died in battle?

**Question 2**

How many soldiers from Napoleon's army were reported missing?

**Question 3**

Which disease took its biggest toll on Napoleon's army?

**Question 4**

To speed up his retreat into Egypt, Napoleon ordered the sick men to be poisoned with what substance?

**Text number 18**

Despite his failures in Egypt, Napoleon returned and received a hero's welcome. He formed an alliance with the leader Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès, his brother Lucien, the President of the Council of Five Hundred, Roger Ducos, the leader Joseph Fouché and Talleyrand, and on 9 November 1799 (the "18th Brumaire" according to the revolutionary calendar) they overthrew the Directory by a coup d'état and put an end to the Council of Five Hundred. Napoleon became 'first consul' for ten years, and appointed two consuls with only an advisory vote. His power was confirmed by a new 'Constitution of VIII', originally drawn up by Sieyès to give Napoleon a lesser role, but rewritten by Napoleon and approved by direct referendum (3 000 000 in favour, 1 567 against). The constitution maintained the appearance of a republic, but in reality it created a dictatorship.

**Question 0**

Napoleon's ally Roger Ducos was a speaker for which organisation?

**Question 1**

On what day did Napoleon's alliance overthrow the Directory?

**Question 2**

Napoleon's successful coup against the Directory led to the abolition of which organisation?

**Question 3**

Which political office did Napoleon take over after his successful coup?

**Question 4**

What was the result of the referendum on the "Constitution VIII"?

**Text number 19**

Napoleon established a political system that historian Martyn Lyons called a "dictatorship by popular vote". Napoleon was concerned about the democratic forces unleashed by the Revolution but did not want to ignore them entirely, so he used imperial power to seek regular electoral consultations with the French people. He drafted the Constitution of VIII, secured his own election as First Consul and took up residence in Tuileries. The constitution was approved in a rigged referendum the following January, with 99.94% of the votes officially declared in favour. Napoleon's brother Lucien had falsified the results of the referendum, claiming that 3 million people had taken part in the referendum; in reality, 1.5 million had taken part. Political observers at the time assumed that there were around 5 million French voters, so the regime artificially doubled the turnout to show popular enthusiasm for the Consulate. During the first months of the Consulate, Napoleon's grip on power was very weak, as war continued in Europe and internal instability plagued the country.

**Question 0**

What did the historian Martin Lyons call the political system created by Napoleon?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the constitution drawn up by Napoleon?

**Question 2**

Where did Napoleon settle after he was elected First Consul?

**Question 3**

What percentage of voters approved the Napoleonic Constitution?

**Question 4**

What was the actual turnout for the referendum that approved Napoleon's Constitution?

**Text number 20**

In the spring of 1800, Napoleon and his troops crossed the Swiss Alps into Italy in an attempt to surprise the Austrian armies that had retaken the peninsula while Napoleon was in Egypt.After a difficult crossing of the Alps, the French army arrived on the plains of northern Italy with almost no resistance. While one French army approached from the north, the Austrians were busy with another army stationed in Genoa, which was besieged by a considerable force. The fierce resistance of this French army, led by André Masséna, gave the northern strike force valuable time to carry out its operation with minimum disruption. After several days of searching for each other, the two armies finally clashed at the Battle of Marengo on 14 June. General Melas had a numerical advantage, with some 30 000 Austrian soldiers, while Napoleon commanded 24 000 French soldiers. The battle began favourably for the Austrians, whose initial attack caught the French by surprise and gradually drove them back. Melas concluded that he had won the battle and withdrew to his headquarters at about 15.00, leaving his subordinates in charge of the French pursuit. However, the French lines did not break once during their tactical retreat; Napoleon rode constantly among the troops, urging them to stand and fight. In the late afternoon, a full division led by Desaix arrived on the field, dramatically turning the tide of the battle. Artillery artillery fire and a lucky cavalry charge succeeded in destroying the Austrian army, which fled chaotically across the Bormida River back to Alessandria, leaving behind 14,000 wounded. The following day, the Austrian army agreed to give up northern Italy once again with the Treaty of Alessandria, which granted them safe passage to friendly territory in exchange for their fortifications across the region.

**Question 0**

In what year did Napoleon and his troops cross the Swiss Alps and enter Italy?

**Question 1**

Who led the French army defending Genoa against the Austrian siege?

**Question 2**

What was the date of the Battle of Marengo?

**Question 3**

Who led the Austrian troops at the Battle of Marengo?

**Question 4**

How many soldiers did Napoleon use at the Battle of Marengo?

**Text number 21**

While critics have accused Napoleon of a number of pre-battle tactical errors, they have also praised his courage in choosing a risky campaign strategy and attacking the Italian peninsula from the north, when most French attacks were from the west, near the coast or along the coast. As Chandler points out, it took Napoleon almost a year to drive the Austrians out of Italy in his first campaign; in 1800 it took him only a month to achieve the same objective. German strategist and field marshal Alfred von Schlieffen noted that 'Bonaparte did not destroy his enemy but eliminated him and rendered him harmless' while 'achieving the goal of the campaign: the conquest of northern Italy'.

**Question 0**

From which direction did Napoleon decide to invade Italy?

**Question 1**

From which direction did the French invasions of Italy usually come?

**Question 2**

How long did it take Napoleon to push Austria out of Italy during his first experiences?

**Question 3**

How long did it take Napoleon to drive Austria out of Italy in 1800?

**Question 4**

According to Alfred von Shlieffen, what was the aim of Napoleon's Italian campaign in 1800?

**Text number 22**

Napoleon's victory at Marengo secured his political authority and increased his popularity at home, but it did not lead to immediate peace. Bonaparte's brother Joseph conducted complex negotiations at Lunéville and announced that, encouraged by British support, Austria would not recognise the new territory gained by France. As the negotiations became increasingly contentious, Bonaparte ordered his general Moreau to strike Austria once more. Moreau and the French swept through Bavaria and won an overwhelming victory at Hohenlinden in December 1800. As a result, the Austrians surrendered and signed the Treaty of Lunéville in February 1801. The treaty confirmed and extended France's earlier victories at Campo Formio. Britain was now the only country still at war with France.

**Question 0**

Where did Napoleon achieve the victory that secured his political power and increased his popularity in France?

**Question 1**

Where were the negotiations with Austria led by Napoleon's brother?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the general Napoleon ordered to launch a new offensive against Austria?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the treaty signed by the Austrians following the defeat of Hohenlinden?

**Question 4**

Where did Moreau achieve his great victory against Austria in December 1800?

**Text number 23**

After a decade of constant warfare, France and Britain signed the Treaty of Amiens in March 1802, which ended the Revolutionary Wars. The Treaty of Amiens called for the withdrawal of British troops from the newly conquered colonies and assurances that the French Republic's expansionist ambitions would be limited. With Europe at peace and the economy recovering, Napoleon's popularity reached its highest level under the Consulate, both at home and abroad. In a new referendum in spring 1802, the French overwhelmingly approved a constitution that made the Consulate permanent and elevated Napoleon to the position of dictator for life. While the referendum held two years earlier had attracted 1.5 million people to vote, the new referendum attracted 3.6 million (72% of the total eligible voters). In 1802, there were no secret ballots and few people were willing to openly challenge the regime; the constitution was approved by more than 99% of the vote. His broad powers were defined in the new constitution: article 1. Napoleon-Bonaparte is appointed by the people of France and proclaimed High Consul for life by the Senate. After 1802, he was commonly called Napoleon and not Bonaparte.

**Question 0**

Which 1802 treaty between Britain and France ended the Revolutionary Wars?

**Question 1**

What year was the Amiens contract signed?

**Question 2**

In what year did French voters approve a constitution to make the consulate permanent?

**Question 3**

What percentage of French voters approved Napoleon's new constitution?

**Question 4**

What status was given to Napoleon in Article 1 of the new French Constitution?

**Text number 24**

The brief peace in Europe allowed Napoleon to concentrate on the French colonies abroad. Saint-Domingue had managed to achieve a high degree of political autonomy during the Revolutionary Wars, and Toussaint Louverture established himself as de facto dictator by 1801. Napoleon saw his chance to regain the former rich colony when he signed the Treaty of Amiens. During the Revolution, the National Assembly voted to abolish slavery in February 1794. However, under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens, Napoleon agreed to appease British demands by not abolishing slavery in those colonies where the 1794 decree had never been implemented. The resulting law of 20 May was never applied to colonies such as Guadeloupe and Guyane, although rogue generals and other officials used the excuse of peace as an opportunity to restore slavery in some of these places. The 20 May Act formally restored the slave trade in the Caribbean colonies, but not slavery itself. Napoleon sent an expedition led by General Leclerc to restore control of Sainte-Domingue. Although the French managed to capture Toussaint Louverture, the expedition failed when a high level of disease crippled the French army. In May 1803, the last 8,000 French soldiers left the island, and the slaves declared an independent republic, which they called Haiti in 1804. Napoleon, seeing that his colonial efforts had failed, decided in 1803 to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States, which immediately doubled the size of the United States. The purchase price of Louisiana was less than three cents an acre, for a total of $15 million.

**Question 0**

What did Napoleon focus on during the brief peace in Europe?

**Question 1**

Which French colony had moved towards political independence during the Revolutionary War?

**Question 2**

Who was the de facto ruler of Saint-Domingue in 1801?

**Question 3**

In February of what year did the National Assembly vote to end slavery?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the French general who led the troops who tried to regain control of Sainte-Domingue?

**Text number 25**

During the Consulate, Napoleon was confronted with several assassination plots by royalty and Jacobins, such as the Conspiration des poignards (dagger plot) in October 1800 and the Rue Saint-Nicaise plot (also known as the Infernal Machine) two months later. In January 1804, the police uncovered an assassination plot against him in which Moreau was involved and which was allegedly sponsored by the former French rulers, the Bourbons. On the advice of Talleyrand, Napoleon ordered the kidnapping of the Duke of Enghien, in violation of Baden's sovereignty. The Duke was quickly executed after a secret military trial, even though he had not taken part in the conspiracy. Enghien's execution infuriated royal courts across Europe and became one of the political factors that contributed to the outbreak of the Napoleonic Wars.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the assassination plot against Napoleon, also known as the Infernal Machine?

**Question 1**

When was the Conspiration des poignards held?

**Question 2**

Which family allegedly supported the assassination plot against Napoleon in January 1804?

**Question 3**

What was the second name of Conspiration des poignards?

**Question 4**

The kidnapping of the Duke of Enghien violated the sovereignty of which place?

**Text number 26**

To extend his power, Napoleon used these assassination attempts to justify the creation of an imperial system based on the Roman model. He believed that it would be more difficult to restore the Bourbons if his family's succession was enshrined in the constitution. When Napoleon organised a new referendum, he was elected Emperor of France with over 99% of the vote. Like the Life Consulate two years earlier, this referendum produced a large turnout, with nearly 3.6 million voters casting their ballots.

**Question 0**

What was the model for the imperial system created by Napoleon?

**Question 1**

What was Napoleon's justification for creating an imperial system?

**Question 2**

Napoleon wrote his family succession into the constitution in an attempt to prevent the restoration of which former ruling family?

**Question 3**

What percentage of voters elected Napoleon as Emperor of France?

**Question 4**

How many voters took part in the election that made Napoleon Emperor of France?

**Text number 27**

Napoleon's coronation took place on 2 December 1804. Two separate crowns were brought in for the ceremony: a gold laurel wreath resembling the Roman Empire and a replica of Charlemagne's crown. Napoleon entered the ceremony wearing the laurel wreath and kept it on throughout the ceremony. For the official coronation ceremony, he raised the crown of Charlemagne on his own head as a symbolic gesture, but never put it on his head, as he was already wearing the golden wreath. Instead, he placed the crown on Joseph's head, an event commemorated in a painting officially approved by Jacques-Louis David. Napoleon was also crowned King of Italy with the Iron Crown of Lombardy in the Cathedral of Milan on 26 May 1805. He created eighteen marshals of the realm from his best generals to ensure the loyalty of the army.

**Question 0**

On what day did Napoleon's coronation take place?

**Question 1**

How many crowns were used in Napoleon's coronation ceremony?

**Question 2**

Which country other than France was Napoleon crowned king of?

**Question 3**

When was Napoleon crowned King of Italy?

**Question 4**

Where was Napoleon crowned King of Italy?

**Text number 28**

Before the formation of the Third Coalition, Napoleon had gathered his offensive force, the Armée d'Angletère, around six camps at Boulogne in northern France. He intended to use these assault troops to attack England. The attack never took place, but Napoleon's troops received careful and invaluable training for future military operations. The men at Boulogne formed the nucleus of what Napoleon later called La Grande Armée. The French army initially numbered around 200,000 men, organised into seven divisions, which were large field units, each with 36 to 40 guns and able to operate independently until other armies could come to their aid. A single detachment in a properly defended position could survive for at least a day without support, giving the Grande Armée a myriad of strategic and tactical options for each campaign. In addition to these forces, Napoleon created a cavalry reserve of 22,000 troops, consisting of two courier divisions, four mounted dragoon divisions, one division of unmounted dragoons and one light cavalry division, all supported by 24 pieces of artillery. By 1805, the Grande Armée had grown to a force of 350 000 men, well equipped and trained, and led by competent officers.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the assault force that Napoleon assembled before the creation of the Third Coalition?

**Question 1**

Where in northern France were the Armée d'Angleterre camps located?

**Question 2**

Which country was the Armée d'Angleterre supposed to strike?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the later military organisation that formed the basis of the Armée d'Angleterre?

**Question 4**

How many men were in the Grande Armée by 1805?

**Text number 29**

Napoleon knew that the French fleet would not be able to defeat the Royal Navy in a confrontation, so he planned to lure it away from the English Channel using diversionary tactics. The main strategic idea was for the French fleet to escape the British blockades of Toulon and Brest and threaten to invade the West Indies. In the face of an attack, the British hoped to weaken their defences on the western approaches by sending ships to the Caribbean, allowing a combined French and Spanish navy to occupy the channel long enough for the French armies to cross and attack. However, the plan collapsed when the British won the Battle of Cape Finisterre in July 1805. French Admiral Villeneuve then retreated to Cadiz instead of joining the French naval forces at Brest for an attack on the English Channel.

**Question 0**

Napoleon admitted that the French navy was no match for any rival navy in direct combat?

**Question 1**

Napoleon's plan to distract the British involved an attack by the French navy on which islands?

**Question 2**

Napoleon hoped that an invasion of the West Indies would cause the British to reduce their defences where?

**Question 3**

Napoleon's naval plan fell apart after the British had won which battle?

**Question 4**

When did the Battle of Cape Finisterre take place?

**Text number 30**

By August 1805, Napoleon had realised that the strategic situation had fundamentally changed. Faced with a possible attack by his mainland European enemies, he decided to strike first and turned his army from the English Channel to the Rhine. His basic objective was to destroy the Austrian armies isolated in southern Germany before their Russian allies arrived. After much secrecy and a feverish march, 200,000 French troops began crossing the Rhine on 25 September on a front of over 260 kilometres. The Austrian commander Karl Mack had assembled most of the Austrian army at the fortress of Ulm in Swabia. Napoleon turned his troops to the south-east, and the Grande Armée executed a skilful wheeling manoeuvre that bypassed the Austrian positions. The Ulm manoeuvre took General Mack by complete surprise, as he belatedly realised that his army had been cut off. After some minor fighting, culminating in the Battle of Ulm, Mack finally surrendered, realising that there was no way to break out of the French blockade. With only 2,000 French casualties, Napoleon had managed to capture a total of 60,000 Austrian soldiers with the rapid march of his army. The Ulm campaign is widely regarded as a strategic masterpiece and influenced the development of Schlieffen's plan in the late 19th century. The striking French land victory was overshadowed by the decisive victory of the Royal Navy at the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October. After Trafalgar, Britain completely dominated the seas during the Napoleonic Wars.

**Question 0**

By August 1805, Napoleon had moved the primary target of his army from the English Channel to which area?

**Question 1**

On what day did French troops start crossing the Rhine?

**Question 2**

How many French soldiers took part in the crossing of the Rhine?

**Question 3**

Which Austrian commander led the army at Ulm Fortress?

**Question 4**

How many casualties did the French suffer at the Battle of Ulm?

**Text number 31**

After the Ulm campaign, French troops succeeded in capturing Vienna in November. The fall of Vienna offered the French a huge prize, as they took possession of 100 000 muskets, 500 cannons and the intact Danube bridges. At this critical juncture, both Tsar Alexander I and the Holy Roman Emperor Francis II decided to fight Napoleon, although some of their subordinates had reservations. Napoleon sent his army north after the Allies, but then ordered his troops to retreat so that he could feign serious weakness. Napoleon, desperate to lure the Allies into battle, gave every indication in the days before the battle that the French army was in a sorry state, even abandoning the dominant Pratzen hill near the village of Austerlitz. At the Battle of Austerlitz in Moravia on 2 December, he positioned the French army below the Pratzen hills and deliberately weakened his right flank, tempting the Allies to launch a major offensive there in the hope of bringing down the entire French line. The forced march of Marshal Davout and his III Corps from Vienna plugged the gap left by Napoleon just in time. At the same time, a heavy Allied offensive against the French right weakened the position of their centre on the Pratzen hills, where Marshal Soult's IV Corps attacked furiously. With the Allied centre destroyed, the French swept through both flanks of the enemy, sending the Allies on a chaotic rout and taking thousands of prisoners in the process. The battle is often regarded as a tactical masterpiece because it executed a near-perfectly calibrated but dangerous plan on a par with Cannae, Hannibal's celebrated victory some 2,000 years earlier.

**Question 0**

Which city did French troops occupy in November after the Ulm campaign?

**Question 1**

How many muskets did the French capture when Vienna fell?

**Question 2**

How many guns did the French take over when Vienna fell?

**Question 3**

When was the Battle of Austerlitz fought?

**Question 4**

In which country was the Battle of Austerlitz fought?

**Text number 32**

The Allied disaster at Austerlitz significantly undermined Emperor Francis' faith in the British-led war effort. France and Austria immediately agreed to an armistice, and the Treaty of Pressburg was signed shortly afterwards on 26 December. The Treaty of Pressburg removed Austria from both the war and the coalition, while reinforcing the earlier treaties of Campo Formio and Lunéville between the two powers. The treaty confirmed that Austria had lost land to France in Italy and Bavaria and land in Germany to Napoleon's German allies. It also provided for 40 million francs to compensate the defeated Habsburgs and allowed fleeing Russian troops free passage through hostile territories and back to their homeland. Napoleon went on to say: 'The battle of Austerlitz is the finest of all my battles'. Frank McLynn suggests that Napoleon was so successful at Austerlitz that he lost touch with reality, and the former French foreign policy became 'personally Napoleonic'. Vincent Cronin disagrees, arguing that Napoleon was not too ambitious for himself, "he embodied the ambition of thirty million Frenchmen".

**Question 0**

Where did the defeat of the Allies make Emperor Francis doubt the possibility of military action?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the agreement signed by France and Austria on 26 December?

**Question 2**

On what day was the Treaty of Pressburg signed?

**Question 3**

Which country left the war as a result of the Treaty of Pressburg?

**Question 4**

How much did the Habsburgs have to pay as a result of the Treaty of Pressburg?

**Text number 33**

Napoleon continued his ambitious plan for a French presence in the Middle East to put pressure on Britain and Russia and perhaps form an alliance with the Ottoman Empire. In February 1806, the Ottoman Emperor Selim III finally recognised Napoleon as Emperor. He also opted for an alliance with France, calling France 'our sincere and natural ally'. This decision led the Ottoman Empire into a losing war against Russia and Britain. A Franco-Persian alliance was also formed between Napoleon and the Persian Empire of Fat′h-Ali Shah Qajar. It collapsed in 1807 when France and Russia themselves formed an unexpected alliance. After all, Napoleon had not forged effective alliances in the Middle East.

**Question 0**

Napoleon's main plan was to establish a French presence in which part of the world?

**Question 1**

Which Ottoman ruler recognised Napoleon as emperor in 1806?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Ottoman emperor Selim III recognise Napoleon as emperor?

**Question 3**

With which Persian ruler's empire did Napoleon form an alliance?

**Question 4**

In what year did Napoleon's Franco-Persian alliance end?

**Text number 34**

After Austerlitz, Napoleon created the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. It was a collection of German states intended to act as a buffer zone between France and Central Europe, and its creation marked the end of the Holy Roman Empire and caused considerable concern among Prussians. The brazen reorganisation of the German territories by the French threatened to undermine, if not eliminate, Prussian influence in the region. War fever in Berlin steadily increased throughout the summer of 1806. At the insistence of his court, in particular his wife Queen Louise, Frederick William III decided to challenge French domination of central Europe by going to war.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the political body of German states set up by Napoleon in 1806?

**Question 1**

When was the Rhine Federation founded?

**Question 2**

What was the end of imperial power with the existence of the Rhine Confederation?

**Question 3**

Which Prussian ruler decided to go to war with France for control of central Europe?

**Question 4**

What other royal figure strongly influenced Frederick William III's decision to go to war against France?

**Text number 35**

The first military exercises began in September 1806. In a remarkable letter to Field Marshal Soult, Napoleon described in detail the main features of Napoleonic warfare and introduced the phrase le bataillon-carré ('the square battalion'), in which he set out the campaign plan. In the bataillon-carré system, the various forces of the Grande Armée marched in unison in close support. If a single unit was attacked, other units could quickly move in and come to the rescue. Napoleon invaded Prussia with 180,000 troops and marched quickly to the right bank of the Saale. As in previous campaigns, his basic objective was to destroy one opponent before reinforcements from another could change the balance of the war. Having learned the position of the Prussian army, the French turned west and overwhelmingly crossed the Saale. In the duels of Jena and Auerstedt on 14 October, the French defeated the Prussians convincingly and suffered heavy losses. The Prussian king proved incapable of effectively leading an army that quickly began to disintegrate, with several key commanders dead or incapacitated. In what historian Richard Brooks describes as 'the pinnacle of Napoleonic warfare', the French managed to capture 140,000 soldiers, over 2,000 guns and hundreds of ammunition wagons, all in a single month. The historian David Chandler wrote of the Prussian troops: "Never was the morale of any army more completely broken." Despite their overwhelming defeat, the Prussians refused to negotiate with the French until the Russians were given the opportunity to join the battle.

**Question 0**

How many soldiers did Napoleon use to conquer Prussia?

**Question 1**

Which river did the French cross to attack the Prussian army?

**Question 2**

To whom did Napoleon send a letter detailing his plans for the campaign against Prussia?

**Question 3**

On what day were the battles of Jena and Auerstedt fought?

**Question 4**

How many Prussian soldiers were captured in the battles of Jena and Auerstedt?

**Text number 36**

After his victory, Napoleon introduced the first elements of the continental system with the Berlin Decree of November 1806. The Continental System, which prohibited European nations from trading with Britain, was widely violated throughout Napoleon's reign. In the months that followed, Napoleon marched against Russian armies advancing through Poland and was involved in a bloody stalemate at the Battle of Eylau in February 1807. After a period of rest and stabilisation on both sides, the war resumed in June with a preliminary battle at Heilsberg that proved indecisive. On 14 June, however, Napoleon finally won an overwhelming victory over the Russians at the Battle of Friedland, wiping out most of the Russian army in a very bloody battle. The scale of the defeat prompted the Russians to make peace with the French. On 19 June, Tsar Alexander sent an envoy to seek a truce with Napoleon. Napoleon assured the envoy that the Vistula River formed a natural boundary between French and Russian influence in Europe. On this basis, the emperors began peace talks in the town of Tilsit after meeting on the iconic ferry on the River Niemen. The very first thing Alexander said to Napoleon was probably well calibrated: 'I hate the English as much as you do.'

**Question 0**

With which declaration in 1806 did Napoleon start the continental system?

**Question 1**

Which system did Napoleon impose by the Berlin decree?

**Question 2**

When was the Berlin Regulation adopted?

**Question 3**

What year was the Battle of Eylau fought?

**Question 4**

In which conflict on 14 June did Napoleon achieve a decisive victory over the Russians?

**Text number 37**

Alexander came under pressure from his brother, Duke Constantine, to make peace with Napoleon. The French Emperor, having just won a victory, offered the Russians relatively lenient terms - he demanded that Russia join the continental European system, withdraw its troops from Wallachia and Moldavia, and cede the Ionian islands to France. By contrast, Napoleon dictated very harsh peace terms to Prussia, despite Queen Louise's incessant appeals. Napoleon wiped half of Prussia off the map and created a new kingdom of 1 100 square kilometres called Westphalia. He then appointed his young brother Jérôme as the new ruler of this kingdom. The humiliating treatment of Prussia in Tilsit led to a deep and bitter rivalry, which escalated as the Napoleonic era progressed. Moreover, Alexander's ambitions of friendship with Napoleon led Napoleon to seriously misjudge his Russian counterpart's true intentions, and he violated several provisions of the treaty over the next few years. Despite these problems, the Treaty of Tilsit finally gave Napoleon a break from the war and enabled him to return to France, which he had not seen for more than 300 days.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the duke who pressured Alexander to make peace with Napoleon?

**Question 1**

Which ocean territories did Napoleon demand that Russia hand over to France as part of the peace terms?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the new kingdom created by Napoleon from the Prussian territories?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the younger brother whom Napoleon appointed ruler of Westphalia?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the series of treaties that ended the war for a while and allowed Napoleon to return to France?

**Text number 38**

The Tilsit colonies gave Napoleon time to organise his empire. One of his main aims was to establish a continental European system against the British. He decided to focus his attention on the Kingdom of Portugal, which was constantly violating his trade embargoes. After its defeat in the Orange War in 1801, Portugal adopted a dual policy. First, John VI agreed to close its ports to British trade. The situation changed dramatically after the Franco-Spanish defeat at Trafalgar; John became bolder and formally re-established diplomatic and trade relations with Britain.

**Question 0**

Where were the treaties signed that gave Napoleon time to build his empire?

**Question 1**

One of Napoleon's main objectives was to establish a continental European system against whom?

**Question 2**

Napoleon decided to focus his attention on which country was breaking his trade restrictions?

**Question 3**

In which year did Portugal suffer defeat in the Orange War?

**Question 4**

After the defeat of France and Spain at Trafalgar, John VI resumed relations with which country?

**Text number 39**

Unhappy with the change in Portuguese government policy, Napoleon sent an army to invade Portugal. On 17 October 1807, 24,000 French soldiers led by General Junot crossed the Pyrenees with the cooperation of the Spanish and headed towards Portugal to carry out Napoleon's orders. The attack was the first step in what eventually became the Peninsular War, a six-year battle that significantly sapped French forces. During the winter of 1808, French agents became increasingly involved in Spain's internal affairs and attempted to foment discord between members of the Spanish royal family. On 16 February 1808, the French covert intrigues finally came to fruition when Napoleon announced that he would intervene and mediate between the rival political factions in the country. Marshal Murat led a force of 120 000 troops into Spain, and the French arrived in Madrid on 24 March, where wild riots broke out against the occupation just a few weeks later. Napoleon appointed his brother Joseph Bonaparte as the new King of Spain in the summer of 1808. The appointment infuriated a strongly religious and conservative Spanish population. Resistance to the French invasion soon spread throughout the country. The shocking defeat of France at the Battle of Bailén in July gave hope to Napoleon's enemies and partly prompted the French Emperor to intervene personally.

**Question 0**

When did Napoleon's invasion of Portugal begin?

**Question 1**

How many soldiers did Napoleon send to launch the invasion of Portugal?

**Question 2**

Who did Napoleon choose to lead the troops sent to invade Portugal?

**Question 3**

Which six-year conflict started with the invasion of Portugal?

**Question 4**

How many troops did Marshal Murat lead into Spain?

**Text number 40**

Before leaving for Iberia, Napoleon decided to deal with a number of outstanding problems with the Russians. At the Congress of Erfurt in October 1808, Napoleon hoped to keep Russia on his side in the forthcoming battle in Spain and in a possible conflict with Austria. The parties reached an agreement, the Treaty of Erfurt, which called on Britain to end its war against France, acknowledged the conquest of Finland from Sweden to Russia, and confirmed Russian support for France in a possible war against Austria 'to the best of its ability'. Napoleon then returned to France and prepared for war. In November 1808, the Grande Armée, under the personal command of the Emperor, quickly crossed the Ebro River and inflicted several crushing defeats on the Spanish troops. Having eliminated the last Spanish troops guarding the capital at Somosierra, Napoleon invaded Madrid on 4 December with 80 000 troops. He then unleashed his soldiers on Moore and the British troops. The British were quickly driven to the coast and withdrew completely from Spain after a last stand at the Battle of Corunna in January 1809.

**Question 0**

At which meeting in 1808 did Napoleon try to keep the Russians on his side for future conflicts?

**Question 1**

What year was the Erfurt Congress held?

**Question 2**

The Erfurt Convention called for Britain to stop the war against which country?

**Question 3**

The Erfurt Convention recognised Russia's seizure of what territory formerly held by Sweden?

**Question 4**

When was the Battle of Corunna fought?

**Text number 41**

Napoleon eventually decided to leave the Iberian Peninsula to fight the Austrians in central Europe, but the Peninsular War continued long after his absence. He never returned to Spain after the 1808 campaign. Several months after Corunna, the British sent another army to the peninsula under the future Duke of Wellington. The war then reached a complex and asymmetrical strategic impasse, with all sides struggling to gain the upper hand. The conflict culminated in a brutal guerrilla war that took over much of the Spanish countryside. Both sides committed the worst atrocities of the Napoleonic Wars at this stage of the conflict. The brutal guerrilla fighting in Spain, which was largely absent from the French campaigns in central Europe, seriously disrupted French supply and communication lines. Although France had some 300 000 troops in the Iberian Peninsula during the Peninsular War, the vast majority were tied up in garrison and reconnaissance duties. The French were never able to concentrate all their forces effectively, which prolonged the war until events elsewhere in Europe finally turned the tide in favour of the Allies. After the Russian invasion in 1812, the number of French troops in Spain was considerably reduced, as Napoleon needed reinforcements to maintain his strategic position in Europe. By 1814, the Allies had succeeded in pushing the French out of the peninsula after a series of battles and sieges in the Iberian Peninsula.

**Question 0**

Napoleon left the Iberian Peninsula for Central Europe to fight whom?

**Question 1**

How many French soldiers were held during the war in the Iberian Peninsula?

**Question 2**

In which country was guerrilla warfare often fought during the Peninsular War?

**Question 3**

By what year did the Allies force the French out of the Iberian Peninsula?

**Question 4**

What year was Russia attacked?

**Text number 42**

After four years on the sidelines, Austria sought a new war with France to avenge its recent losses. Austria could not rely on Russian support, as the latter was at war with Britain, Sweden and the Ottoman Empire in 1809. Frederick William of Prussia initially promised to help the Austrians, but reneged before the conflict began. A report by the Austrian finance minister suggested that the Austrian treasury would run out of money by mid-1809 if the large Austrian army formed after the Third Coalition remained mobilised. Although Archduke Charles warned that the Austrians were not prepared for a new showdown with Napoleon, and this position led him to the so-called 'peace party', he also did not want to see the army demobilised. On 8 February 1809, the advocates of war were finally successful when the imperial government secretly decided on a new confrontation with the French.

**Question 0**

Who was the Prussian ruler who first claimed to help Austria in its fight against France, but later refused?

**Question 1**

Austria's finance minister predicted that if the country keeps its large army mobilised, the treasury will be bankrupt by the middle of what year?

**Question 2**

Who warned the Archduke that Austria was not prepared for a new conflict with Napoleon?

**Question 3**

On what day did the Austrian government secretly decide to go to war against France?

**Text number 43**

In the early morning hours of 10 April, the Austrian army crossed the Inn River and entered Bavaria. The early Austrian attack took the French by surprise; Napoleon himself was still in Paris when he heard of the attack. He arrived at Donauwörth on the 17th and found the Grande Armée in a dangerous situation, its two wings separated by 121 kilometres (75 miles) and linked by a thin line of Bavarian troops. Charles pressed the left wing of the French army and threw his men towards Marshal Davout's III Corps. In response, Napoleon devised a plan to cut off the Austrian road with the famous Landshut manoeuvre. He realigned the axis of his army and marched his soldiers towards the town of Eckmühl. The French won a convincing victory at the Battle of Eckmühl, forcing Charles to retreat across the Danube and into Bohemia. On 13 May, Vienna fell for the second time in four years, although the war continued as most of the Austrian army had survived the first battles in southern Germany.

**Question 0**

On what day did the Austrian army cross the Inn River for the first time?

**Question 1**

Where was Napoleon when he heard about the Austrian invasion?

**Question 2**

When Napoleon reached Donauwörth, how much distance separated the wings of the Grande Armée?

**Question 3**

What was the name of Napoleon's plan to cut off the Austrians during the battle?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the conflict in which the French defeated the Austrian troops and forced them to retreat into Bohemia?

**Text number 44**

By 17 May, the main Austrian army led by Charles had reached Marchfeld. Charles kept most of his troops several kilometres from the river, hoping to concentrate them at the point where Napoleon decided to cross the river. On 21 May, the French made their first major attempt to cross the Danube, leading to the Battle of Aspern-Essling. The Austrians enjoyed a comfortable numerical superiority over the French throughout the battle; on the first day, Charles held 110,000 troops against Napoleon's mere 31,000. By the second day, reinforcements had brought the French numbers up to 70 000. The battle was characterised by a fierce back-and-forth battle for the villages of Aspern and Essling, the focal points of the French bridgehead. By the end of the fighting, the French had lost Aspern but still controlled Essling. The constant Austrian artillery bombardment finally forced Napoleon to withdraw his troops back to the island of Lobau. Both sides inflicted some 23 000 casualties on each other. This was the first defeat Napoleon had suffered in a major battle and it caused tension in many parts of Europe because it showed that Napoleon was beatable on the battlefield.

**Question 0**

On what day did the main Austrian army arrive at Marchfield?

**Question 1**

Who led the main Austrian army?

**Question 2**

On what day did French troops make the first significant attempt to cross the Danube?

**Question 3**

How many soldiers did Charles initially lead against the French at the Battle of Aspern-Essling?

**Question 4**

How many casualties did the French suffer at the Battle of Aspern-Essling?

**Text number 45**

After the Aspern-Essling setback, Napoleon spent more than six weeks planning and preparing before attempting to cross the Danube again. From 30 June to early July, the French crossed the Danube again in force, with over 180,000 troops marching across the Marchfeld towards the Austrians. Charles met the French with 150 000 of his own men. In the ensuing Battle of Wagram, which also lasted two days, Napoleon commanded his troops in the biggest battle of his career to date. Neither side made much progress on 5 July, but the 6th brought the final result. Both sides launched major attacks on their flanks. Austrian attacks on the French left initially looked dangerous, but they were all beaten back. At the same time, France's sustained attack on Austria's left wing eventually jeopardised Charles' entire position. Napoleon ended the battle with a concentrated central attack that blew a hole in the Austrian army and forced Charles to retreat. Austrian casualties were very heavy, well over 40,000. The French were too exhausted to pursue the Austrians immediately, but Napoleon finally caught Charles at Znojmo, and Charles signed an armistice on 12 July.

**Question 0**

How long did it take Napoleon to prepare a new crossing of the Danube after his defeat at Aspern-Essling?

**Question 1**

On what day did the French start to recross the Danube?

**Question 2**

How many French soldiers met Charles at the Battle of Wagram?

**Question 3**

How many Austrian troops did Charles lead at the Battle of Wagram?

**Question 4**

How long did the battle of Wagram last?

**Text number 46**

The British launched the Walcheren campaign in the Kingdom of Holland to open a second front in the war and relieve pressure on the Austrians. The British army did not land at Walcheren until 30 July, by which time the Austrians had already been defeated. The Walcheren campaign was characterised by little fighting but heavy casualties due to a disease popularly known as 'Walcheren fever'. More than 4,000 British soldiers were lost in the failed campaign, and the remainder withdrew in December 1809. The main strategic outcome of the campaign was a delay in a political settlement between the French and Austrians. Emperor Francis wanted to wait and see how the British performed in their theatre before entering into negotiations with Napoleon. When it became obvious that the British were getting nowhere, the Austrians agreed to peace talks.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the British campaign in Holland that created the second front of the war?

**Question 1**

The Walcheren campaign was designed to relieve military pressure on whom?

**Question 2**

On what day did the British army arrive at Walcheren?

**Question 3**

What was the popular name of the disease that caused many casualties during the Walcheren campaign?

**Question 4**

When did the British withdraw from Walcheren?

**Text number 47**

The Treaty of Schönbrunn, signed in October 1809, was the harshest France had imposed on Austria in recent times. Metternich and Archduke Charles' basic aim was to preserve the Habsburg Empire, and they succeeded in this by persuading Napoleon to pursue more modest goals in return for promises of friendship between the two powers. Nevertheless, most of the hereditary lands remained in the Habsburg domain, but France was given Carinthia, Carniola and the Adriatic ports, while Galicia was given to the Poles and the Salzburg region of Tyrol to Bavaria. As a result of these territorial changes, Austria lost more than three million subjects, about one fifth of its total population. Although fighting continued on the Iberian Peninsula, the Fifth Coalition War was the last major conflict on the European continent for the next three years.

**Question 0**

When was the Schönbrunn Agreement signed?

**Question 1**

Metternich and Archduke Charles Schönbrunn's agreement was to try to preserve what?

**Question 2**

Which territory was given to the Poles in the Treaty of Schönbrunn?

**Question 3**

Who received the Salzburg region of Tyrol in the Treaty of Schönbrunn?

**Question 4**

How many subjects did Austria lose as a result of the changes brought about by the Treaty of Schönbrunn?

**Text number 48**

After the war, Napoleon concentrated on internal affairs. Empress Joséphine had still not given birth to a child by Napoleon, who was worried about the future of his empire after Napoleon's death. Desperate for a legitimate heir, Napoleon divorced Joséphine in January 1810 and began looking for a new wife. Hoping to strengthen his newly-formed alliance with Austria through kinship, Napoleon married the then 18-year-old Archduchess Marie Louise. On 20 March 1811, Marie Louise gave birth to a baby boy, whom Napoleon made heir and gave him the title of King of Rome. His son never actually ruled the empire, but historians still refer to him as Napoleon II.

**Question 0**

What did Napoleon focus on after the war?

**Question 1**

When did Napoleon part company with Josephine?

**Question 2**

Who did Napoleon marry after his divorce from Josephine?

**Question 3**

How old was Archduchess Marie Louise when she married Napoleon?

**Question 4**

When did Marie Louise give birth?

**Text number 49**

In 1808, Napoleon and Tsar Alexander met at the Congress of Erfurt to preserve the Russian-French alliance. The two leaders had enjoyed friendly personal relations since they first met in Tilsit in 1807. By 1811, however, tensions had increased and the Russian nobility pressured Alexander to dissolve the alliance. A major strain on the relationship between the two nations was caused by the Russians' regular violations of the continental system, prompting Napoleon to threaten Alexander with serious consequences if he allied himself with Britain.

**Question 0**

Which meeting did Napoleon and Tsar Alexander attend in 1808?

**Question 1**

What year was the Erfurt Congress held?

**Question 2**

Where did Napoleon and Tsar Alexander first meet?

**Question 3**

In what year did Napoleon and Tsar Alexander first meet?

**Question 4**

Which violation of Napoleon's policy in Russia led to tensions between Russia and France?

**Text number 50**

Napoleon tried to win more support from Polish nationalists and patriots and called the war the Second Polish War - the first Polish War had been the Bar Confederation rebellion of the Polish nobility against Russia in 1768. Polish patriots wanted the Russian part of Poland to be incorporated into the Duchy of Warsaw and an independent Poland created. Napoleon rejected this, saying that he had promised his ally Austria that this would not happen. Napoleon refused to free the Russian serfs, fearing that this might provoke a reaction on the rear lines of his army. The serfs later committed atrocities against French soldiers as France retreated.

**Question 0**

What name did Napoleon give to the war with Russia to get support from Poland?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the 1768 war involving the Bar Confederate rebellion against Russia?

**Question 2**

The Polish nationalists wanted the Russian regions in Poland to be incorporated into what national entity?

**Question 3**

Napoleon rejected Poland's demands for an independent state because he had previously made promises to which ally?

**Question 4**

During the French retreat, which Russian subjects committed atrocities against French soldiers?

**Text number 51**

The Russians eschewed Napoleon's goal of a decisive battle and instead retreated deeper into Russia. At Smolensk in August, a brief attempt at resistance was made; the Russians were defeated in several battles, and Napoleon continued his advance. The Russians again avoided fighting, although in a few cases this was only successful because Napoleon uncharacteristically hesitated to attack when the opportunity arose. The Russian army's scorched earth tactics made it increasingly difficult for the French to feed themselves and their horses.

**Question 0**

To avoid direct fighting with Napoleon, the Russians retreated to which country?

**Question 1**

Where did the Russians try to resist Napoleon and suffer defeat?

**Question 2**

In which month were the Russians defeated at Smolensk?

**Question 3**

Which methods used by the Russian army made it difficult for the French to find food?

**Text number 52**

The Russians finally offered battle outside Moscow on 7 September: some 44 000 Russians and 35 000 French were killed, wounded or captured in the Battle of Borodino, which may have been the bloodiest day of fighting in history up to that time. Although the French had won, the Russian army had accepted and endured a great battle that Napoleon had hoped would be decisive. Napoleon's own account was: "The most terrible of all my battles was the one before Moscow. The French proved themselves worthy of victory, but the Russians proved themselves invincible."

**Question 0**

Outside which town was the Battle of Borodino fought?

**Question 1**

On what day was the Battle of Borodino fought?

**Question 2**

How many Russians were injured, killed or captured in the Battle of Borodino?

**Question 3**

How many Frenchmen were killed, wounded or captured in the Battle of Borodino?

**Question 4**

Who won the Battle of Borodino?

**Text number 53**

The Russian army withdrew and retreated past Moscow. Napoleon invaded the city, assuming that its fall would end the war and Alexander would negotiate a peace. However, on the orders of the city's governor, Fyodor Rostoptshin, Moscow was burned instead of surrendering. After five weeks, Napoleon and his armies left. By early November, Napoleon was worried about losing control back to France after the Malet coup of 1812. His army walked through knee-deep snow and nearly 10,000 men and horses were frozen to death on the night of 8-9 November alone. After the Battle of Berezina, Napoleon managed to escape, but was forced to abandon much of his remaining artillery and baggage train. On 5 December, shortly before arriving in Vilnius, Napoleon left the army behind.

**Question 0**

When Napoleon arrived in Moscow, he was expecting an offer of peace from whom?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the governor who ordered the burning of Moscow?

**Question 2**

How long did Napoleon stay in Moscow before he left?

**Question 3**

Which event in 1812 turned Napoleon's attention back to France?

**Question 4**

How many French men and horses froze to death on the night of 8-9 November?

**Text number 54**

The Allies offered peace terms in the Frankfurt proposals of November 1813: Napoleon would remain Emperor of France, but France would be reduced to its "natural limits". This meant that France could retain control of Belgium, Savoy and the Rhine (the western bank of the Rhine), but would give up all other control, including all of Spain and the Netherlands, and most of Italy and Germany. Metternich told Napoleon that these were the best terms the Allies were likely to be able to offer; after further victories, the terms would be even harsher. Metternich's motive was to keep France balanced against Russian threats, while ending a highly destabilising series of wars.

**Question 0**

In which proposals did the Allies propose peace terms?

**Question 1**

When were the Frankfurt proposals made?

**Question 2**

What position did Napoleon's proposals in Frankfurt allow him to maintain in France?

**Question 3**

What were the Frankfurt proposals intended to reduce France to?

**Question 4**

Who told Napoleon that the Frankfurt proposals were probably the best terms the Allies could offer?

**Text number 55**

Napoleon, who expected to win the war, delayed too long and missed this opportunity; by December, the Allies had withdrawn their offer. With his back against the wall in 1814, Napoleon tried to reopen peace negotiations by accepting the Frankfurt proposals. The Allies now had new, tougher terms, including the withdrawal of France to its 1791 borders, which meant the loss of Belgium. Napoleon would remain emperor, even though he rejected the condition. The British wanted Napoleon out permanently, and they won. Napoleon flatly refused.

**Question 0**

In which month did the Allies withdraw their offer to Napoleon?

**Question 1**

What year did Napoleon try to resume peace negotiations?

**Question 2**

Which peace initiative was Napoleon referring to when he tried to make peace in 1814?

**Question 3**

New Allied peace demands require France to return to its borders of what year?

**Question 4**

What territory would France have had to give up under the Allies' new peace proposal?

**Text number 56**

On 1 April, Alexander addressed the Sénat conservateur. The Council, long inclined to Napoleon, had turned against him at the instigation of Talleyrand. Alexander told the Sénat that the Allies were fighting Napoleon, not France, and that they were prepared to offer honourable peace terms if Napoleon were deposed. The following day, the Senate passed the Acte de déchéance de l'Empereur ('Act to Depose the Emperor'), declaring Napoleon deposed. Napoleon had advanced as far as Fontainebleau when he learned that Paris had been lost. When Napoleon proposed an army march on the capital, his senior officers and marshals revolted. Led by Ney, they confronted Napoleon on 4 April. Napoleon claimed that the army would follow him, and Ney replied that the army would follow his generals. Although the regular soldiers and regimental officers wanted to continue fighting, without the senior officers or marshals the invasion of Paris would have been impossible. Napoleon gave in to the inevitable and abdicated on 4 April in favour of his son, with Marie-Louise acting as his deputy. However, the Allies refused to accept this under pressure from Alexander, who feared that Napoleon might find an excuse to retake the throne. Napoleon was forced to announce his unconditional resignation just two days later.

**Question 0**

On what day did Alexander address the Sénat conservateur?

**Question 1**

By whom did the Sénat conservateur become hostile to Napoleon?

**Question 2**

What was the law passed by the Sénat conservateur to overthrow Napoleon?

**Question 3**

Where had Napoleon got to when he learned that Paris had been lost?

**Question 4**

What did Napoleon's top officers and marshals do when Napoleon suggested they march on Paris?

**Text number 57**

In the Treaty of Fontainebleau, the Allies expelled him to Elba, an island of 12 000 inhabitants in the Mediterranean Sea, 20 km off the coast of Tuscany. They gave him sovereignty over the island and allowed him to retain the title of Emperor. Napoleon attempted suicide with a pill he had taken with him after almost being captured by the Russians during their retreat from Moscow. However, its effectiveness had weakened with age and he survived, only to be deported when his wife and son fled to Austria. During his first months on Elba, he created a small navy and army, developed iron mines and issued decrees on modern agricultural methods.

**Question 0**

In which treaty was Napoleon expelled?

**Question 1**

What is the name of Napoleon's exiled island?

**Question 2**

In which maritime region is Elba located?

**Question 3**

The Allies allowed Napoleon to hold what title?

**Question 4**

When Napoleon was expelled, where did his wife and son go for shelter?

**Text number 58**

The Fifth Regiment was sent to intercept him, and made contact just south of Grenoble on 7 March 1815. Napoleon approached the regiment alone, dismounted from his horse and shouted to the soldiers when he was within firing range: "Here I am. Kill your emperor if you wish." The soldiers quickly replied, "Vive L'Empereur!" Ney, who had boasted to the restored Bourbon king Louis XVIII that he would bring Napoleon to Paris in an iron cage, kissed his former emperor tenderly and forgot his oath of allegiance to the Bourbon monarch. They then marched together towards Paris with a growing army. The unpopular Louis XVIII fled to Belgium, realising he had little political support. On 13 March, the powers that be at the Congress of Vienna outlawed Napoleon. Four days later, Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia each promised to send 150 000 men to war to end Napoleon's rule.

**Question 0**

Which military unit was responsible for stopping Napoleon?

**Question 1**

On what day did Napoleon contact the 5th Regiment?

**Question 2**

When Napoleon suggested to the 5th Regiment that they kill him, how did they respond?

**Question 3**

Ney had told Louis XVIII that he would take Napoleon to Paris in what kind of tank?

**Question 4**

Where did Louis XVIII go when he fled France?

**Text number 59**

Napoleon returned to Paris and found that both the legislature and the people had turned against him. Realising that his position was untenable, he abdicated on 22 June in favour of his son. He left Paris three days later and settled in Josephine's former palace at Malmaison (on the west bank of the Seine, some 17 km west of Paris). As Napoleon travelled to Paris, coalition troops crossed the border and swept through France (arriving near Paris on 29 June), declaring their intention to restore Louis XVIII to the French throne.

**Question 0**

Where did Napoleon return to find that the people and the government had turned against him?

**Question 1**

On what day did Napoleon abdicate?

**Question 2**

How many days after his abdication did Napoleon leave Paris?

**Question 3**

On what day did the Allied troops arrive near Paris?

**Question 4**

When Napoleon left Paris, he went to the palace that used to belong to whom?

**Text number 60**

In 1840, Louis Philippe I obtained permission from the British to return Napoleon's remains to France. On 15 December 1840, a state funeral was held. The hearse travelled from the Arc de Triomphe along the Champs-Élysées, across the Place de la Concorde to the Esplanade des Invalides and from there to the dome of the Chapel of St Jérôme, where it remained until the tomb designed by Louis Viscount was completed. In 1861, Napoleon's remains were buried in a porphyry sarcophagus in the crypt under the dome of Les Invalides.

**Question 0**

In what year was Louis Philippe I allowed to return Napoleon's remains to France?

**Question 1**

On what day was Napoleon's state funeral held?

**Question 2**

Where did the hearse carrying Napoleon's remains start its journey?

**Question 3**

Which building housed the dome where Napoleon's remains were first placed?

**Question 4**

What year was Napoleon's last tomb completed?

**Text number 61**

In 1955, the diaries of Louis Marchand, Napoleon's servant, were published. His descriptions of Napoleon in the months before his death led Sten Forshufvud, in a 1961 article in Nature, to suggest other causes for Napoleon's death, such as deliberate arsenic poisoning. Arsenic was used as a poison during the era because it could not be detected when administered over a long period of time. Forshufvud, in a book published in 1978 with Ben Weider, noted that Napoleon's body was found to be remarkably well preserved when it was removed in 1840. Arsenic is a strong preservative and therefore this supported the poisoning hypothesis. Forshufvud and Weider found that Napoleon had tried to quench his abnormal thirst by drinking large quantities of orgeat syrup, which contained cyanide compounds in the almonds used as seasoning.

**Question 0**

When were Napoleon's Servant's diaries published?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Napoleon's servant?

**Question 2**

What was the possible cause of Napoleon's death suggested in Nature in 1961?

**Question 3**

Who suggested in 1961 that Napoleon may have died from ingesting arsenic?

**Question 4**

What condition was Napoleon's body in when it was moved in 1840?

**Text number 62**

They claimed that the potassium tartrate used in his treatment prevented his stomach from removing these compounds and that his thirst was a symptom of the poison. Their hypothesis was that the calomel given to Napoleon was an overdose that killed him and left extensive tissue damage. According to a 2007 article, the type of arsenic found in Napoleon's hair fibres was the mineral, the most toxic, and according to toxicologist Patrick Kintz, this supported the conclusion that he was murdered.

**Question 0**

Which substance used in Napoleon's treatment is thought to have prevented his stomach from expelling arsenic compounds?

**Question 1**

What do those who believe Napoleon was poisoned cite as a symptom that would suggest this?

**Question 2**

What conclusion does the type of arsenic found in Napoleon's hair fibres suggest, according to Patrick Knize?

**Question 3**

The year an article was published describing the type of arsenic found in Napoleon's hair?

**Text number 63**

Modern research has supported the original autopsy finding. In a 2008 study, researchers analysed hair samples from Napoleon's entire life, as well as those of his family and other contemporaries. All the samples had high levels of arsenic, about 100 times higher than the current average. According to these researchers, Napoleon's body was heavily contaminated with arsenic even as a boy, and the high levels of arsenic in his hair were not the result of deliberate poisoning; people were exposed to arsenic from glues and dyes continuously throughout their lives. Studies published in 2007 and 2008 rejected the evidence of arsenic poisoning and confirmed the evidence of stomach ulcers and stomach cancer as the cause of death.

**Question 0**

Studies published in 2007 and 2008 reject what possible cause of Napoleon's death?

**Question 1**

According to studies published in 2007 and 2008, what are the possible causes of Napoleon's death?

**Question 2**

A 2008 study supporting the original autopsy findings on Napoleon's death analysed samples taken from Napoleon and his family for what substance?

**Question 3**

A 2008 study on Napoleon's death found that hair collected from Napoleon and his family and contemporaries had arsenic levels in it that were about how many times higher than current averages?

**Text number 64**

Napoleon entered into a civil marriage with Joséphine de Beauharnais without a religious ceremony. During the Egyptian campaign, Napoleon, as a revolutionary general, showed great tolerance for religion, conversing with Muslim scholars and organising religious celebrations, but General Dupuy, who accompanied Napoleon, soon after the death of Pope Pius VI, revealed the political reasons for such behaviour: 'We are deceiving the Egyptians with our pretended interest in their religion; neither Bonaparte nor we believe in this religion any more than Pius did in the dead one.' Bonaparte's secretary Bourienne wrote in his memoirs about Napoleon's religious interests in a similar vein. His religious opportunism is summed up in his famous quote. By making myself Italian, I won hearts in Italy. By making myself a Muslim, I won my place in Egypt. If I ruled the Jewish people, I would have to rebuild the Temple of Solomon." According to Juan Cole, "Bonaparte's admiration for the Prophet Muhammad was genuine", and during his imprisonment at St Helena he defended him against Voltaire's critical play Mahomet.

**Question 0**

What kind of marriage did Napoleon have with Joséphine de Beauharnais?

**Question 1**

Where did Napoleon show tolerance during his stay in Egypt?

**Question 2**

General Dupuy revealed the motives for Napoleon's religious tolerance after the death of which religious figure?

**Question 3**

Who claimed that Bonaparte's admiration for Muhammad was sincere?

**Question 4**

What ceremony was missing from Napoleon's marriage to Joséphine de Beauharnais?

**Text number 65**

Napoleon was crowned Emperor Napoleon I on 2 December 1804 at Notre Dame de Paris by Pope Pius VII. On 1 April 1810, Napoleon was religiously married to the Austrian Princess Marie Louise. During his brother's reign in Spain, he abolished the Spanish Inquisition in 1813. In a private conversation with General Gourgaud during his exile in Saint Helena, Napoleon expressed materialistic views on the origin of man. 9] and doubted the divinity of Jesus, stating that it was absurd to believe that Socrates, Plato, Muslims and Anglicans should be condemned for not being Roman Catholics[note 10] He told Gourgaud in 1817: "I like the Mohammedan religion best. It has less incredible things in it than our religion." and that "the Muhammedan religion is the finest of all". However, Napoleon was anointed by a priest before his death.

**Question 0**

When was Napoleon crowned emperor?

**Question 1**

Where was Napoleon crowned emperor?

**Question 2**

Who crowned Napoleon emperor?

**Question 3**

When did Napoleon marry Marie Louise?

**Question 4**

What did Napoleon abolish in Spain in 1813 during his brother's reign?

**Text number 66**

On 15 July 1801, Napoleon and Pope Pius VII signed the Concordat of 1801, which sought national reconciliation between revolutionaries and Catholics. It confirmed the Roman Catholic Church as the majority church in France and restored most of its civil status. The hostility of devout Catholics to the state was now largely resolved. It did not restore the vast amounts of Church land and endowments confiscated and sold during the Revolution. As part of the Concordat, he introduced another set of laws, called the Organic Articles.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the 1801 document that sought reconciliation between revolutionaries and Catholics?

**Question 1**

Who signed the Concordat of 1801 alongside Napoleon?

**Question 2**

The Concordat of 1801 confirmed which church as the majority church in France?

**Question 3**

What is the exact date on which the Concordat of 1801 was signed?

**Question 4**

Where did the organic articles belong?

**Text number 67**

Although the Concordat restored much power to the Pope, the balance of church-state relations had tipped heavily in Napoleon's favour. He elected the bishops and controlled the church's finances. Both Napoleon and the Pope found the Concordat useful. Similar arrangements were made with the Church in the territories under Napoleon's rule, notably in Italy and Germany. Now Napoleon could win the favour of the Catholics and at the same time control Rome politically. Napoleon said in April 1801: 'The skilful conquerors have not meddled with the priests. They can both restrain them and exploit them." The French children were given a catechism which taught them to love and respect Napoleon.

**Question 0**

Concodat restored significant power to what position?

**Question 1**

Despite the concordat, the balance of the relationship between church and state had swung in favour of whom?

**Question 2**

Who else but Napoleon found the Concordat useful?

**Question 3**

French children were given a catechism that taught them to love and respect whom?

**Question 4**

In what year did Napoleon say that skilled rulers could both rule and use priests?

**Text number 68**

Historians agree that Napoleon's remarkable personality was a key factor in his influence. They emphasise the strength of his ambition, which took him from an obscure village to dominating most of Europe. George F. E. Rudé stresses his "rare combination of will, intelligence and physical strength". At 168 centimetres tall, he was not physically imposing, but in one-to-one situations he typically had a hypnotic effect on people, seemingly bending even the strongest leaders to his will. He understood military technology, but he was no innovator when it came to it. He was an innovator in the use of French economic, bureaucratic and diplomatic resources. He could quickly dictate a series of complex orders to his subordinates, keeping in mind where the major units were expected to be at each forthcoming stage, and like a chess master 'saw' the best moves forward.

**Question 0**

How tall was Napoleon in feet and inches?

**Question 1**

How tall was Napoleon in centimetres?

**Question 2**

How do historians describe Napoleon's use of the French economic, bureaucratic and diplomatic systems?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the historian who highlights Napoleon's "rare combination of will, intelligence and physical strength"?

**Question 4**

How do historians describe Napoleon's impact on people in one-to-one encounters?

**Text number 69**

Napoleon followed strict and efficient working methods and prioritised what needed to be done. He cheated at cards, but paid back his losses; he had to win at everything he tried. He kept the relays of staff and secretaries at work. Unlike many other generals, Napoleon did not study history to ask what Hannibal or Alexander or anyone else did in a similar situation. Napoleon answered: "Give me the lucky generals", because he was aware that "luck" comes to leaders who recognise an opportunity and seize it. Dwyer argues that Napoleon's victories at Austerlitz and Jena in 1805-06 increased his sense of complacency and made him more certain of his fate and invincibility. By the Russian campaign of 1812, however, Napoleon seems to have lost his momentum. Crisis after crisis was at hand, but he rarely seized the opportunity. Some historians have argued that it was physical decline, but others say that a weakened Napoleon was still a brilliant general.

**Question 0**

What was the reason, according to the critics, that Napoleon won so many battles?

**Question 1**

When did Napoleon win Austerlitz and Jena?

**Question 2**

What year did the Russian campaign take place?

**Question 3**

Who is to say that Napoleon's victories at Austerlitz and Jena increased his complacency?

**Question 4**

What did Napoleon do with the cards, even though he paid back the losses?

**Text number 70**

There was more than just Napoleon's personality at work. He himself reorganised France to supply the men and money needed for major wars. Above all, he inspired his men - Wellington said that his presence on the battlefield was worth 40,000 soldiers, because he inspired confidence from soldiers to field marshals. He also unnerved the enemy. At the Battle of Auerstadt in 1806, King Frederick William III of Prussia outnumbered the French 63 000 to 27 000; but when he was mistakenly told that Napoleon was in command, he ordered a hasty retreat which turned into a rout. The force of his personality neutralised the material difficulties as his soldiers fought, confident that under Napoleon's command they would surely win.

**Question 0**

What did Napoleon reorganise in order to have enough manpower and money to fight the big wars?

**Question 1**

How many soldiers did Wellington think Napoleon's presence in the field was worth?

**Question 2**

Who said that Napoleon's presence on the battlefield was worth 40 000 soldiers?

**Question 3**

What year was the Battle of Auerstadt fought?

**Question 4**

Who led the Prussian troops that outnumbered Napoleon at the Battle of Auerstadt?

**Text number 71**

During the Napoleonic Wars, the British press took him seriously as a dangerous tyrant ready to attack. The British often called him Boney. In one nursery rhyme, children were warned that Bonaparte was a voracious eater of naughty people; he was a 'bogeyman'. The British Conservative press sometimes portrayed Napoleon as much smaller than the average man, and this image still exists. Confusion about his height is also caused by the difference between the French pouce and the British inch - 2.71 cm and 2.54 cm respectively. The myth of the 'Napoleon complex' - named after him to describe men with an inferiority complex - stems mainly from the fact that his height at the time of his death was incorrectly reported as 5 feet 2 inches (in French units). In reality, he was 5'6", which was the average height of a man of the time [note 11].

**Question 0**

Which foreign news service considered Napoleon a dangerous tyrant?

**Question 1**

What abbreviation did the British often use for Napoleon?

**Question 2**

Which part of the British press often presented Napoleon as much shorter than average?

**Question 3**

How tall was Napoleon incorrectly recorded as being when he died?

**Question 4**

What was Napoleon's actual height in feet and inches?

**Text number 72**

On becoming First Consul and later Emperor, Napoleon abandoned the general's uniform and usually wore the simple green colonel's uniform (non-hussar uniform) of the colonel of the Chasseur à Cheval regiment of the Imperial Guard, often Napoleon's personal escort, with a large bicorne. He also used to wear (usually on Sundays) the blue uniform of the Colonel of Infantry Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard (blue with white overalls and red cuffs). He also wore a badge of honour, a medal and a ribbon, as well as the decorations of the Order of the Iron Crown, white French-style trousers and white socks. This was in contrast to the magnificent and elaborate uniforms of his marshals and those around him, with their many decorations.

**Question 0**

When he became First Consul, Napoleon typically wore a uniform of what rank instead of a general's?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the regiment that often served as Napoleon's convoy?

**Question 2**

What colour uniform did Napoleon usually wear on Sundays?

**Question 3**

What colour socks did Napoleon usually wear?

**Question 4**

What colour trousers did Napoleon usually wear?

**Text number 73**

Napoleon introduced permanent reforms such as higher education, tax law, roads and sewers, and created the Banque de France, the first central bank in French history. He negotiated the Concordat of 1801 with the Catholic Church to reconcile the predominantly Catholic population to his rule. It was presented together with the Organic Articles regulating public worship in France. His dissolution of the Holy Romano-German Empire paved the way for German unification later in the 19th century. The sale of the Louisiana Territory to the United States doubled the size of the country and was a major event in US history.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the first central bank of France, founded by Napoleon?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Napoleon's treaty with the Catholic Church?

**Question 2**

Which other document was presented together with the 1801 Concordat?

**Question 3**

What did organic articles regulate in France?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the empire Napoleon broke up, which later led to the unification of Germany?

**Text number 74**

Napoleon's civil code, the Code Civil, now often known as the Napoleonic Code, was prepared by committees of legal experts under the supervision of the Second Consul Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès. Napoleon took an active part in the sessions of the Council of State, where the drafts were revised. The development of the Code marked a fundamental change in the nature of the civil legal system, with its emphasis on a clearly written and easily understood law. Napoleon commissioned other codes ("Les cinq codes") to codify criminal and commercial law; a code of criminal law instructions was published, which laid down rules for a fair trial.

**Question 0**

What was the contemporary name for the set of civil laws created by Napoleon?

**Question 1**

What is the civil code often called these days?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the person who supervised the preparation of the Civil Code?

**Question 3**

What was the code published during the Napoleonic era that laid down the rules for a fair trial?

**Text number 75**

His opponents learned from Napoleon's innovations. The growing importance of artillery after 1807 was due to Napoleon's creation of highly mobile artillery, the increase in the number of artillery pieces and changes in artillery practice. As a result of these factors, Napoleon no longer relied on infantry to wear down enemy defences but could now use troop artillery as a spearhead to strike a break in the enemy line, which was then exploited by the supporting infantry and cavalry. McConachy rejects the alternative theory that the French army's increasing reliance on artillery from 1807 onwards was the result of a decline in the quality of French infantry and, later, France's inferior cavalry. Weapons and other military technology remained largely unchanged during the Revolution and Napoleon, but the operational mobility of the 17th century changed significantly.

**Question 0**

Who learned from Napoleon's innovations?

**Question 1**

Napoleon's use of artillery led to an increase in its importance after what year?

**Question 2**

What was the first thing Napoleon used to break down the enemy's defences, instead of the traditional infantry?

**Question 3**

Who rejects the theory that the increased use of artillery by the French was due to a decline in the quality of the infantry and the number of cavalry?

**Text number 76**

The official introduction of the metric system in September 1799 was not popular with much of French society. The Napoleonic regime greatly facilitated the introduction of the new standard not only in France but also in the French sphere of influence. Napoleon finally backtracked in 1812 when he passed a law introducing traditional units of measurement (mesures usuelles) for retail trade - a system of measurement similar to the pre-revolutionary units but based on the kilogram and the metre; for example, the metric pound (livre metrique) was 500 grams instead of 489.5 grams, which was the value of the royal pound (livre du roi). Other units of measurement were rounded in the same way. However, this set the stage for the final adoption of the metric system throughout Europe in the mid-19th century.

**Question 0**

When was the metric system officially introduced?

**Question 1**

Which system, introduced in September 1799, was unpopular in much of French society?

**Question 2**

In what year did Napoleon pass the law that introduced traditional units of measurement in retail trade?

**Question 3**

How many grams were in a livre metrique?

**Question 4**

How many grams were in the livre du roi?

**Text number 77**

Napoleon's educational reforms laid the foundations for the modern education system in France and much of Europe. Napoleon combined the best academic elements of the Ancien Régime, the Enlightenment and the Revolution to create a stable, well-educated and prosperous society. He made French the only official language. He left part of primary education in the hands of religious orders, but provided public support for secondary education. Napoleon set up a number of state secondary schools (lycées) to provide a standardised education that was uniform throughout France. All pupils were taught science and modern and classical languages. Unlike under the Ancien Régime, religious subjects did not dominate the curriculum, although they were present alongside clerical teachers. Napoleon simply hoped to use religion to bring social stability. He paid particular attention to progressive centres, notably the École Polytechnique, which offered both military expertise and scientific excellence. Napoleon took the first significant steps towards the creation of a secular and public education system. The system included scholarships and strict discipline, and as a result the French education system was superior to its European counterparts, many of which borrowed from the French system.

**Question 0**

What did Napoleon do to lay the foundations for modernised education in France and much of Europe?

**Question 1**

Which language did Napoleon make the only official language?

**Question 2**

What did Napoleon offer to secondary education?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the state secondary schools started by Napoleon to standardise education throughout France?

**Question 4**

What was taught to all Lyceum students, in addition to modern and classical languages?

**Text number 78**

On the political front, historians argue over whether Napoleon was "an enlightened despot who laid the foundations for modern Europe, or a megalomaniac who caused more misery than anyone before Hitler came along". Many historians have argued that he had grandiose foreign policy ambitions. The powers of continental Europe were still willing in 1808 to give him almost all his notable achievements and titles, but some scholars argue that he was too aggressive and demanded too much until his empire collapsed.

**Question 0**

How have many historians described Napoleon's foreign policy objectives?

**Question 1**

In which year were the powers of continental Europe still willing to give Napoleon most of the victories and titles he had won?

**Question 2**

Who will continue the debate on whether Napoleon was an enlightened despot or a megalomaniac?

**Question 3**

Some scholars argue that Napoleon's over-aggression and bullying caused the collapse of what?

**Text number 79**

Napoleon ended the lawlessness and disorder of post-revolution France. But his opponents saw him as a tyrant and usurper. His critics accuse him of not being significantly concerned when war and death threatened thousands of people, of turning the unquestioned quest for power into a series of conflicts across Europe, and of ignoring both treaties and conventions. His role in the Haitian revolution and his decision to restore slavery to the French overseas colonies are controversial and affect his reputation.

**Question 0**

Who put an end to the lack of law and order in post-revolutionary France?

**Question 1**

Napoleon's decision to reintroduce what practice in the French overseas colonies has caused controversy about his reputation?

**Question 2**

Who thought Napoleon was a tyrant and a usurper?

**Question 3**

In which revolution has Napoleon's role caused controversy about his reputation?

**Question 4**

Who can blame Napoleon for not being bothered by the threat of war and death to thousands of people?

**Text number 80**

Napoleon institutionalised the looting of conquered territories: museums in France house art stolen by Napoleon's troops from all over Europe. The objects were brought to the Musée du Louvre for a large central museum; his example later inspired more notorious imitators. The historian Pieter Geyl compared him to Adolf Hitler in 1947 and Claude Ribbe in 2005. David G. Chandler, a leading historian of Napoleonic warfare, wrote in 1973 that "nothing could be more derogatory to the former [Napoleon] and more flattering to the latter [Hitler]. The comparison is repugnant. All in all, Napoleon was inspired by a noble dream, quite different from Hitler's...'. Napoleon left great and lasting proof of his genius - codes of law and national identities that have survived to this day. Adolf Hitler left behind nothing but destruction."

**Question 0**

What practices were institutionalised in the conquered territories under Napoleon?

**Question 1**

Where in France were looted artefacts brought to create a great central museum?

**Question 2**

Who compared Napoleon to Hitler in 1947?

**Question 3**

Who compared Napoleon to Hitler in 2005?

**Question 4**

Which historian in 1973 opposed the comparison between Napoleon and Hitler?

**Text number 81**

Critics argue that Napoleon's true legacy must reflect the loss of France's status and the needless deaths caused by his regime: historian Victor Davis Hanson writes: "In the end, the military achievements are undeniable - 17 years of war, perhaps six million Europeans dead, France bankrupt, its overseas colonies lost." McLynn concludes that "he can be seen as the man who, through the shock of his wars, slowed down the European economy by a generation." Vincent Cronin, however, replies that such criticism is based on the erroneous premise that Napoleon was responsible for the wars that bear his name, when in fact France fell victim to alliances whose aim was to destroy the ideals of the revolution.

**Question 0**

Which historian describes Napoleon's legacy in terms of years of war, the death toll of Europeans, the bankruptcy of France and the loss of colonies?

**Question 1**

Which historian believes that Napoleon's legacy is that he slowed down the European economy by a generation because of war?

**Question 2**

Which historian would counter criticism of Napoleon by claiming that the wars he fought were the responsibility of the enemies of the revolution and not of Napoleon?

**Question 3**

How many years of war does Victor Davis Hanson claim Napoleon's war record contains?

**Question 4**

How many dead Europeans does Victor Davis Hanson claim Napoleon's military record contains?

**Text number 82**

Napoleon's use of propaganda helped his rise to power, justified his regime and created an image of him for posterity. Strict censorship of the press, books, theatre and art was part of his propaganda system, designed to portray Napoleon as bringing desperately needed peace and stability to France. The propagandist rhetoric changed in relation to the events and climate of Napoleon's reign, focusing first on his role as an army general and his identification as a soldier, and then shifting to his role as emperor and civilian leader. Targeting his civilian audience in particular, Napoleon forged an important, if uncomfortable, relationship with the contemporary art community and took an active role in commissioning and supervising various forms of art production to suit his propaganda aims.

**Question 0**

What clever use of technology helped Napoleon rise to power, justified his rule and enhanced his posthumous reputation?

**Question 1**

How did Napoleon control the media, books and art?

**Question 2**

Napoleon's propaganda plan was to show that he was trying to bring peace and stability to which country?

**Question 3**

Napoleon established a relationship with the art community to commission works specifically aimed at which segment of his audience?

**Text number 83**

The widespread rumours of Napoleon's return from St Helena and of Napoleon as an inspiration for patriotism, individual and collective freedoms and political mobilisation were reflected in the rebellious materials, which featured the tricolor and rosettes. There were also subversive activities celebrating the anniversaries of Napoleon's life and reign and disrupting royal celebrations - demonstrating the prevailing and successful aim of Napoleon's diverse supporters to continually undermine the Bourbon regime.

**Question 0**

Rumours of Napoleon's return from which place were often used to inspire his followers?

**Question 1**

The anniversaries of Napoleon's life and reign were sometimes celebrated to disrupt what?

**Question 2**

What was the main objective of Napoleon's successors to undermine the regime?

**Question 3**

Rebellion material distributed by Napoleon's supporters often showed the tricolor and what other designs?

**Text number 84**

Datta (2005) shows that after the collapse of militaristic boulangism in the late 1880s, the Napoleonic legend was detached from party politics and revived in popular culture. Focusing on two plays and two novels from the period - Victorien Sardou's Madame Sans-Gêne (1893), Maurice Barrès's Les Déracinés (1897), Edmond Rostand's L'Aiglon (1900) and André de Lorden and Gyp's Napoléonette (1913) - Datta explores how the legend of Napoleon was exploited by writers and critics of the Belle Époque for a variety of political and cultural purposes.

**Question 0**

When did militarist boulangism collapse?

**Question 1**

In what year was Victorien Sardou's Madame Sans-Gêne written?

**Question 2**

What year did Maurice Barrès write Les Déracinés?

**Question 3**

In what year was Edmond Rostand's L'Aiglo written?

**Question 4**

What year were André de Lorde and Gyp's Napoléonette written?

**Text number 85**

After the fall of Napoleon, the Napoleonic Code was retained in conquered countries such as the Netherlands, Belgium, parts of Italy and Germany, but has also been used as the basis for certain non-European laws, such as in the Dominican Republic, the US state of Louisiana and the Canadian province of Quebec. In Poland, the memory of Napoleon is favourable because of his support for independence and opposition to Russia, his code of legality, the abolition of serfdom and the introduction of a modern middle-class bureaucracy.

**Question 0**

Which legal system survived the fall of Napoleon in many countries?

**Question 1**

Outside Europe, the Napoleonic Code has been used as the basis for certain parts of what?

**Question 2**

How can the memory of Napoleon be characterised in Poland?

**Question 3**

Poland welcomes Napoleon partly because he opposed what country?

**Question 4**

One of the reasons why Poland welcomes Napoleon is that he abolished what form of serfdom?

**Text number 86**

Napoleon can be considered one of the founders of modern Germany. After dismantling the Holy Roman Empire, he reduced the number of German states from 300 to less than 50 and paved the way for German unification. As a by-product of the French occupation, German nationalism developed strongly. Napoleon also made a significant contribution to the United States when he agreed to sell the Louisiana Territory for $15 million during Thomas Jefferson's presidency. This territory almost doubled the size of the United States, adding the equivalent of 13 states to the Union.

**Question 0**

Some consider Napoleon to be the founder of which modern nation?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the empire Napoleon broke up?

**Question 2**

How many German states existed before Napoleon started to reduce their number?

**Question 3**

How many German states were left after Napoleon reduced their number?

**Question 4**

How much did Napoleon sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States?

**Text number 87**

Napoleon married Joséphine de Beauharnais at the age of 26 in 1796; she was a 32-year-old widow whose first husband had been executed during the Revolution. Before she met Bonaparte, she was known as 'Rose', a name he disliked. Bonaparte called her 'Josephine' instead, and from then on she used that name. Bonaparte often sent her love letters on his military campaigns. He formally adopted her son Eugène and her cousin Stéphanie and arranged their dynastic marriages. Joséphine persuaded her daughter Hortense to marry Napoleon's brother Louis.

**Question 0**

Who did Napoleon marry in 1796?

**Question 1**

In what year did Napoleon marry Joséphine de Beauharnais?

**Question 2**

How old was Napoleon when he married Joséphine de Beauharnais?

**Question 3**

How old was Joséphine de Beauharnais when she married Napoleon?

**Question 4**

What was Joséphine de Beauharnais' unpopular name before she met Napoleon?

**Text number 88**

Napoleon acknowledged one illegitimate son, Charles Léon (1806-1881) from Eléonore Denuelle de La Plaigne. Alexandre Colonna-Walewski (1810-1868), the son of his mistress Maria Walewska, who was admitted by Walewska's husband, was also widely known to be Napoleon's child, and the DNA of his direct male descendant has been used to confirm Napoleon's Y-chromosome haplotype. He may have had other unrecognised illegitimate descendants, such as Emilie Victoria Kraus' Eugen Megerle von Mühlfeld and Albine de Montholon's Hélène Napoleone Bonaparte (1816-1907).

**Question 0**

What was the name of the illegitimate son acknowledged by Napoleon?

**Question 1**

Who was Charles Léon's mother?

**Question 2**

Who was Napoleon's illegitimate son with his mistress Maria Walewska?

**Question 3**

The DNA of Alexandre Colonna-Walewski's descendants has been used to confirm what Napoleon's trait was?

**Question 4**

Who was the child of Emilie Victoria Kraus, who may have been one of Napoleon's illegitimate children?