**Document number 263**

**Text number 0**

Previously, the channel's programming consisted mainly of classic theatrical releases from Turner Entertainment's film library, made up of Warner Bros. Pictures (films released before 1950) and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (films released before May 1986). However, TCM now has licensing agreements with other Hollywood film studios and with Time Warner's sister company Warner Bros (which now controls the Turner Entertainment library and its own later films) and occasionally shows newer films. Turner Classic Movies is its own movie channel and is available in the US, the UK, France (TCM Cinéma), Spain (TCM España), the Nordic countries, the Middle East and Africa.

**Question 0**

Warner Bros films before what year are part of the Turner Entertainment library?

**Question 1**

For what month and year will Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer films be part of the Turner Entertainment library?

**Question 2**

Which company owns TCM and Warner Bros.?

**Question 3**

What is the name of Turner Classic Movies in France?

**Question 4**

What is the Spanish version of Turner Classic Movies?

**Question 5**

Warner Bros films before what year are part of TCM?

**Question 6**

For what month and year are TCM films part of the Turner Entertainment Library?

**Question 7**

What is the name of Turner Classic Movies in Africa?

**Question 8**

What is your licensing channel?

**Question 9**

Who has licensing agreements with libraries?

**Text number 1**

In 1986, eight years before Turner Classic Movies was founded, Ted Turner bought the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film studio for $1.5 billion. Concerns about Turner Entertainment's debt burden led Turner to sell the studio back in October to Kirk Kerkorian, from whom Turner had bought the studio less than a year earlier. As part of the deal, Turner Entertainment retained ownership of MGM's film library, which had been released until 9 May 1986. Turner Broadcasting System was split into two companies, Turner Broadcasting System and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and re-registered as MGM/UA Communications Co.

**Question 0**

How much did Ted Turner pay for Metro-Goldwyn Mayer?

**Question 1**

What year did Ted Turner buy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer?

**Question 2**

Who did Ted Turner sell the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to?

**Question 3**

Who did Ted Turner buy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer from?

**Question 4**

Until what date was the MGM film library owned by Turner?

**Question 5**

How much did Ted Turner pay for UA?

**Question 6**

What year did Ted Turner buy UA?

**Question 7**

Who did Ted Turner sell UA to?

**Question 8**

Who did Ted Turner buy UA from?

**Question 9**

Until what date of release did Kerkorian have ownership of the MGM film library?

**Text number 2**

Turner Entertainment's film library would serve as the basic software for TCM once the network is launched. Prior to the creation of Turner Classic Movies, films from the Turner Film Library were shown on the Turner Broadcasting System's advertiser-supported cable network TNT - as well as colour versions of black-and-white classics such as The Maltese Falcon. Following the acquisition of the library, MGM/UA entered into an agreement with Turner to continue distribution of pre-May 1986 MGM films and to begin distribution of pre-1950 Warner Bros. film libraries for video release (the remainder of the library was transferred to Turner Home Entertainment).

**Question 0**

On which channel was Turner Entertainment's film library shown before the creation of TCM?

**Question 1**

What was a major film that Turner coloured?

**Question 2**

Who did Turner contract with to distribute Warner Bros. films before 1950?

**Question 3**

The MGM/UA-Turner deal was for MGM films released before what date?

**Question 4**

On which channel was Turner Entertainment's film library shown before the creation of MGM/UA?

**Question 5**

What was a major film that Warner Bros. coloured?

**Question 6**

Who did Warner Bros. contract with to distribute Warner Bros. films made before 1950?

**Question 7**

The MGM/UA-Turner deal was for TCM films released before what date?

**Question 8**

What would be MGM's basic programme?

**Text number 3**

At launch, TCM was available to around one million cable TV subscribers. The network initially competed with AMC, then known as "American Movie Classics", which had a format almost identical to TCM, as both networks focused largely on films released before 1970 and broadcast them uncut, uncoloured and without commercials. By 2002, AMC had expanded its film content to include colour and more recent films and abandoned its commercial-free format, leaving TCM as the only film-oriented cable channel that devotes its programming entirely to classic films without commercial interruption.

**Question 0**

How many subscribers had access to TCM once it was launched?

**Question 1**

When TCM started, what was the name of AMC?

**Question 2**

What kind of films did American Movie Classics mainly show?

**Question 3**

What year did AMC show the ads?

**Question 4**

How many subscribers had access to AMC at the time of its launch?

**Question 5**

When TCM ended, what was the name of AMC?

**Question 6**

What kind of films did TCM mainly show?

**Question 7**

What year did TCM show the ads?

**Question 8**

Who originally ran AMC's free format?

**Text number 4**

In 1996, Turner Broadcasting System merged with Time Warner, which, in addition to the merger of Turner Classic Movies and Warner Bros. Entertainment merged under the same company, also gave TCM access to the Warner Bros. library of films released since 1949 (which also includes other acquired entities such as the Lorimar, Saul Zaentz and National General Pictures libraries); TCM had already been using selected Warner Bros. titles under a licensing agreement with the studio signed prior to the channel's launch. In March 1999, MGM paid Warner Bros. and transferred the home video rights to Turner-owned MGM/UA films to Warner Home Video.

**Question 0**

With which company did Turner Broadcasting Systems merge in 1996?

**Question 1**

Which library was part of the Warner Bros. library along with Lorimar and National General Pictures?

**Question 2**

When did MGM give Warner Home Video the rights to MGM/UA films on home video?

**Question 3**

With which company did Turner Broadcasting Systems merge in 1999?

**Question 4**

Which library was part of the Time Warner library along with Lorimar and National General Pictures?

**Question 5**

When did MGM give Warner Home Video the rights to Turner Broadcasting's home video films?

**Question 6**

When did Warner Home Video merge with Time Warner?

**Question 7**

Why Warner Bros. Entertainment and Warner Home Video are under the same company?

**Text number 5**

In 2000, TCM launched the annual Young Composers Film Competition, which invites aspiring composers to enter a juried competition in which each year's winner is offered the chance to compose a restored, feature-length silent film with a grand prize, directed by a renowned composer, with the new work subsequently premiered on television. By 2006, the list of re-composed films includes Rudolph Valentino's 1921 film Camille, two Lon Chaney films The Ace of Hearts (1921) and Laugh, Clown, Laugh (1928), and Greta Garbo's 1926 film The Temptress.

**Question 0**

In what year did TCM launch the Young Composers Film Competition?

**Question 1**

How often is the Young Composers' Film Competition organised?

**Question 2**

What is the grand prize of the Young Composers' Film Competition?

**Question 3**

What year was Laugh, Clown, Laugh published?

**Question 4**

Who starred in the film The Temptress?

**Question 5**

In what year did TCM stop the Young Composers Film Competition?

**Question 6**

How often is TCM?

**Question 7**

What is the TCM Grand Prize?

**Question 8**

What year was TCM re-released?

**Question 9**

Who starred in the movie Ace of Hearts?

**Text number 6**

In 2008, TCM won the Peabody Award for excellence in broadcasting. In April 2010, Turner Classic Movies organized the first TCM Classic Film Festival, now held annually at Grauman's Chinese Theater and Grauman's Egyptian Theater in Hollywood. Hosted by Robert Osborne, the four-day annual festival celebrates Hollywood and its films and features celebrity appearances, special events and screenings of some 50 classic films, many of which have just been restored by the Film Foundation, an organization dedicated to preserving Hollywood's classic film heritage.

**Question 0**

What year was TCM awarded the Peabody Prize?

**Question 1**

Why is the Peabody Prize awarded?

**Question 2**

When was the first TCM Classic Film Festival held?

**Question 3**

In addition to Grauman's Chinese Theater, where was the first TCM Classic Film Festival held?

**Question 4**

Where is Grauman's Chinese Theater located?

**Question 5**

In what year did TCM get its film heritage?

**Question 6**

Why is film heritage granted?

**Question 7**

When was the opening ceremony of the TCM film heritage held?

**Question 8**

Besides Grauman's Chinese Theater, where did the first film exhibition take place?

**Question 9**

Where is the film's legacy?

**Text number 7**

Turner Classic Movies operates essentially as an ad-free service, with the only ads online being shown between features promoting TCM products, ads for upcoming specials, and original trailers for films shown on TCM (especially trailers for films broadcast in prime time), as well as featurettes on the actors and actresses of classic films. In addition, longer breaks between films will be filled with theatrical release trailers and classic shorts - for example from The Passing Parade, Crime Does Not Pay, Pete Smith Specialties and Robert Benchley - under the name TCM Extras (formerly One Reel Wonders). In 2007, some of the short films shown on TCM were made available as a streaming service on the TCM website. Partly to accommodate these interludes, Turner Classic Movies schedules its feature films either at the beginning of the hour or at :15, :30 or :45 minutes after the end of the hour, rather than in five-minute intervals at varying times.

**Question 0**

What was TCM Extras previously known as?

**Question 1**

When did TCM short films start to be streamed on the TCM website?

**Question 2**

What short subjects are featured on TCM alongside The Passing Parade, Crime Does Not Pay and Pete Smith Specialties?

**Question 3**

What time do the TCM programmes start at 45, 30 and 15 past the hour?

**Question 4**

What were TCM products previously known as?

**Question 5**

When did TCM's short films start being streamed on the Passing Parade website?

**Question 6**

What short subjects are on the agenda alongside The Passing Parade, Crime Does Not Pay and Pete Smith Specialties?

**Question 7**

What time does Benchley start at :35, :30 and :15 after the hour?

**Question 8**

Which are the most theatrically published banner names?

**Text number 8**

TCM film content has remained mostly uncut and uncoloured (only films presented in colour have been shot or post-produced in the format), depending on the original content of the films, especially those released after the introduction of the Motion Picture Association of America's rating system in 1968 and the simultaneous abolition of the Motion Picture Production Code. As a result, TCM is formatted in the same way as the premium channel, with certain films - particularly those made since the 1960s - sometimes containing nudity, sexual content, violence and/or strong language; the network also provides rating buffers before the start of the programme (most TCM programmes, particularly films, are rated according to content in accordance with the TV Parental Guidelines rather than the MPAA rating system).

**Question 0**

In what year did the Motion Picture Association of America introduce its rating system?

**Question 1**

In which year was the film production code abolished?

**Question 2**

What classification system does TCM often use?

**Question 3**

In what year did TCM introduce its rating system?

**Question 4**

In what year did TCM cease to exist?

**Question 5**

What rating system does the Motion Picture Association of America often use?

**Question 6**

Whose content has remained mostly cut?

**Question 7**

Which bumpers were particularly shaped?

**Text number 9**

The network's programming runs from February to March the following year, when it will show a 31 Days of Oscar Day retrospective of Oscar-winning and nominated films. Because it is dedicated to classic films, viewers interested in following the careers of actors like Barbara Stanwyck or Greta Garbo, or actors like Cary Grant or Humphrey Bogart, will have a unique opportunity to see most of the films made during their careers from start to finish. Turner Classic Movies presents many of its films in their original aspect ratio (widescreen or full frame) whenever possible - TCM's widescreen films are letterboxed in the network's standard definition transmission. TCM also regularly shows widescreen screenings of films that are not available in that format on home video release.

**Question 0**

Which Oscar retrospective is shown each year on TCM?

**Question 1**

When does the TCM programming season start?

**Question 2**

What format does TCM use in its standard definition transmissions to preserve the original aspect ratio?

**Question 3**

Besides Cary Grant, who is a major actor whose career can be followed through TCM?

**Question 4**

Which Oscar retrospective is shown each year in the letterbox?

**Question 5**

When does the letterbox programme season start?

**Question 6**

What format does Bogart use for standard definition transmission to preserve the original aspect ratio?

**Question 7**

Besides Cary Grant, who is the other major actor whose career the viewer could follow through Grant?

**Question 8**

When will you see a retrospective of Oscar-winning and Oscar-nominated actors and actresses?

**Text number 10**

TCM's film library spans several decades and contains thousands of titles. In addition to contracts with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Warner Bros. Entertainment, it also has film licensing rights agreements with Universal Studios, Paramount Pictures, 20th Century Fox, Walt Disney Studios (primarily Walt Disney Pictures film content and most of the Selznick International Pictures library), Sony Pictures Entertainment (primarily Columbia Pictures film content), StudioCanal and Janus Films.

**Question 0**

Who owns the Selznick International Pictures library?

**Question 1**

Who owns the content of Columbia Pictures?

**Question 2**

How many films are in the TCM library?

**Question 3**

Who owns a film by Seiznick International Pictures?

**Question 4**

Who is the owner of Janus Films?

**Question 5**

How many films does the Janus Library have?

**Question 6**

What covers contracts lasting several decades?

**Question 7**

What is included in the thousands of Janus Films films?

**Text number 11**

Most Paramount sound recordings made before 1950 are owned by EMKA, Ltd./NBCUniversal Television Distribution, while Paramount (now owned by Viacom) holds most of the post-1949 recordings distributed to television by Trifecta Entertainment & Media. Columbia's film production is owned by Sony (through Sony Pictures Television); 20th Century Fox's film library is distributed to television by 20th Television, a subsidiary of 21st Century Fox; and Walt Disney Studios' (owned by The Walt Disney Company) film library is distributed to television by Disney-ABC Domestic Television. Classic films released by 20th Century Fox, Paramount Pictures, Universal Studios and Columbia Pictures are licensed separately to Turner Classic Movies.

**Question 0**

Who owns most of the pre-1950 Paramount sound recordings?

**Question 1**

Who owns Paramount?

**Question 2**

Who owns the TV distribution rights to Paramount films made after 1949?

**Question 3**

Who owns Walt Disney Studios?

**Question 4**

Who manages TV distribution at Walt Disney Studios?

**Question 5**

Who owns most of Paramount's 1950 sound discs?

**Question 6**

Who owns the TV distribution rights to Paramount's 1949 films?

**Question 7**

Who owns Walt Disney Fox?

**Question 8**

Who manages Walt Disney Fox's TV distribution?

**Question 9**

What owns Disney's film production?

**Text number 12**

Most films are shown during prime time and at night (20.00-2.30). Eastern Time) is presented by film historian Robert Osborne (who has been with the channel since its inception in 1994, except for a five-month sick leave from July to December 2011, when guest presenters presented each night's films) from Sunday to Wednesday evening - Osborne only presents films in prime time on weekends - and Ben Mankiewicz only presents late-night films on Thursdays and "Silent Sunday Nights" and "TCM Imports" episodes on Sundays.

**Question 0**

What period of time do prime time and early overnight cover?

**Question 1**

Who is showing films on TCM on Wednesday evenings?

**Question 2**

What is Robert Osborne's occupation?

**Question 3**

Why did Robert Osborne stop showing films at TCM for several months?

**Question 4**

Who will present the Silent Sunday Nights programmes?

**Question 5**

Who is showing films on Wednesday nights on Eastern?

**Question 6**

What is Eastern by profession?

**Question 7**

Why did Robert Osbourne stop showing films at Eastern for several months?

**Question 8**

Who will present the Silent Sunday Nights programmes?

**Question 9**

When was Ben Mankiewicz on sick leave?

**Text number 13**

TCM regularly broadcasts a "Star of the Month" programme throughout the year on Wednesdays at 20.00 Eastern Time, when most, if not all, of the classic films of the star are shown that evening. The network, hosted by Robert Osbourne, also marks the actor's birthday (either before or after his death) or recent death with day-long or evening-long festivals showing a number of his best, earliest or least-known films; marathons planned to commemorate the actor's death (scheduled within a month of his death) override the films originally shown on that day. TCM also has a monthly programming block called "TCM Guest Programmer", which, in addition to Osborne, features celebrity guests who are responsible for selecting the evening's films (examples of such programs in 2012 included Jules Feiffer, Anthony Bourdain, Debra Winger, Ellen Barkin, Spike Lee, Regis Philbin and Jim Lehrer); in February 2011, employees of Turner Classic Movies were featured.

**Question 0**

Which day of the week will the Star of the Month films be screened?

**Question 1**

Who hosts the Star of the Month films?

**Question 2**

In which month and year did TCM's guest programme host TCM employees?

**Question 3**

What year did Spike Lee appear as a guest programme maker on TCM?

**Question 4**

Which day of the week will the Star of the Year films be screened?

**Question 5**

Who hosts the Star of the Year films?

**Question 6**

During which month and year did Lehrer Guest Programmer have teacher employees as guests?

**Question 7**

What year did Spike Lee appear as a guest teacher on the programme?

**Question 8**

What time is the "Stars of the Year" broadcast?

**Text number 14**

Turner Classic Movies also regularly broadcasts weekly film packages, which are occasionally interrupted for special themed month-long or seasonal events, such as the "31 Days of Oscar" film series in the month before the Oscars and the month-long "Summer Under the Stars" event in August; each of the featured programmes has its own special screening buffer for that screening. The Essentials, which since 2015[update] is currently hosted by Osborne and Sally Field, is a weekly film screening on Saturday evenings (repeating the following Sunday at 6pm Eastern Time) that spotlights a different film and includes a special introduction and post-film discussion.

**Question 0**

When are the 31 Days of Oscar?

**Question 1**

When will Summer Under the Stars take place?

**Question 2**

Who co-hosted The Essentials with Robert Osborne since 2015?

**Question 3**

On what day will The Essentials be broadcast for the first time each week?

**Question 4**

On what day will the reruns of The Essentials be shown?

**Question 5**

When will the 15 Days of Oscar take place?

**Question 6**

When will Essentials Under the Stars take place?

**Question 7**

Who co-hosted 31 Days of Oscar with Robert Osbourne in 2015?

**Question 8**

On what day of the week is the first broadcast of 31 Days of Oscar?

**Question 9**

On what day will the 31 Days of Oscars reruns be shown?

**Text number 15**

The channel also broadcasts two late-night movie series every Sunday: 'Silent Sunday Nights', featuring silent films from the US and abroad, usually in their latest restored versions and often with new musical scores; and 'TCM Imports' (previously broadcast on Saturdays until the early 2000s), a weekly screening of films originally released abroad. TCM Underground - which debuted in October 2006 - is a Friday late-night block focusing on cult films, originally hosted by rocker/filmmaker Rob Zombie until December 2006 (as of 2014[update], however, it is the only regular film block on the channel without a host).

**Question 0**

Which cinemas show silent films?

**Question 1**

Which cinemas show foreign films?

**Question 2**

When did TCM Underground first appear?

**Question 3**

On what day will TCM Underground be shown?

**Question 4**

Who was the first host of TCM Underground?

**Question 5**

Which cinema shows musicals?

**Question 6**

Where is the film section showing foreign hosts?

**Question 7**

When did TCM Imports first appear?

**Question 8**

On what day will TCM Imports be presented?

**Question 9**

Who was the first presenter of TCM Imports?

**Text number 16**

Every August, Turner Classic Movies interrupts its regular schedule of movie marathons for a special month called "Summer Under the Stars", featuring entire days dedicated to a particular actor's work, with films and special programs related to the star of the day. In the summer of 2007, the channel presented for the first time a "Funday Night at the Movies" episode, hosted by actor Tom Kenny (best known as the voice of Paavo Pesusiene). The summer season featured classic films (such as The Wizard of Oz, Sounder, Bringing Up Baby, Singin' in the Rain, Mr. Smith Goes to Washington, The Adventures of Robin Hood and 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea) to introduce new generations of children and their families to these films.

**Question 0**

When is Summer Under the Stars taking place?

**Question 1**

Who is hosting Funday Night at the Movies?

**Question 2**

Which character was Tom Kenny best known for playing?

**Question 3**

What year did Funday Night at the Movies first appear?

**Question 4**

Which month is Funday Night at the Movies?

**Question 5**

Who is hosting Summer Under the Stars?

**Question 6**

Which character was Smith known for playing?

**Question 7**

What year did Summer Under the Stars first appear?

**Question 8**

Who interrupts their regular schedule every night?

**Text number 17**

"Funday Night at the Movies" was replaced in 2008 by "Essentials Jr:The Essentials", a youth-oriented version of its weekly The Essentials series (originally hosted by actors Abigail Breslin and Chris O'Donnell, then John Lithgow from 2009 to 2011 and then Bill Hader from 2011), which featured family-themed films such as National Velvet, Captains Courageous and Yours, Mine and Ours, as well as more eclectic films such as Sherlock Jr, The Music Box, Harvey, Mutiny on the Bounty and The Man Who Knew Too Much.

**Question 0**

Which series replaced Funday Night at the Movies?

**Question 1**

Who was the original presenter, along with Chris O'Donnell, of Essentials Jr?

**Question 2**

Who is hosting Essentials Jr from 2009 to 2011?

**Question 3**

Who started hosting Essentials Jr in 2011?

**Question 4**

What year did Essentials Jr. replace Funday Night at the Movies?

**Question 5**

Which series replaced the Sherlock Jr. in the Movies series?

**Question 6**

Who, along with Chris O'Donnell, was the original presenter of Sherlock Jr?

**Question 7**

Who is hosting Sherlock Jr from 2009 to 2011?

**Question 8**

Who started hosting Sherlock Jr in 2011?

**Question 9**

What year did Sherlock Jr. replace Funday Night at the Movies?

**Text number 18**

In addition to films, Turner Classic Movies also broadcasts original content, mainly documentaries on classic film personalities, the world of filmmaking and films of particular significance. The occasional month-long series, Race and Hollywood, features films featuring non-white characters and discusses how these films have influenced white people's perceptions of race and how people of those races have viewed themselves. Previous episodes have included "Asian Images in Film" in 2008, "Native American Images in Film" in 2010, "Black Images in Film" in 2006, "Latino Images in Film" in 2009 and "Arab Images in Film" in 2011. In 2007, the network presented the film series Screened Out (exploring the history and representation of homosexuality in film) and in 2005, Religion on Film (focusing on the role of religion in cinematic works). In 2011, TCM introduced a new series, AFI's Master Class.

**Question 0**

What year was Screened Out released?

**Question 1**

What year did the Religion in Cinema programme premiere?

**Question 2**

Which series premiered in 2011?

**Question 3**

What year did Arab Images on Film first appear?

**Question 4**

What was the subject of Screened Out?

**Question 5**

What year did Screened Images appear?

**Question 6**

What year did religion and images appear?

**Question 7**

Which series premiered in 2012?

**Question 8**

What year did Arab Images off Film first appear?

**Question 9**

What was the subject of Black Images on Film?

**Text number 19**

In December 1994, TCM introduced "TCM Remembers", a tribute to recently deceased film personalities (such as actors, producers, composers, directors, writers and cinematographers), which is sometimes shown during commercial breaks between films. There are two sets of clips: individual memories and a longer compilation of the rest of the year. When a particularly famous classic film personality (usually an actor, producer, filmmaker or director) has died recently, the episode shows a compilation of images taken from the deceased's work. Every December, a longer and more comprehensive "TCM Remembers" episode is produced to pay tribute to all the famous film personalities who have died during the past year. The episodes include scenes from an abandoned drive-in restaurant (2012) or a theatre being closed down and demolished (2013). Since 2001, the soundtracks for these clips have been introspective melodies from indie artists such as Badly Drawn Boy (2007) or Steve Earle (2009).

**Question 0**

In what month and year did TCM Remembers premiere?

**Question 1**

What form did TCM Remembers take, in addition to individual tributes?

**Question 2**

What month of the year will a longer version of TCM Remembers be released?

**Question 3**

What year did Badly Drawn Boy provide the soundtrack for TCM Remembers?

**Question 4**

Who provided the soundtrack for the longer TCM Remembers episode in 2009?

**Question 5**

In what month and year did TCM Boy premiere?

**Question 6**

In what form did Badly Drawn Boy perform, apart from individual tributes?

**Question 7**

What month of the year will the longer version of Badly Drawn Boy be released?

**Question 8**

What year did Steve Earle provide the soundtrack for TCM Remembers?

**Question 9**

Who provided the soundtrack for the longer Badly Drawn Boy episode in 2009?

**Text number 20**

The TCM Vault Collection consists of several different DVD collections of rare classic films licensed, remastered and released by Turner Classic Movies (through sister company Warner Home Video). These bundles contain films by major actors, directors or studios that have never before been released on DVD or VHS. The sets often include bonus discs such as documentaries and short films from the TCM library. The first batch of DVDs is printed in a limited edition, and subsequent batches are made to order (MOD).

**Question 0**

Through which company is the TCM Vault Collection published?

**Question 1**

What are the bonus discs in the TCM Vault Collection besides the documentaries?

**Question 2**

How are TCM Vault Collection DVDs produced after the first batch of TCM Vault Collection DVDs have been printed?

**Question 3**

Through which company is MOD published?

**Question 4**

What are the bonus discs in the DVD Vault Collection besides the documentaries?

**Question 5**

How is the first batch of VHS Vault Collection DVDs produced after the first batch?

**Question 6**

What consists of several VHS collections?

**Question 7**

Which often include bonus documents?

**Text number 21**

In October 2015, TCM announced the launch of TCM Wineclub, where it partnered with Laithwaite to offer wine by mail order from famous wineries, including that of renowned writer, director and producer Francis Ford Coppola. The wines are available on a three-month subscription basis and can be selected as reds, whites or a blend of both. Among the selected wines, TCM also offers recommended films to watch with each wine, such as "True Grit", a wine to pair with John Wayne's film of the same name.

**Question 0**

In which month and year was TCM Wineclub launched?

**Question 1**

Who was TCM's partner at TCM Wineclub?

**Question 2**

Which major director's winery supplied wines to TCM Wineclub?

**Question 3**

Who starred in the film True Grit?

**Question 4**

How long do TCM Wineclub subscriptions last?

**Question 5**

What month and year was True Grit aired?

**Question 6**

Who was TCM's partner in True Grit?

**Question 7**

Which major director's winery supplied wines for True Grit?

**Question 8**

Who starred in the film TCM Wineclub?

**Question 9**

How long do True Grit subscriptions take?

**Text number 22**

Turner Classic Movies is available in many other countries around the world. In Canada, TCM began airing on Shaw Cable and Shaw Direct satellite in 2005. Rogers Cable began offering TCM in December 2006 as a free preview to subscribers of its digital cable service, and it was added to its analogue cable service in February 2007. While the Canadian broadcast schedule is generally the same as that of the US network, some films have been replaced for broadcast in Canada for rights and other reasons. Other versions of TCM are available in Australia, France, the Middle East, South Africa, Cyprus, Spain, Asia, Latin America, Scandinavia, the UK, Ireland and Malta. In the UK there are two channels, one of which is TCM 2.

**Question 0**

Which Canadian cable provider was the first to broadcast Turner Classic Movies?

**Question 1**

What year did Turner Classic Movies come to Canadian cable TV?

**Question 2**

What year did Rogers Cable start offering TCM?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the UK-based TCM spin-off channel?

**Question 4**

In what month and year did Rogers Cable add TCM to its analogue transmissions?

**Question 5**

Which Australian cable provider was the first to broadcast Turner Classic Movies?

**Question 6**

What year did Turner Classic Movies come to Australian cable TV?

**Question 7**

In what year did Australia start to include TCM in its programme?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the TCM spin-off channel in South Africa?

**Question 9**

In which month and year did France add TCM to its analogue transmissions?

**Document number 264**

**Text number 0**

Hindu philosophy refers to the darśanas (philosophies, worldviews, teachings) that originated in ancient India. The mainstream of Hindu philosophy comprises six systems (ṣaḍdarśana) - Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimamsa and Vedanta. These are also called astika (orthodox) philosophical traditions, and are those that accept the Vedas as authoritative, important sources of knowledge.[note 1][note 2] In ancient and medieval India, there were also philosophers who shared philosophical concepts but rejected the Vedas, and these have been called nāstika (heterodox or non-orthodox) Indian philosophers. Nāstika Indian philosophies include Buddhism, Jainism, cārvāka, Ājīvika and others.

**Question 0**

What was the origin of Hindu philosophy?

**Question 1**

How many main systems of Hindu philosophy are there?

**Question 2**

What are the main orthodox systems of Hindu philosophy?

**Question 3**

What is the accepted source of information in Astika?

**Question 4**

Why are non-Orthodox Indian philosophies that do not accept the Vedas called?

**Question 5**

How many darsanas are there?

**Question 6**

Which philosophy does Astika reject?

**Question 7**

Which philosophy is accepted by both nastika and astika philosophies?

**Question 8**

What does Carvaka mean?

**Text number 1**

Scholars have discussed the relationships and differences between āstika philosophies and nāstika philosophies, starting with the Indologists and Orientalists of the 17th and 19th centuries, based on the limited availability of Indian literature and medieval doxographies. The various sister traditions within Hindu philosophies are different, united by a common history and concepts, the same textual resources, a similar ontological and soteriological focus and cosmology. While Buddhism and Jainism are considered separate philosophies and religions, some heterodox traditions, such as Cārvāka, are often considered separate schools within Hindu philosophy.

**Question 0**

What have researchers been arguing about with regard to the nastika and astika philosophies?

**Question 1**

In which centuries were the writings of scholars used to debate philosophies?

**Question 2**

What are Buddhism and Jainism considered to be in terms of religion and philosophy?

**Question 3**

What other schools of thought are considered within Hindu philosophy?

**Question 4**

What sources of information are available on Indian philosophy?

**Question 5**

When were the astika and nastika philosophies written?

**Question 6**

What are these two sister traditions?

**Question 7**

What distinguishes the different sibling traditions?

**Question 8**

What do researchers agree on within the astika and nastika philosophies?

**Question 9**

Which two philosophies are considered to be the same?

**Text number 2**

Hindu philosophy also includes several sub-schools of theistic philosophy, which combine ideas from two or more of the six orthodox philosophies, such as Nyāya realism, Vaiśeṣika naturalism, Sāṅkhya dualism, Advaita monism and the knowledge of the Self as an essential condition for liberation, yogic self-discipline, asceticism and elements of theistic thought. Examples of such schools are Pāśupata Śaiva, Śaiva siddhānta, Pratyabhijña, Raseśvara and Vaiṣṇava. Some sub-schools share tantric ideas with those found in some Buddhist traditions. The ideas of these sub-schools can be found in the Puranas and Āgamas.

**Question 0**

How many orthodox philosophies are there in Hinduism?

**Question 1**

Which orthodox Hindu philosophy is about realism?

**Question 2**

What is Hindu philosophy about naturalism?

**Question 3**

Which Hindu philosophy applies to dualism?

**Question 4**

Which Hindu philosophy emphasises self-awareness?

**Question 5**

How many primary schools does Hindu philosophy have?

**Question 6**

Which school of thought rejects naturalism?

**Question 7**

What tradition is Buddhism based on?

**Question 8**

What are tantric ideas based on?

**Question 9**

What is called a combination of ideas from several heterodox philosophies?

**Text number 3**

Ancient and medieval Hindu texts define the six pramāṇas as the correct means of obtaining accurate knowledge and truths: each school further classifies these in terms of conditionality, completeness, reliability and the possibility of error. Different schools of thought differ as to how many of these six are valid paths to knowledge. For example, according to the Cārvāka nāstika philosophy, only one (observation) is an epistemically reliable way of knowing, according to the Samkhya school three (observation, inference and testimony), while the Mīmāṃsā and Advaita schools consider all six epistemically useful and reliable ways of knowing.

**Question 0**

What do ancient Hindu scriptures consider to be the means to knowledge and truth?

**Question 1**

How many pramanas are there in Hindu philosophy?

**Question 2**

What is the pramanas of detection?

**Question 3**

Which Hindu philosophy deals with reasoning?

**Question 4**

What pramanas is the understanding of experts?

**Question 5**

What does pramanas mean?

**Question 6**

What do the different schools of thought agree on?

**Question 7**

What does Carvaka nastika mean?

**Question 8**

Which school of thought thinks that none of the pramanas are correct?

**Question 9**

Which school of thought considers only postulation to be a valid form of knowledge?

**Text number 4**

The Samkhya school advocates a dualism between consciousness and matter. According to it, the universe consists of two realities: puruṣa (consciousness) and prakriti (matter). The jiva (living being) is the state in which puruṣa is in some form linked to prakriti. This union, according to Samkhya scholars, led to the emergence of buddhi (consciousness, intellect) and ahankara (individual ego consciousness, 'I-ness'). This school of thought describes the universe as a creation of Purusa-Prakriti entities absorbed with various variations and combinations of the variously enumerated elements, senses, emotions, actions and mind.

**Question 0**

Which Hindu school emphasises the dualism between consciousness and matter?

**Question 1**

How does Samkhya see the universe?

**Question 2**

What is the samkhya name of consciousness?

**Question 3**

What is the Samkhya school word for substance?

**Question 4**

What will the merger of Purusa and Prakrit produce?

**Question 5**

Which school of thought rejects dualism?

**Question 6**

What is the state in which the prakriti splits from the purusha?

**Question 7**

What did the emergence of Buddhism create?

**Question 8**

Who created the Purusa-Prakriti complexes?

**Question 9**

What does Samkhya mean?

**Text number 5**

Samkhya philosophy includes the theory of gunas (qualities, innate tendencies, psyche). According to it, there are three types of gunas: sattva is good, compassionate, enlightening, positive and constructive; rajas guna is activity, chaotic, passionate, impulsive, potentially good or bad; and tamas is the quality of darkness, ignorance, destructive, sluggish, negative. In everything, in all forms of life and in all human beings, Samkhya scholars say, there are these three gunas, but in different proportions. The interaction of these gunas determines the nature of someone or something, its nature, and determines the course of life. Samkhya theorises the plurality of conscious souls (Jeevatmas) but denies the existence of Ishvara (God). Classical Samkhya is considered an atheistic/non-theistic Hindu philosophy.

**Question 0**

How many types of Guna are there in Hindu philosophy?

**Question 1**

Which guna state is the state of compassion, positivity and goodness?

**Question 2**

What kind of guna is associated with passion and activity?

**Question 3**

What is the guna focus of negativity and destruction?

**Question 4**

What is the interpretation of classical Samkhya?

**Question 5**

How many different types of Sattva are there?

**Question 6**

What do all life forms have in common?

**Question 7**

Why is samkhya considered theistic?

**Question 8**

The fact that Samkhya denies the existence of a soul makes it what?

**Question 9**

What defines Ishvara in human life?

**Text number 6**

In Indian philosophy, yoga is, among other things, the name of one of the six philosophical schools of āstika. The philosophical system of yoga is closely related to the dualistic premises of the Samkhya school. The Yoga school accepts the psychology and metaphysics of the Samkhya, but is considered theistic because it accepts the concept of a "personal god", unlike the Samkhya. The epistemology of the Yoga school, like that of the Sāmkhya school, relies on three of the six prāmaṇas as means of acquiring reliable knowledge: pratyakṣa (perception), anumāṇa (reasoning) and śabda (āptavacana, the word/testimony of reliable sources).

**Question 0**

Where does yoga belong in Indian philosophy?

**Question 1**

Which school of Hindu philosophy does yoga belong to?

**Question 2**

What concept does yoga accept that distinguishes it from samkya?

**Question 3**

How many of the six pramanas does yoga accept?

**Question 4**

What attitude makes yoga different from other samkhya schools?

**Question 5**

What is the opposite of what philosophy is yoga?

**Question 6**

What does Samkhya accept, what does yoga not accept?

**Question 7**

Which parts of Samkhya does yoga reject?

**Question 8**

Which pramana does yoga reject?

**Question 9**

What is yoga?

**Text number 7**

The yoga school is based on the theory of the samkhya school that jñāna (knowledge) is sufficient for moksha. It suggests that systematic techniques/practice (personal experimentation) combined with the Samkhya approach to knowledge is the path to moksha. Yoga shares several key ideas with Advaita Vedanta, with the difference that yoga is a form of experimental mysticism, whereas Advaita Vedanta is a form of monistic personalism. Like Advaita Vedanta, the school of yoga in Hindu philosophy states that liberation/freedom in this life is attainable, and it occurs when the individual fully realises and realises the correspondence between the Atman (soul, self) and Brahman.

**Question 0**

What principle does yoga use from Samkaya?

**Question 1**

What does it mean?

**Question 2**

What does personal experience and knowledge lead to in yoga?

**Question 3**

Into which school of thought does yoga share key ideas?

**Question 4**

What life situation does yoga believe is achievable?

**Question 5**

What is moksha?

**Question 6**

What is the central idea shared by yoga and Advaita Vendata?

**Question 7**

What does Yoga say is impossible to achieve?

**Question 8**

What is Brahaman?

**Question 9**

Which school is the most different from Yoga?

**Text number 8**

Vaiśeṣika philosophy is a naturalistic school; it is a form of atomism in natural philosophy. It proposed that all objects in the physical universe are reducible to paramāṇu (atoms), and human experience is derived from the interplay of substance (which is a function of atoms, their number and spatial order), quality, activity, cohesion, particularity and inherence. According to the Vaiśeṣika school, knowledge and liberation were attainable through a complete understanding of the world of experience. The Vaiśeṣika darśana is considered to have belonged to Kaṇāda Kaśyapa from the second half of the first millennium BC onwards. The founding text, the Vaiśeṣika Sūtra, begins as follows,

**Question 0**

Which school of philosophy is the naturalist school?

**Question 1**

What is the definition of paramanu in Hindu philosophy?

**Question 2**

By understanding what the Vaisesika school believes in, one gains knowledge and liberation?

**Question 3**

To whom is the Vaisesika darsana entrusted?

**Question 4**

When was the Vaisesika darsana produced?

**Question 5**

According to which theory can objects not be reduced to their simplest form?

**Question 6**

What does Vaisesika mean?

**Question 7**

Who invented the term paramanu?

**Question 8**

What does Vaisesika say prevents knowledge and liberation?

**Question 9**

Who discredits the idea of Vaisesika?

**Text number 9**

The metaphysical premises of Vaiśeṣika are based on a kind of atomism, according to which reality consists of four substances (earth, water, air, fire). Each of these four is of two types: atomic (paramāṇu) and composite. According to Vaiśeṣika scholars, the atom is that which is indestructible (anitya), indivisible and has a special dimension called 'small' (aṇu). Composite is defined in this philosophy as anything that is divisible into atoms. Everything that man perceives is composite, while atoms are invisible. The Vaiśeṣis stated that size, shape, truths and all that man experiences as a whole depends on atoms, their number and spatial arrangement, their guṇa (quality), karma (function), sāmānya (commonality), viśeṣa (particularity) and amavāya (heredity, the inseparable connection of everything).

**Question 0**

According to Vaisesika philosophy, how many substances make up reality?

**Question 1**

What are the substances of Vaisesika reality?

**Question 2**

According to the Vaisesika philosophy, what are things made of ?

**Question 3**

According to Vaisesika, what is divisible into atoms?

**Question 4**

What form are the atoms in Vaisesika?

**Question 5**

How many realities are there?

**Question 6**

What does Vaisesika teach that it can be destroyed?

**Question 7**

What is not a function of atoms?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the special dimension of matter?

**Question 9**

What are the atoms divided into?

**Text number 10**

In metaphysics, the Nyāya school is closer to the Vaiśeṣika school than the others. It holds that human suffering is caused by errors/mistakes arising from acting under false knowledge (perceptions and ignorance). Moksha (liberation), according to it, is achieved through right knowledge. This premise led the Nyāya school to address epistemology, i.e. reliable means of obtaining correct knowledge and eliminating wrong beliefs. False knowledge, for Nyāayika, is not only ignorance, but also includes delusion. True knowledge is about discovering and overcoming one's own misconceptions and understanding the true nature of the soul, the self and reality. The Nyāya Sūtras begin:

**Question 0**

Which school is closest to the Vaisesika school?

**Question 1**

What causes human suffering, according to Nyaya?

**Question 2**

What status is achieved through knowledge?

**Question 3**

What is moksha in Hindu philosophy?

**Question 4**

What does misinformation include in Nyaya, besides ignorance?

**Question 5**

Which school of thought is Nyaya most different from?

**Question 6**

What is Nyaya not interested in?

**Question 7**

Why are Vaisesika practitioners invited?

**Question 8**

What is sheer ignorance in Nyaya?

**Question 9**

Which philosophy produces human suffering?

**Text number 11**

The Mīmāṃsā school has several sub-schools defined according to epistemology. The Prābhākara sub-school of Mīmāṃsā held five epistemically reliable means of acquiring knowledge: pratyakṣa (observation), anumāṇa (inference), upamāṇa (comparison and analogy), arthāpatti (postulation, deduction from circumstances) and śabda (word, testimony of reliable experts of the past or present). Mīmāṃsā's Kumārila Bhaṭṭṭṭa sub-school added reliable epistemology to its canon as the sixth - anupalabdi (non-observation, negative/cognitive evidence).

**Question 0**

In how many ways is Mimamsa divided into primary schools?

**Question 1**

According to the Mimamsa Prabhakaran primary school, how many ways are there to obtain information?

**Question 2**

How is pratyaksa defined in Prabhakaran Primary School?

**Question 3**

What is Prabhakaran's primary school word for reasoning?

**Question 4**

What is comparison and analogy in the Prabhakaran school?

**Question 5**

Which school has no primary schools?

**Question 6**

What means did Kumarila Bhatta remove from his canon?

**Question 7**

Which primary school uses only four reliable means?

**Question 8**

What does Mimamsa mean?

**Question 9**

How many Mimamsa sub-counties have not been defined on the basis of epistemology?

**Text number 12**

The metaphysics of the Mīmāṃsā school consists of both atheistic and theistic doctrines, and the school showed little interest in the systematic study of the existence of God. Rather, it held that the soul is an eternal omnipresent, inherently active spiritual being, and then focused on the epistemology and metaphysics of dharma. For them, dharma meant rituals and duties, not devas (gods), since devas existed in name only. The Mīmāṃsākat regarded the Vedas as "eternal factorless infallibles", that the Vedic vidhi (injunctions) and mantras in rituals were the dominant karya (deeds), and that rituals had primary importance and merit. They considered the Upanishads and other texts related to self-knowledge and spirituality to be of secondary importance, a philosophical view with which the Vedanta school disagreed.

**Question 0**

What are the lessons of the Mimamsa school?

**Question 1**

How did the Mimamsa school community deal with the soul?

**Question 2**

What did the Mimamsa school of philosophy focus on?

**Question 3**

How did the Mimamsa school conceptualise dharma?

**Question 4**

Which school community disagreed with the principles of the Mimamsa school?

**Question 5**

What kind of learning is Mimamsa not?

**Question 6**

Which school focuses on the existence of God?

**Question 7**

Mimamsa rejected which epistemology and metaphysics?

**Question 8**

Which school of thought agreed with Mimamsa's view of the Upanishads?

**Question 9**

What did Mimamsakas consider as important as rituals?

**Text number 13**

Mīmāṃsā gave birth to the study of philology and the philosophy of language. Although their profound analysis of language and linguistics influenced other schools, others did not share their views. Mīmāṃsākas held that the purpose and power of language was to clearly define the right, the proper and the correct. In contrast, the Vedantins extended the scope and value of language as a tool to include description, development and management. The Mīmāṃsākat regarded an orderly, law-based, procedural life as the central purpose and noblest necessity of dharma and society, and the divine (theistic) life-giving as the means to this end. The Mīmāṃsā school was influential and foundational to the Vedanta school, with the difference that the Mīmāṃsā school developed and emphasized karmakāṇḍa (that part of the śruti associated with ceremonial acts and sacrificial rituals, the early parts of the Vedas), while the Vedanta school developed and emphasized jñānakāṇḍa (that part of the Vedas associated with the knowledge of monism, the later parts of the Vedas).

**Question 0**

What research did Mimamsa lead to?

**Question 1**

What did the Mimamsa school community think the language was supposed to describe?

**Question 2**

Where did the school think that language should be extended to describe and develop?

**Question 3**

What parts of the Vedas did the Mimamsa school emphasise?

**Question 4**

Which parts of the Vedas were favoured by the Verdanta school?

**Question 5**

Which survey did Mimamsa thwart?

**Question 6**

What did the Mimamsakas and Vedantins agree on?

**Question 7**

What was the purpose of organised life for Mimamsas?

**Question 8**

Which school was the foundation of the Mimamsa school?

**Question 9**

What part of the Vedas did both the Vedanta and Mimamsa schools emphasise?

**Text number 14**

The Vedānta school, based on the teachings of the Upanishads and Brahma Sutra, beginning in the first millennium BC, is the most advanced and best known of the Hindu schools. Depending on the school, Vedantic epistemology included five or six methods as correct and reliable means of acquiring all kinds of knowledge: pratyakṣa (observation), anumāṇa (deduction), upamāṇa (comparison and analogy), arthāpatti (postulation, deduction from circumstances), anupalabdi (non-observation, negative/cognitive evidence) and śabda (word, testimony of reliable experts of the past or present). Each of these is further classified according to contingency, completeness, reliability and possibility of error in each of the Vedanta subcategories.

**Question 0**

What were the focus of the Vedanta School District?

**Question 1**

When did the Vedanta School start?

**Question 2**

Which of the Hindu schools of thought is the most advanced and best known?

**Question 3**

How many ways did the Vedantins have to acquire information?

**Question 4**

On what did the choice of data collection methods depend?

**Question 5**

Which is the least developed Hindu school?

**Question 6**

Which sutras did Vedanta reject?

**Question 7**

When did the Vedanta School end?

**Question 8**

Which data collection method is not part of the Vedanta school?

**Question 9**

What should primary schools not do with epistemologies?

**Text number 15**

The birth of the Vedanta school represented a period when a more knowledge-centred understanding was beginning to emerge. They focused on the jnana or knowledge-based aspects of the Vedic religion and the Upanishads. This included metaphysical concepts such as ātman and Brahman, and emphasised meditation, self-discipline, self-knowledge and abstract spirituality rather than ritualism. Ancient and medieval Vedanta scholars interpreted the Upanishads differently. As a result, Vedanta was divided into many sub-schools, ranging from theistic dualism to non-theistic monism, each of which interpreted the texts in its own way and produced its own set of sub-commentaries.

**Question 0**

What did the Vedanta school represent in Hindu philosophy?

**Question 1**

What aspects of Vedanta's understanding did Vedanta focus on?

**Question 2**

What did the Vedanta School District focus less on?

**Question 3**

How was the Vedanta school divided by differences in interpretation of the texts?

**Question 4**

What metaphysical concepts did the Vedanta school include?

**Question 5**

What represented the lack of data-driven research?

**Question 6**

Which Vedica did Vedanta ignore?

**Question 7**

What does "pedantic" mean?

**Question 8**

In which era did knowledge-centred understanding emerge?

**Question 9**

Who created the concepts of atman and Brahman?

**Text number 16**

Advaita literally means "not two, one, unity". It is a sub-school of Vedanta and represents spiritual and universal non-dualism. Its metaphysics is a kind of absolute monism, i.e. all ultimate reality is an interconnected unity. This is the oldest and most widely recognised school of Vedantism. The fundamental texts of this school are the Brahma Sutras and the early Upanishads, dating from the 1st millennium BC onwards. Its first great exponent was the 800th century scholar Adi Shankara, who continued the line of thought of the Upanishad teachers and his teacher's teacher Gaudapada. He wrote extensive commentaries on the most important Vedantic writings and is considered one of the most important Hindu philosophers, from whose teachings the main currents of modern Indian thought derive.

**Question 0**

What it means

**Question 1**

What does two mean?

**Question 2**

What is the youngest Vedantic school?

**Question 3**

Who invented the term Advaita?

**Question 4**

Who was Gaudapada's teacher?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the author of the Vedantic writings?

**Text number 17**

According to this school of Vedanta, all reality is Brahman, and there is nothing that is not Brahman. Its metaphysics includes the concepts of māyā and ātman. Māyā means 'that which exists but is constantly changing and is therefore mentally unreal'. Empirical reality is considered to be ever-changing and therefore 'transient, imperfect, illusory and not what it appears to be'. ātman's concept is the soul, the self in every human being, every living being. Advaita Vedantins maintain that ātman is the same as Brahman, and this Brahman is within every human being and all life, all living beings are spiritually interconnected, and there is oneness in all existence. According to them, dualities and misunderstanding of māyā as a spiritual reality that has meaning are due to ignorance and are the cause of sorrow and suffering. Jīvanmukti (liberation in life) can be achieved through self-knowledge, realising that ātman within is the same as ātman in another person and the whole of Brahman - the eternal, unchanging, cosmic totality of principles and the true reality.

**Question 0**

According to Vedanta, what is all reality?

**Question 1**

What metaphysical concepts does Vedanta include?

**Question 2**

How is the reality of Maya viewed in Vedanta?

**Question 3**

What does the concept of atman refer to?

**Question 4**

In relation to what do Advaita Vedantins consider atman to be the same?

**Question 5**

Which metaphysical concept never changes?

**Question 6**

What is not in people?

**Question 7**

What is the opposite of Brahman?

**Question 8**

What do non-Advaita Vedantins say about atman and Brahman?

**Question 9**

What is immutable and what does it appear to be?

**Text number 18**

Ramanuja (c. 1037-1137) was the most prominent exponent of Viśiṣṭādvaita philosophy, or qualified non-dualism. Viśiṣṭādvaita advocated the concept of a supreme being with essential qualities or attributes. The Viśiṣṭādvaita opposed the Advaite concept of Brahman as an impersonal empty unity. They saw Brahman as an eternal unity, but also as the source of all creation, omnipresent and actively involved in existence. For them, the subject-object perception was an illusion and a sign of ignorance. However, the individual's self-concept was not a complete illusion, because it was derived from the universal essence that is Brahman. Ramanuja saw Vishnu as the embodiment of Brahman.

**Question 0**

What is the philosophy of dualism?

**Question 1**

Who was the leader of the dissemination of the Visistadvaita philosophy?

**Question 2**

When did Ramanuja live?

**Question 3**

What was the Visistadvaita philosophy advocating for existence?

**Question 4**

Which being did Ramanuja believe was the embodiment of Brahman?

**Question 5**

Who opposed Visistadvaita?

**Question 6**

When was Visistadvaita first proposed?

**Question 7**

What did the visistadvaitins and advaitins agree on?

**Question 8**

What was the philosophy of valid dualism?

**Question 9**

Who did the Advaitins believe to be the embodiment of Brahman?

**Text number 19**

Dvaita Vedanta is a dualistic interpretation of the Vedas, and it defends dualism by theorizing the existence of two separate realities. The first and only independent reality, claims the Dvaita school, is Vishnu or Brahman. Vishnu is the supreme self, in the same way as the monotheistic God of the other great religions. What distinguishes the Dvaita philosophy from monistic Advaita Vedanta is that God is given a personal role and is seen as a true eternal being who rules and controls the universe. Like the sub-school of Vishishtadvaita Vedanta, Dvaita philosophy also adopted Vaishnavism, in which the metaphysical concept of Vedanta, Brahman, is identified with Vishnu and the sole and supreme being. However, unlike the Vishishtadvaita, which envisaged a final valid nondualism, the dualism of the Dvaita was permanent.

**Question 0**

What does Dvaita Vedanta theorise about existence?

**Question 1**

What kind of being is Vedanta-Vishnu in other religions?

**Question 2**

How does God of dvaita differ from God of advaita in terms of actions?

**Question 3**

How did the Dvaita school view dualism?

**Question 4**

Who was identified by the dvaita school as the Supreme Being?

**Question 5**

Which theory claims that there is one reality?

**Question 6**

How is Dvaita Vedanta Vishnu different from other religions?

**Question 7**

According to dvaita, who has an impersonal role?

**Question 8**

What in dvaita is only temporary?

**Question 9**

What distinguishes Advaita Vedanta from Dvaita?

**Text number 20**

Dvaitādvaita was proposed by Nimbarka, a Vaishnava philosopher from the Andhra region in the 13th century. According to this philosophy, there are three categories of existence: brahman, soul and matter. Soul and matter differ from Brahman in that they have qualities and capacities different from Brahman. Brahman exists independently, while soul and matter are dependent. Thus, soul and matter have an existence that is separate but dependent. Further, Brahman is the controller, soul is the enjoyer and matter is the thing enjoyed. Further, the supreme object of worship is Krishna and his consort Radha, who are accompanied by thousands of gopis; from Vrindavan; and devotion consists of self-surrender.

**Question 0**

Which early philosopher proposed Dvaitadvaita?

**Question 1**

In which century did Nimbarka live?

**Question 2**

How many categories of existence are there in Dvaitadvaita?

**Question 3**

What are the categories of existence in Dvaitadvaita?

**Question 4**

Who is designated as the supreme entity to be worshipped in dvaitadvaita?

**Question 5**

Which two categories are independent?

**Question 6**

Who is Radha's spouse?

**Question 7**

How many gop participated in Nimbarka?

**Question 8**

Who is not worshipped in dvaitadvaita?

**Question 9**

What rules Brahman?

**Text number 21**

The early history of Shaivism is difficult to define. However, the Śvetāśvatara Upanishad (400-200 BC) is considered to be the earliest textual presentation of systematic philosophy in Shaivism. Shaivism is represented by various schools of philosophy, including non-dualistic (abheda), dualistic (bheda) and non-dualistic-dualistic (bhedābheda) perspectives. In his works, Vidyaranya mentions three major schools of Shaiva thought: pashupata Shaivism, Shaiva Siddhanta and Pratyabhijña (Kashmir Shaivism).

**Question 0**

Where in the text is Shaivism mentioned?

**Question 1**

When was the text on Shaivism written?

**Question 2**

Who announced the main schools of Shaivism?

**Question 3**

How many major schools of Shaivism did Vidyaranya mention?

**Question 4**

What is the Kashmiri Shaivism mentioned by Vidyaranya?

**Question 5**

What is easy to define about Shaivism?

**Question 6**

When did Shaivism begin?

**Question 7**

Who created Shaivism?

**Question 8**

What philosophical school does Shaivism not represent?

**Question 9**

Who wrote Svetasvatara Upanishad?

**Text number 22**

Pāśupata Shaivism (Pāśupata, "from Paśupati") is the oldest of the major Shaiva schools. The philosophy of the Pashupata was systematized by Lakulish in the 2nd century AD. Paśu in Paśupati refers to influence (or the created world), the word meaning that which is dependent on something external. While Pati means cause (or principium), the word means the Lord who is the cause, pati or ruler of the universe. The Pashupatas frowned upon the Vaisnava theology, known for the service of souls to the Supreme Being, on the grounds that dependence on anything could not be a means to the cessation of pain and other desirable ends. They recognized that those who are dependent on another and yearn for independence are not liberated because they are still dependent on something other than themselves. According to the Pāśupatas, the soul has the attributes of the Supreme Deity when it is freed from "the sprout of every pain".

**Question 0**

What is the oldest school of Shaivism?

**Question 1**

Who organised the Pasupata philosophy?

**Question 2**

When did Lakulish systematise Pasupata Shaivism?

**Question 3**

What school of philosophy did the Pasupatas hate?

**Question 4**

What part of Vaishnava was unpleasant for Pasupato?

**Question 5**

What is the youngest major Shaiva school community?

**Question 6**

Who created Pasupata Shaivism?

**Question 7**

What theology did Pashupatas favour?

**Question 8**

When was the Pasupata Shaivism School started?

**Question 9**

Why did Pashupatas believe that serving souls was necessary?

**Text number 23**

The Pāśupatas divided the created world into the unknowable and the knowable. The unfeeling was unconscious and thus dependent on the sensing or conscious. The unconscious was further divided into effects and causes. There were ten different kinds of influences, earth, the four elements and their qualities, colour, etc. There were thirteen causes, five perceptual, five functional, three internal, intellect, ego principle and conscious principle. These unknown causes were held responsible for the Self's misleading identification with the non-self. Pāśupata's salvation involved the soul's union with God through the intellect.

**Question 0**

Which group divided the world in two?

**Question 1**

Into which parts did the Pasupatas divide the world?

**Question 2**

In what state was the mentally ill person considered to be?

**Question 3**

How was the sentient seen as a being?

**Question 4**

How did the Pasupatas believe that the connection between the soul and God was achieved?

**Question 5**

What was the sentient dependent on?

**Question 6**

Salvation required the separation of the soul from what?

**Question 7**

Where did the sensory impairment break down?

**Question 8**

How many effects were formed by the centient?

**Question 9**

What were the effects?

**Text number 24**

Although both Kashmir Saivism and Advaita Vedanta are non-dual philosophies that give primacy to universal consciousness (Chit or Brahman), in Kashmir Saivism, unlike Advaita, all things are manifestations of this consciousness. This means that from the Kashmir Shavisim perspective, the phenomenal world (Śakti) is real and exists and exists in consciousness (Chit). Whereas Advaita holds that Brahman is inactive (niṣkriya) and the phenomenal world is an illusion (māyā). According to Kashmir Shivism, the goal of human life is to merge into Shiva or universal consciousness or to realize one's pre-existing identity with Shiva through wisdom, yoga and grace.

**Question 0**

What philosophy do both Kasmir Shaivism and Advaita Vedanta have in common?

**Question 1**

Which aspect of non-dual philosophies gives the highest degree of worship?

**Question 2**

How does Kashmir Shaivism see the conscious world?

**Question 3**

Which group sees the world as an illusion?

**Question 4**

What is the goal of faith according to Kashmir Saivism?

**Question 5**

What are dual philosophies?

**Question 6**

What is the opposite of Shiva?

**Question 7**

What are the ways to understand Maya Kashmir according to Shaivism?

**Question 8**

According to Advaita, all things are manifestations of what?

**Question 9**

What do Advaita believers consider to be the purpose of human life?

**Document number 265**

**Text number 0**

While there are some international similarities in the recognition and functioning of political parties, there are often also many, and sometimes significant, differences. Many political parties have an ideological core, but some do not, and many parties represent very different ideologies from those at the time of their creation. In democracies, voters elect political parties to run the government. Many countries, such as Germany and India, have a large number of influential political parties, and some countries, such as China, have a one-party system. The United States has a two-party system, with the two most influential parties being the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

**Question 0**

What are the two most powerful political parties in the US?

**Question 1**

Name a country with a one-party system.

**Question 2**

How are political parties elected in democracies?

**Question 3**

Which countries have several strong political parties?

**Question 4**

What was China like when its government was set up?

**Question 5**

What are the differences in the way people vote in China compared to other countries?

**Question 6**

Where does the ideology of China's main political parties come from?

**Question 7**

What is the main purpose of changing the ideology after the establishment of the government?

**Question 8**

What is the one thing that has changed in Germany and India since their governments were set up?

**Text number 1**

The first political groupings, united around fundamental, if changing, principles, emerged in the wake of the English exclusivist crisis and the Glorious Revolution of the late 17th century. The Whigs advocated a Protestant constitutional monarchy against absolute rule, and the Tories, who came from the Royalist (or 'Cavalier') faction of the English Civil War, were conservative Royalists who advocated a strong monarchy to counterbalance the republican tendencies of the Whigs, who were the dominant political faction for most of the first half of the 17th century; They advocated the Hanoverian succession against the Jacobite supporters of the Roman Catholic Stuart dynasty, which had been ousted in 1715, and were able to purge the Tory politicians from important government positions after the failed Jacobite rebellion of 1715. The Whig leader was Robert Walpole, who held the government from 1721 to 1742; his protégé was Henry Pelham (1743-1754).

**Question 0**

When did the first political groupings start to emerge?

**Question 1**

Who was the dominant political party in the first half of the 17th century?

**Question 2**

Who was the leader of the Whigs?

**Question 3**

In which year did the Jacobite uprising fail?

**Question 4**

Which groups first formed in 1715 when the Whigs were in power?

**Question 5**

Behind what beliefs did the Duchy of Saxony unite during the Glorious Revolution of 1715?

**Question 6**

What year did the exclusion crisis end?

**Question 7**

How long did the English Civil War last?

**Question 8**

Who was the leader of the Hanoverian succession?

**Text number 2**

As the century progressed, the factions gradually began to adopt more coherent political orientations as their interests in power began to diverge. The Whig party's base of support, originally from the great aristocratic families, broadened to include rising industrial interests and wealthy merchants. The Whigs favoured a constitutional monarchy with strict limits on the power of the monarch, strongly opposed the imposition of a Catholic king as a threat to liberty, and believed in extending toleration to non-conformist Protestants or dissenters. The liberal political ideas of John Locke and the concepts of universal rights used by Locke and Algernon Sidney had a significant influence on the Whigs.

**Question 0**

Whose liberal political ideals influenced the Whigs?

**Question 1**

Name two people whose ideas about universal rights influenced the actions of the Whigs.

**Question 2**

Did the Whigs want to limit the power of the monarch?

**Question 3**

Did the Whigs support or oppose the Catholic king?

**Question 4**

What was Algernon Sidney considered a threat?

**Question 5**

Who did Algernon Sidney want to be tolerant towards?

**Question 6**

Whose ideas about universal rights influenced wealthy merchants?

**Question 7**

What did the wealthy traders want to set strict limits on?

**Question 8**

What political ideas did the Catholic King support?

**Text number 3**

Although the Conservatives were expelled from office for half a century, for most of this time (initially under Sir William Wyndham) the Conservatives retained party cohesion and had occasional hopes of returning to office, particularly after George II became king (1727) and the fall of Sir Robert Walpole's ministry in 1742. They acted as a united, if futile, resistance to Whig corruption and scandal. At times they collaborated with the 'opposition Whigs', the Whigs who opposed the Whig government, but the ideological divide between the Tories and the opposition Whigs prevented them from uniting as a single party. They eventually regained power after George III came to power in 1760 under Lord Bute.

**Question 0**

Who did the Conservatives oppose?

**Question 1**

Who did the Conservatives sometimes work with?

**Question 2**

When did the Conservatives regain power?

**Question 3**

How long were the Conservatives fired from office?

**Question 4**

Why could the Conservatives and the Whigs in opposition never form a party?

**Question 5**

When did George II fall?

**Question 6**

How long was Lord Bute suspended for?

**Question 7**

What was Lord Bute known for when he was in power?

**Question 8**

What did their different beliefs prevent Lord Bute and George II from doing?

**Question 9**

What did Sir William Wyndham get back in 1760?

**Text number 4**

When they lost power, the old Whig leadership broke up into decade-long factions of Grenvilles, Bedfords, Rockingham and Chathams, all calling themselves Whigs. Out of this chaos emerged the first separate parties. The first such party was the Rockingham Whigs under the leadership of Charles Watson-Wentworth and the intellectual guidance of the political philosopher Edmund Burke. Burke defined a philosophy which described the basic framework of a political party as 'a body of men united in a common effort to promote the national interest on the basis of some principle on which they all agree'. Unlike the instability of earlier factions, which were often tied to a particular leader and could disintegrate if removed from power, the party centred around a set of core principles and remained outside power as a united opposition to the government.

**Question 0**

Who was the first distinctive Whig party to emerge from the chaos?

**Question 1**

Who was the leader of the Whigs in Rockingham?

**Question 2**

What was the description of the basic structure of the Whigs party in Rockingham?

**Question 3**

Did the Whigs of Rockingham ever regain power in the government opposition?

**Question 4**

Who was the Bedford group tied to, what made them unstable?

**Question 5**

How long did Edmund Burke remain a philosopher?

**Question 6**

What group was Edmund Burke leading?

**Question 7**

What happened when Edmund Burke was deposed?

**Question 8**

What was the description of the basic framework of government created by the Chatham factions?

**Text number 5**

The modern Conservative Party was born from the "Pittish" Conservatives of the early 19th century. In the late 1820s, disputes over political reform broke up this grouping. The government led by the Duke of Wellington collapsed in a miserable election. Following this disaster, Robert Peel set about putting together a new coalition of forces. In 1834 Peel published the Tamworth Manifesto, which set out the basic principles of Conservatism: - the necessity of reform in certain cases for survival, but opposition to unnecessary change which might lead to 'a continual whirl of unrest'. Meanwhile, the Whigs, the followers of Robert Peel's free trade orthodoxy and independent radicals, under the leadership of Lord Palmerston, formed the Liberal Party in 1859, which under the long leadership of William Ewart Gladstone became the party of the growing urban middle class.

**Question 0**

Where did the modern Conservative Party come from?

**Question 1**

Who issued the Tamworth Manifesto?

**Question 2**

Which party did the Whigs form with the others?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Tamworth Manifesto introduced?

**Question 4**

Which modern conservative party, founded in 1859, defined the basic principles of conservatism?

**Question 5**

Which event broke up the Liberal Party?

**Question 6**

Why did the government led by Willian Ewart Gladstone fall?

**Question 7**

What did the Pittitorians do after the Duke's government collapsed?

**Question 8**

When did Lord Palmerston create the Pitt Conservatives?

**Text number 6**

Although the founding fathers of the United States did not originally intend American politics to be partisan, early political disputes in the 1790s over the scope of the federal government's powers gave rise to two protopolitical parties - the Federalist Party and the Democratic-Republican Party, championed by the framers Alexander Hamilton and James Madison. However, the consensus reached on these issues ended party politics in 1816 for a decade generally known as the Age of Good Feelings.

**Question 0**

What were the two political vanguard parties?

**Question 1**

In what year did the period known as the "era of good cheer" begin?

**Question 2**

What did the Founding Fathers not want American politics to become?

**Question 3**

Who were the leaders of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties?

**Question 4**

What was James Madison's intention for the Federal Party's way of thinking?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Federalist Party founded?

**Question 6**

In what year did the Democratic-Republican Party split?

**Question 7**

What was the period after the creation of the Federalist Party called?

**Question 8**

How long was James Madison involved in the Federalist Party?

**Text number 7**

At the same time, the political party achieved its modern form, with a disciplined membership through the use of the party whip and the introduction of effective control structures. In the 1880s, the great Irish political leader Charles Stewart Parnell fundamentally transformed the Home Rule League Party, which campaigned for Irish Home Rule in the UK Parliament. In 1882, he changed the name of his party to the Irish Parliamentary Party and created a well-organised grassroots structure by introducing membership to replace 'ad hoc' informal groupings. He created a new election procedure to ensure that party candidates were professionally selected and committed to taking their seats, and in 1884 he introduced a strict 'party pledge' which obliged MPs to vote as a group in Parliament on all occasions. The creation of a strict party boom and a formal party structure was unique at the time. His party's effective structure and control contrasted with the loose rules and flexible informality of the UK's largest parties, which soon began to emulate the Parnell model.

**Question 0**

Who was the leader of the Irish political party in the 1880s?

**Question 1**

What did Charles Stewart Parnell change the name of his party to in 1882?

**Question 2**

Did the Irish Parliamentary Party ever adopt the Parnell model?

**Question 3**

When was the use of the party whip first introduced?

**Question 4**

What did the party leader change the name of the party to in 1884?

**Question 5**

What replaced the Parnellite model in government?

**Question 6**

What did the British parties create to ensure that committed members were elected?

**Question 7**

What did the British parties decide in 1884?

**Text number 8**

A political party is typically led by a party leader (the most influential member of the party and party representative), a party secretary (who takes care of the day-to-day running of the party and the minutes of party meetings), a party treasurer (who is responsible for membership fees) and a party president (who formulates strategies for recruiting and retaining party members and chairs party meetings). Most of the above positions are also held by members of the party executive, which is the leading organization that sets party policy at the national level. The structure is much more decentralised in the US due to the separation of powers, federalism and the diversity of economic interests and religious sects. Even state parties are decentralised, with county and other local committees largely independent of state central committees. The national party leader in the US is the president, if the party holds that office, or a prominent member of Congress in opposition (although the governor of a large state may aspire to this role). Officially, each party has a national committee chair, who is a major spokesperson, organiser and fundraiser, but who does not have the status of a major elected official.

**Question 0**

Do political parties have a party leader?

**Question 1**

Who takes care of the day-to-day work and the minutes of party meetings?

**Question 2**

Who is responsible for membership fees and expenses?

**Question 3**

Who is responsible for recruiting and maintaining party members?

**Question 4**

Who usually leads the fundraising?

**Question 5**

What is the definition of fundraising?

**Question 6**

What are the tasks of the National Committee?

**Question 7**

What does the state governor do?

**Question 8**

What role do most spokespeople aspire to?

**Text number 9**

When a party is represented in the House of Commons, the party leader also acts as leader of the parliamentary group representing the party as a whole; leaders of parties in Westminster can usually form interest groups, made up of senior members of their group, to criticise aspects of government policy if the party has a minimum number of seats. When a party becomes the largest party not in government, the party's parliamentary group forms the official opposition, and members of the official opposition lobby often form the shadow cabinet of the official opposition. When a party wins enough seats in an election to form a majority, the party's frontbench becomes the cabinet of government ministers.

**Question 0**

When will a party form a formal opposition?

**Question 1**

In which parties can leaders form front bench teams?

**Question 2**

When will the party's front bench become the cabinet of government ministers?

**Question 3**

If the party is represented by members of the House of Commons, where else can the party leader be?

**Question 4**

Which parties allow leaders to form a shadow government?

**Question 5**

What is the role of a party leader when the party is represented by a shadow government?

**Question 6**

What is the most important task of the Cabinet of Ministers?

**Question 7**

What happens when a party becomes the largest party that is not part of the cabinet of government ministers?

**Question 8**

What will become of the shadow government of the official opposition when it is able to form a majority in a sufficient number of seats?

**Text number 10**

The freedom to form a political party, to declare oneself a member or to campaign for candidates of a political party is seen as a sign of how well the state respects liberal democracy as a political value. The regulation of political parties can range from the suppression or suppression of all opposition parties, which is the normal practice of authoritarian governments, to the suppression of parties that advocate or promote ideas that contradict the general ideology of the ruling state (or have membership rules that cannot be legally enforced).

**Question 0**

What is considered the yardstick for measuring state support for liberal democracy?

**Question 1**

How are parties regulated?

**Question 2**

Will parties with beliefs contrary to the general beliefs of public officials be suppressed?

**Question 3**

How do democracies classify coercive government measures?

**Question 4**

What rights threaten the emergence of liberal democracy?

**Question 5**

After which event do opposition parties usually form?

**Question 6**

What is the first thing that authoritarian governments want citizens to do to show loyalty to the party?

**Question 7**

What is the one right that is not the norm for authoritarian governments?

**Text number 11**

In addition, mainstream political parties can form an informal cordon sanitaria that does not cooperate with "outside parties" of the legislature that are considered "against the system" or otherwise unacceptable in government. However, the cordon sanitaria has been increasingly abandoned in the last two decades in multi-party democracies, as pressure to form broad coalitions to win elections - and the increasing willingness of outside parties to participate in government - has led many such parties to join electoral and governing coalitions.

**Question 0**

Don't mainstream political parties cooperate with outside parties if they are too large?

**Question 1**

which external parties cannot be cooperated with?

**Question 2**

What has been increasingly abandoned over the last two decades?

**Question 3**

What has caused the rejection of far-right parties over the last two decades?

**Question 4**

What kind of democracies emerged after the creation of the EU?

**Question 5**

Which groups have outside parties recently been unwilling to cooperate with?

**Question 6**

What did the outside parties form because they did not want to cooperate with the government?

**Question 7**

What kind of policies do outside parties usually pursue towards the government?

**Text number 12**

In a non-party system, there are no formal political parties, sometimes due to legal restrictions on political parties. In non-party elections, each candidate can stand on his or her own merits. Non-partisan legislatures typically do not have formal party configurations. George Washington's administration and the first sessions of the US Congress were non-partisan. Washington also warned against political parties in his farewell address. In the United States, the Nebraska unicameral legislature is non-partisan, but is elected and voted on along informal party lines. In Canada, the territorial legislatures of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are non-partisan. In New Zealand, Tokelau has a non-partisan parliament. Many city and county governments[vague] are non-partisan. Non-partisan elections and governance are common outside state institutions. Unless political parties are prohibited by law, factions within non-party systems often develop into political parties.

**Question 0**

Are there official political parties in a non-party system?

**Question 1**

Was George Washington's administration impartial?

**Question 2**

What did Washington warn about in his farewell speech?

**Question 3**

How are the groupings of neutral systems evolving?

**Question 4**

What restrictions are placed on candidates when there are no political parties?

**Question 5**

How did George Washington deal with legal restrictions in office?

**Question 6**

How does the Tokelau Legislative Council take office?

**Question 7**

What is another action that the Tokelai legislator can take?

**Question 8**

What are the North West regions warning about?

**Text number 13**

In one-party systems, one political party can legally hold de facto power. Although smaller parties may sometimes be allowed, they must legally approve the leadership of the ruling party. This party may not always be the same as the government, although sometimes the positions within the party may in fact be more important than the positions within the government. North Korea and China are examples of this; other examples can be found in fascist states such as Nazi Germany in 1934-1945. A one-party system is thus usually equated with dictatorship and tyranny.

**Question 0**

In which systems does a political party have the legal possibility to exercise effective power?

**Question 1**

What are North Korea and China examples of?

**Question 2**

What is the one-party system often compared to?

**Question 3**

When did Nazi Germany have a one-party system?

**Question 4**

What kind of leadership must the ruling party accept in China?

**Question 5**

In what years did North Korea move to a one-party system?

**Question 6**

What are small parties often compared to in terms of influence?

**Question 7**

What are small parties usually similar to?

**Question 8**

In which countries were the small parties more important?

**Text number 14**

In ruling party systems, opposition parties are allowed, and may even have a deep-rooted democratic tradition, but other parties are generally considered to have no real chance of coming to power. Sometimes political, social and economic conditions, as well as public opinion, are the reason for the failure of other parties. Sometimes, typically in countries where the democratic tradition is less well established, it is possible for the ruling party to remain in power through patronage and sometimes through electoral fraud. In the latter case, the definition between a ruling and a one-party system becomes blurred. Examples of ruling party systems include the People's Action Party in Singapore, the African National Congress in South Africa, the Cambodian People's Party in Cambodia, the Liberal Democratic Party in Japan and the National Liberation Front in Algeria. A single-party ruling system also prevailed in Mexico, where the Institutional Revolutionary Party was active until the 1990s, in the southern United States, where the Democratic Party was active from the late 19th century until the 1970s, and in Indonesia, where Golkar was active from the early 1970s until 1998.

**Question 0**

When are opposition parties allowed?

**Question 1**

What are some of the reasons for the party's failure?

**Question 2**

How can a ruling party stay in power?

**Question 3**

What are some examples of ruling party systems?

**Question 4**

How long did the ruling one-party system last in Mexico?

**Question 5**

How likely is it that there was electoral fraud in the 1998 elections?

**Question 6**

What were the reasons for the failure of the Democratic Party in 1990?

**Question 7**

What two things did the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan use to try to win elections in the 1970s?

**Question 8**

Which parties are guilty of voter fraud?

**Question 9**

How long did the People's Action Party last in Singapore?

**Text number 15**

The United States has become essentially a two-party system. Because the conservative (like the Republican Party) and liberal (like the Democratic Party) parties have tended to dominate American politics. The first parties were called the Federalists and the Republicans, after which the Republican dominance was dominant for a short time before a split between the National Republicans and the Democratic Republicans occurred. The former became the Whig Party and the latter the Democratic Party. The Whigs survived for only two decades before splitting over the spread of slavery, and anti-slavery members joined the new Republican Party, as did anti-slavery members of the Democratic Party. Third parties (such as the Libertarian Party) often have little support and very rarely win elections. Nevertheless, there have been several examples of third parties taking votes away from major parties that were expected to win (such as Theodore Roosevelt in the 1912 election and George Wallace in the 1968 election). As the third party movement has learned, the Electoral College's requirement for a nationally divided majority makes it difficult for third parties to succeed. Consequently, such parties rarely win many electoral votes, although their support in the state may tilt toward the party. Wallace's support was weak outside the South. In general, parties with broad support in different regions or among economic and other interest groups have a good chance of winning the necessary majority in the United States, where the winner takes all the votes and the constituency is largely single-member. The country's vast surface area and large population pose major challenges for political parties with narrow appeal.

**Question 0**

What is the party system like in the United States?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the first political parties in the United States?

**Question 2**

How long did the Whigs survive?

**Question 3**

What are the challenges for an unpopular political party?

**Question 4**

Which party was anti-slavery?

**Question 5**

In what year did the national and Democratic Republicans split?

**Question 6**

What issue caused Teddy Roosevelt's election defeat in 1912?

**Question 7**

How long did the Federalist Party exist?

**Question 8**

What was Teddy Roosevelt guilty of in 1912?

**Question 9**

What kind of support did Teddy Roosevelt receive outside the South?

**Text number 16**

Although the British political system is technically a multi-party system, it has generally operated as a two-party system (sometimes called 'two and a half parties').Since the 1920s, the two main political parties have been the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. Before the rise of Labour in British politics, the Liberal Party was the second major political party alongside the Conservatives. Although coalition and minority governments have been an occasional feature of parliamentary politics, the system of early voting used in parliamentary elections tends to maintain the dominance of the two parties, although each has relied on a third party in the last century to achieve a working majority in parliament. (A multiparty system usually leads to a two-party system, a relationship described by Maurice Duverger as Duverger's Law.) There are also numerous other parties that have or have had multiple seats in parliament.

**Question 0**

How has the British political system worked?

**Question 1**

What are the two largest political parties in the UK?

**Question 2**

What was the other big party before Labour?

**Question 3**

What is Duveger's law?

**Question 4**

What system did Maurice Duverger create in the UK?

**Question 5**

When was the Duverger Act passed in the UK?

**Question 6**

How many seats has Maurice Duverger held in Parliament?

**Question 7**

What was the only party that helped pass the Duverger bill?

**Question 8**

What does letting the Conservatives into government usually lead to?

**Text number 17**

More generally, in cases where there are three or more parties, no single party is likely to win power on its own, but the parties will work with each other to form coalition governments. This has been the prevailing trend in Irish Republican politics since the 1980s, and is almost always the case in Germany at national and state level, and in most constituencies at municipal level. Moreover, since the establishment of the Republic of Iceland, there has never been a government that was not led by a coalition (usually the Independence Party and one other party (often the Social Democratic Alliance)). The situation is similar in the Republic of Ireland; since 1989, no party has been in power alone. Since then, a number of coalition governments have been formed. These coalitions have been led exclusively by either Fianna Fáil or Fine Gael. Political change is often easier in a coalition government than in a system dominated by one or two parties.[dubious - discuss] If factions in a two-party system fundamentally disagree on policy objectives or even principles, they can be slow to make political changes, which seems to be the case now in the United States, where power is divided between Democrats and Republicans. Coalition governments sometimes struggle for years to change policy and often fail completely, as in post-World War II France and Italy. However, in a two-party system, when one party controls all electoral authorities, policy changes can be rapid and significant. Democrats Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson benefited from such fortuitous circumstances, as did Republicans as far back in time as Abraham Lincoln and Ronald Reagan. Barack Obama had such an advantage briefly between 2009 and 2011.

**Question 0**

In which cases are parties unlikely to gain power on their own?

**Question 1**

Has Ireland ever had a coalition government?

**Question 2**

Since when has Ireland not been run by a single power?

**Question 3**

When is political change easier?

**Question 4**

What are the best examples of coalition governments struggling to change policy?

**Question 5**

What do parties tend to form when one party gains power?

**Question 6**

How long has there been a ruling party in the Republic of Ireland?

**Question 7**

Which country usually has the dominant party at national and state level?

**Question 8**

Which country has always had a ruling party in power since its foundation?

**Question 9**

Which two countries have generally been able to make rapid political changes since the Second World War?

**Text number 18**

Organizations, businesses and special groups such as trade unions lobby heavily against political parties, which some still call "blocs", especially those in government. The party or its leading members may be offered cash and in-kind contributions as incentives. Such donations are a traditional source of funding for all right-of-centre cadre parties. Since the late 19th century, these parties were opposed by the newly formed left-wing workers' parties. They created a new type of party, the mass membership party, and a new source of political fundraising, membership fees.

**Question 0**

What do some people call clusters?

**Question 1**

What do political parties lobby for?

**Question 2**

What are the traditional sources of party funding?

**Question 3**

What time did the mass membership celebrations start?

**Question 4**

Why do some people still call trade unions trade unions?

**Question 5**

What do special groups get for paying membership fees?

**Question 6**

Which groups are in favour of paying for trade unions?

**Question 7**

When were lobbyists most common in government?

**Question 8**

Which newly formed party opposed all government?

**Text number 19**

From the second half of the 20th century onwards, parties that continued to rely on donations or membership fees faced increasing problems. Alongside increased controls on donations, party membership in most Western democracies has declined over the long term, which in itself increases the pressure on funding. In the UK and Australia, for example, the membership of the two largest parties in 2006 was less than 1/8 of what it was in 1950, despite significant population growth over that period.

**Question 0**

Why did parties that rely on donations or membership fees get into trouble?

**Question 1**

When did parties that rely on donations start to get into trouble?

**Question 2**

What was the population of Australia in the 20th century compared to 1950?

**Question 3**

In what year did Western democracies begin to decline?

**Question 4**

What did the UK government get up to in 1950 because of lack of funding?

**Question 5**

What had happened to Australian government funding in 1950?

**Question 6**

In what year did Australia introduce democratic government?

**Text number 20**

In the UK, it has been claimed that party funders have been granted royal titles, allowing philanthropists to become members of the House of Lords and thus participate in lawmaking. Notoriously, Lloyd George was found to have sold royal titles. To prevent such corruption in the future, Parliament passed the Honours (Prevention of Abuses) Act 1925, making the outright sale of peerages and similar honours a criminal offence. However, some philanthropists allegedly tried to circumvent this law by disguising their donations as loans, leading to the 'Cash for Peerages' scandal.

**Question 0**

What does the UK reward people who contribute to party funding?

**Question 1**

Who was found to be selling royal titles?

**Question 2**

What legislation did Parliament introduce to prevent such corruption?

**Question 3**

What did the Honours Act do?

**Question 4**

How did people try to defeat this law?

**Question 5**

What scandal happened in 1925?

**Question 6**

What is awarded to people in the UK who manage loans for a living?

**Question 7**

What did Lloyd George help people acquire in his former profession?

**Question 8**

What do people join if they help people get loan approval?

**Question 9**

What can people who accept loans for a living do in government?

**Text number 21**

There are two categories of public funding: direct funding, which is a transfer of money to a party, and indirect funding, which includes airtime in the state media, use of the postal service or supplies. According to comparative data from the ACE Electoral Knowledge Network, in a sample of over 180 nations, 25% of nations do not provide direct or indirect public financing, 58% provide direct public financing and 60% provide indirect public financing. Some countries provide both direct and indirect public funding to political parties. The funding may be the same for all parties or depend on the results of previous elections or the number of candidates standing in the elections. Parties often use both private and public funding and must declare their funding to the election administration body.

**Question 0**

What are the two categories of public funding?

**Question 1**

What percentage of nations do not provide direct or indirect public funding?

**Question 2**

What percentage of governments provide direct funding?

**Question 3**

Do the parties have to declare their funding?

**Question 4**

What percentage of countries provide indirect financing?

**Question 5**

What is one type of political party?

**Question 6**

Where do you have to post if you are a member of a direct party?

**Question 7**

How many people know about the ACE Electoral Knowledge network?

**Question 8**

How many well-known political parties are there in the world?

**Question 9**

What kind of information do more than 180 parties provide to the ACE Electoral Knowledge Network?

**Text number 22**

In fledgling democracies, funding can also be provided through foreign aid. International donors fund political parties in developing countries to promote democracy and good governance. This support can be purely financial or non-financial. Often this support takes the form of capacity building activities, including the development of party programmes, party statutes and campaigning skills. Building bridges between ideologically linked parties is another common feature of international party support. Sometimes this can be seen as direct support for the political objectives of a political party, such as the support of the US government to the party behind the Rose Revolution in Georgia. Other donors operate on a more neutral basis, with several donors providing grants to countries within the reach of all parties for different objectives defined by the recipients. Leading development think tanks, such as the Overseas Development Institute, have called for increased support to political parties to build capacity to respond to demands for improved governance from interest-driven donors.

**Question 0**

What can foreign aid also offer?

**Question 1**

What are international donors doing to promote democracy?

**Question 2**

What is another common way to gain international support for a party?

**Question 3**

What does the Overseas Development Institute want to do?

**Question 4**

What funding does the Overseas Development Institute want to provide to support democracies?

**Question 5**

What was used during the Rose Revolution to make it a success?

**Question 6**

What does the Georgian Party want to add?

**Question 7**

Why does the Georgian Party want to increase support for political parties?

**Question 8**

What did the Georgian Party want to promote by funding political parties in developing countries?

**Text number 23**

Green is the colour of the Green parties, the Islamist parties, the Nordic agricultural parties and the Irish Republican parties. Orange is sometimes the colour of nationalism, as in the Netherlands, the Orange Camp in Israel or the Ulster Loyalists in Northern Ireland; it is also the colour of reform, as in Ukraine. In the past, purple was seen as the colour of royalty (like white), but today it is sometimes used by feminist parties. White is also associated with nationalism. "The 'purple party' is also used as an academic hypothesis for an undefined party, as the centre party in the US (because purple is created by mixing the colours red and blue of the main parties) and as a highly idealistic 'peace and love' party - perhaps similar to the Green Party. Black is usually associated with fascist parties with Benito Mussolini's black shirts, but also with anarchism. Similarly, brown is sometimes associated with Nazism, with roots in the tanned storm troopers of the Nazi party.

**Question 0**

What is the colour green for?

**Question 1**

What colour was purple considered to be?

**Question 2**

Which parties are associated with the colour black?

**Question 3**

Which parties is Brown affiliated with?

**Question 4**

What colour is orange related to?

**Question 5**

What uniforms do the stormtroopers of the Islamist parties wear?

**Question 6**

What used to be considered a green colour?

**Question 7**

What colour is the Israeli centre party?

**Question 8**

Which party is similar to the Irish Republican parties?

**Question 9**

Which group resembles the Ulster Loyalists?

**Text number 24**

The political colour schemes in the US are different from international norms. Since 2000, red has been associated with the right-wing Republican Party and blue with the left-wing Democratic Party. However, unlike the political colour schemes of other countries, these colours were not chosen by the parties, but were used in the coverage of the 2000 election results and the subsequent legal battle, and became more common. Prior to the 2000 election, the media typically varied which colour represented which party in each presidential election cycle. The colour system received an inordinate amount of attention that year and was discontinued to avoid confusion in subsequent elections.

**Question 0**

What does the colour red have to do with?

**Question 1**

Which political party is the colour blue associated with?

**Question 2**

Did the political parties choose these colours?

**Question 3**

What year was the end of the use of different colour schemes in parties?

**Question 4**

Which colour did the Democratic Party choose before 2000?

**Question 5**

What colour was the Republican Party before 2000?

**Question 6**

What have international political parties not chosen for themselves since 2000?

**Question 7**

What happened when other countries broke political colour-scheme norms in 2000?

**Question 8**

What did the parties in the other countries do in turn to avoid confusion in 2000?

**Text number 25**

In the 19th and 20th centuries, many national political parties organised themselves into international organisations along similar political lines. Notable examples include The Universal Party, the International Workers' Union (also called the First International), the Socialist International (also called the Second International), the Communist International (also called the Third International) and the Fourth International as organisations of working class parties, or the Liberal International (yellow), Hizb ut-Tahrir, the Christian Democratic International and the International Democratic Union (blue). Organised in Italy in 1945, the International Communist Party has been headquartered in Florence since 1974 and has chapters in six countries. the global green parties have recently founded Global Greens. The Universal Party, The Socialist International, The Liberal International and the International Democrat Union are all based in London. Some administrations (e.g. Hong Kong) prohibit formal links between local and foreign political organisations, effectively banning international political parties.

**Question 0**

When did political parties organise themselves into international organisations?

**Question 1**

What are some examples of this?

**Question 2**

Give an example of an administration that has banned contacts between local and foreign political organisations.

**Question 3**

What year was the Universal Party organised in Italy?

**Question 4**

Where has the headquarters of the Universal Party been located since 1974?

**Question 5**

How many countries does The Universal Party operate in?

**Question 6**

Which groups organised themselves in Hong Kong in the 19th and 20th centuries?

**Question 7**

What was banned in Italy in 1945?

**Text number 26**

French political scientist Maurice Duverger distinguished between cadre parties and mass parties. Cadre parties were political elites that sought to participate in elections and limited the influence of outsiders, who were only expected to assist in the campaign. Mass parties sought to recruit new members, who were a source of income for the party and were often expected to spread the party ideology and assist in elections. Socialist parties are examples of mass parties, while the British Conservative Party and the German Christian Democratic Union are examples of hybrid parties. In the United States, where both major parties were cadre parties, the introduction of primaries and other reforms have transformed them so that power is in the hands of activists who compete for influence and to nominate candidates.

**Question 0**

Who made the distinction between cadre parties and mass parties?

**Question 1**

What are cadre parties?

**Question 2**

What are mass parties?

**Question 3**

What is an example of a mass party?

**Question 4**

What are the two major parties in the United States like?

**Question 5**

Which German political scientist distinguished between party ideology and elections?

**Question 6**

Who were the cadre parties recruiting?

**Question 7**

What did the cadre parties expect the new members to spread?

**Question 8**

What did the cadre parties expect the new members to help with?

**Question 9**

What are the two biggest parties in France?

**Document number 266**

**Text number 0**

A cappella [a kapˈpɛlla] (Italian for "like a chapel") music is specifically group or solo singing without instrumental accompaniment, or a work intended to be performed in this way. It differs from a cantata, which is an accompanied song. The term 'a cappella' was originally intended to distinguish between Renaissance polyphony and Baroque concertato style. A renewed interest in Renaissance polyphony and a lack of awareness that vocal parts were often doubled with instrumentalists led in the 19th century to the term coming to mean unaccompanied vocal music. The term is also used, albeit rarely, as a synonym for alla breve.

**Question 0**

What does A cappella mean in Italian?

**Question 1**

What is another term that is sometimes used to refer to an a cappella group?

**Question 2**

At what point in the Renaissance did polyphony become popular again?

**Question 3**

How is a cappella currently defined?

**Question 4**

A cappella was originally used to distinguish between which two styles?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the group or solo music?

**Question 6**

What is missing from the music of the choir that Acappella has?

**Question 7**

What is a synonym for cantata?

**Question 8**

What was reformed in the 20th century?

**Question 9**

What was the difference between the original country roads?

**Question 10**

What term is also used as a synonym for concertato?

**Question 11**

The below breve was originally used to distinguish between what styles?

**Question 12**

What led to the idea that alla breve means vocal music without accompaniment?

**Question 13**

What does a baroque concerto mean in Italian?

**Question 14**

What does Renaissance polyphony mean in contrast to accompanied singing?

**Text number 1**

A cappella music was originally used in religious music, especially church music and anasheed and zemirot. Gregorian chant is an example of a cappella singing, as is most secular vocal music of the Renaissance. The madrigal was also generally a cappella until it developed into an instrumentally accompanied form in the early Baroque period. Jewish and Christian music were originally a cappella, and this practice has continued in both these religions as well as in Islam.

**Question 0**

What kind of music was a cappella music mainly used for in its early years?

**Question 1**

What was considered part of a cappella until the Baroque period?

**Question 2**

The madrigal became what shape that prevented it from being accompanied a cappella?

**Question 3**

During which period was most vocal music considered a cappella music?

**Question 4**

What was originally used in Renaissance secular song music?

**Question 5**

What was considered part of a cappella after the Baroque?

**Question 6**

Which religions have later adopted a cappella as part of their traditions?

**Question 7**

in what period did a cappella lose its popularity as religious music?

**Question 8**

How was Islamic music originally used?

**Question 9**

What other type of music was considered a capella music besides madrigal?

**Question 10**

What was considered a capella until the Jewish period?

**Question 11**

What is an example of a song with instrumental accompaniment?

**Question 12**

Where to practice what most of the vocal music A capella?

**Text number 2**

The polyphony of Christian a cappella music began to develop in Europe in the late 15th century with the compositions of Josquin des Prez. Early a cappella polyphony may have included an accompaniment instrument, although this instrument only doubled the singers' parts and was not independent. By the 16th century a cappella polyphony had developed further, but gradually the cantata began to supplant the a cappella forms. However, the a cappella polyphony of the 16th century continued to influence church composers throughout this period and up to the present day. Recent evidence has shown that some of Palestrina's early works, such as those written for the Sistine Chapel, were intended to be accompanied by an organ that 'doubled' some or all of the voices. Such was seen in the life of Palestrina, which became a major influence on Bach, particularly in the Mass in B minor mentioned above. Other composers who made use of the a cappella style, albeit only in the occasional piece, were Claudio Monteverdi and his masterpiece Lagrime d'amante al sepolcro dell'amata (Tears of a lover on the grave of his beloved), composed in 1610, and Andrea Gabrieli, when several choral pieces were discovered after his death, one of which was unaccompanied. Following the teachings of the two previous composers, Heinrich Schütz used the a cappella style in a number of pieces, the most important of which were the oratorio-style pieces traditionally performed during Easter week, dealing with the religious themes of that week, such as the Passion and Passion of Christ. Five of Schutz's Historien works were Easter pieces, and the latter three, which dealt with the Passion from three different perspectives, from Matthew, Luke and John, were all performed a cappella. This was almost a requirement for this type of work, and the crowd parts were sung, while the solo parts, which were passages borrowed either from Christ or from the authors, were performed in plain language.

**Question 0**

Who was a well-known composer of a cappella music in the 15th century?

**Question 1**

Which composition was Bach strongly influenced by the popular a cappella composer?

**Question 2**

How many of Schutz's Easter songs were a cappella?

**Question 3**

Lagrime d'amante al sepolcro dell'amata, the well-known a cappella composition, was written in what year?

**Question 4**

After the death of which composer were some compositions discovered?

**Question 5**

What started to develop in Europe in the 1500s?

**Question 6**

Whose compositions marked the beginning of secular a cappella music.

**Question 7**

What replaced the a cappella form in the 1500s?

**Question 8**

Which work was strongly influenced by Bach's Mass in B flat?

**Question 9**

What accompanied the sounds of Palestrina?

**Question 10**

What happened to Christian music in Europe in the 16th century?

**Question 11**

How was Josquin des Prez's early work intended to be played?

**Question 12**

Which composer was greatly influenced by Josquin des Prez?

**Question 13**

When was Bach's Mass in B minor composed?

**Question 14**

How were the songs composed by Josquin des Prez performed during Easter week?

**Text number 3**

In the Byzantine rite between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Eastern Catholic Churches, the liturgy is sung exclusively with music, without accompaniment. Bishop Kallistos Ware says: "The service is sung even though there may not be a choir... Today in the Orthodox Church, as in the early church, there is singing without accompaniment and no instrumental music." This a cappella practice stems from a strict interpretation of Psalm 150, which says: "All that have the Spirit, praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord. In line with this philosophy, early Russian music, which began to appear in the late 17th century, so-called khorovïye kontsertï (choral concerts) featured a cappella arrangements of Venetian-style songs, such as Nikolai Diletsky's treatise Grammatika musikiyskaya (1675). The services and masses of the Western rite composed by well-known composers such as Peter Tchaikovsky, Sergei Rachmaninov, Aleksandr Arkangel and Mykola Leontovich are good examples of this.

**Question 0**

When did Russian music appear?

**Question 1**

khorovïye kontsertï were typically made similar to what songs?

**Question 2**

Which passage of scripture gave rise to certain a cappella attitudes?

**Question 3**

Who composed the popular Venetian-style work in 1675?

**Question 4**

What is the basis of the Brad interpretation of the Psalms?

**Question 5**

What began to appear in Russia in the 1700s?

**Question 6**

What was the Venetian copy of the a cappella?

**Question 7**

What did NIkolai Diletsky write in the 1500s?

**Question 8**

How are liturgies sung in Russian music?

**Question 9**

What motivates the way instrumental music is composed in church?

**Question 10**

When did the Byzantine rite of the Eastern Orthodox Church appear?

**Question 11**

What kind of music did a cappella versions with instrumental accompaniment do?

**Question 12**

Which bishop composed Grammatika musikiyskaya in 1675?

**Text number 4**

Contemporary Christian religious communities known for conducting their services without musical accompaniment include some Presbyterian churches that follow the regulative principle of worship, Old Ordinary Baptists, Primitive Baptists, Plymouth Brethren, Churches of Christ, Old German Baptist Brethren, Dukhobors, Byzantine Rite, Amish, Old Order Mennonites and Conservative Mennonites. In liturgical churches (such as the Roman Catholic Mass and the Lutheran service), certain high masses and other musical services may be a cappella, a practice that has been preserved from apostolic times. Many Mennonites also celebrate some or all of their services without musical instruments. Sacred Harp, a type of folk music, is an a cappella style of religious singing using musical notes and is usually sung at song meetings.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the religious a cappella style used with musical notes?

**Question 1**

A cappella appears in some liturgical churches as an influence from which period?

**Question 2**

Which large religious group is the most famous performer of a cappella music today?

**Question 3**

Which modern Christian churches no longer use a capella?

**Question 4**

Which era influences today's secular a capella?

**Question 5**

What is a secular folk song a capella.

**Question 6**

What is the name of the Mennonite song style that uses formaldehyde?

**Question 7**

How long ago was harp music in some churches?

**Question 8**

What are some examples of contemporary Christian churches that use musical instruments in worship services?

**Question 9**

Which services use the sacred veil, a practice dating back to the apostolic times?

**Question 10**

Which group is now known to use the form in worship?

**Text number 5**

Musical instruments have divided Christendom ever since they were first introduced in worship. Considered a Catholic innovation, they were not widely used until the 1700s, and many Protestant reformers, including Martin Luther (1483-1546), Ulrich Zwingli, John Calvin (1509-1564) and John Wesley (1703-1791), strongly opposed them in worship. Alexander Campbell called the use of musical instruments in worship "the cowbell in concert". In Sir Walter Scott's The Heart of Midlothian, the heroine Jeanie Deans, a Scottish Presbyterian, writes to her father about the state of the Church of England (bold added):

**Question 0**

Why were musical instruments undesirable to Christians?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the book in which Jeanie Deans is the main character?

**Question 2**

who is quoted as saying that musical instruments in church services are like "a cowbell in a concert".

**Question 3**

Who is the author of The Heart of the Midlothian?

**Question 4**

What makes the world's religions different?

**Question 5**

What was considered the Catholic innovation of Easter?

**Question 6**

What was first used in worship in the 19th century?

**Question 7**

Who opposed a capella music in worship in the 1700s?

**Question 8**

What did Luther call the "cowbell in concert"?

**Question 9**

What has divided Catholics since they started to be used in worship?

**Question 10**

What did Catholics object to using in worship?

**Question 11**

What did Martin Luther mention about the use of musical instruments in worship?

**Question 12**

What did Ulrich Zwingli, whose heroine was Jeanie Deans, write?

**Question 13**

What religion does John Calvin belong to in the book?

**Text number 6**

Proponents of this interpretation believe that since the Christian scriptures never oppose instrumental language with any negative judgment against instruments, the opposition to instruments is due to historical interpretation. From the first century and a half of the Christian churches (33 AD to 180 AD) there is no written objection to instruments in any context. The use of musical instruments in Christian worship during this period is also not documented. Towards the end of the 2nd century, Christians began to condemn musical instruments themselves. Those who oppose musical instruments today believe that these churches had a better understanding of God's will for the church, but there are significant differences between these church teachings and the opposition to musical instruments among Christians today.

**Question 0**

What is the reason for the rejection of musical instruments in Christian music?

**Question 1**

At what time is there no record of Christians using musical instruments in worship?

**Question 2**

At what point did the instruments begin to be condemned by Christians?

**Question 3**

Why do modern Christians still oppose the use of instruments?

**Question 4**

Where in the scriptures are there negative judgments about instruments?

**Question 5**

Where in the scriptures does the opposition to instruments come from?

**Question 6**

When is there evidence of Christians using musical instruments in worship?

**Question 7**

What did Christians accept from the 2nd century onwards?

**Question 8**

Whose teachings are in line with today's anti-instrumentalism?

**Question 9**

Over what period of time was it found that there was resistance to the instruments in all environments?

**Question 10**

What is the reason for rejecting the use of instruments according to God's will?

**Question 11**

When was information written about the use of musical instruments in Christian worship?

**Question 12**

What did Christians condemn from 33 AD to 180 AD?

**Question 13**

What do church fathers believe about the use of instruments today?

**Text number 7**

Although the services in the Temple in Jerusalem included musical instruments (2 Chronicles 29:25-27), traditional Jewish services in the synagogue did not include musical instruments before and after the final destruction of the temple, because they used the singing of the sacred scriptures on the canticles. The use of musical instruments is traditionally prohibited on the Sabbath for fear that the players would be tempted to repair (or tune) their instruments, which is forbidden on those days (this prohibition has been relaxed in many Reform congregations and some Conservative congregations). When Jewish families and larger groups sing traditional Shabbat songs, known as zemirot, outside formal services, they usually sing a cappella, and a cappella ensembles sometimes perform on Shabbat at bar and bat mitzvah celebrations. During the three-week period, musical instruments are forbidden. Many Jews observe part of the 49-day omer counting period between Passover and Shavuot as a semi-mourning period, and instrumental music is not permitted during this time. This has led to a tradition of a cappella singing, sometimes called sefirah music.

**Question 0**

On what day is the use of musical instruments banned?

**Question 1**

In what style do Jewish families usually sing Shabbat songs?

**Question 2**

What is a cappella music sometimes called among members of the Jewish faith?

**Question 3**

How many days are counted between Passover and Shavuot?

**Question 4**

What is part of the time between Passover and Shavuot?

**Question 5**

Which temple forbade the use of instruments?

**Question 6**

What were the traditional Jewish services in the synagogue?

**Question 7**

What is forbidden on the Sabbath because it was considered work?

**Question 8**

What practice has been relaxed in many traditional Jewish congregations?

**Question 9**

What kind of music is forbidden during Easter?

**Question 10**

What were the traditional Jewish services in the synagogue?

**Question 11**

What is forbidden in Jerusalem?

**Question 12**

When do Jewish families use musical instruments to sing Shabbat songs?

**Question 13**

At what time are zemirot banned?

**Question 14**

What kind of entertainment is happening on the Sabbath because of zemirot?

**Text number 8**

The popularisation of Jewish song can be found in the writings of the Jewish philosopher Philo, who was born in 20 BC. Weaving together Jewish and Greek thought, Philo promoted praise without instruments and taught that 'silent singing' (without even vocal strings) was even better. This view contradicted the Jewish scriptures, in which Israel sang praises at God's own command (2 Chronicles 29:25). The shofar is the only temple instrument still used in synagogues today, and is only used from Rosh Chodesh Elul to the end of Yom Kippur. The shofar is used alone, without vocal accompaniment, and is limited to very specific sounds and specific places in the synagogue service.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the philosopher who praises music without instruments?

**Question 1**

What did Philo's views on the lack of tools contradict?

**Question 2**

What is the instrument that is still in use in the synagogue?

**Question 3**

At the end of which Jewish event is the shofar no longer used?

**Question 4**

How is shofar used?

**Question 5**

Who popularised Greek song?

**Question 6**

What did Philo contribute in 20 BC?

**Question 7**

Who taught that a capella is the best form of worship?

**Question 8**

Who told Christians to praise on musical instruments?

**Question 9**

What kind of accompaniment is used with the shofar?

**Question 10**

When was the Greek philosopher Philo born?

**Question 11**

What Jewish song is still used in synagogues today?

**Question 12**

During which period of the year is silent singing in the synagogue?

**Question 13**

How is silent singing used in a synagogue service?

**Question 14**

What did Rosh Chodesh Elul write about that became popular?

**Text number 9**

A strong and visible a cappella tradition in the American Midwest was started in 1911 by F. Melius Christiansen, a member of the music faculty at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota. The St. Olaf College Choir was founded at the local St. John's Lutheran Church, where Christiansen served as organist and the choir was composed at least in part of students from the nearby St. Olaf campus. Other conductors in the area took their cue from the ensemble's success, and a rich tradition of a cappella choral music developed in the region, including Concordia College (Moorhead, Minnesota), Augustana College (Rock Island, Illinois), Wartburg College (Waverly, Iowa), Luther College (Decorah, Iowa), Gustavus Adolphus College (St. Paul's, Iowa), Gustavus Adolphus College (St. Paul's, Iowa) and others. Peter, Minnesota), Augustana College (Sioux Falls, South Dakota) and Augsburg College (Minneapolis, Minnesota). The choirs typically range from 40 to 80 singers and are recognized for their efforts to perfect blend, intonation, phrasing and pitch in a large choir.

**Question 0**

When did a cappella begin to become popular in the United States?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the choir used by F. Mellus Christiansen?

**Question 2**

How many singers do choirs usually have?

**Question 3**

Who was influenced by the St. Olaf Choir?

**Question 4**

Which tradition originated in the western United States?

**Question 5**

Who spoke out against a cappella in 1911?

**Question 6**

What did other conductors around the country model themselves on?

**Question 7**

What do a capella choirs strive to perfect in a large choir?

**Question 8**

Who founded a major choir in 1911?

**Question 9**

At which university did F. Melius Christiansen study?

**Question 10**

Which church did Augsburg College join?

**Question 11**

Who was influenced by Wartburg College?

**Question 12**

How many singers are there in a cappella?

**Text number 10**

In July 1943, following a boycott by the American Federation of Musicians of recording studios in the United States, the a cappella group The Song Spinners became a best-seller with their song "Comin' In On A Wing And A Prayer". In the 1950s, several recording groups, notably The Hi-Los and The Four Freshmen, introduced complex jazz harmonies to a cappella performances. The King's Singers are credited with promoting interest in small group a cappella performances in the 1960s. In 1983, The Flying Pickets were the number one a cappella group in the UK at Christmas, covering the song 'Only You' by Yazoo (known as Yaz in the US). A cappella music gained new prominence from the late 1980s onwards, boosted by the success of Top 40 recordings by artists such as The Manhattan Transfer, Bobby McFerrin, Huey Lewis and the News, All-4-One, The Nylons, Backstreet Boys and Boyz II Men [referenced ].

**Question 0**

Which a cappella group rose to popularity in 1943?

**Question 1**

What were American musicians boycotting in 1943?

**Question 2**

Who is credited with being the first to bring jazz elements to a cappella music?

**Question 3**

Which number one song was covered by an a cappella group in 1983?

**Question 4**

What contributed to the rise in popularity of a cappella music in the 80s and beyond?

**Question 5**

Who boycotted concerts in 1943?

**Question 6**

Who brought jazz harmonies to a capella in the 40s?

**Question 7**

What was Yazoo's number one hit in 1983?

**Question 8**

What sparked new interest in the 1950s?

**Question 9**

What did The Song Spinners have in the 1950s?

**Question 10**

What was the title of the bestseller The Song Spinners in the 1950s?

**Question 11**

When did the American Federation of Musicians introduce jazz for a cappella?

**Question 12**

What did The King's Singers contribute in 1983?

**Question 13**

What did a cappella receive in July 1943?

**Text number 11**

Modern a cappella groups include many vocal groups and ensembles that add percussion or beatboxing to the vocal sound to create a pop/rock/gospel sound that is in some cases very similar to that of groups with instruments. Examples of such professional groups include Straight No Chaser, Pentatonix, The House Jacks, Rockapella, Mosaic and M-pact. There is also still a strong a cappella presence in Christian music, with some denominations deliberately not using instruments in worship. Examples of such groups include Take 6, Glad and Acappella. Popular music arrangements for small a cappella ensembles typically include one voice singing the main melody, one voice singing the rhythmic bass line, and the remaining voices providing chordal or polyphonic accompaniment.

**Question 0**

What do some modern a cappella ensembles use instead of instruments?

**Question 1**

Where is a cappella still strongly present?

**Question 2**

What do the voices that do not sing the main song or the bass voice do in a cappella?

**Question 3**

What has been added to modern instrumental music?

**Question 4**

What are some examples of instrumental bands?

**Question 5**

What has maintained a strong presence in all forms of worship?

**Question 6**

What are the arrangements of popular secular music?

**Question 7**

What genre of music do bands that add instruments to create a pop/rock/gospel sound belong to?

**Question 8**

Who in Christian music uses beatboxing during worship?

**Question 9**

What do some a cappella ensembles use instead of chordal accompaniment?

**Question 10**

Where is monophonic singing still going strong?

**Question 11**

Which groups do not use singing voices during the service?

**Text number 12**

A cappella has been used as the only orchestration in original musical theatre works, which have been commercially performed Off-Broadway (theatres in New York with 99-500 seats) only four times. The first was Avenue X, which opened on January 28, 1994 and ran for 77 performances. It was produced by Playwrights Horizons, with a book by John Jiler and music and lyrics by Ray Leslee. The musical style of the play was mainly doo-wop, as the plot revolved around the singers of a 1960s doo-wop group.

**Question 0**

How many a cappella musical theatre works have been successful in Off-Broadway productions?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the a cappella musical that premiered on 28 January 1994?

**Question 2**

What period is Avenue X set in?

**Question 3**

What was the final number of performances of Avenue X's original show?

**Question 4**

Who was responsible for the lyrics of Avenue X?

**Question 5**

What has been used in Broadway musical theatre?

**Question 6**

Which show on Broadway first used a cappella?

**Question 7**

Which show had 77 performances on Broadway?

**Question 8**

Where did John Jiler write the words?

**Question 9**

What did Ray Leslee produce?

**Question 10**

When did Playwrights Horizons first open Off-Broadway?

**Question 11**

How many performances did Playwrights Horizons have?

**Question 12**

What was the musical style of Playwrights Horizon?

**Text number 13**

The a cappella musical Perfect Harmony, a comedy about two high school a cappella groups competing to win a national championship, debuted Off Broadway at Theatre Row's Acorn Theatre on 42nd Street in New York City in October 2010 after a successful run at the Stoneham Theatre in Stoneham, Massachusetts. Perfect Harmony features hit music from The Jackson 5, Pat Benatar, Billy Idol, Marvin Gaye, Scandal, Tiffany, The Romantics, The Pretenders, The Temptations, The Contours, The Commodores, Tommy James & the Shondells and The Partridge Family, and has been compared to a cross between Altar Boyz and The 25th Annual Putnam County Spelling Bee.

**Question 0**

Where did Perfect Harmony open Off-Broadway?

**Question 1**

Where had Perfect Harmony previously had success before coming to New York?

**Question 2**

Perfect Harmony has been called a combination of what two musicals?

**Question 3**

In which month will Perfect Harmony's Off-Brodway debut?

**Question 4**

Which genre best describes Perfect Harmony?

**Question 5**

Where did Perfect Harmony open on Broadway?

**Question 6**

Which drama was based on two a cappella ensembles?

**Question 7**

Whose music influenced Perfect Harmoney

**Question 8**

What has The Romantics been compared to?

**Question 9**

Which Off-Broadway theatre did Pat Benatar start at?

**Question 10**

Where else did Billy Idol do well before New York?

**Question 11**

When did The Jackson 5 debut Off-Broadway?

**Question 12**

What genre describes The Partridge Family?

**Text number 14**

The fourth a cappella musical Off-Broadway, In Transit, premiered on October 5, 2010 and was produced by Primary Stages with book, music and lyrics by Kristen Anderson-Lopez, James-Allen Ford, Russ Kaplan, and Sara Wordsworth. Set primarily in the New York City subway system, In Transit features an eclectic mix of musical styles (including jazz, hip hop, Latin, rock, and country) and incorporates vocal beatboxing into its contemporary a cappella arrangements with the help of a subway beatboxer character. Beatboxer and actor Chesney Snow played this role in Primary Stages' 2010 production. According to the show's website, it is due to reopen as an indefinite commercial production in autumn 2011. In 2011, the production received four Lucille Lortel Award nominations, including Outstanding Musical, Outer Critics Circle and Drama League nominations, and five Drama Desk nominations, including Outstanding Musical and won Outstanding Ensemble Performance.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the a cappella musical that debuted Off-Broadway the same year as Perfect Harmony?

**Question 1**

Where does most of In Transit take place?

**Question 2**

What a cappella singing style is used in many of the songs in In Transit?

**Question 3**

How many Lucille Lortel Awards was In Transit nominated for?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the actor who played the subway assailant?

**Question 5**

What is the role of the New York City subway system?

**Question 6**

When did Chesney Snow premiere Off-Broadway?

**Question 7**

Who was involved in the production of Primary Stages?

**Question 8**

What will Russ Kaplan include in his presentation?

**Question 9**

When will Primary Stages reopen, according to the website?

**Text number 15**

Barbershop music is one of many unique American art forms. The earliest reports of this a cappella style of music were among African Americans. The earliest documented quartets all began in barbershops. In 1938, the first official men's barbershop organization was formed, known as the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America (S.P.E.B.S.Q.S.A), and in 2004 it was renamed and officially changed its public name to the Barbershop Harmony Society (BHS). Today, the BHS has more than 22,000 members in some 800 societies across the United States, and the barbershop style has spread around the world through organizations in many other countries. The Barbershop Harmony Society provides a well-organised competition structure for barbershop-style a cappella quartets and choirs.

**Question 0**

What kind of a cappella music is characteristic of American culture?

**Question 1**

What did the a cappella organisation, founded in 1938, change its name to in 2004?

**Question 2**

How many people are currently members of the BHS?

**Question 3**

Which breed group was primarily involved in babershop a cappella in its early days?

**Question 4**

What were the initials of the BHS before it changed its name in 2004?

**Question 5**

What is one unique African art form?

**Question 6**

Where did documented quartets start in 1938?

**Question 7**

Which group was created in 2004?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the hairdressing group created in 2004?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the barbershop band that officially changed its name in 1938?

**Text number 16**

In 1945, the first official women's barbers and hairdressers' organisation, Sweet Adelines, was founded. In 1953, Sweet Adelines became an international organisation, although it did not change its name to Sweet Adelines International until 1991. Its membership of nearly 25,000 women singing in English includes choirs in most of the fifty United States, as well as Australia, Canada, England, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Scotland, Sweden, Wales, Germany and the Netherlands. The organization is headquartered in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and includes more than 1,200 registered quartets and 600 choirs.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the first women's barbershop association?

**Question 1**

When did Sweet Adelines change its name to International?

**Question 2**

How many women are members of Sweet Adelines?

**Question 3**

Where is Sweet Adelines headquarters?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Sweet Adelines become an international band?

**Question 5**

Which group was founded in 1953?

**Question 6**

What did Sweet Adelines change its name to in 1945?

**Question 7**

How many Japanese women are members of the Sweet Adelines?

**Question 8**

How many Australian choirs are registered with the organisation?

**Question 9**

In what year did Sweet Adelines become a German organisation?

**Text number 17**

Richard Sparks explains the reasons for Sweden's strong supremacy as manifold; Suffice it to say that Sweden has a long-standing tradition, an unusually high proportion of the population (often cited as 5%) sing regularly in choirs, and that the Swedish choirmaster Eric Ericson had an enormous influence on the development of a cappella choirs not only in Sweden but throughout the world, In addition, Sweden has a large number of very popular primary and secondary schools (music schools), with high standards of admission by audition, combining a rigorous academic programme with a high standard of choral singing every day of the school day; The system started at Adolf Fredrik Music School in Stockholm in 1939, but has spread throughout the country.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Swedish man who is known for having had a major influence on a cappella music throughout the world?

**Question 1**

Which music school pioneered the introduction of high musical standards?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the Swedish population is involved in a cappella singing?

**Question 3**

Who can describe the many reasons why Sweden is heavily involved in a cappella?

**Question 4**

What does Eric Erickson have to say about Swedish dominance in choirs?

**Question 5**

What impact did Richard Sparks have on Sweden and the world?

**Question 6**

Which have high, tradition-based entry requirements?

**Question 7**

Which a cappella group pioneered the introduction of high music standards?

**Question 8**

How much of the world participates in a cappella singing?

**Text number 18**

It is unclear where collegiate a cappella began. Founded in 1873, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Rensselyrics (formerly known as the RPI Glee Club) is perhaps the oldest known college a cappella group. However, the longest continuously singing ensemble is probably the Whiffenpoofs of Yale University, formed in 1909 and once featuring Cole Porter. Collegiate a cappella groups continued to grow throughout the 20th century. Notable historical groups formed along the way include the Princeton University Tigertones (1946), The Colgate 13 (1942), Dartmouth College Aires (1946), Cornell University Cayugan Waiters (1949) and The Hangovers (1968), University of Maine Maine Steiners (1958), Columbia University Kingsmen (1949), Brown University Jabberwocks (1949) and University of Rochester YellowJackets (1956). Women's a cappella groups, often as parodies of male ensembles, soon followed: the Smiffenpoofs of Smith College (1936), The Shwiffs of Connecticut College (The She-Whiffenpoofs, 1944) and The Chattertocks of Brown University (1951). The popularity of a cappella groups exploded from the 1990s onwards, partly due to the change in style favoured by the Beelzebubs at Tufts University and Dear Abbey at Boston University. The new style used sounds to imitate modern rock instruments, including vocal sounds/"beatboxing". Some larger universities now have several groups. Groups often join together for on-campus concerts, such as the Georgetown Chimes' Cherry Tree Massacre, a three-weekend a cappella festival that has been held every February since 1975 and has featured more than 100 college groups, the International Quartet Champions on The Boston Common, and the modern commercial a cappella ensemble Rockapella. The Common Groups have produced many emerging and notable artists, including John Legend, an alumnus of Counterparts at the University of Pennsylvania, and Sara Bareilles, an alumnus of Awaken A Cappella at the University of California, Los Angeles. Mira Sorvino is an alumna of Harvard College's Harvard-Radcliffe Veritones, where she had a solo on Yaz's Only You.

**Question 0**

What is the former name of the oldest recorded college a cappella band?

**Question 1**

Which major composer was once a member of The Whiffenpoofs?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the a capella band that was a parody of The Whiffenpoofs?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the college a capella event that has been held since 1975?

**Question 4**

Which well-known musician was once part of the university a capella group The Counterparts?

**Question 5**

Who was formerly a member of The Rensselyrics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute?

**Question 6**

Which band was founded in 1873 and is the longest continuously singing band?

**Question 7**

In which period did the growth of continuous singing bands take place?

**Question 8**

What does The Whiffenpoofs of Yale University often parody?

**Question 9**

When did the popularity of women's groups explode?

**Text number 19**

A cappella is gaining popularity among South Asians, with the emergence of mainly Hindi-English college groups. The first South Asian a cappella group was Penn Masala, founded in 1996 at the University of Pennsylvania. Joint South Asian a cappella groups are also gaining popularity. The first South Asian a cappella group was Anokha at the University of Maryland, which was formed in 2001. Dil se, another UC Berkeley a cappella group, also organises an annual Anahha competition at the University of California, Berkeley. Maize Mirchi, a University of Michigan community singing group, organises the annual "Sa Re Ga Ma Pella" competition, an invitational competition for South Asian a cappella ensembles, in which several Midwestern groups participate.

**Question 0**

What is the name of an ethnic a capella group formed at the University of Pennsylvania in 1996?

**Question 1**

Among which group is a capella becoming more common?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the first South Asian a capella group that accepted both men and women?

**Question 3**

What a capella competition is there at UC Berkeley?

**Question 4**

Which group hosts the a capella competition "Sa Re Ga Ma Pella"?

**Question 5**

What is growing in popularity among Anokha?

**Question 6**

What was the first a cappella group in the Midwest?

**Question 7**

What kinds of groups are emerging among the different groups in the Midwest?

**Question 8**

When was the first Maize Mirchi formed at the University of Maryland?

**Question 9**

Who is hosting the Penn Masala competition at the University of California?

**Text number 20**

The increased interest in contemporary a cappella (especially collegiate a cappella) is reflected in the growth of awards such as the Contemporary A Cappella Recording Awards (overseen by the Contemporary A Cappella Society) and competitions such as the International Championship of Collegiate A Cappella for college groups and the Harmony Sweepstakes for all groups. In December 2009, a new television competition series, The Sing-Off, aired on NBC. The show featured eight a cappella groups from the US and Puerto Rico competing for a $100,000 prize and a recording contract with Epic Records/Sony Music. The show was judged by Ben Folds, Shawn Stockman and Nicole Scherzinger and was won by the Puerto Rican male group Nota. The show returned for a second and third season, won by Committed and Pentatonix.

**Question 0**

Which popular a capella competition is not just for college groups?

**Question 1**

What was offered to the winner of The Sing-Off in addition to the cash prize?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the winning group of The Sing-Off?

**Question 3**

Who won the final season of The Sing-Off?

**Question 4**

Where did the non-US groups that performed in The Sing-Off come from?

**Question 5**

When did the A Cappella Recording Awards air on NBC?

**Question 6**

Which prize did Ben Folds win in The Sing-Off TV competition?

**Question 7**

Which programme was judged by Harmony Sweepstakes?

**Question 8**

How many groups competed for the Contemporary A Cappella Recording Awards?

**Question 9**

Who won the last season of the Contemporary A Cappella Society?

**Text number 21**

In addition to singing the words, some a cappella singers also imitate instruments by playing the instrument sounds with their vocal cords and mouth. One of the earliest practitioners of this method in the 20th century was The Mills Brothers, whose first recordings in the 1930s clearly stated on the label that all instrumentation was done by singing. More recently, the 2 Unlimited song "Twilight Zone" was sung with a cappella instrumentation in the sitcom Tompkins Square. Another famous example of imitating instrumentation instead of singing the words is the theme song for the Fox Family Channel (now ABC Family) series The New Addams Family. Groups such as Vocal Sampling and Undivided emulate Latin rhythms a cappella. In the 1960s, the Swingle Singers used their voices to emulate instruments in baroque and classical music. Vocal artist Bobby McFerrin is famous for emulating instruments. A cappella group Naturally Seven recreates entire songs using the timbre of each instrument.

**Question 0**

What do some a capella bands do other than sing lyrics?

**Question 1**

Which a capella band is considered to be one of the earliest to arrange instrumental emulation?

**Question 2**

What kind of music did Swingle Singers introduce instrumental emulation for?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the ABC Family show with an all a capella theme?

**Question 4**

In which band's recordings in the 1960s were all the instruments sung?

**Question 5**

In which series did the Swingle Singers sing the Twilight Zone a cappella?

**Question 6**

What is another example of imitating Bobby McFerrin without singing the words?

**Question 7**

Which early recordings imitate Latin rhythms in a cappella?

**Question 8**

What was Bobby McFerrin famous for in the 1930s?

**Text number 22**

The Swingle Singers used nonsense words to sound like musical instruments, but they are known to have produced wordless versions of the instruments. Like other groups, examples of their music can be found on YouTube. Beatboxing, more commonly known as vocal percussion, is a technique used in a cappella music and popularised by the hip hop community, where rap is also often performed a cappella. The advent of vocal percussion added new dimensions to the a cappella genre and has become very common in modern arrangements. Petra Haden used a four-track recorder to produce an a cappella version of The Who Sell Out with instruments and fake advertisements for her 2005 album Petra Haden Sings: The Who Sell Out. Haden has also released a cappella versions of Journey's "Don't Stop Believin'", The Beach Boys' "God Only Knows" and Michael Jackson's "Thriller". In 2009, Toyota commissioned Haden to write three songs for television commercials for the third-generation Toyota Prius, including an a cappella version of The Bellamy Brothers' 1970s song "Let Your Love Flow"[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What Swingle Singers primarily used to imitate musical instruments?

**Question 1**

What is another term for beatboxing?

**Question 2**

What was used to make the a capella recording of The Who Sell Out?

**Question 3**

Which car manufacturer hired Petra Haden to perform a capella songs in their car ads?

**Question 4**

Which website allows you to listen to the music of many a capella bands?

**Question 5**

What did the Beach Boys use to make them sound like musical instruments?

**Question 6**

What added new dimensions to the nonsense words?

**Question 7**

What is one of the song versions released by The Swingle Singers in 2005?

**Question 8**

What did Toyota hire the Bellamy brothers to advertise in their commercials?

**Question 9**

What did Journey use for the a cappella recording of The Who Sells Out?

**Document number 267**

**Text number 0**

The Order of Preachers (Latin Ordo Praedicatorum, abbreviated OP by its members), more commonly known after the 15th century as the Dominican Order or Dominicans, is a Roman Catholic religious order founded by the Spanish priest St Dominic de Guzman in France, and approved by Pope Honorius III (1216-27) on 22 December 1216. This "missionary" order is made up of friars, nuns, active cisars and lay or secular Dominicans (formerly known as Tertiaries, although in recent times there have been an increasing number of associates unrelated to the Tertiaries) who have joined the order.

**Question 0**

What is the Latin term "order of preachers"?

**Question 1**

Which Pope approved the Order of Preachers?

**Question 2**

By what name was the Order of Preachers known after the 15th century?

**Question 3**

To which religion does the Dominican Order belong?

**Question 4**

Which Spanish priest founded the Order of Preachers?

**Question 5**

By what name was the Order of Preachers commonly known after the 16th century?

**Question 6**

What is not the Latin term for a preaching church?

**Question 7**

Which religious order was founded by the French priest Saint Dominic de Guzman?

**Question 8**

Which Pope did not approve the Dominican Order?

**Question 9**

What did membership of the Dominican Order not include?

**Text number 1**

The Order was founded to preach the Gospel and combat heresy, and its educational activities and scholastic organisation put preachers at the forefront of medieval intellectual life. Famous for its intellectual tradition, the Order has produced many leading theologians and philosophers. The Dominican Order is led by the Master of the Order, currently Bruno Cadoré. The members of the Order usually bear the letters O.P. after their names, which stand for Ordinis Praedicatorum, or Order of Preachers.

**Question 0**

During which period did the Dominican organisation do its best work?

**Question 1**

What was one of the reasons for setting up the Dominican Order?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the leader of the Dominican Order known as?

**Question 3**

Who is the current Master of the Order?

**Question 4**

What is the Order of Preachers known for?

**Question 5**

What was not meant to be done?

**Question 6**

What did not place the preachers at the forefront of medieval intellectual life?

**Question 7**

What was the Order not famous for?

**Question 8**

Who led the Dominican order in 1980?

**Question 9**

What O.P. does not mean>>

**Text number 2**

The Dominican Order was born in the Middle Ages, at a time when religion was being looked at in a new way. Men of God were no longer expected to remain behind the walls of the monastery. Instead, they walked among the people, taking as their models the apostles of the early Church. From this ideal emerged two orders of beggar brothers: one, the Friars Minor, led by Francis of Assisi, and the other, the Friars Preachers, led by Dominicus of Guzman. Like his contemporary Francis, Dominicus saw the need for a new form of organisation, and the rapid growth of the Dominicans and Franciscans during their first century confirms that the orders of the beggar brothers met the need.

**Question 0**

Who in the Middle Ages was no longer expected to stay behind walls away from ordinary people?

**Question 1**

How many missionary orders were formed in the Middle Ages?

**Question 2**

Who was the leader of Friars Minor at this time?

**Question 3**

Which Order of Beggar Monks was Dominic Guzman the leader of?

**Question 4**

Which two groups grew rapidly in the Middle Ages?

**Question 5**

What did not happen when the Dominican Order was born in the Middle Ages?

**Question 6**

What were the men of God expected to leave behind?

**Question 7**

How many beggar monks did not come to rule in the Middle Ages?

**Question 8**

Who was the leader of the Major-Monk regiment at this time?

**Question 9**

Who was the leader of the teachers' union at this time?

**Text number 3**

Dominic sought to establish a new kind of order, which would bring the dedication and systematic training of older monastic orders like the Benedictines to the religious problems of the growing urban population, but which would be more organisationally flexible than monastic orders or secular clergy. Dominic's new order was to become a preaching order, trained to preach in the vernacular. Instead of earning a living on huge farms, as the monasteries had done, the new monks would survive by begging and 'selling' themselves through persuasive preaching.

**Question 0**

The Dominican Order was inspired by which monastic order?

**Question 1**

What kind of organisation was the Dominican Order?

**Question 2**

What did the former religious organisations do for a living?

**Question 3**

How did the Dominican Order make money?

**Question 4**

What was Dominic not trying to do?

**Question 5**

Which organisation did not influence the Dominican Order?

**Question 6**

What did the Dominican Order not want to be?

**Question 7**

How did the religious organisations of the past not make a living?

**Text number 4**

Dominic inspired his followers with his devotion to scholarship and virtue, his deep recognition of the spiritual power of secular deprivation and the religious state, and his highly developed administrative structure. At the same time, Dominic inspired the members of his Rule to develop a "mixed" spirituality. They were both active in their preaching and contemplative in their study, prayer and meditation. In their spirituality, the Dominican friars were urbane and learned, contemplative and mystical. Although these traits also influenced the women of the Order, the nuns absorbed the latter traits in particular and made them their own. In England, the Dominican nuns blended these elements with the characteristics of English Dominican spirituality, creating a spirituality and a common personality that distinguished them from others.

**Question 0**

How did Dominic inspire his followers?

**Question 1**

Which group in particular benefited from the mystical spirituality of the Dominican Order?

**Question 2**

In which country did the Dominican nuns thrive?

**Question 3**

What kind of spirituality did Dominic want his followers to learn?

**Question 4**

How did Dominicanism fail to inspire its followers?

**Question 5**

What kind of governance structure did Dominicanism not inspire its successors to form?

**Question 6**

Who developed a knighthood whose members had a unified spirituality?

**Question 7**

What was the order of the rural and the ignorant?

**Question 8**

In which country did the Benedictine nuns thrive?

**Text number 5**

As a young man, he especially loved theology, and the Bible became the foundation of his spirituality. During his studies in Palencia, Spain, he experienced a terrible famine that prompted Dominic to sell all his beloved books and other supplies to help his neighbours. After completing his studies, Bishop Martin Bazan and Prior Diego d'Achebes appointed Dominic as a member of the cathedral chapter and he became a regular canon according to the Rule of St Augustine and the Constitutions of the Cathedral Church of Osman. At the age of twenty-four or twenty-five he was ordained priest.

**Question 0**

What was Dominic's favourite subject in particular?

**Question 1**

Why did Dominic sell his book?

**Question 2**

In which country did Dominic experience the Great Famine?

**Question 3**

At what age was Dominicus ordained a priest?

**Question 4**

Under whom did he become a canon after completing his studies?

**Question 5**

What did Dominic particularly hate?

**Question 6**

What happened to Dominic when he was studying in Paris, France?

**Question 7**

Why did Dominic refuse to sell his beloved books?

**Question 8**

Where did Bishop Martin Bazan and Prior Diego d'Achebes refuse to appoint Dominic?

**Question 9**

Who became a priest at the age of 30?

**Text number 6**

In 1203, Dominic went with Prior Diego de Acebo on a mission to Denmark on behalf of the Spanish monarchy to arrange a marriage between the son of King Alfonso VIII of Castile and the niece of King Valdemar II of Denmark. At the time, southern France was a stronghold of the Cathar or Albigensian dynasty, named after the Duke of Alb, a supporter of the Cathars and opponent of the Albigensian Crusade (1209-1229). Dominic was fired by a reforming zeal after an encounter with Albigensian Christians in Toulouse.

**Question 0**

Who did Dominic travel to Denmark with?

**Question 1**

Who asked Dominic to travel to Denmark?

**Question 2**

In 1203, which area was the fortress of the Cathars?

**Question 3**

During which period did the Albigensian Crusade take place?

**Question 4**

Why did Dominic travel to Denmark in 1203?

**Text number 7**

Prior Diego immediately saw one of the main reasons for the spread of the unorthodox movement: the representatives of the Holy Church were acting and moving in an offensive, pompous and ceremonial manner. On the other hand, the Cathars lived in a sacrificial state that was widely attractive. For these reasons, the Prior Diego proposed that the papal legates begin to live a renewed apostolic life. The legates agreed to the change if they could find a strong leader. Prior accepted the challenge, and he and Dominic dedicated themselves to converting the Albigensians. Despite this special mission, Dominicus achieved limited success in winning over the Albigensians by persuasion, 'for although during his ten years of preaching a large number of converts were obtained, it must be said that the results were not such as had been hoped for'.

**Question 0**

How does Prior Diego think the members of the Holy Church work?

**Question 1**

Who did Prior Diego admire more than the Holy Church?

**Question 2**

How did the Cathars live?

**Question 3**

What did the legates ask Diego to do to change their lifestyle for the better?

**Question 4**

Who were Diego and Dominic trying to convert?

**Question 5**

Who did not immediately see one of the main reasons for the spread of the unorthodox movement?

**Question 6**

Who did not act or move with an offensive amount of pomp and ceremony?

**Question 7**

Who did Dominic admire more than the Holy Church?

**Question 8**

Which state did the Cather's not live in?

**Question 9**

What was a successful meeting?

**Text number 8**

Dominic became the spiritual father of several Albigensian women whom he had converted, and in 1206 he founded a monastery for them in Prouille. This monastery became the foundation of the Dominican friars, so the Dominican friars are older than the Dominican monks. Prior Diego approved the building of a convent for girls whose parents had sent them to the care of the Albigensians because their families were too poor to meet their basic needs. The convent in Prouille would later become Dominic's headquarters for his missionary work there. After two years in the mission field, Prior Diego died on his way back to Spain. When his fellow preachers heard of his death, all but Dominic and a very small number of others returned to their homes.

**Question 0**

In what year did Dominic found the monastery?

**Question 1**

What women did Dominic convert to his monastery?

**Question 2**

Which group is older than the Dominican brothers?

**Question 3**

Why did the families send their girls to Diego's convent?

**Question 4**

How long after his mission did Prior Diego die?

**Question 5**

Who became the spiritual father of several Albigensian women?

**Question 6**

Which was founded by Dominic in 1306?

**Question 7**

What should be the basis for Benedictine nuns?

**Question 8**

What later became the Benedictine headquarters of the Dominican mission?

**Question 9**

Why didn't the families send their girls to Diego's convent?

**Text number 9**

In July 1215, Dominic, with the agreement of the Bishop of Toulouse, Foulques, appointed his successor to institutional life. His purpose was revolutionary in the pastoral work of the Catholic Church. These priests were organised and well educated in religious studies. Dominic needed a framework - a rule - to organise these elements. The Rule of St Augustine was, according to Dominic's successor, Saxe Jordan, the obvious choice for the Dominican Order because it was 'suitable for the salvation of souls through preaching'. With this choice, however, the Dominican friars did not call themselves monks, but canonical canons. They were able to engage in service work and community life while living in individual poverty.

**Question 0**

What kind of framework did Dominic use to build his facility?

**Question 1**

In what year did the Dominican order his successor into institutional life?

**Question 2**

Who was Dominic's successor?

**Question 3**

What did the Rule of St Augustine believe?

**Question 4**

What were the Dominican brothers?

**Question 5**

What framework did Dominic not use to suppress his institution?

**Question 6**

In what year did Diego appoint his successor to institutional life?

**Question 7**

What did the Rule of St Augustine not believe in?

**Question 8**

What were the Dominican brothers not?

**Question 9**

Who can't do ministry and live a life together in poverty?

**Text number 10**

Dominic's training in Palencia gave him the knowledge he needed to defeat the Manicheans. Study, together with charity, another concept that most defines the work and spirituality of the Order, became the method most used by the Dominicans to defend the Church against the dangers that threatened it and to extend its influence to wider areas of the known world. In Dominican thinking, it was impossible for people to preach what they did not or could not understand. So when the brothers left Prouille to begin their apostolic work, the Dominican sent Matthew from Paris to establish a school near the University of Paris. This was the first of many Dominican schools founded by the friars, some of which were located near major universities throughout Europe.

**Question 0**

Dominic studied in which city?

**Question 1**

Dominic's training helped him beat who?

**Question 2**

What helps to define the work of the Dominican Order?

**Question 3**

In which city did Dominik set up the school?

**Question 4**

To whom did Dominic entrust the founding of his school?

**Question 5**

In which city did Dominic not study?

**Question 6**

What did the city of Palencia not give Dominic?

**Question 7**

What method did the Dominicans not use to defend the Church from danger?

**Question 8**

What did not help to define the work of the Dominican Order?

**Question 9**

In which city did Dominic not set up a school?

**Text number 11**

In 1219, Pope Honorius III invited Saint Dominic and his companions to live in the ancient Roman basilica of Santa Sabina, and they settled there in early 1220. Prior to that, the Order had only a temporary residence in Rome in the monastery of San Sisto Vecchio, which had been given to Dominicus by Honorius III around 1218 with the intention of turning it, under Dominicus' direction, into a monastery for the reforming nuns of Rome. In May 1220 in Bologna, the first General Chapter of the Order decreed that each new convent had to have its own studium conventuale, thus laying the foundations for the Dominican tradition of supporting widespread educational institutions. The official foundation of the Dominican monastery of Santa Sabina and its studium conventuale took place when Honorius III legally transferred the property to the Order of Friars Minor on 5 June 1222. St Thomas Aquinas transformed this studium into the first studium provinciale of the Order in 1265. Part of the curriculum of this studium was transferred in 1288 to the studium of Santa Maria sopra Minerva, which in the 16th century became the Collegium Divi Thomæ. In the 20th century the college was transferred to the monastery of Saints Dominic and Sixtus and became the Pontifical University of Saint Thomas Aquinas, Angelicum.

**Question 0**

Where were Dominicanus and his successors living in early 1220?

**Question 1**

Who invited Dominic to stay in the Roman basilica of Santa Sabina?

**Question 2**

What was required of each new monastery?

**Question 3**

When did Pope Honorius III transfer property to the Order of Preachers?

**Question 4**

What kind of educational institution did the College of Saint Thomas become in the 20th century?

**Question 5**

Where were Dominicanus and his successors living in early 1320?

**Question 6**

Which Pope did not invite Dominic to stay in the Roman basilica of Santa Sabina?

**Question 7**

When did Pope John Paul II transfer the property to the Order of Preachers?

**Text number 12**

The Dominican friars quickly spread to England, where they appeared in Oxford in 1221.By the 12th century, the monastic order reached all classes of Christian society, fighting heresy, schism and paganism in word and in writing, and through its missionary work, travelled to northern Europe, Africa and Asia across the borders of Christianity. Its schools spread throughout the Church; its doctors wrote monumental works in all fields of knowledge, including the very important Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas. Its members included popes, cardinals, bishops, legates, inquisitors, princes' confessors, ambassadors and paciarii (executors of peace decreed by popes or councils). Pope Gregory IX entrusted the organisation with the task of carrying out the Inquisition. In his papal bull Ad extirpanda, issued in 1252, Pope Innocentius IV authorised the Dominicans to use torture under certain conditions.

**Question 0**

In which European countries did the Dominican Brotherhood expand rapidly?

**Question 1**

Which British university hosted the Dominican friars?

**Question 2**

What was the Dominican Order fighting against?

**Question 3**

In which field of knowledge has the Dominican Order created works?

**Question 4**

Who appointed the Dominican Knights to start the Inquisition?

**Question 5**

Which order did not spread quickly in England?

**Question 6**

What happened to the organisation in the 13th century?

**Question 7**

In which French university did the Dominican monks appear?

**Question 8**

What are the three branches of knowledge that the Dominican Order used to create its works?

**Question 9**

Who appointed the Benedictine Order to start the Inquisition?

**Text number 13**

The extension of the order brought changes. Less emphasis on doctrinal activity favoured the development of ascetic and contemplative life here and there, and in Germany and Italy in particular, a mystical movement was born, with the names of Meister Eckhart, Heinrich Suso, Johannes Tauler and St Catherine of Siena (see German mysticism, also called 'Dominican mysticism').) This movement was the prelude to the reforms which Raymond Capuan undertook at the end of the century and which continued into the next century. It took on considerable proportions in the parishes of Lombardy and the Netherlands and in the reforms of Savonarola in Florence.

**Question 0**

The term "Dominican mysticism" is also known as what?

**Question 1**

In which European countries did the Dominican Order experience changes in its way of thinking?

**Question 2**

Which saint is associated with the new Dominican mysticism?

**Question 3**

Dominican mysticism also spread to which European country?

**Question 4**

Which monk helped spread Dominican mysticism to Italy?

**Question 5**

What did not change the order?

**Question 6**

What is not known about the term "Dominican mysticism"?

**Question 7**

What was born in Switzerland and Monaco?

**Question 8**

Which saint is associated with the new Benedictine mysticism?

**Question 9**

Which nun helped spread Dominican mysticism to Italy?

**Text number 14**

At the same time, the organisation faced a renaissance. It fought against the pagan tendencies of Renaissance humanism, in Italy through Dominic and Savonarola, in Germany through the theologians of Cologne, but it also gave humanism such progressive writers as Francesco Colonna (probably the author of Hypnerotomachia Poliphili) and Matteo Bandello. Many Dominicans contributed to the artistic activities of the period, most notably Fra Angelico and Fra Bartolomeo.

**Question 0**

What historical period challenged the Dominican Order?

**Question 1**

What caused problems for the Dominican Order during the Renaissance?

**Question 2**

In which German city did the theologians resist the Dominican Order?

**Question 3**

Which author combined the teachings of humanism and the Dominican Knights?

**Question 4**

Which Dominican monk celebrated a Renaissance art form?

**Question 5**

What did the organisation not have to face?

**Question 6**

What did the organisation adopt during the Renaissance?

**Question 7**

In which English city did the theologians give the Dominican Order a run for its money?

**Question 8**

What did many Benedictines take part in?

**Question 9**

Who were the monks celebrated by Renaissance science?

**Text number 15**

During this critical period, the number of preachers never seems to have fallen below 3,500. According to 1876 statistics, the number was 3 748, but 500 of them had been separated from the monasteries and were involved in parish work. According to the 1910 statistics, a total of 4 472 were nominally or actually involved in the actual activities of the Order. In 2000, there were 5 171 Dominican friars with solemn vows, 917 student friars and 237 novices. In 2013, there were 6058 Dominican Brothers, of whom 4470 were priests.

**Question 0**

How many preacher members were expelled from the Dominican Order in 1876?

**Question 1**

How many Dominicans were actively involved in rule-making in 1910?

**Question 2**

How many Dominican monks were there in 2013?

**Question 3**

In what year were there 4 470 priests in the Dominican Order?

**Question 4**

How many fraternity brothers were there in 2000?

**Question 5**

How many preachers were expelled from the Dominican Order in 1867?

**Question 6**

How many Dominicans were actively involved in rule-making in 1867?

**Question 7**

How many Dominican monks were there in 2018?

**Question 8**

In what year was there 5570 priests in the Dominican Order?

**Question 9**

How many students were there in 2001?

**Text number 16**

France played a leading role in the revival movement thanks to the reputation and persuasiveness of Jean-Baptiste Henri Lacordaire (1802-1861). He took the habit of a monk in Rome (1839) and the French province was canonised in 1850. From this province, the province of Lyon, called Oxitania (1862), the province of Toulouse (1869) and the province of Canada (1909) were separated. The French Restoration also sent many workers to the other provinces to help them organise and progress. It was Père Vincent Jandel (1850-1872), who remained at the head of the administration for the longest period of the 19th century. The Province of St Joseph in the United States should be mentioned in this context. Founded in 1805 by Edward Fenwick, later the first Bishop of Cincinnati, Ohio (1821-1832), this province has developed slowly but is now one of the most prosperous and active provinces of the Order. In 1910 it included seventeen monasteries or convents. In 1905, it founded a large house of learning in Washington, the Dominican House of Learning. Today there are four Dominican provinces in the United States.

**Question 0**

Which country played a major role in the revival movement?

**Question 1**

Which speaker was very famous during the revival movement?

**Question 2**

When was the French province canonically established?

**Question 3**

What title did Pere Vincent Jandel hold during this period?

**Question 4**

Which country played a small role in the revival movement?

**Question 5**

Which speaker was not known during the revival movement?

**Question 6**

In what year did Jean-Baptiste Henri Lacordaire take the habit of a monk's nun in Paris?

**Question 7**

When was the English province canonically established?

**Question 8**

What title did Pere Vincent Jandel not hold during this period?

**Text number 17**

The French province has produced a large number of preachers. The Notre-Dame-de-Paris conferences were opened by Père Lacordaire. The Dominicans of the French province supplied Lacordaire (1835-1836, 1843-1851), Jacques Monsabré (1869-1870, 1872-1890), Joseph Ollivier (1871, 1897) and Thomas Etourneau (1898-1902). Since 1903, several Dominicans have served in the pulpit of Notre-Dame. Père Henri Didon (d. 1900) was a Dominican. The French Provincial House of Studies publishes L'Année Dominicaine (founded in 1859), La Revue des Sciences Philosophiques et Theologiques (1907) and La Revue de la Jeunesse (1909). The École Biblique et Archéologique française de Jérusalem, founded in 1890 by Père Marie-Joseph Lagrange O.P. (1855-1938), is one of the leading international centres for biblical studies. It was at the École Biblique that the famous Jerusalem Bible (both editions) was compiled.

**Question 0**

Which country has produced a large number of preachers?

**Question 1**

Which Dominican monk consecrated the Notre Dame conferences in Paris?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the second French Dominican monk of this period?

**Question 3**

What is one of the leading international centres for biblical studies?

**Question 4**

What was the Ecole Biblique preparing?

**Question 5**

Which country has produced a large number of nuns?

**Question 6**

Which Benedictine monk opened the Notre Dame Conference in Paris?

**Question 7**

What is the name of another English Benedictine monk of this period?

**Question 8**

What did the English Dominican discover and manage?

**Question 9**

What was not prepared at the Ecole Biblique?

**Text number 18**

Doctrinal development has played an important role in the restoration of preachers. Several institutions played an important role in addition to those already mentioned. One such is the Jerusalem Bible School, open to the religious and lay clergy of the Order, which publishes the Revue Biblique. The Faculty of Theology at the University of Fribourg, which was entrusted to the Dominicans in 1890, is flourishing, with some 250 students. The Pontificium Collegium Internationale Angelicum, the future Pontifical University of St Thomas Aquinas Angelicum, founded in Rome in 1908 by Master Hyacinth Cormier, opened its doors to religious and secular students of sacred sciences. In addition to the above-mentioned reviews, the Revue Thomiste and the Analecta Ordinis Prædicatorum (1893), founded by Père Thomas Coconnier (d. 1908). Among the numerous authors of the Order of the Order of this period are Cardinals Thomas Zigliara (d. 1893) and Zephirin González (d. 1894), two eminent philosophers; Alberto Guillelmotti (d. 1893), historian of the papal navy; and Heinrich Denifle, one of the most famous medieval historians (d. 1905).[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Which school publishes the Revue Biblique?

**Question 1**

How many students are there at the University of Freiburg?

**Question 2**

When was the University of Fribourg handed over to the Dominican Order?

**Question 3**

What is the name of an educational institution of a Dominican order?

**Question 4**

Which Dominican founded the Revue Thomiste?

**Question 5**

Which school does not publish the Reve Biblique?

**Question 6**

How many students are there at Freiburg Abbey?

**Question 7**

What year was the University of Freiburg given the Benedictine treatment?

**Question 8**

What is the name of an educational institution of a Benedictine order?

**Question 9**

Which Benedictine founded the Revue Thomiste?

**Text number 19**

Today, more and more Associates share the Dominican charism. Dominican Associates are Christian women and men, married, unmarried, single, divorced and widowed, clergy and laity, who are first interested and then called to live the charism and continue the mission of the Dominican Order - to praise, bless and preach. Associate members do not take an oath, but commit themselves to be partners with the vowed members and to share the mission and charism of the Dominican family in their own lives, families, churches, neighbourhoods, workplaces and cities.

**Question 0**

What do the current shareholders of the Dominican Order do?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a modern successor to the Dominican rule?

**Question 2**

What draws many people to follow the Dominican Order?

**Question 3**

What do current members still do for the Dominican Order?

**Question 4**

What do the current members of the Benedictine Association do?

**Question 5**

What is there not more of?

**Question 6**

Who doesn't share the charisma of the Dominicans?

**Question 7**

What is not an example of a modern successor to the Dominican rule?

**Question 8**

What are the current members still doing for the Dominican Order?

**Text number 20**

The spiritual tradition of the Dominican Order is marked not only by charity, study and preaching, but also by instances of mystical communion. The Dominicans' emphasis on learning and charity distinguishes them from other monastic and beggar orders. When the Order first developed on the European continent, these monks and their sisters in Christ continued to emphasise learning. These believers also made a deep effort for a personal, intimate relationship with God. When the Order arrived in England, many of these characteristics were retained, but the English gave the Order more specific features. This topic is discussed below.

**Question 0**

What is the tradition of the Dominican Order?

**Question 1**

What area does the Dominican Order focus on?

**Question 2**

What is one way in which the Dominican Order differs from other religious orders?

**Question 3**

In which country did some of the characteristics of the Dominican order change?

**Question 4**

What is the Dominican Order's spiritual tradition not just a fragmented one?

**Question 5**

Which order does not include the mystical union?

**Question 6**

Which order first developed on the Asian continent?

**Question 7**

In which country did part of the Dominican Republic not grant an amendment?

**Question 8**

What did the brothers and sisters in Christ not struggle with?

**Text number 21**

Dominic was determined and unceasing in his search for a close relationship with God. He rarely spoke, so little is known about his inner life. What we do know comes from stories written by those close to him. St Cecilia remembered him as joyful, benevolent and full of unceasing vigour. According to several accounts, singing was apparently one of Dominic's great joys. Dominic practised self-flagellation and chastity by praying alone at night in the chapel for 'poor sinners'. He wore only one garment, refused to carry money with him and allowed no one to serve him.

**Question 0**

What did Dominic struggle with greatly?

**Question 1**

Who remembered Dominic as a jolly good fellow?

**Question 2**

What did Dominic like to do?

**Question 3**

Who was Dominicus praying for?

**Question 4**

What did Dominic refuse to do?

**Question 5**

What didn't Dominic struggle with?

**Question 6**

Who remembered Dominic as the sour guy?

**Question 7**

What should Dominic not have done?

**Question 8**

For whom did Dominic not pray?

**Question 9**

Who owned several habits?

**Text number 22**

The spirituality that is evident in all branches of the Order reflects the spirit and intentions of its founder, although some later elements may have surprised the Castilian monk. In essence, the Dominican was '... a man of prayer who used all the resources of scholarship at his disposal to preach, teach and even materially help those who sought the truth found in the Gospel of Christ. It was this spirit that [Dominic] left as a legacy to his followers."

**Question 0**

What spirit did Dominicus give his followers?

**Question 1**

Where did Dominic want his followers to look for the truth?

**Question 2**

What kind of man was Dominic?

**Question 3**

What was not evident in all branches of the Order?

**Question 4**

What did spirituality not reflect?

**Question 5**

What spirit did Dominikaan not give his followers?

**Question 6**

What kind of man was Dominic not?

**Question 7**

What did Dominic not fully exploit?

**Text number 23**

Humbert the Roman, who was Master General of the Order from 1254 to 1263, was a great administrator, preacher and writer. It was during his tenure as Master General that the sisters of the Order became official members of the Order. Humbert was a great lover of languages, and he encouraged the study of languages, mainly Arabic, among the Dominicans, as the monks were engaged in missionary work with people who had been led astray or forced to convert by Muslims in the Middle East. He also wanted his Order to achieve excellence in preaching, and this was his most lasting contribution to the Order. Growing the spirituality of young preachers was his primary goal. He once called out to his students: "... consider how excellent this office [preaching] is, because it is apostolic; how useful, because it is directly appointed for the salvation of souls; how dangerous, because few have in themselves or perform what the office requires, for it is not without great danger ..." , vol. xxv. (Lyon, 1677)

**Question 0**

Who was the Master General of the Dominican Order in the mid-13th century?

**Question 1**

For how many years was Humbert a Roman general?

**Question 2**

What was Humbert's major contribution as a Major General?

**Question 3**

What subject did Humbert love so much?

**Question 4**

Which language did Humbert want the Dominican Knights to learn?

**Question 5**

Who was the Master General of the Dominican Order in the early 1200s?

**Question 6**

During whose period did the sisters not receive official membership?

**Question 7**

Who hasn't loved languages?

**Question 8**

Where did Hobart not want the monks to go?

**Question 9**

What was not Hobart's first priority?

**Text number 24**

Humbert is at the heart of the Dominican Order of Ascetic writers. In this role, he contributed significantly to its spirituality. His writings were imbued with 'religious good sense' and he used uncomplicated language that could build up even the weakest members. Humbert advised his readers: '[Young Dominicans] must also be instructed not to be eager to see visions or work miracles, for they are of little use to salvation, and sometimes we are deceived by them; but rather they should be eager to do good where salvation is. They should also be taught not to be sad if they do not enjoy the divine consolations which they hear others receive; but they should know that the loving Father for some reason sometimes withholds these consolations. They should also learn that if they lack the grace of repentance or devotion, they should not think that they are not in a state of grace so long as they have good will, which is all that God considers important."

**Question 0**

What did Humbert teach the weak members of the Dominican Order?

**Question 1**

What did Humbert advise Dominican students not to focus on?

**Question 2**

According to Humbert, what is all that God looks at?

**Question 3**

What did Humbert advise students not to do?

**Question 4**

Who was not at the centre of the ascetic writers of the Dominican Order?

**Question 5**

Who did not contribute significantly to the spirituality of the organisation?

**Question 6**

What did Hobart's writing not pass?

**Question 7**

What were young Dominicans encouraged not to do?

**Question 8**

What did Humbert advise his students to be?

**Text number 25**

Another person who made a significant contribution to the spirituality of the Order is Albertus Magnus, the only person to have been given the title "Great". His influence on the Order permeated almost every aspect of Dominican life. Albert was a scientist, philosopher, astrologer, theologian, spiritual writer, ecumenist and diplomat. Under the guidance of Humbert of Rome, Albert shaped the curriculum for all Dominican students, brought Aristotle into the classroom and studied the work of Neoplatonists such as Plotinus. In fact, it was the work of Thomas Aquinas and himself (1245-1274) over a period of thirty years that made it possible to incorporate Aristotelian studies into the curriculum of Dominican schools.

**Question 0**

The Dominican Knights were also greatly helped by which German monk?

**Question 1**

Albert Magnus was also known as "Albert what"?

**Question 2**

What was the discipline of Albert the Great?

**Question 3**

Who did Albert Magnus introduce to the Dominican Knights students?

**Question 4**

Who helped Albert Magnus bring the Aristotelian curriculum into Dominican classrooms?

**Question 5**

Who did not greatly help the Dominican organisation?

**Question 6**

What is Albert Magnus not also known as Albert what?

**Question 7**

What was not the discipline of Albert the Great?

**Question 8**

Whose curriculum did Albert not shape?

**Question 9**

Who did Albert Magnus not introduce to the Dominican Knights students?

**Text number 26**

One of Albert's greatest achievements was his study of Dionysus Areopagite, a mystical theologian whose words left an indelible mark on the Middle Ages. Magnus's writings had a major impact on German mysticism, which gained vitality in the minds of the Beguines and women like Hildegard of Bingen and Mechthild of Magdeburg. Mysticism in this study means the conviction that all believers have the capacity to experience the love of God. This love can manifest itself in brief ecstatic experiences, where one can be taken over by God and have an immediate knowledge of him that cannot be known by reason alone.

**Question 0**

Albert Magnus studied Dionysus during which historical period?

**Question 1**

What was one of Albert the Great's greatest achievements in the Middle Ages?

**Question 2**

Who was Dionysus?

**Question 3**

What does it suggest about the conviction that all believers are capable of experiencing God's love?

**Question 4**

What were the major influences on the writings of Albert Magnus?

**Question 5**

What was not one of Albert's great achievements?

**Question 6**

When did the words of Dionysus Areopagite not leave an indelible mark?

**Question 7**

Which of Magnus' works did not make a significant contribution to German mysticism?

**Question 8**

Who was not a mystical theologian?

**Question 9**

What does it suggest about the conviction that all non-believers are capable of experiencing God's love?

**Text number 27**

Albertus Magnus supported the idea, derived from Dionysus, that positive knowledge of God is possible but obscure. It is therefore easier to say what God is not than to say what God is: "... we affirm things about God only relatively, that is, contingently, while we deny things about God absolutely, that is, in relation to what he is in himself. And there is no contradiction between relative affirmation and absolute denial. There is no contradiction in saying that someone is white-haired and not white".

**Question 0**

What idea was Albertus a supporter of?

**Question 1**

Who influenced Magnus at the time?

**Question 2**

What is easier to do about God?

**Question 3**

How do we deny the things of God?

**Question 4**

Who did not support the idea of Dionysus?

**Question 5**

Who believed that negative knowledge of God is possible but uncertain?

**Question 6**

What could be easier with God?

**Question 7**

How do we accept the things of God?

**Question 8**

What is in conflict?

**Text number 28**

Albert the Great wrote that wisdom and understanding strengthen faith in God. According to him, these are the tools that God uses to communicate with the meditator. Love in the soul is both a cause and a consequence of true understanding and discernment. It results not only in intellectual knowledge of God, but also in spiritual and emotional knowledge. Contemplation is the means by which one can reach the goal of this understanding. Things that once seemed static and unchanging become full of possibility and perfection. The contemplative then knows that God is, but he does not know what God is. Thus contemplation produces an eternally mystified, imperfect knowledge of God. The soul rises above the rest of God's creation, but it cannot see God Himself.

**Question 0**

According to Albertus Magnus, what increases a person's faith in God?

**Question 1**

What is the tool that God uses to speak to ordinary people?

**Question 2**

How can man gain an understanding of God?

**Question 3**

If someone thinks about God forever, what kind of knowledge will they get?

**Question 4**

What can't you see God for yourself?

**Question 5**

Who did not write that wisdom and understanding increase faith in God?

**Question 6**

What does God not use to talk to ordinary people?

**Question 7**

What is not the cause or effect of true understanding and discernment?

**Question 8**

What can the soul see in perfect glory?

**Question 9**

How not to reach the goal of understanding?

**Text number 29**

As the image of God grows in man, he learns to rely less on the intellectual pursuit of virtue and more on the emotional pursuit of love and gentleness. Chastity and mercy lead Christians to recognize that they are nothing without the one (God/Christ) who created, sustains and guides them. In this way, man then directs his way into that One, and love for Christ and Christ directs man's nature to focus on that One and also on his neighbour. Charity is the manifestation of Christ's pure love, both for and by his follower.

**Question 0**

What virtue guides Christians in their understanding of God?

**Question 1**

Who is the "One" according to Christianity?

**Question 2**

What is charity for a Christian?

**Question 3**

What should human character focus on?

**Question 4**

What happened in man when the image of God diminished?

**Question 5**

What does not lead Christians to recognise that they are nothing without God?

**Question 6**

Who do Christians not consider "One"?

**Question 7**

Who has not created, maintained or guided man?

**Question 8**

What should human nature not focus on?

**Text number 30**

The Dominican Order was influenced by several elemental influences. Its early members gave the Order mysticism and erudition. The Europeans of the Order embraced ecstatic mysticism on a grand scale and sought communion with the Creator. The English Dominicans also sought this perfect unity, but did not focus so much on ecstatic experiences. Instead, their aim was to imitate more fully the moral life of Christ. The Dartford nuns were surrounded by all these traditions, and they used them to create something unique. Although they are not called mystics, they are known for their devotion to God and their determination to live a life dedicated to and in imitation of God.

**Question 0**

What did the Europeans of the Dominican Order bring to the group?

**Question 1**

What did the English Dominicans hope to achieve in the Order?

**Question 2**

Which group of nuns uses all aspects of the Dominican Order in its work?

**Question 3**

The Dartford nuns are similar to which group?

**Question 4**

What do ecstatic mystics hope to achieve?

**Question 5**

What is not affected by multiple element effects?

**Question 6**

What did later members contribute to the order?

**Question 7**

What order did the Europeans not adopt?

**Question 8**

What kind of experiences were the English Dominicans fully focused on?

**Question 9**

What did the English Dominicans not wish they could do in the Order?

**Text number 31**

Although Albertus Magnus did much to get the preaching community to embrace mysticism, it is a concept that goes back to the Hebrew Bible. There is a recurring motif in the scriptural tradition that it is impossible to meet God face to face, and hence the commandment forbidding the making of images of God (Exodus 20.4-5). Over time, Jewish and early Christian writings introduced the idea of an 'unknown' in which the presence of God was shrouded in a dark cloud. These images emerged from a bewildering array of ambiguous and contradictory statements about the nature of God and man's relationship with him.

**Question 0**

Where does the search for the mysticism of the Dominican Order originate?

**Question 1**

What is the Holy Scripture?

**Question 2**

Who wanted to bring mysticism to the Dominican Order?

**Question 3**

Whose writings brought the idea of "ignorance" to the Order of Preachers?

**Question 4**

Which concept does not extend to the Hebrew Bible?

**Question 5**

In which tradition was it believed that it was possible to meet God face to face?

**Question 6**

What does Exodus 20.4-5 allow?

**Question 7**

Who did not want to introduce mysticism into the Dominican Order?

**Question 8**

Which writings brought the idea of "knowing" to the preaching community?

**Text number 32**

Although Dominicanus and the early friars had established houses of female Dominicans in Prouille and other places by 1227, some friars were sceptical about the need for women's religious institutions in a religious order whose main function was preaching, which women traditionally could not do. Despite these doubts, women's houses sprang up in rural areas across Europe. There were seventy-four Dominican women's houses in Germany, forty-two in Italy, nine in France, eight in Spain, six in Bohemia, three in Hungary and three in Poland. Many German religious houses providing accommodation for women had been home to communities of women, such as beguines, who became Dominicans after being taught by itinerant preachers and placed under the Dominican authority structure. Many of these houses became centres of research and mystical spirituality in the 13th century. By 1358, the Order included one hundred and fifty-seven convents. In that year the number declined due to disasters such as the Black Death.

**Question 0**

Who were some of the early Dominican successors who were difficult to reconcile?

**Question 1**

Where was one of the houses of the female Dominicans located?

**Question 2**

How many female dominican houses were there in Germany?

**Question 3**

Who were the religious women of the Order of Knights who later became Dominicans?

**Question 4**

How many Dominican monasteries were there by 1358?

**Question 5**

Who were some of the early Dominican successors who were not difficult to reconcile?

**Question 6**

What did some brothers have no problem with?

**Question 7**

Where in England was there a house of female Dominicans?

**Question 8**

What's in rural areas across Asia?

**Question 9**

How many female Benedictine houses were there in France?

**Text number 33**

Women's houses differed from Dominican men's houses in that women lacked apostolic work. Instead, the sisters sang the Divine Office and observed all the monasteries. Their lives were often much more austere than those of their brothers. Sisters did not have their own administration, but lived under the general and provincial chapters of the order. They were obliged to obey all the rules and enjoyed all the privileges of the Order. Like Dartford Abbey, all Dominican monasteries were under the authority of the friars. The monks acted as their confessors, priests, teachers and spiritual directors.

**Question 0**

How did female Dominican houses differ from male ones?

**Question 1**

What did the sisters do instead of apostolic work?

**Question 2**

What did the siblings not have?

**Question 3**

Who were the convents under?

**Question 4**

What is one role that the monks played for the nuns?

**Question 5**

How was the women's house no different from the Dominican houses of men?

**Question 6**

What did the Benedictine sisters do instead of apostolic work?

**Question 7**

What did the siblings have?

**Question 8**

Under whose authority did the sisters not live?

**Question 9**

What roles did the brotherhoods not assign to the nuns?

**Text number 34**

Women could not join Dominican religious life until they were thirteen years old. The Rule of Profession in the Constitutions of the Monastery of Montargis (1250) requires nuns to commit themselves to obedience to God, the Virgin Mary, their Prioress and her followers, in accordance with the Rule of St Augustine and the Institute of the Rule, until death. The sisters were dressed in a white tunic and scapular, a leather belt, a black cloak and a black veil. The professional nuns were tested to see if they were in fact married women who had simply separated from their husbands. Their intellectual abilities were also tested. The nuns had to be silent in the prayer rooms, convent, dormitory and canteen. Silence was maintained unless the prioress granted an exception for a special reason. Speaking was permitted in the common parlour, but was subject to strict rules, and the prioress, subprioress or other senior nun had to be present.

**Question 0**

At what age could women join the Dominican Order?

**Question 1**

What kind of veil should the sisters wear?

**Question 2**

Where does the text set out the formula for joining the Dominican Order?

**Question 3**

What were the nuns allowed to do with a minimum?

**Question 4**

What nuns were tested?

**Question 5**

At what age could women join the Benedictine Order?

**Question 6**

What did the Montargis Constitutions not require of nuns?

**Question 7**

What kind of veil did the sisters not have to wear?

**Question 8**

What was not required of the sisters?

**Question 9**

Which candidates were not tested for the profession?

**Text number 35**

Since the nuns in the order did not preach among the people, the need to study was not as immediate or intense as for men. They did, however, participate in many intellectual activities. In addition to sewing and embroidery, the nuns often read and discussed correspondence from church leaders. At the convent of St Margaret in Strasbourg, some nuns were fluent in Latin. Learning continued to play an important role in the lives of these religious. In fact, Margarette Regler, daughter of a wealthy Nuremberg family, was expelled from the convent because she had neither the ability nor the desire to learn.

**Question 0**

What did the nuns not do in the Dominican Order?

**Question 1**

What was one of the nuns' hobbies?

**Question 2**

Who was expelled from a nunnery because he didn't want to learn?

**Question 3**

Where was Margarette Regler from?

**Question 4**

Which convent had nuns who were fluent in Latin?

**Question 5**

What were the Dominican nuns doing among the people?

**Question 6**

What was immediate or intense for nuns, as it was for men?

**Question 7**

What activities did the nuns not have to do?

**Question 8**

In which convent in Strasbourg were some nuns not fluent in Latin?

**Text number 36**

As heirs to the Dominican monastery of Poissy in France, the Dartford sisters were also heirs to a tradition of profound scholarship and piety. Parts of the translations of spiritual writings in the Dartford library, such as Suso's Little Book of Eternal Wisdom and Laurent du Bois's Somme le Roi, show that the 'ghoostli' connection with Europe did not disappear with the crossing of the Channel. It remained in the minds of the nuns. The nuns also had a unique identity with Poissy, as it was a religious house founded by the royal house. English nuns were proud of this heritage and aware that many of them contributed to England's great history as members of the noble class, as will be discussed in the next chapter.

**Question 0**

Which monastery were the Dartford sisters heirs to?

**Question 1**

Where was Poissy Monastery located?

**Question 2**

Which book was found in the Dartford sister's library?

**Question 3**

What did Dartford Nunnery and Poissy Abbey have in common?

**Question 4**

Which monastery were the Dartford sisters not heirs of?

**Question 5**

In which Asian country was Poissy Monastery located?

**Question 6**

What book could not be found in the Dartford sister's library?

**Question 7**

What does not show that the "ghoostli" connection with Europe did not disappear when the Channel was crossed?

**Question 8**

What were the French nuns proud of?

**Text number 37**

The English province was part of the international order, from which it derived its laws, guidance and instructions. But it was also a group of English people. Its immediate superiors were English, and the members of the English Province lived and worked in English towns, villages and roads. There was constant contact between English and European elements. The international aspect of the province's existence influenced the national, and the national responded to, accommodated and sometimes constrained the international.

**Question 0**

Who controlled the Dominican Order in England?

**Question 1**

What other aspects contributed to the national side of the Order?

**Question 2**

Why did the English Dominican Order do so well in England?

**Question 3**

Who controlled the Benedictine Order in England?

**Question 4**

Which part of the French province contributed to it?

**Question 5**

Where did the members of the French province live and work?

**Question 6**

What does not constantly come into contact?

**Question 7**

What did not contribute to the national side of the Order?

**Text number 38**

The first Dominican seat in England was in Oxford, in the parishes of St Edward and St Adelaide. The friars built an oratory for the Virgin Mary, and by 1265 the friars had begun to build a school, in keeping with their educational mission. In fact, the Dominican friars probably started the school as soon as they arrived, as the monasteries were legally schools. Little is known about schools in the English province, but a few facts are known. Much of the information available comes from the records of visits. "The 'visitation' was a provincial section through which visitors to each monastery could describe the state of its religious life and studies for the next chapter. In England and Wales there were four such visitations - Oxford, London, Cambridge and York. All Dominican students had to study grammar, old and new logic, natural philosophy and theology. Of all the courses, however, theology was the most important. This is not surprising, given Dominic's enthusiasm for it.

**Question 0**

Which famous school housed the first English Dominican order?

**Question 1**

In whose honour did the monks build the oratorio?

**Question 2**

What was the subject that all Dominican students had to learn?

**Question 3**

What was the most important subject for Dominican students?

**Question 4**

By when was Oxford School finished?

**Question 5**

Where was the first Benedictine site in England?

**Question 6**

What did the Benedictine monks build?

**Question 7**

What did the Dominican monks build in 1260?

**Question 8**

What subjects did all Benedictine students have to study?

**Question 9**

What was the most important subject that all Benedictine students had to learn?

**Text number 39**

English Dominican mysticism in the late Middle Ages differed from its European counterparts in that while European Dominican mysticism tended to focus on ecstatic experiences of communion with the divine, the ultimate focus of English Dominican mysticism was on the crucial dynamic of a personal relationship with God. This was the essential moral imitation of the Saviour as an ideal of religious transformation and as a means of renewing the nature of humanity in the image of the divine. There were four elements to this type of mysticism. First, spiritually, it imitated the moral essence of the life of Christ. Second, there was a link between the moral imitation of the life of Christ and the attitude of humanity as images of divinity. Third, English Dominican mysticism focused on an embodied spirituality centred on a structured love of neighbour. Finally, the supreme aspiration of this mysticism was either an ethical or a real union with God.

**Question 0**

What did European mysticism focus on that English mysticism did not?

**Question 1**

How many elements made up English mysticism?

**Question 2**

What is one element of English Dominican mysticism?

**Question 3**

What was the focus of English Dominican mysticism?

**Question 4**

Where did European mysticism and English mysticism focus?

**Question 5**

What was not the focus of English Dominican mysticism?

**Question 6**

What mysticism consisted of the 5 elements?

**Question 7**

What was not an image of divinity?

**Question 8**

What was not an ethical or true covenant of God?

**Text number 40**

For the English Dominican mystics, the mystical experience did not occur in a single moment of complete knowledge of God, but in a journey or process of faith. This then led to an understanding oriented towards an experiential knowledge of the divine. It is important to understand, however, that for these mystics it was possible to pursue a mystical life without the visions and sounds usually associated with such a relationship with God. They experienced a mystical process that allowed them to finally experience what they had already known through faith alone.

**Question 0**

What was so important to the English mystics?

**Question 1**

Where does the faith process lead?

**Question 2**

What did the English Dominican mystics not demand in their work?

**Question 3**

What did the English Dominican Knights believe they needed?

**Question 4**

What was not important to the English mystics?

**Question 5**

Where does the process of faith not lead?

**Question 6**

What was not possible for the English Dominican mystics?

**Question 7**

What did the English Dominican mystics not experience?

**Question 8**

What was the one thing that the English Dominican Knights believed they did not need?

**Text number 41**

The centre of all mystical experience is, of course, Christ. The English Dominicans sought to gain a full knowledge of Christ by imitating his life. English mystics of all kinds tended to focus on the moral values exemplified by the events of Christ's life. This led to 'a gradual understanding of the biblical meanings - literal, moral, allegorical and anagogical', which was part of the mystical journey itself. From these examinations of Scripture follows the simplest way of imitating Christ: the imitation of the moral acts and attitudes which Jesus demonstrated in his earthly ministry becomes the most significant way of knowing and being known by God.

**Question 0**

How did the English organisation hope to find out about Christ?

**Question 1**

Who is at the heart of all mystical experiences?

**Question 2**

What is the most significant way to know Christ?

**Question 3**

What did the English mystics tend to focus on in their studies?

**Question 4**

What was the English Order's view of the scriptures?

**Question 5**

What was not at the heart of all mystical experiences?

**Question 6**

What were the English Dominicans not trying to achieve?

**Question 7**

What did the English mystics not focus on?

**Question 8**

What is the least significant way to know Christ?

**Question 9**

What was the French Order's understanding of the scriptures?

**Text number 42**

The English focused on the spirit of the events of Christ's life, not the literalness of the events. They neither expected nor sought the appearance of stigmata or other physical manifestations. They wanted to create for themselves the environment in which Jesus could fulfil his divine mission, insofar as they were able. At the heart of this environment was love: the love that Christ showed for humanity when he became man. Christ's love reveals God's grace and his care for his creation. Through this love, the English Dominican mystics sought to become images of God. Love led to spiritual growth, which in turn reflected an increase in love for God and humanity. This increase in universal love made it possible for the will of man to be conformed to the will of God, just as the will of Christ was conformed to the will of the Father.

**Question 0**

The English Dominican Order focused primarily on what?

**Question 1**

What did the English knighthood not care about?

**Question 2**

What did the English Dominican friars want to put Christ at the centre of their research?

**Question 3**

What does Christ's love reveal to humanity?

**Question 4**

Where does love lead, according to the English mystics?

**Question 5**

What was the primary focus of the French Dominican order?

**Question 6**

What did the English Dominican Order expect and strive to achieve?

**Question 7**

What did the English Dominican Order not want to create for itself?

**Question 8**

What did the French Dominicans want to put Christ at the centre of their research?

**Question 9**

Where does love lead, according to the French mystics?

**Text number 43**

As for humanity as the image of Christ, English Dominican spirituality focused on the moral implications of imagery rather than the philosophical foundations of the imago Dei. The process of Christ's life and the process of bearing the image transforms humanity into the image of God. The idea of "the image of God" indicates both the capacity of human beings to move towards God (as partakers of Christ's redemptive sacrifice) and the fact that human beings are, on some level, always the image of God. As his love and knowledge of God grows and is sanctified through faith and experience, the image of God in man becomes more and more glorified and glorified.

**Question 0**

How will people always see you?

**Question 1**

What did the English Dominicans want to focus on?

**Question 2**

What reconciles humanity to the life of God?

**Question 3**

The idea of the image of God gives people the opportunity to do what?

**Question 4**

What was the focus of French Dominican spirituality?

**Question 5**

How will you never be seen as a human being?

**Question 6**

What does the "image of God" not show man?

**Question 7**

What happens when a person's love and knowledge of God diminishes?

**Document number 268**

**Text number 0**

Eton is one of ten English HMC schools, commonly referred to as "public schools" and regulated by the Public Schools Act 1868. In keeping with the public school tradition, Eton is a full boarding school, meaning that all pupils live at the school, and is one of only four remaining single-sex boys' public schools in the UK (the others being Harrow, Radley and Winchester) to continue this practice. Eton has educated 19 British prime ministers and aristocratic families and has been called England's school of statesmen. Eton's tuition fees were £11 478 per semester (three semesters per academic year) in 2014/15, making it the sixth most expensive HMC boarding school in the UK.

**Question 0**

How many public schools are provided for in the Public Schools Act 1868?

**Question 1**

In which type of school do pupils have to live at school?

**Question 2**

How many all-male boarding schools are there in the UK?

**Question 3**

How much does Eton College charge per semester?

**Question 4**

How does Eton College compare in cost to other HMC boarding schools in the UK?

**Question 5**

Which of the ten HMC schools in England is a day school and not a boarding school?

**Question 6**

Which of the ten English HMC schools is an all-girls school?

**Question 7**

What is the most expensive HMC internet in the UK?

**Question 8**

How many British Prime Ministers has Radley trained?

**Question 9**

How expensive is Harrow per semester?

**Text number 1**

Eton has a long list of distinguished former students. David Cameron is the 19th UK Prime Minister to have attended Eton, and has recommended that Eton set up a state school to help raise standards. Eton is now involved in supporting a state sixth form college in the deprived East London borough of Newham, the London Academy of Excellence, which opened in 2012, is free of charge and aims to get all pupils into higher education. In September 2014, Eton opened Holyport College, a new purpose-built, co-educational state boarding and day school for around 500 pupils in Maidenhead, Berkshire, at a construction cost of around £15 million. One fifth of the day school places will be reserved for children from poor homes, 21 boarding places will be allocated to young people on the verge of care and 28 boarding pupils will be funded or part-funded by bursaries.

**Question 0**

How many British Prime Ministers went to Eton School?

**Question 1**

Which Newham school is sponsored by Eton College?

**Question 2**

How does the London Academy of Excellence differ in price from Eton College?

**Question 3**

Where is Holyport College located?

**Question 4**

How much is the construction of Holyport College expected to cost?

**Question 5**

who was the 19th British Prime Minister?

**Question 6**

How many students study in Newham each year?

**Question 7**

How many students study at Eton every year?

**Question 8**

Where is Eton located?

**Question 9**

How much did it cost to build the London Academy of Excellence?

**Text number 2**

Around 20% of Eton students receive financial support through various scholarships and bursaries. The latest headteacher, Tony Little, said Eton was currently developing plans to allow any boy to attend the school regardless of parental income, and in 2011 he said around 250 boys received "significant" financial help from the school. By early 2014, the figure had risen to 263 pupils receiving support equivalent to around 60% of school fees, with a further 63 pupils receiving free education. Mr Little said that in the short term he wanted to ensure that around 320 pupils received scholarships each year and 70 pupils received free tuition, with the number of pupils receiving financial assistance set to increase further. These relatively new developments are in parallel with the long-standing courses that Eton has been offering to pupils in state schools, most of which take place during the summer holidays (July and August). The Universities Summer School, launched in 1982, is an intensive course open to boys and girls from all over the UK who are attending state schools, are in Year 6 at the end of their first year and are about to start their final year of school. Launched in 1994, the Brent-Eton Summer School offers 40-50 young people from the London Borough of Brent, an area of inner-city poverty, a free week-long intensive course designed to help bridge the gap between GCSE and A-levels. In 2008, Eton helped set up the Eton, Slough, Windsor and Hounslow Independent and State School Partnership (ISSP) with six local state schools. The ISSP aims to "raise student achievement, improve student self-esteem, raise student aspirations and improve professional practice in all schools". Eton also runs a number of choral and English language courses during the summer months.

**Question 0**

How many students receive financial support at Etoni?

**Question 1**

How many students attended Eton free of charge in 2014?

**Question 2**

What are the objectives of the partnership between independent and state schools?

**Question 3**

What courses does Eton offer during the summer months?

**Question 4**

How many Eton students attended Eton free of charge in 2011?

**Question 5**

Who was the headmaster of Eton in 1982?

**Question 6**

How many students attended the Brent-Eton Summer School in 2008?

**Question 7**

How many pupils will be studying in the Eton, Slough, Windsor and Hounslow Independent and State School Partnership in 2008?

**Question 8**

Who was the headteacher of the Eton, Slough, Windsor and Hounslow Independent and State Schools Partnership in 2008?

**Text number 3**

Lake Dorney, the permanent, eight-lane, 2200-metre track at Eton (approx. 1.It provided training facilities for Olympic and Paralympic athletes and hosted the Olympic and Paralympic rowing events and the Olympic canoe sprint, attracting over 400 000 visitors during the Games (around 30 000 visitors per day) and was voted the best Olympic venue of 2012 by spectators. The 400 hectares of parkland around the lake are accessible free of charge almost all year round.

**Question 0**

What was Eton Dorney's purpose at the London Olympics?

**Question 1**

How many visitors came to Eton Dorney during the 2012 Olympic Games?

**Question 2**

How did viewers of the 2012 Olympics vote for Eton Dorney?

**Question 3**

How much does it cost to attend Eton Dorney for the whole year?

**Question 4**

What year was Dorney Lake built?

**Question 5**

How many people use Dorney Lake on average per year?

**Question 6**

How much real estate does Eton own?

**Question 7**

What was the total number of spectators at the 2012 Olympic Games canoe sprint?

**Question 8**

What was the average number of spectators at the Paralympic rowing events?

**Text number 4**

Originally planned to be just over twice as long, with eighteen - or possibly seventeen - main buildings, construction of the chapel was halted when Henry VI was deposed. Only the chapel of the planned building was completed. Eton's first rector, William Waynflete, founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, and formerly rector of Winchester College, built the chapel that precedes the chapel and which ends the chapel today. The important wall paintings in the chapel and the north brick building in the present School Yard also date from the 1480s; the lower floors of the Abbey, including College Hall, were built between 1441 and 1460.

**Question 0**

Who was Eton's first headmaster?

**Question 1**

How old are the murals in the chapel and schoolyard?

**Question 2**

In which years was College Hall built?

**Question 3**

How many main buildings was the chapel originally intended to have?

**Question 4**

How many main buildings are there in the chapel today?

**Question 5**

In what year was Henrik Vi deposed?

**Question 6**

Who was the first principal of Magdalen College?

**Question 7**

In what year did William Waynflete die?

**Question 8**

In what year was Magdalen College founded?

**Question 9**

In what year was Winchester College founded?

**Text number 5**

As the school's income declined while it was still under construction, its completion and development has since been somewhat dependent on wealthy benefactors. Construction continued when Roger Lupton was provost in about 1517. His name is borne by the large gatehouse on the west side of the abbey, in front of the School Yard, which is perhaps the most famous image of the school. This area includes the important interiors of the Drawing Room, the Election Hall and the Polling Room, where most of the 17th century 'exit portraits' are preserved.

**Question 0**

Around what year did construction resume after a difficult economic period?

**Question 1**

Whose name is on the gatehouse facing the schoolyard?

**Question 2**

Where in Eton are the "exit portraits" from the 1700s kept?

**Question 3**

What is the most famous image of Eton College?

**Question 4**

What year did Roger Lupton of Eton die?

**Question 5**

What year was the polling station built?

**Question 6**

Who provoked the building of Election Hall?

**Question 7**

In what year was Eton founded?

**Question 8**

Who was Eton's first headmaster?

**Text number 6**

The Duke of Wellington is often misquoted as saying that "the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton". Wellington studied at Eton between 1781 and 1784 and intended to send his son there. According to Nevill (who quotes the historian Sir Edward Creasy), Wellington said many decades later, passing the cricket match at Eton: 'There grows the stuff that won Waterloo', and Nevill interprets this remark as a reference to the 'manly temperament of games and sports' prevalent among English youth, not as a comment on Eton specifically. In 1889, Sir William Fraser confused this unconfirmed remark with the remark addressed to him by Count Charles de Montalembert, 'C'est ici qu'a été gagné la bataille de Waterloo' ('Here the battle of Waterloo was won').

**Question 0**

Who was quoted as saying "the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton"?

**Question 1**

In which years did the Duke of Wellington study at Eton?

**Question 2**

Which "stuff" won Waterloo according to Wellington?

**Question 3**

What year did Nevill study at Eton?

**Question 4**

How many years did Sir William Fraser study at Eton?

**Question 5**

Who was the Duke of Wellington?

**Question 6**

In which year was Charles de Montalembert made a duke?

**Question 7**

In what year was Edward Creasy made Sir?

**Text number 7**

As in other public schools, a system was developed in the late 19th century to introduce privileged schoolboys to the social conditions of poor areas. The project to establish the 'Eton Mission' in the congested Hackney Wick district of East London began in the early 1880s and lasted until 1971, when it was decided that a more local project (in Dorney) would be more realistic. Over the years, however, the Eton mission station raised much money, built a fine church designed by G. F. Bodley, was visited by many Etonians and provided the impetus for, among others, the Eton Manor Boys' Club, a notable rowing club which has survived the mission itself, and the 59 Club of Motorcyclists.

**Question 0**

What is the Eaton Club for motorcyclists?

**Question 1**

What was the purpose of setting up the Eton mission?

**Question 2**

Why was the construction of the Eton Mission stopped in 1971?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the Eton Rowing Club?

**Question 4**

Where was Eton's mission station originally supposed to be located?

**Question 5**

In what year was Eton Manor Boys' Club founded?

**Question 6**

In what year was the 59 Club founded?

**Question 7**

How many students are in the Eton rowing club each year?

**Question 8**

How many children attended the Eton Mission each year?

**Question 9**

In what year was G.F. Bodley's church built?

**Text number 8**

A very large and ornate school hall and school library (designed by L. K. Hall) were erected in 1906-8 opposite the secondary school in memory of the Etonian soldiers killed in the Boer War. Many plaques in the monastery and chapel commemorate the large number of Etonian dead in the Great War. During the Second World War, a bomb destroyed part of the secondary school and blew out many of the chapel windows. The College commissioned new windows by Evie Hone (1949-52) and John Piper and Patrick Reyntiens (1959 and after).

**Question 0**

Who were the School Hall and School Library built in memory of?

**Question 1**

What destroyed part of the secondary school and chapel in World War II?

**Question 2**

Who was hired to replace the windows in the chapel between 1949 and 1952?

**Question 3**

In what years was the secondary school built?

**Question 4**

Who designed the Upper School?

**Question 5**

In what years was the Boer War fought?

**Question 6**

Who was one of the Etonians who died in the Great War?

**Question 7**

Who was one of the Etonians killed in the Boer War?

**Text number 9**

In the past, Eton students have sometimes been guilty of anti-Semitism. For a time, fellow students called the new pupils "Jews". In 1945, the school introduced a citizenship rule which required applicants to have a British-born father. The rule was abolished following the intervention of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in the 1960s after it was pointed out by A. J. Ayer, Professor of Logic at Wykeham, Oxford, himself a Jew and a pupil of the old Eton, who 'suspected the odour of anti-Semitism'.

**Question 0**

What did others call new students back in the day?

**Question 1**

What was the condition for admission to school in 1945?

**Question 2**

Why was the 1945 entry order abolished?

**Question 3**

Who decided to remove the 1945 entry order?

**Question 4**

In what year did A.J. Ayer become professor of logic at Wykeham, Oxford?

**Question 5**

In which year did Harold Macmillan become Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?

**Question 6**

In what year did Eton abolish the rule that a pupil's father had to be British by birth?

**Question 7**

What year did A.J. Ayer graduate from Eton?

**Text number 10**

One boarding school, the College, is reserved for seventy King's Scholars, who attend Eton with scholarships from the original Foundation and are awarded annually on the basis of examinations; King's Scholars pay up to 90% of their school fees, depending on their wealth. Up to a third of other pupils receive some form of scholarship or bursary. The name "King's Scholars" comes from the fact that the school was founded by King Henry VI in 1440. The original school consisted of seventy scholars (plus some fellows), and the scholars received education and accommodation at the expense of the Foundation.

**Question 0**

Who is the College Boarding House reserved for?

**Question 1**

Where did the "King's Scholars" get their name?

**Question 2**

How many original pupils were in the original school?

**Question 3**

How many students receive some form of financial support?

**Question 4**

In what year was King Henry VI overthrown?

**Question 5**

How many people were studying in Eton in 1440?

**Question 6**

Where were the commoners living in Eton in 1440?

**Question 7**

How many ordinary Eton students receive a scholarship but not a bursary?

**Question 8**

In what year did the reign of King Henry VI begin?

**Text number 11**

As the school grew, more and more students were allowed to attend, as long as they paid their own fees and lived in the city, outside the original college buildings. These students were known as oppidans, from the Latin word oppidum, meaning city. The houses evolved over time as a means of providing a more comfortable place for the oppidans to live, and in the 1700s and 1800s they were mostly run by women, known as 'dames'. They usually consisted of about fifty boys. Although classes were organised on a school basis, most boys spent much of their time in their own house. Each house has an official name, used mainly for the post office and people outside the Eton community. The boys usually know the house by the name of the house master, who is the teacher who lives in the house and guides its students.

**Question 0**

What was the name given to students who lived in the city but not on the Eton campus?

**Question 1**

Oppidan homes are usually looked after by women, known as what?

**Question 2**

What is a House Master?

**Question 3**

How many students are there in a typical Oppidan house?

**Question 4**

What is the term for boys who live on the Eton campus?

**Question 5**

How many houses are there?

**Question 6**

What is one of the names of the house?

**Question 7**

Where do the boys on the Eton campus live?

**Question 8**

What is the Latin term for "school"?

**Text number 12**

Not all boys who pass the College entrance exam become King's Scholars. Instead, if they choose to belong to one of Oppidan's 24 houses, they are known as an Oppidan Scholar. Oppidan Scholars can also be awarded for consistently excelling in school and extra-curricular examinations. To qualify for an Oppidan Scholarship, a boy must receive either three consecutive distinctions or four over his entire career. An Oppidan Scholar is entitled to use the letters OS after his name.

**Question 0**

If a boy decides to live in an apprentice house instead of a college house, what are they called?

**Question 1**

Which pupils are allowed to use the letters OS after their name?

**Question 2**

How many Oppidan houses are there in Eaton?

**Question 3**

Under what circumstances are Oppidan scholarships awarded?

**Question 4**

How many merit badges does a student need to receive an Oppida scholarship?

**Question 5**

What is one of the requirements for the King's Scholar programme?

**Question 6**

What is a royal scholar entitled to write after his name?

**Question 7**

How many students each year typically decide to become an Oppida Scholar instead of a King's Scholar?

**Question 8**

How are King's Scholarships awarded?

**Text number 13**

Oppidan's houses are called Godolphin House, Jourdelay's, (both built as such c. 1720), Hawtrey House, Durnford House, (the first two were built as such by the Provost and Fellows in 1845 when the school population increased and more centralised control was needed), The Hopgarden, South Lawn, Waynflete, Evans's, Keate House, Warre House, Villiers House, Common Lane House, Penn House, Walpole House, Cotton Hall, Wotton House, Holland House, Mustians, Angelo's, Manor House, Farrer House, Baldwin's Bec, The Timbralls and Westbury.

**Question 0**

Which Oppidan houses did not change from their original names given in 1720?

**Question 1**

Which two houses were built as the number of students increased in 1845?

**Question 2**

Which two Oppidan houses are the oldest?

**Question 3**

Who built Godolphin House?

**Question 4**

What year was Hopgarden built?

**Question 5**

What year was South Lawn built?

**Question 6**

Who built Villiers House?

**Question 7**

What is the newest house?

**Text number 14**

For most of Eton's history, younger sons had to work as servants to older sons. Their duties included cleaning, cooking and running errands. A member of the library had the right to shout at any time and without notice, "Boy, up!" or "Boy, line up!", and all first-year boys had to come running. The last boy to arrive got the job. These practices, known as fagging, were partially abolished in most houses in the 1970s. House and game captains still sometimes give tasks to first-year boys, such as fetching the mail from the school office.

**Question 0**

What term was given to the juniors who acted as servants to the older pupils?

**Question 1**

What were the common tasks of the younger service students?

**Question 2**

What were the words shouted by librarians who urged first-year students to come?

**Question 3**

Which first-year student was given the job the librarian shouted out?

**Question 4**

What year was "fagging" phased out in most houses?

**Question 5**

When was homosexuality removed from most all houses?

**Question 6**

By what name were the older students known?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the captain and captain of the house?

**Question 8**

What would the junior boys shout to the older students?

**Question 9**

What were the names by which the members of the library were known?

**Text number 15**

The long-standing claim that the current uniform was first worn following the death of George III is unfounded. "The 'Etonian costume' has changed significantly since it was standardised in the 19th century. Originally, the Eton suit (along with the top hat and walking stick) was reserved for formal occasions, but today it is worn by boys at classes, known as 'divisions' or 'divs'. As noted above, King's Scholars pupils wear a black suit over their coats and sometimes a chapel suit. Members of the teaching staff (known as Beaks) are required to wear some form of uniform during teaching hours.

**Question 0**

It is wrongly believed that the current uniforms were first used for what event?

**Question 1**

What are noses?

**Question 2**

When do beaks have to wear a school uniform?

**Question 3**

What are the Eaton classes known as today?

**Question 4**

In which century did George III die?

**Question 5**

What number was the British king George III?

**Question 6**

What are students known as at Eton?

**Question 7**

What colour hats did the pupils of Eton originally wear?

**Question 8**

What colour are the King's Scholars jackets?

**Text number 16**

Later, the focus was on classical studies, dominated by Latin and ancient history, and for boys of sufficient ability, classical Greek. Since the late 19th century, the curriculum has changed and expanded: for example, Chinese is now studied by more than 100 pupils, an extra-curricular course. In the 1970s, the school had only one computer, located in a small room in the science building. It used paper tape to store programs. Today, all boys must have a laptop, and the school's fibre-optic network connects all classrooms and boys' bedrooms to the internet.

**Question 0**

How many current students are studying Chinese at Eaton?

**Question 1**

Is Chinese compulsory or a non-study course?

**Question 2**

How many computers did Eaton have in the 1970s?

**Question 3**

What subject was only studied by boys with sufficient ability?

**Question 4**

What was emphasised early on?

**Question 5**

In which decade was Chinese language learning introduced at Eton?

**Question 6**

How many Eton students are currently studying Latin each year?

**Question 7**

How many students studied Classical Greek each year?

**Text number 17**

The host has primary responsibility for the boy's studies, but is assisted by an additional tutor. Classes, known colloquially as 'divs', are organised on a school-by-school basis; classrooms are separate from the houses. New school buildings have been built for educational purposes every decade or so since the New Schools designed by Henry Woodyer and built in 1861-3. Despite the introduction of modern technology, the appearance and location of many classrooms has remained unchanged for a long time.

**Question 0**

What other term is given to a guidance counsellor?

**Question 1**

Who has primary responsibility for the student's leaning?

**Question 2**

Who designed the Eton learning buildings?

**Question 3**

Are the dormitories and classrooms separate or shared?

**Question 4**

Who was one of the first House Masters?

**Question 5**

In which year were tutors introduced at Eton?

**Question 6**

How often have new residential buildings been added to Eton?

**Question 7**

What is the New Schools name?

**Text number 18**

Clubs come and go, of course, depending on the enthusiasm of the school teachers and the boys, but some have been around for years. Some of the clubs currently in operation include: Archaeological, archaeological, architecture, astronomy, Banks (conservation), Caledonian, cheese, classical, comedy, cosmopolitan, debate, design, designing, geography, Henry Fielding, Spanish, history, history, Keynes (economics), law, literature, mathematics, medicine, Middle East, Middle Eastern, archaeological, Model United Nations, Modern Languages, Oriental, Orwell (leftist), Simeon (Christian), Parry (music), Photography, Political, Praed (poetry), Rock (music), Rous (horse riding), Salisbury (diplomatic), Savile (rare books and manuscripts), Shelley, Scientific, Sports, Technical Club, Theatre, Wellington (military), Wine and Wotton's (philosophy).

**Question 0**

Which Eton association is dedicated to philosophy?

**Question 1**

Which Eton club focuses on horses?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Eton Musical Interests Club?

**Question 3**

What is the interest of the Savile Club in Eton?

**Question 4**

What was one of Eton's first associations?

**Question 5**

What was the last club set up in Eton?

**Question 6**

What in a society dating back to the 15th century?

**Question 7**

What is one of the societies founded in the 15th century?

**Question 8**

What is the largest society today?

**Text number 19**

Prizes are awarded on the basis of exam (internal exams), GCSE and AS level results. In addition, there are special awards for many subjects and activities, many of which are awarded by a visiting expert. The most prestigious of these is the Newcastle Scholarship, which is awarded for two examinations in Philosophical Theology, Moral Theory and Applied Ethics. Other noteworthy prizes include the Gladstone Memorial Prize and the Coutts Prize, awarded on the basis of the results of the C and AS level examinations, and the Huxley Prize, awarded for a project on a scientific topic. Other special prizes include the Newcastle Classics Prize, the Rosebery Exhibition in History, the Queen's Prizes in French and German, the Duke of Newcastle's Prize in Russian, the Beddington Prize in Spanish, Strafford and Bowman Shakespeare Prizes, Tomline and Russell Mathematics Prizes, Sotheby's Prize for the History of Art, Waddington Prize for Theology and Philosophy, Birley Prize for History, Lower Boy Rosebery Prize and Wilder Prize for Theology. Prizes are also awarded for outstanding achievement in areas such as painting, sculpture, ceramics, musical instruments, music composition, declamation, silver work and design.

**Question 0**

What is the Huxley Prize for?

**Question 1**

Which two prizes are dedicated to mathematics?

**Question 2**

What artistic achievements can students be rewarded for?

**Question 3**

Are the tests considered internal or external?

**Question 4**

What are usually the most difficult internal tests at Eton?

**Question 5**

What was Eton's first prize?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the silverwork award?

**Question 7**

What is a composition prize?

**Question 8**

What is the design prize?

**Text number 20**

Each year, various donations allow us to award scholarships to boys who wish to work or travel abroad for educational or cultural reasons. These include the Busk Fund, which supports individual projects of particular initiative, the C.M. Wells Memorial Trust Fund, which promotes visits to classical countries, the Sadler Fund, which supports, among others, those wishing to enter the Foreign Service, and the Marsden Fund, which supports trips to countries where English is not the main language.

**Question 0**

What does the Busk Fund support?

**Question 1**

Which fund is intended for trips to non-English-speaking countries?

**Question 2**

Which fund supports travel to classical countries?

**Question 3**

What allowance is available for boys who want to travel to countries where English is the main language?

**Question 4**

What scholarships are available for boys who want to become teachers?

**Question 5**

What is the fund for boys who want to travel to Africa?

**Question 6**

What fund is there for boys who want to travel to Asia?

**Text number 21**

If a boy produces an excellent piece of work, it can be "sent up for good" and stored in the college's archives for posterity. This award has been in use since the 1700s. As sending to charity is quite rare, the process is rather mysterious to many Eton boys. First, a Master who wishes to send a "Send Up For Good" must get permission from the relevant department head. Once his approval is obtained, the work is marked Sent Up For Good, and the pupil receives a card signed by the House Master, the tutor and the Division Master.

**Question 0**

What action results in something being "sent for good"?

**Question 1**

What does the student get when the work is submitted to Up For Good?

**Question 2**

Once a student has sent their work to charity, who signs the card they receive?

**Question 3**

Where do you store work that has been sent for final delivery?

**Question 4**

How many works are sent on average every decade?

**Question 5**

How many heads of department are there at Eton?

**Question 6**

What process at Eton is obvious to most Eton boys?

**Question 7**

Who will take Sending Up For Good to the College Archives?

**Text number 22**

The opposite of Show Up is "Rip". This applies to substandard work, sometimes torn from the top of the page/sheet, and must be submitted to the boy's homeroom teacher for signature. Boys who accumulate a lot of rips may receive a "White Flag" which must be signed by all teachers and may be accompanied by other punishments, usually involving homework or writing lines. More recently [when?], a milder form of confession has been introduced, the "sign for information", known colloquially as "info", which must also be signed by the boy's tutor and teacher.

**Question 0**

What is the opposite of Show Up?

**Question 1**

Who needs to sign the Rip?

**Question 2**

Who has to sign the white flag?

**Question 3**

Who has to sign the "info"?

**Question 4**

What is the abbreviation for the punitive term "info"?

**Question 5**

What activity is colloquially known as Show Up?

**Question 6**

What do the boys who collect Show Up programmes get?

**Question 7**

What are the consequences of earning Show Up?

**Question 8**

Who needs to sign Show Up?

**Text number 23**

A boy who is late for a class or other appointment may be required to sign a 'tardy book', which is kept in the school office every morning between 7.35 and 7.45 for the duration of the punishment (usually three days). A Tardy Book may also be issued for late work. For more serious infractions, the boy will be called to the principal's office after school hours, or to the lower principal's office if the boy is in two lower grades, to discuss his infractions in person. This is known as "Bill". The most serious offences can lead to suspension or expulsion. On the other hand, if a master is more than 15 minutes late for class, students may traditionally consider it a "run" and be absent from class for the entire lesson.

**Question 0**

What is the term used if a master is more than 15 minutes late for a lesson?

**Question 1**

Where is the "late arrival book" kept?

**Question 2**

How long is the typical penalty for being late?

**Question 3**

When a boy is invited to the headmaster's office, what is this experience called?

**Question 4**

What is another term for rustication?

**Question 5**

What is the longest time a student has to write in the tardy book?

**Question 6**

What is the shortest time a student needs to sign a tardy slip?

**Question 7**

What does a student have to sign if they commit a serious offence?

**Question 8**

Who do students meet with if they commit the most serious offences?

**Text number 24**

John Keate, who served as headmaster from 1809 to 1834, took over the school at a time when discipline was weak. Anthony Chenevix-Trench, who served as principal from 1964 to 1970, removed the birch tree and replaced it with a whipping, which he also administered on the bare bottom and which he administered privately in his office. Chenevix-Trench also abolished corporal punishment administered by older boys. Previously, house captains were allowed to whip miscreants on the seat of their pants. This was a routine procedure, carried out in private with the boy bent over and his head under the edge of the desk. Less common but more severe were the floggings administered by Pop (see Eton Society below) in the form of 'Pop-Tanning', where the Pop chairman administered a large number of hard blows in the presence of all Pop members (or, in the past, each Pop member administered a blow in turn). The culprit was called in wearing old trousers, as a lashing would cut the cloth to shreds. This was Eton's harshest form of physical punishment.

**Question 0**

The birch was removed and replaced with what?

**Question 1**

What was Eton's most severe form of physical punishment?

**Question 2**

Why was the target ordered to appear at Pop-Tanning in old trousers?

**Question 3**

Which head teacher abolished corporal punishment by his peers?

**Question 4**

Who gave a lashing in private in his office?

**Question 5**

Who started using birch to discipline pupils?

**Question 6**

Who started allowing senior boys to use corporal punishment?

**Question 7**

How did head teachers hit pupils with a birch tree?

**Question 8**

Who was one of Pop's presidents?

**Question 9**

Who coined the term "Pop-Tanning"?

**Text number 25**

The current "precentor" (head of music) is Tim Johnson, and the school has eight organs and a whole building for music (performance spaces include School Hall, the Farrer Theatre and two music halls, Parry Hall and Concert Hall). Many instruments are taught, including unfamiliar ones such as the didgeridoo. The school participates in many national competitions; many students are members of the National Youth Orchestra and the school awards scholarships to dedicated and talented musicians. Ralph Allwood, a former precentor of the school, founded and organised the Eton Choir Courses, which are held at the school every summer.

**Question 0**

What term is given to the music director?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a lesser-known instrument that was taught at Eton?

**Question 2**

Who is the current Precentor?

**Question 3**

How many organs are there in Eton?

**Question 4**

Who is the current headmaster?

**Question 5**

Who currently runs the National Youth Orchestra?

**Question 6**

Who is now organising the Eton choir courses?

**Question 7**

Who designed the Farrer Theatre?

**Question 8**

Who designed Parry Hall?

**Text number 26**

Eton College stages a number of plays each year; it has one main theatre, the Farrer (400 seats), and two studio theatres, the Caccia Studio and Empty Space (90 and 80 seats). Each year there are around 8-9 house plays, around 3-4 "independent" plays (not limited to one house but produced, directed and financed by the people of Etoile) and three school plays, one specifically for boys in the first two years and two for all grades. The school plays have such a good reputation that they are usually full every night. Performances are also held across the school in venues ranging from sports fields to more historic buildings such as the Upper School and College Chapel.

**Question 0**

How many people can sit in the main theatre at Eton?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the largest theatre in Eton?

**Question 2**

How many house building events take place in Eton each year?

**Question 3**

What are "independent" theatre performances at Eton?

**Question 4**

Are the plays well attended?

**Question 5**

How many people can fit in the College Chapel?

**Question 6**

How many people can sit in a secondary school?

**Question 7**

Which studio theatre was built first?

**Question 8**

How many plays are staged at Caccia Studio each year?

**Question 9**

How many plays are staged at Empty Space each year?

**Text number 27**

In recent years, the school has presented a musical version of The Bakke (October 2009) and productions of A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum (May 2010), The Cherry Orchard (February 2011), Joseph K (October 2011), Cyrano de Bergerac (May 2012), Macbeth (October 2012), London Insurance (May 2013) and Jerusalem (October 2013). In May 2014 it was Midsummer Night's Dream . Often girls from surrounding schools such as St George's, Ascot, St Mary's School Ascot, Windsor Girls' School and Heathfield St Mary's School are chosen for the female roles. The school boys are also responsible for the lighting, sound and staging of all performances under the guidance of a number of professional full-time theatre staff.

**Question 0**

Who have been cast in female roles in Eton productions?

**Question 1**

Who is responsible for stage, lighting, sound and management?

**Question 2**

Which Shakespeare play was performed at the school in October 2012?

**Question 3**

What women's schools are there near Eton?

**Question 4**

In which recent Eton production did the St George's girls perform?

**Question 5**

The girls from St Mary's School Ascot performed in which recent production of Eton?

**Question 6**

The girls from Windsor Girls' School featured in a recent production of Where's Eton?

**Question 7**

In which recent production of Eton did the girls from Heathfield St Mary's School perform?

**Question 8**

Which girls' school was featured in the October 2011 production of Macbeth?

**Text number 28**

Eton's most famous holiday is the so-called June 4th, which marks the birthday of Eton's greatest patron, King George III. This day is celebrated with a boat parade, where the best rowing crews from the four best years of the year row past in old wooden rowing boats. As with the Queen's official birthday, the fourth day of June is no longer celebrated on 4 June but on the Wednesday before the first weekend in June. St Andrew's Day is also celebrated in Eton, with a game of Eton's Wall [citation needed].

**Question 0**

What is Eton's most famous holiday?

**Question 1**

What is celebrated on the fourth of June?

**Question 2**

When is the fourth day of June celebrated?

**Question 3**

Which event will take place on the fourth of June?

**Question 4**

On what day did King George III die?

**Question 5**

On what day is the Queen's official birthday celebrated?

**Question 6**

On what day is St Andrew's Day?

**Question 7**

How is the Queen's birthday celebrated?

**Question 8**

When is St Andrew's Day actually celebrated?

**Text number 29**

Until 18 December 2010, Eton College was an exempt charity under English law (Charities Act 1993, Schedule 2). Under the provisions of the Charities Act 2006, it is now an exempt charity, fully registered with the Charities Commission and now one of the top 100 charities in the UK. As a charity, it benefits from substantial tax relief. The late David Jewell, former headmaster of Haileybury, calculated that in 1992 such tax relief saved the school around £1,945 per pupil per year, even though he had no direct connection with the school. This support has declined since the Labour government in 2001 abolished state-funded bursaries (formerly known as 'assisted places') for independent schools. However, no children attended Eton under this scheme, so the actual level of state support for the school has always been lower. Tony Little, the retiring headmaster of Eton, has argued that the benefits (use of school facilities, etc.) that Eton provides to the local community free of charge are worth more than the tax relief the school receives because of its charitable status. For the 2010-2011 academic year, the fee was £29 862 (about US$48 600 or €35 100 in March 2011), but for pupils on scholarships and bursaries the fee is much lower.

**Question 0**

Why does being a charity benefit Eton?

**Question 1**

What services does Eton provide to the local community for free?

**Question 2**

What was the full cost of Eton per student in 2010-2011?

**Question 3**

How much did the estimated amount of tax credits save per student in 1992?

**Question 4**

What is the largest charity in the UK?

**Question 5**

In what year did David Jewell become a Master of Haileybury?

**Question 6**

In what year did Tony Little retire as headmaster?

**Question 7**

How much did it cost to send Eton to school in 2006?

**Question 8**

How much did the Eton school cost in 2010?

**Text number 30**

In 1995, the National Lottery provided money for a £4.6 million sports complex to complement Eton's existing facilities: two swimming pools, 30 cricket pitches, 24 football, rugby and hockey pitches and a gym. The College paid £200 000 and gave 4.5 hectares of land in exchange for exclusive day use only. The UK Sports Council defended the deal on the grounds that the whole community would benefit, while the school's treasurer argued that the Windsor, Slough and Eton Athletic Club was being "exploited" because local people (who were not students of the College) did not have a world-class running track and facilities to train on. Steve Osborn, head of the Safe Neighbourhoods Unit, described the decision as "staggering" given that councils have been making significant cuts to youth facilities across the country, which are beyond the control of the College and the UK Sports Council. The facility, which became the Thames Valley Athletics Centre, opened in April 1999.

**Question 0**

Who gave Eton money for the sports centre in 1995?

**Question 1**

When did the Thames Valley Athletics Centre open?

**Question 2**

For what did the university pay a substantial sum and donate 4.5 hectares of land?

**Question 3**

How many cricket boxes are there in Eton?

**Question 4**

How many swimming pools are there in Eton?

**Question 5**

In what year was the National Lottery founded?

**Question 6**

When was the Safe Neighbourhoods Unit established?

**Question 7**

How much do UK local authorities spend on youth services each year?

**Question 8**

Who ran the National Lottery in 1995?

**Question 9**

Who led the UK Sports Council in 1995?

**Text number 31**

In October 2004, Sarah Forsyth claimed that she had been unfairly dismissed by Eton College and that she had been bullied by senior staff. She also claimed that she had been ordered to do some of Prince Harry's coursework so that he could pass his AS Art course. As evidence, Mr Forsyth produced secretly recorded conversations with both Prince Harry and his Head of Department, Ian Burke. An employment tribunal in July 2005 found that he had been unfairly dismissed and Burke was criticised for bullying him and for repeatedly changing his story. The tribunal also criticised the school for failing to present its capability procedures and criticised the headmaster for failing to investigate the case independently.

**Question 0**

Who claimed that Eton had unfairly dismissed him and won his case?

**Question 1**

What did Sarah Forsyth present to prove that she was unfairly dismissed from her job and her duties?

**Question 2**

What was Eton criticised for in its handling of the Forsyth case?

**Question 3**

Who was criticised for not dealing with the Forsyth case independently?

**Question 4**

Who was the headmaster of Eton in 2004?

**Question 5**

Which position did Sarah Forsyth hold at Eton in 2004?

**Question 6**

What year did Prince Harry graduate from Eton?

**Question 7**

What year did Prince Harry start studying at Eton?

**Question 8**

In what year did Ian Burke become the head of department at Eton?

**Text number 32**

It criticised Forsyth's decision to record the conversation with Harry as an abuse of teacher-pupil confidentiality and said: "It is clear, whichever version of the evidence is accepted, that Burke asked the claimant to assist Prince Harry in drafting a text for his expressive arts project ...". It is not for this court to determine whether or not this was justified. "In response to the court's ruling on the allegations against Prince Harry, the school issued a statement saying that Forsyth's claims were "dismissed for what they have always been - baseless and irrelevant". A Clarence House spokesman said: "We are delighted that Harry has been fully cleared of cheating."

**Question 0**

The school dismissed claims of cheating by Prince Harry, saying the allegations were what?

**Question 1**

What was considered a possible abuse of confidentiality between teacher and pupil?

**Question 2**

On what aspects of the Forsyth case did the court deny responsibility for Harry's recording?

**Question 3**

Who was the spokesperson for Clarence House?

**Question 4**

Who wrote the text for Prince Harry's free art project?

**Question 5**

Who was one of the members of the court?

**Question 6**

Who made a statement on behalf of the school?

**Text number 33**

In 2005, the Office of Fair Trading found that fifty independent schools, including Etoile, had breached competition law by "regularly and systematically" exchanging information on planned increases in school fees, which had been collated and distributed to schools by the Sevenoaks School governor. Following an OFT investigation, each school was ordered to pay around £70,000, or a total of around £3.5 million, which is significantly less than the maximum fine. The schools also agreed to jointly contribute a further £3 million to a new charitable education fund. The case raised concerns about whether the charitable status of independent schools such as Eton should be reconsidered and perhaps withdrawn. However, Jean Scott, director of the Independent Schools Council, said that independent schools had always been exempt from the anti-trust rules applicable to businesses, had long followed a well-established procedure for sharing information with each other and were unaware of the change in the law (which they had not been consulted about). He wrote to John Vickers, Director General of the OFT, saying: "They are not a group of businessmen meeting behind closed doors to fix the prices of their products to the detriment of consumers. They are schools that have quite openly continued to follow a long-standing practice because they did not know that the law had changed."

**Question 0**

Who defended the fifty schools accused of price-fixing and said they did not know the laws had changed?

**Question 1**

What year was a group of independent schools found guilty of price-fixing?

**Question 2**

How much did each school have to pay as a penalty for price sharing?

**Question 3**

Where did schools decide to allocate money based on the allegations?

**Question 4**

What year did Sevenoaks School open its doors to students?

**Question 5**

How much was Eton fined by the Office of Fair Trading in 2005?

**Question 6**

How much did Eton agree to contribute to the new charitable education fund?

**Question 7**

What was the Director of the Office of Fair Trading like in 2005?

**Question 8**

How much does Eaton donate each year to the Independent Schools Council?

**Text number 34**

A Freedom of Information request in 2005 revealed that Eton had received £2 652 in agricultural subsidies under the Common Agricultural Policy in 2004. When asked to explain on what basis it was entitled to receive agricultural subsidies, Eton admitted that it was 'a bit of a mystery'. The TaxPayers' Alliance also stated that Eton had received CAP subsidies totalling GBP 5 300 between 2002 and 2007. Panorama revealed in March 2012 that agricultural subsidies were granted to Eton for 'environmental improvements', meaning that Eton was 'paid a salary without having to farm at all'.

**Question 0**

How much agricultural aid did Eton receive in 2005?

**Question 1**

What was the policy that allowed Eton to receive funds without agriculture?

**Question 2**

According to Panorama, what was the documented reason why Eton was eligible for agricultural subsidies?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Taxpayers' Union founded?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Common Agricultural Policy established?

**Question 5**

In what year was Panorama founded?

**Question 6**

How much did Eton receive in agricultural subsidies in 2012?

**Text number 35**

Figures obtained by The Daily Telegraph revealed that in 2010, 37 applicants from Eton were admitted to Oxford, while state schools struggled to gain admission even for pupils with the most impressive exam results in the country. According to The Economist, more applicants from Eton are admitted to Oxford and Cambridge each year than the number of applicants eligible for free school meals in the country as a whole. In April 2011, Labour MP David Lammy described as unfair and 'indefensible' the fact that Oxford University had organised nine 'information sessions' at Eton in 2010, although he admitted that Oxford University had actually organised fewer such sessions at Eton than at another independent school, Wellington College.

**Question 0**

How many information sessions did Oxford University organise at Eton in 2010?

**Question 1**

Which independent school organised more events than Eton?

**Question 2**

Who described Eton's interventions as "unfair and indefensible"?

**Question 3**

How many Eton applicants were accepted to Oxford in 2010?

**Question 4**

How many Eton "information sessions" were held at Wellington College in 2010?

**Question 5**

In what year did David Lammy become a Labour MP?

**Question 6**

What year did The Economist publish an article about how Oxford took in more students from Eton than all UK students eligible for free school meals?

**Question 7**

In which month of 2010 did The Daily Telegraph publish a report on the Oxford admissions standards?

**Text number 36**

In July 2015, Eton accidentally sent emails to 400 potential students offering them conditional admission to school in September 2017. The email was intended for nine students, but due to a computer glitch, the email was sent to 400 other families who may not have had a place. In response, the school issued the following statement: "The error was discovered within minutes and each family was immediately contacted to inform them that it should not be taken into account and apologised. We take this type of incident very seriously, so a thorough investigation will be carried out under the leadership of Headmaster Tony Little and the teacher responsible for student admissions to find out exactly what went wrong and to ensure that this type of incident cannot happen again." Eton College sincerely apologises to the boys concerned and their families. We deeply regret the embarrassment and distress this must have caused."

**Question 0**

When did an accidental email to potential students at Eton warrant a personal apology to each family?

**Question 1**

How many potential students received an incorrect email in July 2015?

**Question 2**

How many students was the email error originally intended for?

**Question 3**

Who was Eton's admissions teacher in 2015?

**Question 4**

Who at Eton issued a statement on the incorrect emails?

**Question 5**

In what year did Tony Little become headmaster of Eton?

**Question 6**

How many students does Eton take in each year?

**Text number 37**

In January 2016, the League Against Cruel Sports accused the Eton College beagling club of illegal hare coursing. The accusations included a video of Eton Beagles dogs chasing hares, as "the hunting staff encouraged the beagles on rather than trying to call the dogs off". A spokesperson for Eton College issued the following statement: "Eton College takes its legal responsibilities very seriously and expects all school activities to comply with the law. We are investigating this allegation as a matter of urgency and are co-operating fully with the relevant authorities."

**Question 0**

What was the Eton Beagle Club accused of in January 2016?

**Question 1**

What evidence of possible hare coursing was brought to light?

**Question 2**

Did Eton's official statement say that they were serious or light-hearted?

**Question 3**

In what year did Eaton found the beagling club?

**Question 4**

In what year was the League Against Cruel Sports founded?

**Question 5**

When was rabbit hunting made illegal in the UK?

**Question 6**

What is the best month to hunt hares in the UK?

**Question 7**

Who recorded the Eton Beagles illegally hunting rabbits?

**Text number 38**

Eton College has links with some of the private schools in India that have been maintained since the days of the British Raj, such as The Doon School and Mayo College. Eton College is also a member of the G20 Schools Group, a group of boarding schools around the world, including Robert College in Turkey, Phillips Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy in the US, Scotch College, Melbourne Grammar School and Launceston Church Grammar School in Australia, Raffles Institution in Singapore and the International School of Geneva in Switzerland. Eton has recently established a relationship with Roxbury Latin School, a traditional private school for boys in Boston, USA. Former Eton headmaster and principal Sir Eric Anderson has a close friendship with Roxbury Latin's emeritus headmaster F. Washington Jarvis, who has visited Roxbury Latin on several occasions and who taught theology at Eton for a short time after retiring as headmaster of Roxbury Latin. The close friendship between the Rectors gave birth to the Hennessy Scholarship, an annual award established in 2005 to be given to an RL student for a year of study at Eton. Hennessy scholarship holders usually live in Wotton House.

**Question 0**

Which private men's school in Boston, USA, has Eton formed a relationship with?

**Question 1**

Where do Hennessy Fellows usually live?

**Question 2**

In what year was the Hennessy Scholarship established?

**Question 3**

What is the G20 group of schools?

**Question 4**

What year was Robert College founded in Turkey?

**Question 5**

In what year did F. Washington Jarvis retire as headmaster of Roxbury Latin?

**Question 6**

What year did Singapore's Raffles Institution open its doors?

**Question 7**

In what year was the G20 School Group established?

**Question 8**

Who was the headmaster of the International School in Geneva, Switzerland in 2005?

**Text number 39**

In addition to Prince William and Prince Harry, students at Eton include Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and his son Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster; Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, his eldest son George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews, and his grandson Edward Windsor, Lord Downpatrick and his youngest son Lord Nicholas Windsor; Prince Michael, Duke of Kent, and his son Lord Frederick Windsor; James Ogilvy, son of Princess Alexandra, and the Honourable Angus Ogilvy, himself a pupil of Eton. Prince William of Gloucester (1942-1972) and George Lascelles, Seventh Earl of Harewood, son of Princess Mary, Royal Princess, also attended Eton.

**Question 0**

Which Duke of Gloucester visited Eton?

**Question 1**

Where is Prince Richard's son, Alexander the Earl of Windsor?

**Question 2**

Who was the seventh Earl of Harewood who visited Eton?

**Question 3**

Who was George Lascelles' mother?

**Question 4**

What year did Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester graduate from Eton?

**Question 5**

In what year did Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, start studying at Eton?

**Question 6**

Who is Lord Downpatrick's grandson?

**Question 7**

Which school did Princess Mary, Princess Royal go to?

**Question 8**

Who was the sixth Earl of Harewood?

**Text number 40**

Other notable Old Etonians include scientists Robert Boyle, John Maynard Smith, J. B. S. J. Haldane, Stephen Wolfram and John Gurdon, winner of the 2012 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine; Beau Brummell; economists John Maynard Keynes and Richard Layard; Antarctic explorer Lawrence Oates; politician Alan Clark; entrepreneur, charity organiser and Adele partner Simon Konecki; cricket commentator Henry Blofeld; explorer Sir Ranulph Fiennes; adventurer Bear Grylls; composers Thomas Arne, George Butterworth, Roger Quilter, Frederick Septimus Kelly, Donald Tovey, Thomas Dunhill, Lord Berners, Victor Hely-Hutchinson and Peter Warlock (Philip Heseltine); Hubert Parry, author of Jerusalem and the coronation hymn I Was Glad; and musicians Frank Turner and Humphrey Lyttelton.

**Question 0**

Which 2012 Nobel Prize winner went to Eton School?

**Question 1**

Which Antarctic explorer visited Etoni?

**Question 2**

Where did the adventurer Bear Grylls go to school?

**Question 3**

In what year did Hubert Parry write the song Jerusalem?

**Question 4**

What does George Butterworth do for a living?

**Question 5**

What is Roger Quilter's occupation?

**Question 6**

In what year did Alan Clark meet Adele?

**Question 7**

What does Thomas Dunhill do for a living?

**Text number 41**

Notable old Etonians in the media include Julian Haviland, former political editor of ITN and The Times, James Landale, current deputy political editor of the BBC and David Shukman, BBC science editor, Nicholas Coleridge, current director general of Conde Nast International and managing director of Conde Nast UK, and former news anchor of ITN and the BBC:Panorama presenter Ludovic Kennedy; current BBC World News and BBC Rough Justice current affairs presenter David Jessel; former ITV and Channel 4 racing commentator John Oaksey; 1950s BBC newsreader and 1960s ITN:Timothy Brinton; 1960s BBC newsreader Corbet Woodall; former editor of The Daily Telegraph Charles Moore; former editor of The Spectator Ferdinand Mount; and current editor of The Mail on Sunday Geordie Greig.

**Question 0**

Which current BBC deputy political editor went to Eton?

**Question 1**

Which former Daily Telegraph editor visited Eton?

**Question 2**

Who is the former Eton graduate and current editor of the Mail on Sunday?

**Question 3**

In which decade did Julian Haviland graduate from Eton?

**Question 4**

In which decade did BBC World News start?

**Question 5**

In which decade did David Shukam study at Eton?

**Question 6**

In which decade did David Jessel study at Eton?

**Question 7**

When did David Shukman go to Eton?

**Text number 42**

Actor Dominic West has not been enthusiastic about the benefits of a career at Old Eton, saying that "it's a stigma that's a bit of a paedophile above the media in a disgraceful gallery", but when asked if he would consider sending his own children there, he replied: "Yes, I would consider it." He said he also had children. It's an extraordinary place... It has good facilities and excellent teaching and you find what you're good at and nurture it," while actor Tom Hiddleston says there are widespread misconceptions about Eton and that "people think it's full of snotty toffs...". That's not true... It's actually one of the most open-minded places I've ever been". It's a good school because it encourages people to find what they love and go after it. They champion individual talent, and that's what's special about it."

**Question 0**

Would actor Dominic Wes send his child to Eton with him?

**Question 1**

What's special about Eton, according to actor Tom Hiddleston?

**Question 2**

Which actor says there are widespread misconceptions about Eton?

**Question 3**

Who was Tom Hiddleston's classmate at Eton?

**Question 4**

What did Tom Hiddleston say about sending potential children to Eton?

**Question 5**

What did Dominic West say about the perception that Eton is full of snarling toffs?

**Question 6**

Who was in the same house as Dominic West?

**Document number 269**

**Text number 0**

Cork was originally a monastic community, reportedly founded by St Finbarr in the 6th century. Cork acquired an urban character sometime between 915 and 922, when Norwegian (Viking) settlers established a trading port. It has been suggested that, like Dublin, Cork was an important trading centre in the Scandinavian trading network. Church settlement continued alongside the Viking long harbour, and the two developed a kind of symbiotic relationship; the northerners supplied the monastery with otherwise inaccessible merchandise and perhaps also military aid.

**Question 0**

Who was believed to have founded Cork?

**Question 1**

When is Cork believed to have been founded?

**Question 2**

When did the Viking travellers set up shop in Cork?

**Question 3**

What was the solution in Cork?

**Question 4**

What did the Norwegians offer the monastery?

**Question 5**

Who founded Cork in the 600s?

**Question 6**

What happened in Cork in the 9th century?

**Question 7**

Who did the monastery need protection from?

**Question 8**

To whom did the monastery provide religious services?

**Question 9**

Who was the founder of Dublin?

**Question 10**

In which century was Dublin founded?

**Question 11**

What kind of settlement was Dublin originally?

**Question 12**

What did Dublin achieve between 915 and 922?

**Question 13**

What caused the urbanisation of Dublin?

**Text number 1**

Prince John granted the City Charter as Lord of Ireland in 1185. The city was once completely walled, and some parts of the wall and gates still remain today. For most of the Middle Ages, the city of Cork was an outpost of Old English culture in the midst of a largely hostile Gaelic-speaking countryside, and was isolated from English rule in the Pale region around Dublin. Neighbouring Gaelic and Hiberno-Norman lords extorted 'black rent' from citizens to keep them from attacking the city. The current extent of the town has exceeded the medieval boundaries of Cork City; today it covers much of the neighbouring parish of Cork. Together, these baronies lie between Barrymore Barony to the east, Muskerry East Barony to the west and Kerrycurrihy Barony to the south.

**Question 0**

Who granted the Cork Charter?

**Question 1**

What kind of protection did Cork have?

**Question 2**

What parts of Cork's defence are left today?

**Question 3**

What would the people of Cork pay to their neighbours to prevent them from attacking their city?

**Question 4**

Where is the current city of Cork located geographically?

**Question 5**

Who was Prince John's master in the 1100s?

**Question 6**

Who granted the Charter of Cork in the 1100s?

**Question 7**

When was Cork a Gaelic outpost?

**Question 8**

Who paid the "black rent" to Cork citizens?

**Question 9**

What kind of protection was there in the hostile Gaelic countryside?

**Question 10**

Who granted Barrymore's Freedmen's Charter?

**Question 11**

What parts of Barrymore's barony still remain today?

**Question 12**

What were people expected to pay Prince John because he was Lord of Ireland?

**Question 13**

Where is Dublin?

**Text number 2**

The town's municipal administration was dominated by some 12-15 merchant families, whose wealth came from overseas trade with continental Europe - especially wool and hides, salt, iron and wine. Cork had a medieval population of around 2 100 people. It suffered a severe blow in 1349, when nearly half of the town's inhabitants died of the plague when the Black Death came to town. In 1491, Cork was involved in England's Wars of the Roses, when Perkin Warbeck, a pretender to the English throne, landed in the town and tried to recruit support for a plot to overthrow Henry VII of England. The then Mayor of Cork and several important citizens went with Warbeck to England, but when the rebellion failed, they were all captured and executed. The title of Mayor of Cork was created by Royal Charter in 1318, and was changed to Lord Mayor in 1900 after Queen Victoria knighted the incumbent Mayor during her royal visit to the city.

**Question 0**

Who ruled Cork's local government?

**Question 1**

How many citizens were originally in Cork?

**Question 2**

What caused half of Cork's residents to die?

**Question 3**

When did the plague hit Cork?

**Question 4**

Who tried to recruit the people of Cork to overthrow Henry VII?

**Question 5**

How many aristocratic families ruled the government?

**Question 6**

Who brought salt, iron and wine to continental Europe?

**Question 7**

From whom did Cork bring wool and hides?

**Question 8**

What killed half the people in the 13th century?

**Question 9**

Which war did Cork take part in in the 1400s?

**Question 10**

What was the medieval population of England?

**Question 11**

How many people died in the Black Death in England in 1349?

**Question 12**

Who did Henry VII want to depose in 1491?

**Question 13**

What did Henry VII try to do to oust Perkin Warbeck?

**Question 14**

Why did Henry VII change the title of Mayor of Cork to Lord Mayor in 1491?

**Text number 3**

Like the rest of Ireland, Cork has a mild and variable climate, with plenty of rainfall and no temperature extremes. Cork falls within plant hardiness zone 9b. Met Éireann operates a climate station at Cork Airport, a few kilometres south of the city. It should be noted that the airport is located at an altitude of 151 metres and temperatures can often vary by a few degrees between the airport and the city. There are also smaller synoptic weather stations at UCC and Clover Hill.

**Question 0**

What's the weather like in Cork?

**Question 1**

Who runs the weather station in Cork?

**Question 2**

Why can temperatures vary so much between Cork city and the weather station at the airport?

**Question 3**

What are the weather stations near Cork?

**Question 4**

If you are planning to farm in Cork, what should you consider?

**Question 5**

How does the climate in the rest of Ireland differ from Cork?

**Question 6**

Who operates the weather station in Cork City?

**Question 7**

What is 495 metres above sea level?

**Question 8**

Where is the larger synoptic weather station located?

**Question 9**

In which area is Clover Hill located?

**Question 10**

What does Met Eireann maintain in Clover Hill?

**Question 11**

Where is the UCC located?

**Question 12**

How much does the temperature differ between UCC and Clover Hill?

**Question 13**

At what altitude is Clover Hill located?

**Text number 4**

Temperatures below 0 °C (32 °F) or above 25 °C (77 °F) are rare. Cork Airport receives an average annual rainfall of 1 227.9 millimetres, most of which is precipitation. The airport averages 7 days of hail and 11 days of snow or sleet per year, although it only snows on two days per year. Due to the city's low altitude and the mitigating effect of the harbour, snowfall is very rare in the city. Cork is also a generally foggy city, with an average of 97 foggy days per year, with the most fog occurring in the mornings and in winter, and an average of 204 days of rain per year (over 0.2 mm), of which 73 are heavy rain (over 5 mm). Despite this, however, Cork is also one of the sunniest cities in Ireland, with an average of 3.9 hours of sunshine per day and only 67 days without sunshine, mostly in winter and wintertime.

**Question 0**

How much rain does it usually rain in Cork?

**Question 1**

What type of rain does Cork usually get?

**Question 2**

How long does the snow stay in Cork?

**Question 3**

What is the typical atmosphere like in Cork?

**Question 4**

How many foggy days does Cork usually have in a year?

**Question 5**

What is rarely below 25 degrees C?

**Question 6**

Who records an average of 1 227.9 cm of precipitation per year?

**Question 7**

Where has the average annual rainfall of 4,029 feet been recorded?

**Question 8**

What is one of the foggiest cities in Ireland?

**Question 9**

Why is snow lying in the city?

**Question 10**

How much does it rain in Ireland each year?

**Question 11**

How many hail days are there in Ireland in a year?

**Question 12**

What impact does the port have on Ireland's shortage of sleeping air?

**Question 13**

How many rainy days are there in Ireland each year?

**Question 14**

How many days of fog are there in Ireland each year?

**Text number 5**

The Cork School of Music and Crawford College of Art and Design offer plenty of new blood, as do the active theatre courses on several courses at Cork University College (UCC). Highlights include: Corcadorca Theatre Company, where Cillian Murphy was a member before his Hollywood fame; the Institute for Choreography and Dance, a national resource for contemporary dance; the Triskel Arts Centre (capacity around 90), which includes the Triskel Christchurch independent cinema; the Firkin Crane dance venue (capacity around 240); the Cork Academy of Dramatic Art (CADA) and Graffiti Theatre Company; and the Cork Jazz Festival, Cork Film Festival and Live at the Marquee. The Everyman Palace Theatre (capacity around 650) and the Granary Theatre (capacity around 150) present plays throughout the year.

**Question 0**

Where is a good place to find drama plays all year round in Cork?

**Question 1**

Which Hollywood actor first started out in Cork at the Corcadorca Theatre Company?

**Question 2**

What is a major dance venue in Cork?

**Question 3**

What are some places to study drama and tertiary education in Cork?

**Question 4**

What festivals or events are on in Cork?

**Question 5**

Which star left Hollywood to join the Corcadorca theatre company?

**Question 6**

Which institute is a regional dance resource?

**Question 7**

Who was a member of the Graffiti Theatre Company before they became famous in Hollywood?

**Question 8**

Which two theatres are located near Hollywood?

**Question 9**

What's a popular big dance venue in Hollywood?

**Question 10**

What does the film Graffiti Theatre Company include?

**Question 11**

What does CADA offer?

**Text number 6**

Cork is home to the RTÉ Vanbrugh Quartet and many musical performers, including John Spillane, Frank And Walters, Sultans of Ping, Simple Kid, Microdisney, Fred, Mick Flannery and the late Rory Gallagher. Singer-songwriter Cathal Coughlan and Sean O'Hagan of The High Llamas also hail from Cork. Opera singers Cara O'Sullivan, Mary Hegarty, Brendan Collins and Sam McElroy were also born in Cork. The city's main music venues, with capacities ranging from 50 to 1000, include the Cork Opera House (capacity around 1000), Cyprus Avenue, Triskel Christchurch, Roundy, Savoy and Coughlan's. Cork's underground scene is supported by Plugd Records.

**Question 0**

Which members of The High Llamas are from Cork?

**Question 1**

Which great opera singers were born in Cork?

**Question 2**

Who's running Cork's underground music scene?

**Question 3**

What are the main attractions in Cork?

**Question 4**

Which famous quartet calls Cork home?

**Question 5**

Which opera singers currently live in Cork?

**Question 6**

Who invented Cork's underground music scene?

**Question 7**

Which city are the high lamas from?

**Question 8**

What does RTE Vanbrugh Quartet support?

**Question 9**

Which four opera singers have a contract with Plugd Records?

**Question 10**

What is the maximum capacity of Savoy in Cork?

**Question 11**

Which group performs regularly on Cyprus Avenue?

**Question 12**

Which two groups does Triskel Christchurch support?

**Text number 7**

Cork has been culturally diverse for many years, from the Huguenot communities of the 17th century to Eastern European communities and smaller numbers of African and Asian peoples in the 20th and 21st centuries. This is reflected in multicultural restaurants and shops, such as Eastern European and Middle Eastern speciality shops, Chinese and Thai restaurants, French patisseries, Indian buffets and Middle Eastern kebab restaurants. Jews from Lithuania and Russia moved to Cork in the late 19th century. Jewish citizens such as Gerald Goldberg (several times mayor), David Marcus (writer) and Louis Marcus (documentary filmmaker) played a significant role in 20th century Cork. Today, the Jewish community is relatively small, although the city still has a Jewish Quarter and a synagogue. Cork also has several Christian churches and a mosque. Some Catholic masses are held around the city, in addition to traditional Latin and local Irish and English services, in Polish, Filipino, Lithuanian, Romanian and other languages.

**Question 0**

What are the 2 major cultural impacts in Cork?

**Question 1**

What things show the diverse cultural background of Corks?

**Question 2**

When did Cork start to see Russian and Lithuanian immigration into the city?

**Question 3**

What religions are there in Cork?

**Question 4**

How do the Catholic churches deal with the different languages of Kork?

**Question 5**

Which community came to Cork in the 1700s?

**Question 6**

Where did Jews migrate from in the 20th century?

**Question 7**

t a large community in Cork with its own district and synagogue?

**Question 8**

When was David Marcus Mayor of Cork?

**Question 9**

In which centuries did Thai restaurants become part of Romania?

**Question 10**

What kind of pastry shops are there in Romania?

**Question 11**

When did Jewish immigration to Romania start?

**Question 12**

How large is the Jewish community in Romania?

**Question 13**

What kind of religious houses are there in Romania?

**Text number 8**

The Cork accent, which is part of the south-western dialect of Hibernian English, differs in many ways from other Irish accents. Pitch and intonation rise and fall frequently, and the overall pitch is generally higher than in other Irish accents. English spoken in Cork has a number of dialects that are specific to the city and its surroundings. Like standard Hibernian English, some of these words are derived from Irish, but others from other languages that Cork residents have encountered at home and abroad. There are varying degrees of Rotticism in the Cork accent, usually depending on the social class of the speaker.

**Question 0**

What distinguishes the Cork accent from other Irish accents?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the dialects of English written and spoken in Cork?

**Question 2**

Where did Cork get parts of its language?

**Question 3**

What is the pronunciation of Irish "r"?

**Question 4**

Which accent is part of the South West dialect of British English?

**Question 5**

What is the lower tone of a Cork accent?

**Question 6**

What type of English does the Cork dialect borrow words from?

**Question 7**

What influences the precise vocabulary of someone from Cork?

**Question 8**

What causes the foreign accent to vary?

**Question 9**

Where do foreign languages get some of their words from?

**Question 10**

What makes other languages easier to understand?

**Question 11**

What other languages spoken in Ireland are described?

**Question 12**

What features does a non-Kork foreign accent have, depending on the social class of the speaker?

**Text number 9**

The city's FM radio stations include RTÉ Radio 1, RTÉ 2fm, RTÉ lyric fm, RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta, Today FM, 4fm, Newstalk and the religious station Spirit Radio. There are also local stations such as Cork's 96FM, Cork's Red FM, C103, CUH 102.0FM, UCC 98.3FM (formerly Cork Campus Radio 97.4fm) and the Christian radio station Life 93.1FM. Cork also has a temporarily licensed city-wide community radio station, Cork FM Community Radio 100.5FM, which currently operates only on Saturdays and Sundays. There have also been pirate radio stations in Cork, such as South Coast Radio and ERI in the 1980s. Today, a few small pirate stations remain. In parts of Cork city there are several neighbouring radio stations, such as Radio Kerry on 97.0 and WLR FM 95.1.

**Question 0**

Is there a Christian radio station in Cork?

**Question 1**

What were the pirate radio stations in Cork?

**Question 2**

What nearby radio stations can I receive in Cork?

**Question 3**

When did South Coast Radio and ERI run their pirate stations from Cork?

**Question 4**

Where did Cork Campus Radio go?

**Question 5**

In which city is 98.3FM a Christian radio station?

**Question 6**

What were the pirate stations in Cork in the 19th century?

**Question 7**

Where did UCC 98.3FM change its name to?

**Question 8**

Which radio station broadcasts only on Sundays?

**Question 9**

On what days is Spirit Radio on air?

**Question 10**

What year did Life 93.1FM start operating in Cork?

**Question 11**

Under what name was Cork Fm Community Radio on 100.5FM previously known?

**Question 12**

What kind of licence does South Coast Radio have?

**Question 13**

What kind of station is Cork Red FM, which has been broadcasting since the 1980s?

**Text number 10**

Cork is home to one of Ireland's main national newspapers, the Irish Examiner (formerly the Cork Examiner). It is also home to the Evening Echo, which for decades has been associated with a group of poor and often homeless children called the Echo Boys, who sold the newspaper. Even today, the cries of Echo sellers can be heard across the city centre. One of the city's largest free newspapers is the Cork Independent, while the city's university publishes the UCC Express and Motley magazine.

**Question 0**

Which Irish newspaper is based in Cork, Ireland?

**Question 1**

What was the previous name of the Irish Examiner?

**Question 2**

Who are the Echo Boys?

**Question 3**

What newspaper did the Kaiku boys sell?

**Question 4**

What publications does the UCC publish?

**Question 5**

Under what name did the Irish Examiner change its name?

**Question 6**

Who's printing Echo Boys?

**Question 7**

What paper are the poor and homeless boys still selling?

**Question 8**

What is the only free newspaper in Corks?

**Question 9**

What was the former name of UCC Express?

**Question 10**

What does Motley magazine print?

**Question 11**

How long has Cork Independent been in contact with the Echo Boys?

**Question 12**

Who are the UCC Express Boys?

**Question 13**

What did the UCC Express Boys do?

**Text number 11**

Cork has architecturally significant buildings from medieval to modern times. The only significant medieval remnant is Red Abbey. There are two cathedrals in the city, St Mary's Cathedral and St Fin Barre Cathedral. St Mary's Cathedral, often referred to as the North Cathedral, is the city's Catholic cathedral and was begun in 1808. Its distinctive tower was added in the 1860s. St Fin Barre Cathedral serves the Protestant faith, and is perhaps the better known of the two. It was built on the foundations of an earlier cathedral. Work began in 1862 and was completed in 1879 under the direction of architect William Burges.

**Question 0**

What period are the buildings in Cork from?

**Question 1**

What's so special about Red Abbey in Cork?

**Question 2**

How many cathedrals are there in Cork?

**Question 3**

What is Cork Catholic Cathedral?

**Question 4**

What else is St. Mary's known as?

**Question 5**

What has emerged mainly in the medieval and modern periods?

**Question 6**

What is the only building left from the Middle Ages?

**Question 7**

Which cathedral was started in the 1700s?

**Question 8**

What was added to St Mary's Cathedral in the late 1700s?

**Question 9**

Which 17th century cathedral now serves Protestants?

**Question 10**

What is the only relic from 1879?

**Question 11**

On what foundations was St Mary's Cathedral built?

**Question 12**

In what year was Saint Fin Barre Cathedral called the Northern Cathedral?

**Question 13**

When was the tower added to Saint Fin Barre Cathedral?

**Question 14**

When was the Red Monastery, led by William Burges, completed?

**Text number 12**

St. Patrick's Street, the city's main street, which was redeveloped in the mid-2000s, is known for the architecture of the buildings along the pedestrian-friendly route and is the city's main shopping street. The reason for its curved shape is that it was originally the Lee River Canal, over which arches were built. The General Post Office, with its limestone façade, is located on Oliver Plunkett Street, on the site of the Theatre Royal, built in 1760 and burnt down in 1840. The site was rebuilt by the English circus entrepreneur Pablo Fanque in 1850 as an amphitheatre, later converted into a theatre and then into the present General Post Office building in 1877. The Grand Parade is a tree-lined street lined with offices, shops and financial institutions. The old financial centre is the South Mall, which houses several banks with interiors dating back to the 19th century, including the Allied Irish Bank, once a stock exchange.

**Question 0**

What is Cork's main street?

**Question 1**

When was St. Patrick's Street renovated?

**Question 2**

What is the St. Patrick's Street bend?

**Question 3**

When did the Theatre Royal burn down?

**Question 4**

What was built on the site of the old Theatre Royal?

**Question 5**

Which street was renovated in the 20th century?

**Question 6**

Which theatre was built in the 17th century?

**Question 7**

Who built the amphitheatre in 1850?

**Question 8**

What was built on the site of the old Theater Royal in the 1700s?

**Question 9**

Which bank's layout dates back to the 19th century?

**Question 10**

When was St. Patrick's Street damaged by fire?

**Question 11**

Who built the Allied Irish Bank in 1850?

**Question 12**

Where was Allied Irish Bank moved to?

**Question 13**

What was the Allied Irish Bank renamed in 1877?

**Question 14**

Why is the main post office curved?

**Text number 13**

Many of the city's buildings are Georgian in style, but there are also several examples of modern landmark buildings, such as the County Hall tower, which was once the tallest building in Ireland until it was superseded by another Cork city building: the Elysian. Across the river from County Hall is Ireland's tallest building; the Victorian-era Our Lady's Psychiatric Hospital has now been restored and converted into a residential complex called Atkins Hall, named after its architect William Atkins.

**Question 0**

What style does most of the city's architecture belong to?

**Question 1**

What is the tallest building in Cork?

**Question 2**

What is the longest building in Cork?

**Question 3**

Where has the old psychiatric hospital been moved to?

**Question 4**

What is the Atkin Hall?

**Question 5**

Which tower is built in the Georgian style?

**Question 6**

Where was Atkins Hall moved to?

**Question 7**

Who was the architect of Atkins Hall?

**Question 8**

What replaced the Elysian as the tallest building in Ireland?

**Question 9**

Which tower was built by William Atkins?

**Question 10**

Which building style was William Atkins' favourite?

**Question 11**

What was Atkins Hall before it was replaced by another building?

**Question 12**

What was Elysian converted to?

**Question 13**

What is the name of the building to which The Elysian was converted?

**Text number 14**

Other notable sites include Elizabeth Fort, the Cork Opera House, Christ Church on South Main Street (now the Triskel Arts Centre, originally home to the Hiberno-Norse Church), St Mary's Dominican Church on Popes Quay and Fitzgerald's Park on the west side of the city, home to the Cork Public Museum. Other popular attractions include the University College Cork area, through which the River Lee flows, the women's prison at Sundays Well (now a heritage centre) and the English Market, a covered market dating back to 1610 and the current building dating back to 1786.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the university in Cork?

**Question 1**

Which river flows through the university campus?

**Question 2**

How old is the building where the covered market is located?

**Question 3**

Where is the Dominican Church of St Mary?

**Question 4**

Where is the Cork Public Museum?

**Question 5**

Which markets date back to the 1500s?

**Question 6**

Which market has a building dating from the 17th century?

**Question 7**

Through which park does the Lee River flow?

**Question 8**

Where was the Cork Opera House moved to?

**Question 9**

What is the original location of the Cork Opera House?

**Question 10**

Where is University College Cork located?

**Question 11**

Which river flows near the Cork Public Museum?

**Question 12**

What has Cork Public Museum been declared?

**Text number 15**

Although local government in Ireland has limited powers compared to other countries, the council is responsible for planning, roads, sanitation, libraries, street lighting, parks and many other important functions. Cork City Council has 31 elected members representing six constituencies. The members belong to the following political parties: Fine Gael (5 members), Fianna Fáil (10 members), Sinn Féin (8 members), Anti-Austerity Alliance (3 members), Workers' Party (1 member), Independents (4 members). Certain councillors are elected to represent the city in the South West Regional Authority. The new Mayor of Cork will be elected by a vote of the elected members of the Council in accordance with the D'Hondt counting system.

**Question 0**

Who takes care of you and your sanitation in Cork?

**Question 1**

How many departments are there in Cork?

**Question 2**

Which is the best represented district in Cork?

**Question 3**

Which party has the fewest members?

**Question 4**

How is the mayor elected in Cork?

**Question 5**

Which government has more power than in other countries?

**Question 6**

Who appointed the 31 members?

**Question 7**

Which church has 10 members?

**Question 8**

What voting system is used to elect the members of the Council?

**Question 9**

How much power does D'Hondt have compared to other countries?

**Question 10**

How many constituencies are there in D'Hondt?

**Question 11**

Which district in D'Hondt has the most members?

**Question 12**

Which party does the mayor not belong to?

**Question 13**

Where does the Labour Party represent the city?

**Text number 16**

Cork City's retail scene is made up of both modern, high-end shopping centres and family-run local shops. Department stores cater for all budgets, upmarket boutiques at the other end of the market and superstores are also available. Shopping centres can be found in many of Cork's suburbs, including Blackpool, Ballincollig, Douglas, Ballyvolane, Wilton and Mahon Point. There are others in the city centre. These include the recent[when?] completion of two major shopping centre developments, The Cornmarket Centre on Cornmarket Street and a new retail street called "Opera Lane" along St Patrick's Street/Academy Street. The Grand Parade development on the site of the former Capitol Cineplex was approved for 60,000 square feet (5,600 m2) of retail space and work will begin in 2016. Cork's main shopping street is St Patrick's Street, the most expensive street per square metre in the country after Dublin's Grafton Street. As of 2015[update], this area has suffered from the post-2008 downturn, with many commercial premises available for rent. Other downtown shopping areas include Oliver Plunkett St. and Grand Parade. Cork is also home to some of the country's leading department stores, as the foundations of stores such as Dunnes Stores and the former Roches Stores have been laid in the city. Just outside the city centre is Mahon Point shopping centre.

**Question 0**

What kind of retail offer is there in Cork?

**Question 1**

What happened after the economy collapsed around 2008?

**Question 2**

Which large department stores started in Cork?

**Question 3**

When will work on the Grand Parade start?

**Question 4**

How big is the commercial space in Grand Parade going to be?

**Question 5**

Which is mostly a mix of family-owned shops?

**Question 6**

Which serves mainly upmarket boutiques?

**Question 7**

Which neighbourhoods need to be capped for shopping centres?

**Question 8**

Which sector was affected by economic growth in 2008?

**Question 9**

Which large shopping centre is located in Ballyvolane?

**Question 10**

In which area was Ballincollig built?

**Question 11**

How much commercial space was approved for Mahon Point?

**Question 12**

In what year will construction work on Mahon Point start?

**Question 13**

What is considered Opera Lane after Dublin's Grafton Street?

**Text number 17**

Cork City is the industrial centre of Southern Ireland. Its main industry is pharmaceuticals, and Pfizer Inc. and Swiss-based Novartis are major employers in the region. The most famous product of the Cork pharmaceutical industry is Viagra. Cork is also the European headquarters of Apple Inc., where more than 3 000 employees work in manufacturing, research and development and customer support. Logitech and EMC Corporation are also major IT employers in the region. Three hospitals are also among the top ten employers in the city (see table below).

**Question 0**

What is Cork's main industry?

**Question 1**

Who are Cork's two biggest industrial employers?

**Question 2**

What is the best-known pharmaceutical company in Cork?

**Question 3**

Which big IT company calls Cork its European headquarters?

**Question 4**

What are the important industrial technology companies in Cork?

**Question 5**

Where is the main industrial area in Northern Ireland?

**Question 6**

Which company has its international headquarters in Cork?

**Question 7**

What kind of company is Viagra?

**Question 8**

Who are the 2 main pharmaceutical companies in Switzerland?

**Question 9**

What is the most important industry in Europe?

**Question 10**

How many Pfizer Inc. employees work in Europe?

**Question 11**

What are EMC Corp staff involved in in Europe?

**Question 12**

What is Novartis' best-known product manufactured in Europe?

**Question 13**

What was EMC Corporation originally like when it was founded?

**Text number 18**

The town is also home to the Heineken brewery, which produces Murphy's Irish Stout, and the nearby Beamish and Crawford brewery (taken over by Heineken in 2008), which has been in the town for generations. The town's Ferrero factory produces 45% of the world's Tic Tac sweets. Cork was home for many years to the Ford Motor Company, which manufactured cars in the port area before the factory closed in 1984. Henry Ford's grandfather was from West Cork, which was one of the main reasons for opening a plant in Cork. However, technology has replaced the old manufacturing companies of the 1970s and 1980s, and people now work in the city's many IT hubs - such as the e-commerce company Amazon.com, which has set up shop in Cork Airport Business Park.

**Question 0**

Which internationally renowned brewery is based in Cork?

**Question 1**

What does Ferro Factory produce?

**Question 2**

Which car company closed down in Cork in 1984?

**Question 3**

Which e-commerce giant operates in Cork Airport Business Park?

**Question 4**

Why was it natural for Ford Motor Company to be based in Cork?

**Question 5**

Which brewery took over Heineken in 2008?

**Question 6**

Where is most of the world's Tic Tac made?

**Question 7**

Which car manufacturer came to Cork in 1984?

**Question 8**

Which businessman was from Cork?

**Question 9**

What did Beamish and the Crawford brewery take over in 1984?

**Question 10**

How many people in the city drink Heineken?

**Question 11**

What year did Ford open its first factory in Beamish?

**Question 12**

Which famous business owner's grandfather was from Beamish?

**Question 13**

Where has Heineken Brewery located its headquarters?

**Text number 19**

The city's public bus services are provided by the national bus company Bus Éireann. The city routes are numbered 201-219 and connect the city centre with the main suburbs, universities, shopping centres and attractions. Two of these bus routes run through the northern and southern parts of the city. Bus routes to outer suburbs such as Ballincollig, Glanmire, Midleton and Carrigaline operate from the city centre's Parnell Place bus terminal. Suburban services also include shuttle bus services to Cork Airport and a park and ride service in the southern suburbs only.

**Question 0**

Who operates the Cork public buses?

**Question 1**

What other public transport is available in Cork apart from buses?

**Question 2**

What are the routes made up of?

**Question 3**

What links the suburbs to shopping centres and attractions?

**Question 4**

How many routes operate to both Northern and Southern Ireland?

**Question 5**

What is on offer for the northern suburbs?

**Question 6**

Who runs Cork's public universities?

**Question 7**

How are services to Cork Airport numbered?

**Question 8**

What does Glanmire connect to the city centre?

**Question 9**

What shuttle services are available to Glanmire?

**Question 10**

What is used for transportation and is only available in Midleton?

**Text number 20**

Road infrastructure in the Cork region has been improved in recent years. For example, the Cork South Link motorway was built in the early 1980s to link the Kinsale Road roundabout with the city centre. Shortly afterwards, the first sections of the South Ring motorway were opened. Work continued in the 1990s to extend the N25 South Ring Road, and the opening of the Jack Lynch Tunnel under the River Lee was a major addition. In August 2006, the Kinsale Road flyover was opened, removing a bottleneck for traffic to Cork Airport or Killarney. Other projects completed in this period include the N20 Blackpool bypass and the N20 from Cork to Mallow. The N22 Ballincollig dual carriageway bypass linking Cork to the western end of the southern ring road was opened in September 2004. Road improvements in the city centre include the Patrick Street project, which redesigned the street to be pedestrian-oriented. The M8 motorway links Cork and Dublin.

**Question 0**

When was the Cork South Link dual carriageway built?

**Question 1**

What was the purpose of the dual carriageway?

**Question 2**

What was the purpose of the Kinsale Road overpass?

**Question 3**

What was a useful improvement on Patrick Street?

**Question 4**

When was Kinsale Road built?

**Question 5**

What was associated with the Kinsale Road roundabout in the 1990s?

**Question 6**

Which tunnel crosses the Lee River?

**Question 7**

What links Patrick Street and Dublin?

**Question 8**

What year was the Kinsale Road roundabout built?

**Question 9**

Why was the N25 southern ring road opened in 2006?

**Question 10**

Who would the N25 southern ring road help to remove the bottleneck?

**Question 11**

Where does the Jack Lynch tunnel connect to Mallow?

**Question 12**

What improvements have been made to the N20 Blackpool bypass to improve its safety?

**Text number 21**

Cork was one of Ireland's most rail-oriented cities, with eight stations at various times. The main route, which is still largely the same today, runs from Dublin Heuston. Originally the route terminated on the outskirts of the city at Blackpool, but today it runs via the Glanmire Tunnel to the central terminus at Kent Station. Today, the Kent line is a through station, connecting the towns east of Cobh and Midleton. This also connected the seaside town of Youghal until the 1980s[citation needed].

**Question 0**

How many railway stations have there been in Kork over the years?

**Question 1**

What links Cobh and Midleton to Cork?

**Question 2**

Where does the main track come from?

**Question 3**

Where was the original end point of the line?

**Question 4**

What was the most rail-centric city in Ireland?

**Question 5**

Which is or are the most rail-oriented cities in Europe?

**Question 6**

What has connected you to Youghal since the 1980s?

**Question 7**

Which route now ends in Blackpool?

**Question 8**

How many railway stations are there in Youghal?

**Question 9**

What about Youghal is still the same as when it started?

**Question 10**

What originally stopped Kent?

**Question 11**

How to get to the central terminus of Youghal station?

**Question 12**

What is Youghal considered now that it combines Cobh and Midleton?

**Text number 22**

The city has had two tram networks. In the 1860s, an American, George Francis Train, proposed a horse-drawn tramway (linking the city's railway terminals), and the Cork Tramway Company implemented it in 1872. However, the company ceased operations in 1875 after the Cork Corporation refused to grant permission to extend the line, mainly because taxi drivers objected to the type of track which - despite being installed to the 5 ft 3 in. gauge of the Irish National Gauge - protruded from the road surface[citation needed].

**Question 0**

How many tram systems were there in Cork?

**Question 1**

Who wanted to develop a horse-drawn tram system?

**Question 2**

When did Cork Tramway start its horse-drawn tram system?

**Question 3**

Why did the Cork tramway company close down?

**Question 4**

Why didn't taxi drivers like the tracks?

**Question 5**

Who opposed the horse-drawn tram in the 1700s?

**Question 6**

What kind of tram was built in the 1700s?

**Question 7**

Who built horse-drawn trams in the 1700s?

**Question 8**

What was licensed by the Cork Corporation in 1875?

**Question 9**

What company was George Francis Train working for in 1872?

**Question 10**

When did the George Francis Train arrive in Cork?

**Question 11**

How tall was George Francis Train?

**Question 12**

Why did George Francis Train refuse to continue the line?

**Question 13**

Where did the hitch sit when the horses were attached to the tram?

**Text number 23**

Kent station is also the departure point for the Cork suburban rail system, which connects to parts of the Cork metropolitan area. The stations are Little Island, Mallow, Midleton, Fota and Cobh. In July 2009, the Glounthaune-Midleton line reopened, with new stations at Carrigtwohill and Midleton (stations at Kilbarry, Monard, Carrigtwohill West and Blarney are planned for the future). Little Island station will serve the eastern suburbs of Cork, while Kilbarry station will serve the northern suburbs.

**Question 0**

Which line was reopened in 2009?

**Question 1**

What new stations were added to the Glounthaune-Midleton line?

**Question 2**

Which station will be made available to the northern suburbs?

**Question 3**

What are the Little Island train station routes?

**Question 4**

Which system includes the stations at Little Island, Mallow, Midleton, Fota and Cobh?

**Question 5**

Which line was closed in July 2009?

**Question 6**

Which rail system connects to Kent?

**Question 7**

Which railway station serves the northern suburbs?

**Question 8**

What happened to the Little Island to Mallow line in July 2009?

**Question 9**

What area is Midelton railway station intended to serve?

**Question 10**

Where is the connection to Glounthaune Rail departing from Kent Station?

**Question 11**

What are the plans for Little Island, Mallow and Cobh?

**Question 12**

In what year was the Cork suburban rail system opened?

**Text number 24**

Cork is also home to the National Maritime College of Ireland, the only college in Ireland where you can study maritime studies and marine engineering. CIT also includes the Cork School of Music and the Crawford College of Art and Design. Cork College of Commerce is Ireland's largest post-graduate institution of higher education and is also the country's largest provider of vocational preparation and training courses. Other tertiary institutions include the private Griffith College Cork and several other colleges.

**Question 0**

Where can you study maritime subjects in Cork?

**Question 1**

What types of liberal arts colleges are there in Cork?

**Question 2**

Who provides vocational training in Cork?

**Question 3**

Who offers post-secondary education in Cork?

**Question 4**

What is the only maritime university in Europe?

**Question 5**

What is the biggest college in Ireland?

**Question 6**

What is the largest provider of vocational training in Europe?

**Question 7**

Griffith College Cork is the only college in Ireland where you can study what?

**Question 8**

What makes Cork School of Music the country's largest provider?

**Question 9**

What schools are part of Griffith College Cork?

**Question 10**

What kind of certificates does Crawford College of Art and Design offer?

**Question 11**

What level of educational institution is Cork School of Music?

**Text number 25**

The city's tertiary research institutions support the city's and the region's research and innovation capacity. Examples include the Tyndall National Institute (ICT hardware research), IMERC (marine energy), the Environmental Research Institute, NIMBUS (embedded network systems) and CREATE (advanced therapeutic engineering). UCC and CIT also have incubators for new companies. UCC's IGNITE Graduate Business Innovation Centre aims to promote and support entrepreneurship. At CIT, the Rubicon Centre is a business innovation centre with 57 knowledge-based start-ups.

**Question 0**

What is Cork's largest concentration of start-ups?

**Question 1**

Where is a good source for marine research in Cork?

**Question 2**

What is a good source for setting up a business in Cork?

**Question 3**

How many start-ups will join Rubicon Center?

**Question 4**

What supports European research and innovation?

**Question 5**

How many new companies are joining the UCC?

**Question 6**

What is the Rubicon Centre about?

**Question 7**

What does the Environmental Research Institute support in Cork?

**Question 8**

How many new companies are joining the Environmental Research Institute?

**Question 9**

What kind of start-ups will join the Environmental Research Institute?

**Question 10**

What does the Environmental Research Institute want to support new business?

**Text number 26**

Hurling and football are the most popular athletic sports in the city. Hurling has a strong identity with the city and county - Cork has won 30 Irish championships. Gaelic football is also popular, with Cork winning 7 All-Ireland Senior Football Championships. Cork is home to many Gaelic Athletic Association clubs, including Blackrock National Hurling Club, St Finbarr's, Glen Rovers, Na Piarsaigh and Nemo Rangers. The main public venues are Páirc Uí Chaoimh and Páirc Uí Rinn (named after Christy Ring, a famous player for Glen Rovers), while camogie (women's hurling) and women's Gaelic football are growing in popularity.

**Question 0**

What are Cork's biggest sporting attractions?

**Question 1**

How many All-Ireland titles has Cork won?

**Question 2**

How many Irish championships has Cork won?

**Question 3**

What kind of hurling do the women of Cork play?

**Question 4**

Which sport has become more common as more and more women take part in it?

**Question 5**

Where does football have a strong identity?

**Question 6**

How many football titles has Cork won?

**Question 7**

What are the most popular sports in Ireland?

**Question 8**

Where are camogie and women's Gaelic football most popular?

**Question 9**

How many All-Ireland titles have the Nemo Rangers won?

**Question 10**

How many senior football titles has Pairc Ui Chaoimh won?

**Question 11**

Where will Pairc Ui Rinn grow as more women join?

**Question 12**

What is another name for women's Gaelic football?

**Text number 27**

In Cork you can practice a variety of water sports, such as rowing and sailing. There are five rowing clubs practising on the River Lee, including Shandon BC, UCC RC, Pres RC, Lee RC and Cork BC. Naomhóga Chorcaí is a rowing club whose members row the traditional naomhóga on the River Lee in occasional races. The Ocean to City race has been held annually since 2005 and involves teams and boats from local and visiting clubs rowing the 24 kilometres from Crosshaven to Cork city centre. The decision to relocate the national rowing centre to Inniscarra has increased the number of enthusiasts. Cork's ocean sailing heritage is maintained through sailing clubs. The Royal Cork Yacht Club in Crosshaven (outside the city) is the oldest sailing club in the world and Cork Week is a major sailing event.

**Question 0**

What kind of sea sports are available in Cork?

**Question 1**

How many rowing clubs are there in Cork?

**Question 2**

Where is the oldest yahct club in the world?

**Question 3**

What is one of the most popular sailing events in Cork?

**Question 4**

Which annual rowing event has been held in Cork since 2005?

**Question 5**

What water sports are available in Ireland?

**Question 6**

Which competition was organised until 2005

**Question 7**

What has reduced the number of people taking part in rowing?

**Question 8**

How long has Royal Cork Yacht Club been practising on Lee?

**Question 9**

What did moving Shandon BC to Crosshaven help to improve?

**Question 10**

In which city is Naomhoga Chorcai located?

**Question 11**

What is Naomhoga Chorcai's title as the oldest?

**Question 12**

To which city has the Week of Interest been moved since 2005?

**Text number 28**

Cork's most prominent cricket club is the Cork County Cricket Club, founded in 1874. Although the club is based in Munster County, it plays in the Leinster Senior League. The club plays at Mardyke, where three first-class matches were played in 1947, 1961 and 1973. In all three matches, Ireland played against Scotland. The city has a Cork Cricket Academy, which aims to introduce the sport to schools in the city and county. Cork's other major cricket club, Harlequins Cricket Club, plays near Cork Airport.

**Question 0**

What is the most famous cricket club in Cork?

**Question 1**

When was Cork County Cricket Club founded?

**Question 2**

What league does Cork County Cricket Club belong to?

**Question 3**

Which first class matches were held in Mardyke?

**Question 4**

Which teams played in the three first-class matches?

**Question 5**

Which cricket club was founded in the 1700s?

**Question 6**

When does The Cricket club host matches?

**Question 7**

In what year was Harlequins Cricket Club founded?

**Question 8**

In what area is Harlequins Cricket Club located?

**Question 9**

In which league does Harlequins Cricket Club play?

**Question 10**

In what years were first class matches held near Cork airport?

**Question 11**

Where does Harlequins Cricket Club want to showcase the sport?

**Text number 29**

The city is also the home of bowling, which is played in the north and south-west suburbs. There are also boxing and martial arts clubs (including Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu, karate, Muay Thai and taekwondo). Cork-based motorsport team Cork Racing has been competing in the Irish Formula Ford Championship since 2005. Cork is also home to one of Ireland's most successful Australian Rules Football teams, the Leeside Lions, who have won the Australian Rules Football League of Ireland Premiership four times (in 2002, 2003, 2005 and 2007). Cork also hosts inline roller sports such as hockey and figure skating, which move to ice in the winter season[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Which Australian Rules Football team is Cork's home city?

**Question 1**

How many times have the Leeside Lions won the Australian Rules Football League of Ireland Premiership?

**Question 2**

When did the Leeside Lions win the Australian Rules Football League of Ireland Premiership?

**Question 3**

Which inline roller sports are well suited to winter in Cork?

**Question 4**

What martial arts can you find in Cork?

**Question 5**

what's playing in the eastern suburbs?

**Question 6**

How many times have the Leeside Lions lost in the Australian Rules Football League?

**Question 7**

When the Leeside Lions lost the Australian Rules Football League

**Question 8**

Who drove in the Formula Ford championship until 2005?

**Question 9**

In which area in Cork do they play hockey?

**Question 10**

How many times has a Muay Thai club won the Irish Premier League?

**Question 11**

In what years did the Muay Thai club win the Irish Premier League?

**Question 12**

How long has bowling been played in Cork?

**Question 13**

In which season will bowling be played indoors?

**Document number 270**

**Text number 0**

Galicia (English i/ɡəˈlɪsiə/, /ɡəˈlɪʃə/; galego: [ɡaˈliθja] ( listen), [ħaˈliθja] or [ħaˈlisja]; Spanish: [ɡaˈliθja]; galego and Portuguese: Galiza, [ɡaˈliθa] ( listen), [ħaˈliθa] or [ħaˈlisa]) is an autonomous region of Spain and a historic nationality under Spanish law. It is located in the north-west of the Iberian Peninsula and includes the provinces of A Coruña, Lugo, Ourense and Pontevedra. To the south it borders Portugal, to the east the Autonomous Communities of Castile and Leon and Asturias, and to the west and north the Atlantic Ocean. With a population of 2 765 940 in 2013 and a total area of 29 574 km2, Galicia has more than 1 660 km of coastline, including the islands and coves off its coast, such as the Cíes Islands, the Ons, Sálvora, Cortegada and - the largest and most populous - Illa de Arousa.

**Question 0**

In which country is Galicia located?

**Question 1**

Where is its geographical location?

**Question 2**

Which major body of water is Galicia bordered by?

**Question 3**

What is its largest island?

**Text number 1**

The area now known as Galicia was first inhabited in the Middle Palaeolithic period, and takes its name from the Gallaecil, a Celtic people who lived north of the Douro River in the last millennium BC in an area largely parallel to the local Castro culture of the Iron Age. Galicia was annexed to the Roman Empire in 19 BC at the end of the Cantabrian Wars and became a Roman province in the 3rd century AD. In 410, the Germanic Suebi founded an empire with its capital in Braga (Portugal), which was incorporated into the Visigothic Empire in 585. In 711 the Arabs invaded the Iberian Peninsula and conquered the Visigothic kingdom, but soon afterwards in 740 Galicia was annexed to the Christian kingdom of Asturias. During the Middle Ages, the Kingdom of Galicia was ruled at times by its own kings, but for the most part it was linked to the Kingdom of Leon and later the Kingdom of Castile, while retaining its own legal and customary practices and personality. From the 13th century, the kings of Castile appointed Adiantado Mór as King of Galicia, whose functions were transferred from the last century to the Governor and Captain General of the Kingdom of Galicia. The Governor also headed the Real Audiencia do Reino de Galicia, the judicial and administrative body. From the 16th century onwards, the kingdom was represented and voted for by an assembly of representatives and deputies from the cities of the kingdom, the Cortes or Junta of the Kingdom of Galicia, which was forcibly abolished in 1833, when the kingdom was divided into four administrative provinces with no legal links between them. The 19th and 20th centuries saw a growing demand for self-government and recognition of Galicia's personality, leading to the frustrated 1936 Statute of Self-Government and the 1981 Statute of Self-Government that is currently in force.

**Question 0**

During which period did people first settle in Galicia?

**Question 1**

Where does its name come from?

**Question 2**

Which empire made Galicia one of its provinces in the 3rd century AD?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the Assembly that began in the 1500s?

**Question 4**

In what year was the current Statute of Self-Government adopted?

**Text number 2**

Galicia's interior is characterised by a hilly landscape, although in the east and south the mountains rise to 2 000 metres. The coastal areas are mostly alternating rías (underwater valleys where the sea penetrates tens of kilometres inland) and cliffs. Galicia's climate is temperate and rainy, but also much drier in summer. In the west and north, the climate is generally classified as oceanic, and in the south-east as Mediterranean. Due to topographical and climatic conditions, livestock farming and agriculture have been the main source of wealth in Galicia for most of its history. With the exception of shipbuilding and food processing, Galicia was largely semi-subsistence and did not experience significant industrialisation until the mid-20th century. In 2012, GDP in purchasing power parity was €56 000 million, and nominal GDP per capita was €20 700. The population is largely concentrated in two coastal areas: from Ferrol to A Coruña in the north-west and from Pontevedra to Vigo in the south-west. To a lesser extent, the population is also concentrated in the inland towns of Lugo, Ourense and Santiago de Compostela. The political capital is Santiago de Compostela in the province of A Coruña. Vigo, in the province of Pontevedra, is the most populous municipality with 294 997 inhabitants (2014), while A Coruña is the most populous city with 215 227 inhabitants (2014).

**Question 0**

How high do the Galician mountains rise?

**Question 1**

What have been its two main sources of wealth?

**Question 2**

Name its northwestern coastal area.

**Question 3**

Name its political capital.

**Question 4**

In which province is this capital city located?

**Text number 3**

The name was changed in the Middle Ages from Gallaecia, sometimes spelled Galletia, to Gallicia. With the literary development of the Galician language in the 1200s, Galiza became the most common written form of the country's name, which was replaced in the 1400s and 1500s by the current form Galicia, which corresponds to the Spanish Castilian language name. The historical name Galiza became popular again in the late 19th century and the first three quarters of the 20th century, and is still used to some extent today, although not by the Xunta de Galicia, the Galician local government. The Royal Galician Academy, the body responsible for regulating the Galician language, recognises it as the legitimate current name, but has nevertheless stated that the only official name for the country is Galicia.

**Question 0**

What is one variant of the name Gaul used in the Middle Ages?

**Question 1**

Which was the most common spelling in the 13th century?

**Question 2**

When did it get its modern spelling?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a local government?

**Question 4**

Which group regulates the Galician language?

**Text number 4**

Although the etymology of the name has been studied 7. Since the 7th century, when writers such as Isidore Seville wrote that "Galicians are called Gauls because of their pale skin", which is related to the Greek word for "milk", today scholars infer the ancient name of Callaec from either the Proto-Indo-European \*kal-n-eH2 'hill', through the local relative suffix -aik-, meaning 'hill (people)'; or either the Proto-Norse \*kallī- 'forest', meaning 'forest (people)'. In any case, Galicia, which is itself a derivation of the ethnic name Kallaikói, would mean 'the land of the Galicians'.

**Question 0**

Which author wrote that "Galicians are called Gauls because of their fair skin"?

**Question 1**

From what is the original ethnic name "Galicia" derived?

**Question 2**

What does the name Galicia mean?

**Text number 5**

The oldest evidence of human presence in Galicia has been found in the Eirós cave in the municipality of Triacastela, where animal remains and Neanderthal fossils from the Middle Palaeolithic period have been preserved. The earliest culture to leave significant architectural traces is the Megalithic culture, which spread along the coasts of Western Europe during the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods. Thousands of megalithic mounds are located throughout the country, but mostly in coastal areas. Inside each mound is a stone burial chamber, known locally as an anta (dolmen), often preceded by a corridor. Later Galicia was fully influenced by the Bell Beaker culture. Its rich mineral deposits - tin and gold - led to the development of Bronze Age metallurgy and trade in bronze and gold products throughout the Atlantic front of Western Europe, where a common elite culture developed during the Atlantic Bronze Age.

**Question 0**

Where in Galicia has the oldest evidence of humans been found?

**Question 1**

In which municipality is this located?

**Question 2**

What is the oldest culture whose structures have been found?

**Question 3**

What two minerals abundant in Galicia were used in the Bronze Age?

**Text number 6**

Castro culture ('castle culture') developed in the Iron Age and flourished in the second half of the first millennium BC. It is generally regarded as a local development of the Atlantic Bronze Age, with later developments and influences, overlapping with the Roman period. Geographically, it corresponds to the Roman Gallaeci people, which consisted of a large number of peoples or tribes, including the Artabri, Bracari, Limici, Celtici, Albiones and Lemavi. They were skilled fighters: Strabo described them as the most difficult enemies the Romans encountered in their conquest of Lusitania, and Appianus mentions their warlike spirit, noting that women carried their weapons alongside men and often preferred to die rather than be captured. According to Pomponius Mela, all the inhabitants of the coastal regions were Celtic.

**Question 0**

What does the name of the Castro culture mean?

**Question 1**

When did Castro culture flourish?

**Question 2**

Who mentioned the ancient Galician "warlike spirit"?

**Question 3**

Who described people living on the coast as "Celtic"?

**Text number 7**

Gallaeci lived in Castros. These were usually ring-shaped fortifications with one or more concentrated earth or stone walls, and a trench in front of each wall. They were often located on hills or on coastal cliffs and peninsulas. Famous castles are to be found on the seashore at Fazouro, Santa Tegra, Baroña and O Neixón, and inland at San Cibrao de Lás, Borneiro, Castromao and Viladonga. Other specific features of this culture have been found, such as temples, baths, pools, warrior statues and decorative carvings, as well as a rich gold and metalworking tradition.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the forts where the Gauls lived?

**Question 1**

Where were these forts usually built?

**Question 2**

Where is one place where you can find one of the inland forts?

**Question 3**

Who do the statues look like?

**Text number 8**

Later, Muslims invaded Spain (711), but the Arabs and Moors never succeeded in gaining real control over Galicia, which was later incorporated into the expanding Christian kingdom of Asturias, usually known as Gallaecia or Galicia (Yillīqiya and Galīsiya) by Muslim chroniclers and many European contemporaries. This era established Galicia as a Christian society where the Romance language was spoken. In the following century, Galician nobles conquered northern Portugal by conquering Coimbra in 871, thus liberating what was considered the southernmost city of ancient Galicia.

**Question 0**

Even if the Muslims could not take over Galicia completely, when did they invade Spain?

**Question 1**

To which kingdom did Galicia later belong?

**Question 2**

What became the religion of Galician society as a result?

**Question 3**

Which city in northern Portugal was taken over by the ancient Galicians?

**Text number 9**

Roman legions first arrived in the area under Decimus Junius Brutus between 137 and 136 BC, but the land was not incorporated into the Roman Empire until the reign of Augustus (29 BC-19 BC). The Romans were mainly interested in Galicia because of its mineral resources, especially gold. During Roman rule, most of the Galician fortresses were abandoned, sometimes by force, and the Galicians often served as auxiliaries in the Roman army. The Romans brought with them new technology, new routes of travel, new ways of organising property and a new language, Latin. The Roman Empire took over Gallicia with camps (castra) such as Aquis Querquennis, Ciadella's camp or Lucus Augusti (Lugo), roads (viae) and monuments such as the lighthouse known as the Tower of Hercules in Corunna, but the remoteness of the land and its reduced attractiveness from the 2nd century onwards, when the gold mines ceased to be productive, meant that Romanisation was limited. In the 3rd century it became a province known as Gallaecia, which also included northern Portugal, Asturias and much of present-day Castile and León.

**Question 0**

Under whose command did the Roman legions first arrive in Galicia?

**Question 1**

Under whose rule was Galicia incorporated into the Roman Empire?

**Question 2**

Which mineral found in Galicia were the Romans interested in?

**Question 3**

Which language did the Romans bring to Galicia?

**Question 4**

Which lighthouse in Corunna did the Romans use to control the area?

**Text number 10**

The deep crisis of the Roman Empire at the beginning of the 5th century allowed the various tribes of Central Europe (Suebi, Vandals and Alani) to cross the Rhine and invade its territory on 31 December 406. Its advance towards the Iberian peninsula forced the Roman authorities to conclude a treaty (foedus) under which the Suebi would peacefully settle and govern Galicia as imperial allies. From 409 onwards, the Suebi conquered Galicia, and in 411, even before the fall of the Roman Empire, they formed the first medieval kingdom in Europe, which was also the first Germanic kingdom to mint coins on Roman lands. During this period, a British colony and a bishopric (see Mailoc) were established in northern Galicia (Britonia), probably as allies and allies of the Suebi. In 585, the Visigoth king Leovigild invaded and defeated the Suebian kingdom of Galicia, and it passed into Visigoth control.

**Question 0**

At the end of which year did the tribes of Central Europe invade the Roman Empire?

**Question 1**

Which tribe did the Romans later make a treaty with?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the British colony established in northern Galicia?

**Question 3**

Which Visigoth king took over Galicia from the Suebians?

**Question 4**

What year did this happen?

**Text number 11**

The rise of the cult of the Apostle James of Santiago de Compostela in the 9th century gave Galicia a special symbolic significance among Christians, and this significance remained throughout the Reconquista. During the Middle Ages, Santiago became an important pilgrimage destination and the Way of St James (Camiño de Santiago) an important pilgrimage route for the spread of Romanesque art and the words and music of the troubadours. In the 10th and 11th centuries, when the Galician nobility became related to the royal family, Galicia was occasionally ruled by its own native kings, while the Vikings (locally known as Leodemanes or Lordomanes) occasionally raided the coasts. The towers of Catoira (Pontevedra) were built as a fortification system to deter and stop Viking raids on Santiago de Compostela.

**Question 0**

Which cult was born in Galicia in the 9th century?

**Question 1**

Where was this cult located?

**Question 2**

Name the road that leads there.

**Question 3**

What did the Galicians call the Vikings?

**Question 4**

What defences did the Galicians build to prevent Viking raids?

**Text number 12**

In 1063, Ferdinand I of Castile divided his kingdom between his sons, and the Kingdom of Galicia was granted to Garcia II of Galicia. In 1072, Garcia's brother Alfonso VI, King of León, forcibly annexed it to Galicia; from then on, Galicia was united with the Kingdom of León under the same rulers. In the 13th century, Alfonso X of Castile standardised Castilian and made it the language of the court and administration. In his Kingdom of Galicia, however, Galego was the only language spoken and was the language most used in government, law and literature.

**Question 0**

Who gave the power of Galicia to his son in 1063?

**Question 1**

What was this boy's name?

**Question 2**

Who was the brother who later took over?

**Question 3**

To which kingdom did Galicia belong?

**Question 4**

Who standardised Castilian and made it the official language of the government?

**Text number 13**

On the other hand, the absence of an effective royal legal system in the kingdom led to a social conflict known as the Guerras Irmandiñas ("Wars of the Brotherhood"), when leagues of peasants and bourgeoisie, with the support of several knights and nobles and the legal protection of a distant king, overthrew many castles in the kingdom and drove the nobles for a time to Portugal and Castile. Shortly afterwards, in the late 15th century, in a dynastic dispute between Isabella I of Castile and Joanna La Beltranea, part of the Galician aristocracy supported Joanna. After Isabella's victory, she initiated an administrative and political reform, which the chronicler Jeronimo Zurita defined as the 'doma del Reino de Galicia': 'Then began the taming of Galicia, for not only the local lords and knights, but the whole people of that nation were very brave and warlike against others'. These reforms established a local administration and court (Real Audiencia del Reino de Galicia) and subjugated the nobility, but at the same time brought most Galician monasteries and institutions under Castilian control, which has been criticised as a process of centralisation. At the same time, the kings began to convene the Xunta or Cortes of the Kingdom of Galicia, an assembly of deputies or representatives of the cities of the kingdom, to request financial and military aid. This assembly soon became the voice and legal representation of the kingdom and the depository of its will and laws.

**Question 0**

Social turmoil led to conflict?

**Question 1**

Which two royals were part of the dynastic conflict of the 15th century?

**Question 2**

Who called the later reforms the "doma del Reino de Galicia"?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the local government and the court?

**Text number 14**

The modern period of the Kingdom of Galicia began when Castilian armies sent to Galicia between 1480 and 1486 assassinated or overthrew some of the most powerful lords of Galicia, such as Pedro Álvarez de Sotomayor, known as Pedro Madruga, and Rodrigo Henriquez Osorio. Isabella I of Castile, considered by many Galician nobles to be a usurper, defeated all armed resistance and definitively established the royal power of the Castilian monarchy. Fearing a general revolt, the monarchs ordered the expulsion of the remaining grand dukes, such as Pedro de Bolaño, Diego de Andrade or Lope Sánchez de Moscoso.

**Question 0**

The Castilian armies invaded Galicia in what years?

**Question 1**

Which powerful Galician lords did they murder?

**Question 2**

Which Castilian ruler then confirmed the rule of Galicia?

**Text number 15**

The establishment of the Santa Hermandad in 1480 and the Real Audiencia del Reino de Galicia in 1500 - a court and executive body headed by a governor-general as the direct representative of the king - initially marked the kingdom's submission to the crown after a century of unrest and fiscal insubordination. As a result, between 1480 and 1520, the Kingdom of Galicia accounted for more than 10% of the total revenue of the Castilian Crown, including the Americas, which was considerably more than its economic importance. As in the rest of Spain in the 16th century, the population continued to grow until 1580, when simultaneous wars with the Netherlands, France and England hampered Galicia's Atlantic trade, which consisted mainly of exports of sardines, timber and some livestock and wine.

**Question 0**

Which administrative body was established in 1480?

**Question 1**

Which body was formed in 1500?

**Question 2**

How much of Castile's total income was accounted for by Galicia?

**Question 3**

With which other countries did Spain go to war in the 1500s?

**Question 4**

Despite these wars, what exports did Galicia's Atlantic trade consist of?

**Text number 16**

From then on, Galicia, a minor participant in the American expansion of the Spanish Empire, found itself in the middle of the Atlantic wars waged by Spain against France and the Protestant powers of England and the Netherlands. Galician privateers attacked coastal areas, but large-scale raids were not common because the coastline was difficult and the ports easily defensible. The most famous attacks were those of Sir Francis Drake on the town of Vigo in 1585 and 1589 and the siege of the English Armada at A Coruña in 1589. Barbary pirates also made occasional slave raids into Galicia, but not as often as in the Mediterranean coastal areas. The most famous barbarian raid was the bloody sack of the town of Cangas in 1617, when the king increasingly asked for money and troops because of the human and economic exhaustion in Castile. The junta of the Kingdom of Galicia (the local Cortes or Assembly) initially responded favourably to these requests, raising large sums of money, agreeing to call the King's men into service and even setting up a new naval fleet, maintained by the Kingdom's revenues.

**Question 0**

Where did Sir Francis Drake attack in 1585 and again in 1589?

**Question 1**

Who attacked Cangas in 1617?

**Text number 17**

After the end of the wars with Portugal and Catalonia, the Junta changed its attitude, this time because of the exhaustion of Galicia, which was now involved not only in naval or maritime operations but also in a gruelling war against the Portuguese, which caused thousands of casualties and refugees and greatly disrupted the local economy and trade. Thus, in the second half of the 17th century, the junta often rejected or greatly reduced the initial requests of the monarch, and although tensions did not reach the proportions experienced in Portugal or Catalonia, urban rebellions were frequent and some even called for the secession of the Kingdom of Galicia.

**Question 0**

With which other countries did war break out?

**Question 1**

When did the Galician junta resist the monarch's requests more often?

**Question 2**

In what way did the tensions between the monarch and Galicia resemble the wars it fought?

**Text number 18**

The early 20th century saw another turn towards nationalist politics with Solidaridad Gallega (1907-1912), modelled on the Catalan Solidaritat Catalana. Solidaridad Gallega failed, but in 1916 Irmandades da Fala (Brotherhood of the Language) developed first into a cultural association but soon into a full-fledged nationalist movement. Vicente Risco and Ramón Otero Pedrayo were important cultural figures in this movement, and the magazine Nós ('Me'), founded in 1920, was its most important cultural institution, while Lois Peña Novo was its most important political figure.

**Question 0**

Which nationalist movement emerged in the early 20th century?

**Question 1**

Which other shop was it modelled on?

**Question 2**

Which political group was born in 1916?

**Question 3**

Which newspaper supported Galician nationalism?

**Text number 19**

Galicia was spared the worst fighting of the war: it was one of the areas where the coup attempt at the beginning of the war succeeded, and remained in the hands of the nationalists (Franco's army) throughout the war. Although there was no fighting, there was repression and death: all political parties were abolished, as were all trade unions and Galician nationalist organisations such as the Seminario de Estudos Galegos. According to Carlos Fernández Santander, at least 4 200 people were killed, either without trial or after summary trials, including Republicans, Communists, Galician nationalists, socialists and anarchists. The victims included the civil governors of all four Galician provinces, Juana Capdevielle, wife of the governor of A Coruña, and mayors such as Ánxel Casal of Santiago de Compostela, who belonged to the Partido Galeguista party, well-known socialists such as Jaime Quintanilla Ferrolissa and Emilio Martínez Garrido Vigo, Popular Front deputies Antonio Bilbatúa, José Miñones, Díaz Villamil, Ignacio Seoane and former deputy Heraclio Botana;) soldiers who had not joined the rebellion, such as Generals Rogelio Caridad Pita and Enrique Salcedo Molinuevo and Admiral Antonio Azarola; and PG:Alexandre Bóveda and Víctor Casas, the founders of the PG, and other professionals with republican and nationalist roots, such as journalist Manuel Lustres Rivas or doctor Luis Poza Pastrana. Many others fled into exile or were victims of other reprisals and were dismissed from their jobs and positions.

**Question 0**

Which two other provinces had their autonomy revoked, along with that of Galicia?

**Question 1**

Whose army was in control of Galicia during this war?

**Question 2**

Which well-known journalist was murdered?

**Question 3**

Which admiral who had not joined the rebellion was also a victim?

**Text number 20**

General Francisco Franco - himself a Galician from Ferrara - ruled as dictator from the civil war until his death in 1975. Franco's regime of centralisation suppressed all official use of the Gallego language, including the use of Gallegon names for newborns, although its everyday oral use was not banned. Attempts at resistance included small left-wing guerrilla groups led by José Castro Veiga ('El Piloto') and Benigno Andrade ('Foucellas'), both of whom were eventually imprisoned and executed. In the 1960s, ministers such as Manuel Fraga Iribarne introduced a number of reforms that allowed the technocrats linked to Opus Dei to modernise the administration in a way that facilitated capitalist economic development. For decades, however, Galicia was largely confined to being a supplier of raw materials and energy to the rest of Spain, causing environmental damage and leading to a wave of migration to Venezuela and various parts of Europe. Fenosa, the monopolistic electricity supplier, built hydroelectric dams that flooded many of Galicia's river valleys.

**Question 0**

Francisco Franco was himself a Galician, from which city?

**Question 1**

When did his reign end?

**Question 2**

What was the nickname of the guerrilla fighter José Castro Veiga?

**Question 3**

And what was Benigno Andrade?

**Text number 21**

As part of the transition to democracy after Franco's death in 1975, Galicia regained its status as an autonomous region in Spain with the 1981 Statute of Autonomy, which begins "Galicia, as a historic citizen, is constituted as an autonomous region, which may exercise its autonomy in accordance with the Spanish Constitution and this Statute (...)". At the political level, there are varying degrees of nationalist or independent sentiment. The Bloque Nacionalista Galego, or BNG, is a grouping of left-wing parties and individuals who are calling for Galicia's political status as a nation.

**Question 0**

What form of government was introduced in Galicia in 1975?

**Question 1**

Which modern group is now trying to gain Galicia's status as a nation?

**Text number 22**

Manuel Fraga, a former minister and ambassador in Franco's dictatorship, led the autonomous government of Galicia, the Xunta de Galicia, from 1990 to 2005. Fraga was part of the Partido Popular (Popular Party, Spain's main national conservative party) since its creation. When the Prestige oil tanker sank in 2002, covering the Galician coast with oil, the popular movement Nunca Mais accused Fraga of being unwilling to react. In the 2005 elections, the Galician People's Party lost its absolute majority, but remained (barely) the largest party in parliament with 43% of the vote. As a result, power went to a coalition of the Partido dos Socialistas de Galicia (PSdeG), the federal sister party of Spain's main social democratic party, the Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE), and the nationalist Bloque Nacionalista Galego (BNG). As the oldest partner in the new coalition, the PSdeG appointed its leader Emilio Perez Touriño as the new president of Galicia and BNG leader Anxo Quintana as vice-president.

**Question 0**

Which former minister headed the autonomous government under Franco between 1990 and 2005?

**Question 1**

Which political party did he belong to?

**Question 2**

Which oil tanker sinking led to the fall of that party's power?

**Question 3**

Power then passed to a political coalition led by who?

**Text number 23**

Galicia covers an area of 29 574 square kilometres. Its northernmost point at 43°47′ N is Estaca de Bares (also the northernmost point in Spain); its southernmost point at 41°49′ N is on the Portuguese border in the Baixa Limia-Serra do Xurés Natural Park. The easternmost meridian is 6°42′ W at the border between the province of Ourense and the Castilian-Lejonese province of Zamora); the westernmost meridian is 9°18′ W, reached at two points: Cape A Nave in Fisterra (also known as Finisterre) and Cape Touriñán, both in the province of A Coruña.

**Question 0**

What is the area of Galicia in square kilometres?

**Question 1**

What is its northernmost point?

**Question 2**

And its southernmost?

**Text number 24**

An important feature of Galicia's topography is the presence of many fjord-like bays along the coast, which were drowned by rising sea levels after the Ice Age. These are called ríos and are divided into the smaller Rías Altas highlands and the larger Rías Baixas lowlands. The Rías Altas include Ribadeo, Foz, Viveiro, Barqueiro, Ortigueira, Cedeira, Ferrol, Betanzos, A Coruña, Corme e Laxe and Camariñas. The Rías Baixas south of Fisterra include Corcubión, Muros e Noia, Arousa, Pontevedra and Vigo. Rías Altas can sometimes refer only to the areas east of Estaca de Bares, while the other areas are called Rías Medias ('intermediate areas').

**Question 0**

What are the estuaries called in Galicia?

**Question 1**

What does Rías Altas mean?

**Question 2**

What does Rías Baixas mean?

**Text number 25**

Along the Galician coast, there are several archipelagos located near the mouths of the rías. These archipelagos provide sheltered deep-sea ports and habitat for seabirds. A 2007 inventory estimated that there are 316 archipelagos, islands and free-standing cliffs along the Galician coast. The most important of these are the archipelagos of Cíes, Ons and Sálvora. Together with the island of Cortegada, they form the Galician Atlantic Islands National Park. Other important islands include Islas Malveiras, Islas Sisargas and the largest and most populous island of Arousa.

**Question 0**

On the Galician coast, how many islands, islets and free-standing cliffs do you estimate there are?

**Question 1**

Which island is part of the Galician Atlantic Islands National Park?

**Text number 26**

Galicia is quite mountainous, which has contributed to isolating rural areas and making communication difficult, especially inland. The main mountain range is the Macizo Galaico (Serra do Eixe, Serra da Lastra, Serra do Courel), also known as Macizo Galaico-Leonés, located in the east, on the border between Castile and León. The most notable mountain ranges are O Xistral (in the north of Lugo), Serra dos Ancares (on the border between León and Asturias), O Courel (on the border between León), O Eixe (on the border between Ourense and Zamora), Serra de Queixa (in the centre of the province of Ourense), O Faro (between Lugo and Pontevedra), Cova da Serpe (between Lugo and A Coruña), Montemaior (A Coruña), Montes do Testeiro, Serra do Suído and Faro de Avión (between Pontevedra and Ourense); and in the south, A Peneda, O Xurés and O Larouco, all on the border between Ourense and Portugal.

**Question 0**

What is the most important mountain range in Galicia?

**Question 1**

Which country borders its southern mountain ranges?

**Text number 27**

Galicia is poetically known as "the land of a thousand rivers" ("o país dos mil ríos"). The largest and most important of these is the Minho, known as O Pai Miño (Father Minho). It is 307.5 kilometres long and produces 419 cubic metres of water per second, and its tributary, the Sil, has created a spectacular canyon. Most inland rivers are tributaries of this river system, which drains some 17 027 km2 (6 574 square miles). Other rivers flow directly into the Atlantic Ocean as the Lérez or the Cantabrian Sea, and most are short. Only the Navia, Ulla, Tambre and Limia have rivers longer than 100 km.

**Question 0**

What is the poetic name of Galicia?

**Question 1**

What is its longest river?

**Text number 28**

Deforestation and forest fires are a problem in many regions, as is the continuing spread of eucalyptus wood imported from Australia, which has been actively promoted by the paper industry since the mid-20th century. Galicia is one of the most forested regions in Spain, but most of the plantations in Galicia, which are usually planted with eucalyptus or pine, are not officially managed. The massive planting of eucalyptus, in particular Eucalyptus globulus, began during the Francisco Franco era, mainly on behalf of the Empresa Nacional de Celulosas de España (ENCE), a paper company based in Pontevedra, which wanted it for cellulose production. Wood products play an important role in the Galician economy. In addition to the timber plantations, Galicia also has extensive meadows where livestock farming is practised, especially cattle breeding, which is an important economic activity. In recent decades, the hydroelectric construction of most rivers has caused serious concern for local nature conservationists.

**Question 0**

Which species of wood has become a problem in Galicia?

**Question 1**

What kind of river development are conservationists concerned about?

**Text number 29**

It is often thought that the "typical" animals of Galicia are the domestic animals raised there. The Galician horse is native to the region, as are the Galician blond cow and the domesticated galiña de Mos bird. The latter is an endangered species, although it has shown signs of returning since 2001. Galician forests and mountains are home to rabbits, hares, wild boars and wild goats, all of which are popular with hunters. Several important bird migration routes pass through Galicia, and some of the relatively few nature reserves in the Community are Special Protection Areas for these birds (such as the Ría de Ribadeo). From a domestic perspective, Galicia is, in the words of the writer Manuel Rivas, 'the land of a million cows'. Galician blond and Holstein cattle live side by side in meadows and farms.

**Question 0**

Which species of cow is native to Galicia?

**Question 1**

Which bird species is native to the area?

**Question 2**

In which area is one of the Special Protection Areas for Birds located?

**Text number 30**

As Galicia is located on the Atlantic coast, its climate is very mild for its latitude, and most of the province is affected to varying degrees by the sea. Compared with similar latitudes on the other side of the Atlantic, winters are exceptionally mild and rainfall is consistently high. Snow is rare, as temperatures rarely fall below freezing. The warmest coastal station, Pontevedra, has an average annual temperature of 14.8°C (58.6°F). Slightly inland, Ourense is only slightly warmer at 14.9 °C (58.8 °F). Due to its exposed north-western location, the climate is still very cool by Spanish standards. In coastal areas, summers are temperate, with Vigo averaging around 25 °C (77 °F). In A Coruña, temperatures are even cooler, with a normal of 22.8 °C (73.0 °F). However, temperatures rise inland, as in the Ourense area, where days above 30 °C are very regular.

**Question 0**

Where is the warmest coastal station in Galicia?

**Question 1**

What about inland?

**Text number 31**

The Köppen climate classification classifies Galician countries into two different regions: the southern region (roughly the provinces of Ourense and Pontevedra), which tends to be dry in summer and is classified as a warm summer Mediterranean climate (Csb) with mild temperatures and normal rainfall throughout the year, and the western and northern coastal areas, the provinces of Lugo and A Coruña, which are characterised by an oceanic climate (Cfb) with a more even distribution of rainfall throughout the year and milder summers. However, the southern coastal areas are often classified as oceanic because the average rainfall is much higher than in the typical Mediterranean climate.

**Question 0**

Which climate category is the climate of the southern region in?

**Question 1**

What about the climate of its coastal regions?

**Text number 32**

For example, Santiago de Compostela, the political capital, averages 129 days of rain and 1362 millimetres of water per year (only 17 days of rain in the three summer months) and 2101 hours of sunlight per year, and only 6 days of frost per year. In contrast, the colder city of Lugo to the east averages 1 759 hours of sunshine per year, 117 rainy days (over 1 mm) with 901.54 mm of rainfall, and 40 frost days per year. In the more mountainous parts of the provinces of Ourense and Lugo, snowfall is high during the winter months. The sunniest town is Pontevedra, with 2 223 hours of sunshine per year.

**Question 0**

What is a political capital?

**Question 1**

How many rainy days are there typically?

**Question 2**

How many days is it freezing?

**Question 3**

How many frosty days are there in a colder city like Lugo?

**Question 4**

How many hours a year does the sun shine on its sunniest city, Pontevedra?

**Text number 33**

Galicia is also divided into 53 comarcas, 315 municipalities (93 in A Coruña, 67 in Lugo, 92 in Ourense, 62 in Pontevedra) and 3 778 parishes. The municipalities are divided into parishes, which can be further subdivided into aldeas ('villages') or lugares ('places'). This traditional division into such small areas is unusual compared to the rest of Spain. About half of Spain's designated population units are located in Galicia, which covers only 5.8% of the country's surface area. It is estimated that Galicia has more than one million designated places, of which more than 40 000 are municipalities.

**Question 0**

How many comarcas are there in Galicia?

**Question 1**

How many municipalities?

**Question 2**

How many churches?

**Question 3**

How many of its many designated places are communities?

**Text number 34**

Compared to other Spanish regions, Galicia's main economic asset is its fishing industry. Galicia is a land of economic contrasts. The western coast, with its large settlements and fishing and manufacturing industries, is prosperous and growing in population, while the rural interior - the provinces of Ourense and Lugo - is economically dependent on traditional agriculture based on small land holdings called minifundios. However, the spread of tourism, sustainable forestry and organic and traditional agriculture are bringing new opportunities to the Galician economy without compromising the preservation of natural resources and local culture.

**Question 0**

Which industry is Galicia's main money-maker?

**Question 1**

What is the name given to land used by the agricultural sector?

**Text number 35**

Galicia was late to catch up with the tourism boom in Spain in recent decades, but the coastal regions (especially Rías Baixas and Santiago de Compostela) are now major tourist destinations and are particularly popular with tourists from other parts of Spain, where most of the tourists come from. In 2007, 5.7 million tourists visited Galicia, an increase of 8% compared to the previous year and part of the continuing growth of the sector. 85% of tourists visiting Galicia go to Santiago de Compostela. Tourism accounts for 12% of Galicia's GDP and employs around 12% of the regional workforce.

**Question 0**

Which two coastal areas are now major tourist destinations?

**Question 1**

How many tourists visited Galicia in 2007?

**Question 2**

What is the share of tourism in its GDP?

**Text number 36**

The main Galician fishing port is Vigo, one of the world's leading fishing ports, second only to Tokyo, with an annual catch of €1 500 million. In 2007, the port received 732 951 metric tonnes (721 375 long tons; 807 940 short tons) of fish and shellfish and around 4 000 000 metric tonnes (3 900 000 long tons; 4 400 000 short tons) of other cargo. Other important ports include Ferrol, A Coruña and the smaller ports of Marín and Vilagarcía de Arousa, and the important recreational ports of Pontevedra and Burela. In addition to these, Galicia has 120 other organised ports.

**Question 0**

Which is the most important port in Galicia?

**Question 1**

Which Japanese fishing port is the second in Galicia?

**Question 2**

How many other organised ports are there in addition to the major ports?

**Text number 37**

In Galicia, there is the AP-9 motorway from Ferrol to Vigo and the AP-53 motorway (also known as AG-53, because it was originally built by the Xunta de Galicia) from Santiago to Ourense. Other roads under construction are the Autovía A-54 from Santiago de Compostela to Lugo and the Autovía A-56 from Lugo to Ourense. The Xunta de Galicia has also built roads linking the provincial capitals, such as the AG-53 mentioned above, the AG-55 linking A Coruña and Carballo or the AG-41 linking Pontevedra and Sanxenxo. This road has also been built.

**Question 0**

Who originally built the AP-53 from Autopista?

**Question 1**

Name another road for which they are responsible.

**Text number 38**

Galicia's first railway was opened on 15 September 1873. It ran from O Carril, Vilagarcía de Arousa to Cornes, Conxo, Santiago de Compostela. The second line opened in 1875, connecting A Coruña and Lugo. In 1883, Galicia was connected for the first time by rail to the rest of Spain via O Barco de Valdeorras. Today, Galicia has about 1 100 km of railways. The 1 668 mm (5 ft 5 21⁄32 in) Iberian gauge lines operated by Adif and Renfe Operadora connect all the main Galician cities. A 1 000 mm (3 ft 3 3⁄8 in) gauge line operated by FEVE connects Ferrol to Ribadeo and Oviedo. The only electrified line is the Ponferrada-Monforte de Lemos-Ourense-Vigo line. Several high-speed lines are under construction. These include the Olmedo-Zamora-Galicia high-speed rail line, which partially opened in 2011, and the AVE Atlantic Axis route, which will connect all the major cities on Galicia's Atlantic coast - A Coruña, Santiago de Compostela, Pontevedra and Vigo - to Portugal. Another planned AVE line will connect Ourense to Pontevedra and Vigo.

**Question 0**

In what year was Galicia's first railway line opened?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the only electrified railway?

**Text number 39**

The population of A Coruña, Vigo and, to a lesser extent, other large Galician cities such as Ourense, Pontevedra or Santiago de Compostela, grew rapidly in the years following the Spanish Civil War in the mid-20th century, as the rural population declined: many villages and village houses in the four Galician provinces disappeared or almost disappeared during the same period. Economic development and the mechanisation of agriculture led to the abandonment of the fields, and most of the population moved to seek work in the main cities. The number of people working in the tertiary and quaternary sectors has increased significantly.

**Question 0**

What was the period of rapid population growth after the war?

**Question 1**

What are the two reasons why rural areas in Galicia have largely been abandoned?

**Text number 40**

However, Spanish was the only official language in Galicia for more than four centuries. During the centuries of Castilian dominance, Galician disappeared from everyday use in urban areas. Since the restoration of democracy in Spain - notably the Ley de Normalización Lingüística (Ley 3/1983) of 15 June 1983 - for the first time since the introduction of mass education, a generation has been educated in Galician (Spanish is still taught in Galician schools).

**Question 0**

How long was Spanish the official language of Galicia?

**Question 1**

Since when have children gone to school as galegos?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the law that enacted this?

**Text number 41**

Nowadays, the galego is making a comeback, although in cities it is still a "second language" for most people. According to the 2001 census, 99.16% of the Galician population understand the language, 91.04% speak it, 68.65% read it and 57.64% write it. The first two figures (understanding and speaking) are more or less the same as ten years ago; the second two (reading and writing) have both improved enormously: ten years ago only 49.3% of the population could read Galician and only 34.85% could write it. This can easily be explained by the fact that during Francisco Franco's reign the Gallego language could not be taught, so older people speak the language but have no literacy skills. Among the regional languages of Spain, Gallego is the most widely spoken language in the region.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the population actually speaks Galician?

**Question 1**

What percentage reads it?

**Question 2**

What percentage writes it?

**Text number 42**

The earliest known Galician-Portuguese document dates back to 1228, when Alfonso IX of León granted the town of Burgo in Castro Caldelas a Foro do bo burgo do Castro Caldelas, modelled on the constitution of the town of Allariz. The Middle Ages saw the emergence of a distinct Galician literature: most notable among them are the troubadour Martín Codax, the priest Airas Nunes, King Denis of Portugal and King Alfonso X of Castile, Alfonso O Sabio ('Alfonso the Wise'), the same ruler who began the hegemony of the Castilian language. During this period, Galician-Portuguese was considered the language of love poetry in the Iberian Peninsula's Romance linguistic culture. The names and memories of Codax and other figures of popular culture are well preserved in modern Galician, and despite the long dominance of Castilian, these names are again common words.

**Question 0**

What is the date of the earliest Galician-Portuguese documents?

**Question 1**

In which era was Galician literature born?

**Text number 43**

Christianity is the most widely practised religion in Galicia, as it has been since its introduction in late antiquity, although it lived alongside the old gallaeci religion for a few centuries. Today, some 73% of Galicians profess to be Christians. The main form of Christianity currently practised is Catholicism, but only 20% of the population describe themselves as active members of it. The Catholic Church in Galicia has been based in Santiago de Compostela since the 13th century.

**Question 0**

What is the most common religion in Galicia?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Galicians profess this religion?

**Text number 44**

Since the Middle Ages, the Catholic Church in Galicia has been organised into five dioceses (Lugo, Ourense, Santiago de Compostela, Mondoñedo-Ferrol and Tui-Vigo). Although these may have corresponded to the civil provinces of the 15th century, they no longer have the same boundaries as the modern civil provinces. The church is led by one archbishop and four bishops. Galicia is also divided into 163 districts and 3 792 parishes, some of which are administered by administrators and the rest by vicars.

**Question 0**

Which church has had a great influence in Galicia since the Middle Ages?

**Question 1**

What are the five offices of church leaders?

**Text number 45**

Hundreds of ancient stone monuments such as dolmens, menhirs and megaliths in Tumulus have been erected in Galicia in the prehistoric period, the most famous of which are the dolmens of Dombate and Corveira, the Axeitos of Pedra da Arca, menhirs such as the "Lapa de Gargñáns". From the Iron Age, Galicia has a rich heritage, based mainly on a large number of hill forts, some of which have been excavated, such as Baroña, Sta. Tegra, San Cibrao de Lás and Formigueiros. Ancient Roman architecture developed basilicas, castles, city walls, towns, villas, Roman temples, Roman roads and the Roman bridge of Ponte Vella. The Romans founded some of Galicia's first cities, such as Lugo and Ourense. Perhaps the most famous examples are the Roman walls of Lugo and the Tower of Hercules in A Coruña.

**Question 0**

Which civilisation was it that founded some of the first Galician cities?

**Question 1**

Name two of these cities.

**Text number 46**

The patron saint of Galicia is Saint James the Greater, whose body was found in 814 near Compostela, according to Catholic tradition. Since then, the relics of Saint James became an exceptional pilgrimage site and have been preserved since the 9th century in the heart of the church dedicated to him - now the cathedral. There are many other Galician and related saints, the most famous of which include St Ansurius, St Rudesind, St Mariña of Augas Santas, St Senorina, St Trahamunda and St Froilan.

**Question 0**

Who is the patron saint of Galicia?

**Question 1**

Name another saint associated with Galicia.

**Text number 47**

In northern Galicia, the A Coruña-Ferrol metropolitan area has become increasingly dominant in terms of population. In 1900, the city of A Coruña had a population of 43 971. The rest of the province, including the nearby towns of Ferrol and Santiago de Compostela and the naval station, had 653 556 inhabitants. After the Spanish Civil War, A Coruña grew at the same rate as the other major Galician cities, but it was not until the advent of democracy in Spain after the death of Francisco Franco that A Coruña left all the other Galician cities behind.

**Question 0**

Which metro area has the largest population?

**Question 1**

What was its total population in 1900?

**Text number 48**

Galicians are known as Galicians (Galician: galegos, Spanish: gallegos). For more than a century, Galicia has grown more slowly than the rest of Spain, largely due to emigration to Latin America and the rest of Spain. At times, Galicia has lost population in absolute terms. In 1857, Galicia was the most densely populated region in Spain, accounting for 11.5% of the country's population. In 2007, only 6.1% of the Spanish population lived in the Autonomous Community. This is due to the fact that since the 19th century the Galicians have been migrating first to South America and later to Central Europe.

**Question 0**

What do Galicians call themselves in their own language?

**Question 1**

Where else have Galicians moved to other than Spain?

**Text number 49**

Galicia's road network includes autopistas and autovías connecting the main towns and cities, as well as national and secondary roads to other municipalities. The Autovía A-6 links A Coruña and Lugo to Madrid, and enters Galicia at Pedrafita do Cebreiro. The Autovía A-52 connects O Porriño, Ourense and Benavente and enters Galicia at A Gudiña. Two other motorways are under construction. The A-8 motorway enters Galicia on the Cantabrian coast and ends in Baamonde (Lugo province). The Autovía A-76 enters Galicia at Valdeorras; it is an upgrade of the existing N-120 road between Ourense and Vigo.

**Question 0**

Which Spanish city does the Autovía A-6 lead to?

**Question 1**

On which coast does the A-8 motorway reach the Galician coast?

**Document number 271**

**Text number 0**

USB is designed to standardise the connection of computer peripherals (such as keyboards, pointing devices, digital cameras, printers, portable media players, disk drives and network adapters) to personal computers for both data transfer and power supply. It has become more common in other devices such as smartphones, PDAs and video game consoles. USB has effectively replaced many previous interfaces, such as serial and parallel ports, and separate power chargers for portable devices.

**Question 0**

What is designed to standardise the connection of computer peripherals?

**Question 1**

USB has become what in other devices?

**Question 2**

What has USB replaced in practice?

**Text number 1**

Unlike other data cables (e.g. Ethernet, HDMI), a different connector is used at each end of the USB cable: type A or type B. This design was chosen to prevent electrical overloads and damage to equipment, as only the Type A socket is powered. There are cables with Type A connectors at both ends, but they must be used with care. Therefore, in general, each different "size" requires four different connectors; USB cables have Type-A and Type-B plugs, and the corresponding sockets are on the computer or electronic device. In general practice, the Type-A connector is usually full-size, and the Type-B side can vary according to need.

**Question 0**

What are the different types of USB connectors?

**Question 1**

Why were different models of USB connectors made?

**Question 2**

What size is a Type A connector usually?

**Question 3**

What size is the Type B connector?

**Text number 2**

Counter-intuitively, the "micro" size is the most durable in terms of design lifetime. The standard and mini connectors are designed for less than daily connections, with a design life of 1 500 connection and disconnection cycles. (The improved mini-B connectors have achieved a lifetime of 5 000 cycles.) The micro-connectors were designed with the frequent charging of portable devices in mind; the connector's design lifetime has been improved to 10 000 cycles, and it has also been redesigned so that the flexible contacts, which wear out faster, are housed in an easily replaceable cable, while the more durable rigid contacts are housed in micro-USB connectors. Similarly, the spring-loaded part of the attachment mechanism (the parts that provide the necessary gripping force) was moved to the cable-side connectors.

**Question 0**

What size is the most durable in terms of design life?

**Question 1**

What is designed for less daily contact?

**Question 2**

What has reached a lifetime of 5000 cycles?

**Question 3**

What is designed for frequent charging of portable devices?

**Text number 3**

USB interfaces also have five data transfer modes in ascending order: low speed (1.0), full speed (1.0), high speed (2.0), SuperSpeed (3.0) and SuperSpeed+ (3.1). High Speed is only supported by specially designed USB 2.0 High Speed interfaces (i.e. USB 2.0 controllers without the High Speed label do not support it) and USB 3.0 and newer. SuperSpeed is only supported by USB 3.0 and newer interfaces and requires a connector and cable with extra pins and wires, usually distinguishable by the blue inserts on the connectors.

**Question 0**

USB ports are what?

**Question 1**

What only High Speed supports?

**Question 2**

SuperSpeed supported only?

**Text number 4**

A group of seven companies started developing USB in 1994: Compaq, DEC, IBM, Intel, Microsoft, NEC and Nortel. The aim was to make it easier to connect external devices to computers by replacing the numerous connectors on the back of computers, solving the usability problems of existing interfaces, simplifying the software configuration of all devices connected to USB and enabling higher data transfer speeds for external devices. The standard was worked on by a team including Ajay Bhatt at Intel, which produced the first USB-enabled integrated circuits in 1995.

**Question 0**

When did seven companies start developing USB memory sticks?

**Question 1**

How many companies have developed USB?

**Question 2**

What was the aim of USB?

**Question 3**

Who was part of the team that worked on the Intel standard?

**Text number 5**

The original USB 1.0 specification, introduced in January 1996, specified data transfer rates of 1.5 Mbps "Low Speed" and 12 Mbps "Full Speed". Microsoft Windows 95, OSR 2.1 provided OEM support for the devices. The first widely used USB version was 1.1, released in September 1998. The 12 Mbit/s data rate was intended for faster devices such as disk drives, and the lower 1.5 Mbit/s rate for low-speed devices such as joysticks. Apple Inc's iMac was the first mainstream product to feature USB, and the success of the iMac made USB itself famous. When Apple decided to remove all the old ports from the iMac, many PC manufacturers began building computers that removed the old ports, leading to the wider PC market using USB as a standard.

**Question 0**

When was the original USB 1.0 specification introduced?

**Question 1**

How fast was the slowest data transfer speed of USB 1.0?

**Question 2**

What was the fastest data transfer speed of USB 1.0?

**Question 3**

1.1 was the first widely used version of what?

**Question 4**

When was the first widely used USB version released?

**Text number 6**

The new SuperSpeed bus offers a fourth transmission mode with a data rate of 5.0 Gbit/s, in addition to the modes supported by previous versions. The payload throughput is 4 Gbit/s[citation needed] (due to the overhead of 8b/10b encoding), and the specification suggests that it is reasonable to achieve around 3.2 Gbit/s (0.4 GB/s or 400 MB/s), which should increase as the hardware evolves in the future. In SuperSpeed mode, data transfer is full-duplex; in the previously supported 1.x and 2.0 modes, data transfer is half-duplex, with the host controlling the direction of data transfer.

**Question 0**

What provides the fourth mode of transmission?

**Question 1**

How fast is the new SuperSpeed bus data transfer speed?

**Question 2**

What is full duplex in SuperSpeed transfer mode?

**Text number 7**

As with previous USB versions, USB 3.0 ports are available in low and high power versions, delivering 150 mA and 900 mA of power while transferring data at SuperSpeed speeds. There is also a battery charging specification (version 1.2 - December 2010) that increases the power transfer capability to 1.5 A, but does not allow simultaneous data transfer. The Battery Charging Specification requires physical ports to be able to handle 5 A of current, but limits the maximum current to 1.5 A.

**Question 0**

What are the power conversions for USB 3.0 ports?

**Question 1**

What do power conversions offer?

**Question 2**

What does the battery charge definition do?

**Question 3**

What is the drawback of battery charging specification?

**Text number 8**

A press release issued by the USB Group in January 2013 announced plans to upgrade USB 3.0 to 10 Gbit/s. The group ended up creating a new version of USB, USB 3.1, which was released on 31 July 2013 and introduced a faster transfer mode called SuperSpeed USB 10 Gbit/s, equivalent to the speed of one of the first generation Thunderbolt channels. The new mode's logo reads "Superspeed+" (stylized SUPERSPEED+). The USB 3.1 standard increases data transfer speeds to 10 Gbit/s in USB 3.1 Gen2 mode, double that of USB 3.0 (called USB 3.1 Gen1), and reduces line encoding overhead to just 3% by changing the encoding scheme to 128b/132b. The first USB 3.1 implementation demonstrated a transfer rate of 7.2 Gbit/s.

**Question 0**

When were the plans to upgrade USB 3.0 to 10 Gbit/s revealed?

**Question 1**

What actually happened when USB 3.0 was updated?

**Question 2**

When was USB 3.1 released?

**Question 3**

What does the USB 3.1 standard add?

**Text number 9**

Developed around the same time as the USB 3.1 specification, but separate from it, the USB Type-C specification 1.0 was finalised in August 2014 and defines a new small swivel connector for USB devices. The Type-C connector connects to both hosts and devices, replacing the various Type-A and Type-B connectors and cables with a standard that is intended to be future-proof, similar to Apple's Lightning and Thunderbolt. The 24-pin, double-sided connector has four power/ground pairs, two differential pairs for USB 2.0 data bus (although only one pair is implemented in a Type-C cable), four pairs for high-speed data bus, two "sideband" pins and two configuration pins for cable orientation detection, BMC configuration data channel and VCONN +5 V power supply for active cables. Type-A and Type-B adapters and cables are required to connect older devices to Type-C host cards. Adapters and cables with a Type-C interface are not allowed [reference needed].

**Question 0**

When was the Type-C specification 1.0 finalised?

**Question 1**

What defined the new reversible plug socket for USB devices?

**Question 2**

Where does Type-C connect?

**Question 3**

Which connector has four power/grounding pairs?

**Text number 10**

Full USB Type-C cables are active, electronically tagged cables with an identification chip based on the USB Power Delivery 2.0 configuration data channel and manufacturer-defined messages (VDM). USB Type-C devices also support 1.5 A and 3.0 A currents in the 5 V power bus in addition to the 900 mA baseline; devices can either negotiate higher USB currents via the configuration line or they can support the full Power Delivery specification using both the BMC-encoded configuration line and the traditional BFSK-encoded VBUS line.

**Question 0**

What kind of cables are included in a fully featured USB Type-C?

**Question 1**

Electronically tagged cables have a chip that contains what?

**Question 2**

What is a shortened version of the messages specified by the seller?

**Text number 11**

The USB architecture is topologically asymmetric, consisting of a host, a number of USB ports and a number of peripherals connected in a staggered star topology. Additional USB hubs can be connected to the tiers, allowing branching into a tree structure with up to five tiers. A USB host can use multiple host controllers, and each host controller can provide one or more USB ports. Up to 127 devices can be connected to a single host controller, including any hubs. USB devices are connected in series through hubs. One hub built into the host controller is the master hub.

**Question 0**

Which USB structure is asymmetric?

**Question 1**

How many devices can be connected to the host controller?

**Question 2**

How are USB devices connected?

**Question 3**

Which HUB is built into the host controller?

**Question 4**

Which USB design is asymmetric?

**Question 5**

How many devices can be connected to the host controller?

**Question 6**

Which hub is built into the host controller?

**Question 7**

How many host controllers can a USB host use?

**Question 8**

How many USB ports can the host controller provide?

**Text number 12**

A physical USB device can consist of several logical sub-devices called device functions. A single device can provide multiple functions, for example a web camera (video device function) with a built-in microphone (audio device function). Such a device is called a composite device. An alternative to this is a composite device, where the host assigns each logical device its own address and all logical devices connect to a built-in hub that plugs into a physical USB cable.

**Question 0**

What are called logical subassemblies?

**Question 1**

A single device can provide an audio device function, such as?

**Question 2**

One device can provide a video device function, such as?

**Text number 13**

Communication of USB devices is based on pipes (logical channels). A pipe is a connection from the host controller to a logical entity found in the device, called an endpoint. Since pipes correspond 1:1 to endpoints, these terms are sometimes used interchangeably. A USB device can have up to 32 endpoints (16 IN, 16 OUT), but there are rarely that many. The device defines and numbers the endpoint during initialization (the phase after the physical connection, called "enumeration"), so it is relatively permanent, while the pipe can be opened and closed.

**Question 0**

What is a pipe?

**Question 1**

What is the USB connection based on?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the pipe?

**Question 3**

Where do the pipes match?

**Question 4**

How many endpoints can a USB device have?

**Text number 14**

The endpoint of the pipe is addressable by a tuple (device\_address, endpoint\_number) specified in the TOKEN packet that the host sends when it wants to start a data transfer session. If the direction of data transfer is from host to endpoint, the host sends an OUT packet (specialisation of the TOKEN packet) with the desired device address and endpoint number. If the direction of data transfer is from the device to the host, the host sends an IN packet instead. If the destination endpoint is a unidirectional endpoint with a manufacturer-specified direction that does not match the TOKEN packet (e.g. the manufacturer-specified direction is IN while the TOKEN packet is an OUT packet), the TOKEN packet is ignored. Otherwise, it is accepted and the data transaction can start. A bidirectional endpoint, on the other hand, accepts both IN and OUT packets.

**Question 0**

If the direction of data transfer is from the device to the host, what is the host sending?

**Question 1**

What does the two-way endpoint accept?

**Question 2**

What is sent if the direction of data transmission is from the host to the endpoint?

**Text number 15**

The first time a USB device is plugged into a USB host, the USB device enumeration process starts. The enumeration is started by sending a reset signal to the USB device. The data rate of the USB device is determined during the reset signal. After reset, the host reads the data of the USB device and a unique 7-bit address is assigned to the device. If the host supports the device, the device drivers required to communicate with the device are loaded and the device is set to the configured state. If the USB host is rebooted, the enumeration process is repeated for all connected devices.

**Question 0**

What starts when the USB is first connected to the host computer?

**Question 1**

What does the cataloguing process start by doing?

**Question 2**

Over what period of time is the data rate determined?

**Question 3**

When will a device be assigned a unique 7-bit address?

**Question 4**

What happens when the USB host is rebooted?

**Text number 16**

High-speed USB 2.0 switches contain devices called transaction converters that switch between high-speed USB 2.0 buses and full-speed and low-speed buses. When a high-speed USB 2.0 hub is connected to a high-speed USB host or hub, it operates in high-speed mode. The USB hub then uses either one transaction converter per hub to create a full/slow bus that is routed to all hub full and low speed devices, or uses one transaction converter per port to create an isolated full/slow bus per hub port.

**Question 0**

What do transaction translators do?

**Question 1**

When does a USB 2.0 hub operate in high-speed mode?

**Question 2**

What kind of devices does high-speed USB 2.0 include?

**Text number 17**

USB implements connections to storage devices using standards called the USB Mass Storage Class (MSC or UMS), which was initially intended for traditional magnetic and optical drives and has been extended to support memory sticks. It has also been extended to support a wide range of new devices, as many systems can be controlled by the familiar metaphor of handling files in directories. The process of making a new device look like a familiar device is also known as extension. The ability to boot from a write-protected SD card using a USB adapter is particularly useful for maintaining the integrity of the boot media and its uncorrupted, untouched state.

**Question 0**

Where is the USB used to connect to?

**Question 1**

What is the name given to the standards used to implement connections to storage devices?

**Question 2**

How do you make a new device look like a familiar device?

**Question 3**

Why can the USB adapter be used to boot write-protected SD cards?

**Text number 18**

Although most computers since mid-2004 have been able to boot from USB mass storage devices, USB is not intended to be the primary bus for the computer's internal storage. In PCs, this function is performed by buses such as Parallel ATA (PATA or IDE), Serial ATA (SATA) or SCSI. However, USB has one important advantage, namely that devices can be installed and removed without hot-swapping the computer, making it useful for portable peripherals such as drives (SATA or SCSI devices may or may not support hot-swapping).

**Question 0**

Since when have most computers been able to boot from USB mass storage devices?

**Question 1**

What is USB not intended for?

**Question 2**

What is the major advantage of USB?

**Question 3**

What role do buses like parallel ATA play in PCs?

**Text number 19**

Several manufacturers offer external portable USB hard disk drives or blank disk drive enclosures, originally designed and still used in optical storage devices (CD-RW drives, DVD drives, etc.). Their performance is comparable to internal drives, but limited by the current number and type of USB devices connected and the upper limit of the USB interface (in practice around 30 MB/s for USB 2.0 and possibly 400 MB/s or more for USB 3.0). These external drives usually have a 'translation device' that connects the drive interface to the USB port. The user sees the drive functionally just like an internal drive. Other competing external drive interface standards include eSATA, ExpressCard, FireWire (IEEE 1394) and most recently Thunderbolt.

**Question 0**

What do several manufacturers offer?

**Question 1**

What do external portable USB hard drives offer?

**Question 2**

What is the latest standard for external drive connectivity?

**Question 3**

What do external drives usually contain?

**Text number 20**

Microsoft designed the Media Transfer Protocol (MTP) to provide a higher level of access to the device's file system than USB mass storage, at the file level rather than at the disk block level. It also has optional DRM features. MTP was designed for use with portable media players, but has since been adopted as the primary storage protocol for the Android operating system from version 4.1 Jelly Bean onwards, and for Windows Phone 8 (Windows Phone 7 devices used the Zune protocol, an evolution of MTP). The main reason for this is that MTP does not require exclusivity to a storage device like UMS, which reduces potential problems if an Android application requests storage when connected to a PC. The main drawback is that MTP is not as well supported outside of Windows operating systems.

**Question 0**

Who designed the Media Transfer Protocol?

**Question 1**

Why was the Media Transfer Protocol designed?

**Question 2**

What was the MTP originally designed for?

**Question 3**

Why has MTP become the preferred storage protocol for Android?

**Text number 21**

USB mice and keyboards can usually be used on older computers with a PS/2 connector using a small USB to PS/2 adapter. Mice and keyboards with dual protocol support can use an adapter that does not include a logic chip: the hardware of the USB keyboard or mouse is designed to detect whether it is connected to a USB or PS/2 port and communicate using the appropriate protocol. There are also converters that connect PS/2 keyboards and mice (usually one of each) to the USB port. These devices present the system with two HID endpoints and use a microcontroller to convert bidirectional data between the two standards.

**Question 0**

What do older computers need to have in order to use USB mice and keyboards?

**Question 1**

What are USB mice and keyboards designed to recognise?

**Question 2**

USB keyboards and mice can communicate using what?

**Question 3**

How do I connect PS/2 keyboards and mice to the USB port?

**Question 4**

What performs bidirectional data translation between two standards?

**Text number 22**

It is inherently difficult to insert a USB plug into a socket incorrectly. According to the USB specification, the required USB icon must be embossed "above" the USB plug, which "...facilitates user identification and easier alignment during the plugging process". The specification also indicates that the 'recommended' 'manufacturer's logo' ('engraved' in the diagram, but not specified in the text) is on the opposite side of the USB icon. In addition, the specification states that 'the USB icon is also located next to each socket. The sockets shall be oriented so that the icon on the socket is visible during the connection process. ". However, the specification does not take into account the height of the device compared to the user's eye level, so the side of the cable that is "visible" when plugged into a computer on a desk may depend on whether the user is standing or kneeling.

**Question 0**

What is difficult to do with a USB plug?

**Question 1**

According to the USB specification, the required USB icon must be which?

**Question 2**

How is the USB icon positioned in each socket?

**Question 3**

Sockets should be oriented so that the icon on the plug shows what?

**Text number 23**

The standard connectors are intentionally designed to support the oriented topology of the USB network: type A connectors on hosts that supply power and type B connectors on targets that draw power. This prevents users from accidentally connecting two USB power supplies together, which can lead to short circuits and dangerously high currents, circuit failure or even fire. USB does not support cyclic networks, and the standard connectors on incompatible USB devices are themselves incompatible.

**Question 0**

What do Type A sockets do in the host equipment?

**Question 1**

What do type b sockets do in target devices?

**Question 2**

What do the containers prevent the user from doing?

**Question 3**

What networks are not supported by USB?

**Text number 24**

Standard connectors are designed to be durable. Because USB is a hot-plug, the connectors are used more often and perhaps less carefully than other connectors. Many previous connector designs were fragile, with embedded component pins or other sensitive parts that were prone to bending or breaking. The electrical contacts of the USB connector are protected by an adjacent plastic grommet, and the entire connector assembly is usually protected by a surrounding metal sheath.

**Question 0**

What are standard connectors designed for?

**Question 1**

Why are standard connectors designed to be so durable?

**Question 2**

What is the drawback of the previous connectors?

**Question 3**

How are the electronic contents of a USB port protected?

**Question 4**

How is the entire connector assembly of the USB connector protected?

**Text number 25**

The design of the connector always ensures that the outer sheath of the plug makes contact with its counterpart in the socket before any of the four terminals inside it make electrical contact. The external metal sheath is usually connected to the system earth, thus dissipating any harmful static charges. This enclosure structure also protects the USB signal from electromagnetic interference as it passes through the connected connector pair (the only place where an otherwise twisted pair of data passes in parallel). In addition, due to the required size of the power and common connections, they are made after the system ground but before the data connections. This type of phased connection and disconnection timing allows for electrically safe hot swapping.

**Question 0**

Where is the external metal plate connected?

**Question 1**

What protects the USB signal from interference?

**Question 2**

This type of phase make-break timing allows what?

**Text number 26**

Newer micro USB plugs are designed for a minimum of 10 000 plug-in and plug-out cycles, compared to 1 500 for a standard USB plug and 5 000 for a mini-USB plug. Among other things, the purpose is to add a locking device and move the leaf spring from the socket to the plug so that the most stressed part is on the cable side of the connection. This change was made so that the cheaper cable connector would take the most wear and tear instead of the more expensive micro USB device. However, the idea that these changes made the connector more durable in actual use has been widely disputed, and many argue that they are actually much less durable.

**Question 0**

What are the newer micro USB plugs designed for?

**Question 1**

What is the minimum lifetime of a standard USB plug?

**Question 2**

After moving the leaf spring from the jack to the plug, where was the most stressed part found?

**Question 3**

Why was the change made to a USB device?

**Text number 27**

The USB standard defines relatively loose tolerances for compatible USB connectors to minimise physical incompatibilities between connectors from different manufacturers. To address a weakness in some other connector standards, the USB specification also specifies size limits for the interface device in the area around the connector. This was done to prevent the device from blocking adjacent ports due to the size of the cable pull-out mechanism (usually a mould equivalent to the cable's outer insulation) in the connector. Compliant devices must either fit within the size limits or support a compliant extension cable that does.

**Question 0**

What tolerances does the USB standard specify for compatible USB connectors?

**Question 1**

Why were loose tolerances allowed for compliant USB connectors?

**Question 2**

How is the weakness addressed in some other connection standards?

**Question 3**

What are the size limits for compliant equipment?

**Text number 28**

Usually, USB cables have only plugs at the ends, while hosts and devices have only sockets. Hosts almost invariably have a Type A socket, while devices have either Type B socket. Type A plugs are only compatible with Type A sockets, and the same is true for Type B plugs; they are intentionally physically incompatible. However, thanks to an extension to the USB standard called USB On-The-Go (OTG), one port can act either as a host or as a device, which can be selected at the end of the cable that plugs into the socket of the OTG-enabled device. Even after the cable is plugged in and the units are communicating with each other, both units can "swap" ends under the control of the software. This feature is intended for devices such as PDAs, where the USB link may in one case connect to the PC host port as a device, but in another case connect as a host to the keyboard and mouse device itself.

**Question 0**

USB cables and devices are just what at their ends?

**Question 1**

Hosts and devices only have what in terms of USB device connectivity?

**Question 2**

What type of socket do appliances usually have?

**Question 3**

What kind of dish do hosts almost always have?

**Text number 29**

A variety of connectors have been used in smaller devices such as digital cameras, smartphones and tablet computers. These include the now obsolete (i.e. uncertified but standardised) mini-A and mini-AB connectors; mini-B connectors are still supported but are not OTG (On The Go, used in mobile devices) compatible. The mini-B USB connector was the standard for data transfer to and from early smartphones and PDAs. Both the mini-A and mini-B connectors are approximately 3 x 7 mm; the mini-A and mini-AB connectors were phased out on 23 May 2007.

**Question 0**

What has been used to connect digital cameras, smartphones and other devices to tablet computers?

**Question 1**

What was the standard for transferring data to and from previous smartphones?

**Question 2**

How big are the mini-A and mini-B plugs?

**Question 3**

When were the mini-A and mini-AB connector phased out?

**Text number 30**

The micro-plug design is rated for at least 10 000 connection and disconnection cycles, which is more than the design of a mini plug. The micro plug is also designed to reduce mechanical wear and tear on the device; instead, the more easily replaceable cable is designed to withstand mechanical wear and tear during connection and disconnection. The Universal Serial Bus Micro-USB Cables and Connectors Specification details the mechanical characteristics of micro-A plugs, micro-AB plugs (which can accept both micro-A and micro-B plugs) and micro-B plugs and connectors, as well as the adapter between the standard A plug and the micro-A plug.

**Question 0**

What is the microplug for?

**Question 1**

What is the most easily replaceable cable designed for?

**Question 2**

What is the microplug sized for?

**Text number 31**

In 2007, the mobile operators' group Open Mobile Terminal Platform (OMTP) adopted micro-USB as the standard connector for data and power for mobile devices. On 22 October 2009, the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) also announced that it had adopted micro-USB as a universal charging solution as an "energy-efficient new solution suitable for all mobile phones", adding: "UCS chargers based on the micro-USB interface also have a four-star or higher efficiency rating - up to three times more energy efficient than unrated chargers."

**Question 0**

Who adopted micro-USB as the standard connection for data and power for mobile devices in 2007?

**Question 1**

When did the ITU announce that it had approved micro-USB as a universal charging solution?

**Question 2**

What is the new energy-efficient, one charger fits all mobile phone solution?

**Text number 32**

The European standardisation bodies CEN, CENELEC and ETSI (independently of the OMTP/GSMA proposal) defined a common external power supply (EPS) for use in smartphones based on micro-USB sold in the EU. 14 of the world's largest mobile phone manufacturers signed the EU EPS Memorandum of Understanding. Apple, one of the original signatories of the Memorandum of Understanding, will offer micro-USB adapters - as allowed under the Joint Electromagnetic Power Memorandum - for its iPhones equipped with Apple's own 30-pin dock connector or (later) Lightning connector.

**Question 0**

Who specified a common external power supply for use with smartphones for sale?

**Question 1**

How many mobile phone manufacturers have signed the EU's joint EPS agreement?

**Question 2**

Who was one of the original signatories of the Memorandum of Understanding?

**Text number 33**

All current USB On-The-Go (OTG) devices must have only one USB connector: the micro-AB connector. Non-OTG compatible devices must not use the micro-AB connector, as the power supply on the VBUS line may cause a short circuit. Both micro-A and micro-B connectors can be connected to the micro-AB connector, connected to any of the legal cables and adapters specified in the micro-USB specification version 1.01. Prior to the development of micro-USB, USB On-The-Go devices had to use mini-AB connectors to perform a similar function.

**Question 0**

What must all USB On-The-Go devices have?

**Question 1**

What cannot be used on non-OTG compatible devices?

**Question 2**

Why are non-OTG compliant devices not allowed to use the micro-AB interface?

**Text number 34**

An OTG device with an A plug inserted is called an A device, and is responsible for powering the USB interface when needed, and by default it acts as a host. An OTG device with a B plug inserted is called a B device and is by default a peripheral. An OTG device without a plug is by default a B device. If an application on a B device requires the role of host, the Host Negotiation Protocol (HNP) temporarily transfers the role of host to the B device.

**Question 0**

What is called an OTG device with a B connector inserted?

**Question 1**

What is the default setting of the OTG device when the plug is not inserted?

**Question 2**

What is Device A responsible for?

**Text number 35**

USB is a serial bus using four shielded wires in the USB 2.0 version: two for power (VBUS and GND) and two for differential data signals (D+ and D- in pin order). The data transfer uses the NRZI (Non-Return-to-Zero Inverted) encoding system and a synchronisation field to synchronise the clocks of the host and receiver. The D+ and D- signals are transmitted in an inverted pair, enabling USB 2.0 semi-duplex data transfer. The GND connectors on the mini and micro connectors are moved from pin #4 to pin #5, while pin #4 serves as the ID pin for On-The-Go host/client identification.

**Question 0**

What is USB?

**Question 1**

What kind of cables does the USB 2.0 converter use?

**Question 2**

What are the four shielded wires on the USB 2.0 converter used for?

**Text number 36**

USB 2.0 allows up to 5 metres of cable for devices operating at Hi Speed (480 Mbps). The main reason for this limitation is the maximum allowed round-trip delay of about 1.5 μs. If the USB device does not respond to commands from the USB host within the allowed time, the host considers the command lost. When the response time of the USB device and the latency due to the maximum number of hubs are added to the latency due to the interface cables, the maximum allowed latency per cable is 26 ns. The USB 2.0 specification requires a cable latency of less than 5.2 ns per meter (192 000 km/s, which is close to the maximum achievable transmission speed of a conventional copper wire).

**Question 0**

What is the maximum length of a USB 2.0 cable?

**Question 1**

What is the maximum allowed delay per cable?

**Question 2**

What does the USB 2.0 specification require?

**Text number 37**

The unit load is defined as 100 mA for USB 1.x and 2.0 and 150 mA for USB 3.0. The device can take up to five unit loads from the port for USB 1.x and 2.0 (500 mA) or six unit loads for USB 3.0 (900 mA). There are two types of devices: low power and high power. A low-power device (such as a USB HID) takes a maximum of one unit load, with a minimum operating voltage of 4.4 V for USB 2.0 and 4 V for USB 3.0. A high-power device will take up to the maximum number of unit loads allowed by the standard. Each device initially operates at low power (including high power operations during the enumeration phases of low power devices), but may request and receive high power if available on the bus.

**Question 0**

What is the unit load?

**Question 1**

What is the unit load of USB 3.0?

**Question 2**

What is the maximum load for USB 1.0 and 2.0 devices?

**Question 3**

What is the maximum allowed load for a USB 3.0 device?

**Text number 38**

Some devices, such as fast external disk drives, require more than 500 mA of power and may therefore suffer power problems if they are powered from only one USB 2.0 port: operation may be unstable, operation may fail, or the port may be overloaded or damaged. Such devices may come with an external power supply or a Y-shaped cable with two USB ports (one for power and data, the other for power only) to connect to your computer. With such a cable, the device can draw power from two USB ports simultaneously. However, the USB Compliance Specification states that "the use of a Y-cable (a cable with two A connectors) is prohibited in all USB peripherals", which means that "if a USB peripheral requires more power than the power supply allowed by the USB specification for which it is designed, it must supply power itself".

**Question 0**

What is an example of a device that needs a current of more than 500 mA?

**Question 1**

What is the problem that can occur if a high-speed external disk drive is only powered from one USB 2.0 port.

**Question 2**

What is prohibited by the USB Compliance Specification?

**Text number 39**

The USB Battery Charging Specification Revision 1.1, published in 2007, defines a new type of USB port called a charging port. Unlike a standard extension port, where the current drawn by a connected portable device can exceed 100 mA only after digital negotiation with the host or hub, the charging port can draw currents between 500 mA and 1.5 A without digital negotiation. The charging port shall supply up to 500 mA at 5 V and up to the rated current at 3,6 V or more, and shall reduce its output voltage if the portable device attempts to draw more than the rated current. The charging port may shut down if the load is too high.

**Question 0**

What defines a new type of USB port called a charging port?

**Question 1**

When was version 1.1 of the USB battery charging specification released?

**Question 2**

What was the name of version 1.1 of the USB battery charging specification?

**Question 3**

What does the charging port deliver?

**Text number 40**

There are two types of charging ports: a charging port (CDP), which also supports data transfer, and a dedicated charging port (DCP), which does not support data transfer. The portable device identifies the type of USB port; the D+ and D-- pins of the dedicated charge port are shorted with a maximum resistance of 200 ohms, while the post-charge ports contain additional detection logic to allow connected devices to determine their presence (see reference page 2, section 1.4.5 and Table 5-3 "Resistors", page 29).

**Question 0**

How many different types of charging ports are there?

**Question 1**

What can a portable device detect?

**Question 2**

How do you abbreviate D+ and D-?

**Text number 41**

Version 1.2 of the USB Battery Charging Specification (published in 2010) makes it clear that there are safety limits for the rated current of 5 A from USB 2.0. On the other hand, several changes have been made and limits have been increased, such as allowing 1.5 A for charging ports of unconfigured devices, allowing fast communication while allowing 1.5 A and allowing a maximum current of 5 A. In addition, version 1.2 removes support for type identification of USB ports using resistive identification mechanisms.

**Question 0**

What is made clear in the USB battery charging specification Revision 1.2?

**Question 1**

What will be removed by amendment 1.2?

**Question 2**

When was version 1.2 of the USB battery charger specification released?

**Text number 42**

In July 2012, the USB Promoters Group announced the finalisation of the USB Power Delivery ("PD") specification. This is an extension that specifies the use of certified "PD-aware" USB cables with standard USB Type-A and Type-B connectors to allow higher power (over 7.5W) to be supplied to devices with higher power requirements. Devices can request higher currents and supply voltages from compliant hosts - up to 2 A at 5 V (for power consumption up to 10 W) and optionally up to 3 A or 5 A at either 12 V (36 W or 60 W) or 20 V (60 W or 100 W). In all cases, both host-to-device and device-to-host configurations are supported.

**Question 0**

When did the USB Promoters Group announce the finalisation of the USB Power Delivery specification?

**Question 1**

What can devices ask for?

**Question 2**

In all cases, what are both the host-device and device-host configurations?

**Text number 43**

USB Power Delivery version 2.0 has been released as part of the USB 3.1 package. It includes a Type-C cable and connector with four power/ground pairs and a separate configuration channel, now with a DC-coupled low-frequency BMC-encoded data channel to reduce the possibility of RF interference. Power Delivery protocols have been updated to facilitate Type-C features such as cable ID functionality, Alternate Mode negotiation, higher VBUS power and VCONN-enabled accessories.

**Question 0**

The USB Power Delivery revision 2.0 specification has been published as part of the what?

**Question 1**

What does USB Power Delivery 2.0 cover?

**Question 2**

Power distribution protocols have been updated to facilitate what?

**Text number 44**

Sleep-and-charge USB ports can be used to charge electronic devices even when the computer is switched off. Normally, when the computer is switched off, the USB ports are switched off, preventing phones and other devices from charging. Sleep-and-charge USB ports stay powered on even when the computer is switched off. On laptops, charging devices from a USB port when it is not receiving mains power drains the laptop's battery faster; most laptops have a feature that stops charging if their battery charge level drops too low.

**Question 0**

What can the USB ports in sleep and charging mode be used for?

**Question 1**

What normally turns off when the computer is switched off?

**Question 2**

What stays powered on even when the computer is switched off?

**Text number 45**

On Dell and Toshiba laptops, the port is marked with a standard USB symbol, with a lightning bolt symbol added to the right. Dell calls this feature PowerShare, while Toshiba calls it USB Sleep-and-Charge. On Acer Inc. and Packard Bell laptops, the Sleep-and-Charge USB ports are marked with a non-standard symbol (USB letters above a drawing of the battery); the feature is simply called Power-off-USB. On some laptops, such as Dell and Apple's MacBook models, it is possible to plug the device in, shut down the laptop (which puts it into sleep mode), and have the device resume charging [citation needed].

**Question 0**

Which laptops have USB ports marked with a USB symbol with a lightning bolt symbol?

**Question 1**

What does dell call the feature that allows USB drives to stay powered on when the computer is turned off?

**Question 2**

Which laptops have a non-standard symbol for sleep and charging?

**Text number 46**

The GSM Association (GSMA) followed suit on 17 February 2009, and on 22 April 2009 CTIA - The Wireless Association further confirmed this, and on 22 October 2009 the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) announced that it too had endorsed the Universal Charging Solution as "an energy-efficient new solution suitable for all mobile phones", adding: "UCS charging devices based on the Micro-USB interface also have a four-star or higher efficiency rating, which is up to three times more energy efficient than an unrated charging device."

**Question 0**

When did the GSM Association follow suit?

**Question 1**

When did the CTIA confirm this further?

**Question 2**

UCS chargers also include what?

**Text number 47**

In June 2009, many of the world's largest mobile phone manufacturers signed an EC-backed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which agreed that most data-powered mobile phones sold in the European Union will be compatible with a common external power supply (EPS). The EU Common External Power Supply specification (EN 62684:2010) refers to the USB battery charging standard and is similar to the GSMA/OMTP and Chinese charging solutions. In January 2011, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) published its own version of the (EU) common EPS standard as IEC 62684:2011.

**Question 0**

When did many of the major mobile phone manufacturers sign the EC-backed Memorandum of Understanding?

**Question 1**

What did the manufacturers commit to in the Memorandum of Understanding?

**Question 2**

When did the IEC publish its version of the common EPS standard IEC 62684:2011?

**Text number 48**

Some USB devices require more power than the specifications of a single port allow. This is common in external hard disk drives and optical disk drives, and usually in devices with motors or lamps. Such devices may use an external power supply, which is allowed by the standard, or use a two-input USB cable with one input used for power and data transfer and the other only for power, making the device a non-standard USB device. In practice, some USB ports and external hubs may supply more power to USB devices than the specification requires, but the standard device shall not depend on this.

**Question 0**

What do some USB devices require?

**Question 1**

What can some devices, such as an external hard disk and optical disk drive, use?

**Question 2**

What is another option for powering an external hard disk and optical disk drive?

**Question 3**

What is the purpose of a two-in USB cable?

**Text number 49**

In addition to limiting the total average power used by the device, the USB specification limits the initial current (i.e. the current used to charge the discharge and filter capacitors) when the device is first connected. Otherwise, connecting the device could cause problems with the host's internal power. USB devices shall also automatically enter a high power saving mode when the USB host is interrupted. However, many USB host interfaces do not cut off the power supply to USB devices when they are interrupted.

**Question 0**

What is limited by the USB definition?

**Question 1**

When does the USB configuration affect the supply current?

**Question 2**

What USB devices are needed for access?

**Question 3**

What many USB host interfaces don't do?

**Text number 50**

Some non-standard USB devices use a 5 V power supply without participating in a proper USB network that negotiates power consumption with the host interface. These are usually referred to as USB cards. Examples include USB-powered keyboard lights, fans, comfort coolers and heaters, battery chargers, miniature vacuum cleaners, and even miniature lava lamps. In most cases, these objects do not contain digital circuits and are therefore not standard USB devices. This can cause problems with some computers, such as drawing too much power and damaging the circuitry. Prior to the battery charging specification, the USB specification required devices to switch to low power mode (100 mA or less) and report their power requirements to the host, who then authorizes the device to switch to high power mode.

**Question 0**

What is used in some non-standard USB devices?

**Question 1**

What negotiates power consumption with the host interface?

**Question 2**

What does the USB specification require before the battery charging specification?

**Text number 51**

USB data is sent by swapping data wires between the J-mode and the opposite K-mode. USB encodes data using NRZI line coding; a 0 bit is sent by switching the data lines from J to K or vice versa, while a 1 bit is sent by leaving the data lines unchanged. To ensure that there are as few signal shifts as possible in the bit stream, USB uses bit filling; an extra 0 bit is added to the data stream after six consecutive 1 bits. Seven consecutive received 1-bits is always an error. USB 3.0 introduces new data transfer encodings.

**Question 0**

How is USB data transferred?

**Question 1**

What does USB use to encode data?

**Question 2**

What does USB use to ensure that there are as few signal transitions as possible in the bit stream?

**Text number 52**

The end of the USB packet, called EOP (end-of-packet), is indicated by driving the transmitter to SE0 for 2 bits (D+ and D- both below maximum) and J for 1 bit. The transmitter then stops driving the D+/D- lines and the above pull up resistors keep it in the J (idle) state. Sometimes a skew due to the centers can add up to one bit before the end of the packet SE0. This extra bit can also result in a "bit space violation" if the six bits preceding it in the CRC are 1. The receiver should ignore this bit.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the USB packet header?

**Question 1**

What can the skew caused by the hub add?

**Question 2**

What can this extra bit do?

**Text number 53**

USB 2.0 devices use a special protocol during reset, called chirping, to negotiate high bandwidth mode with the host/hub. A HS-capable device initially switches on as an FS device (D+ is pulled high), but upon receiving a USB RESET (the host drives both D+ and D- LOW for 10-20 ms) it pulls the D-line high, known as chirp K. This indicates to the host that the device is a high bandwidth device. If the host/hub is also HS capable, it will chirp (alternately return J and K states to the D and D+ lines), indicating to the device that the hub is operating at high bandwidth. The device must receive at least three sets of KJ chirps before it switches to high bandwidth terminals and begins high bandwidth signalling. Since USB 3.0 uses separate wiring in addition to that used by USB 2.0 and USB 1.x, this bandwidth negotiation is not required.

**Question 0**

What protocol is used on USB 2.0 devices during reset?

**Question 1**

What is the specific protocol used to reset a USB 2.0 device?

**Question 2**

The HS-enabled device first connects to what?

**Text number 54**

According to routine testing by CNet, typical Hi-Speed (USB 2.0) hard disk drives have write speeds of 25-30 MB/s and read speeds of 30-42 MB/s. This is 70% of the total bandwidth available on the bus. Typical USB 3.0 write speeds are 70-90 MB/s and read speeds are 90-110 MB/s. Mask tests, also known as mesh tests, are used to determine signal quality in the time domain. They are defined in the referenced document as part of the description of 480 Mbps High Speed (HS) electrical tests.

**Question 0**

What can write operations on typical Hi-Speed hard disks do?

**Question 1**

What is the typical write speed of USB 3.0?

**Question 2**

What is the read speed of USB 3.0?

**Text number 55**

After the synchronization field, all packets consist of 8-bit bytes, with the least significant bit sent first. The first byte is the packet identifier (PID). The PID is actually 4 bits; a byte consists of a 4-bit PID followed by its bit complement. (Note also that the PID byte contains up to four consecutive 1-bits, so it never needs to be filled even if it is mapped to the last 1-bit of the synchronization byte. However, the 1-bits following the PID byte may require bit compression within the first few bits of the payload).

**Question 0**

How many bytes do all packets consist of after the synchronisation field?

**Question 1**

How are bit goods sent?

**Question 2**

What is the syllable count for first?

**Text number 56**

Handshake packets consist of only one PID byte and are usually sent in response to data packets. Error detection is done by sending four bits representing the packet type twice, in one PID byte, using the augmented format. The three basic types are ACK, which indicates that the data has been successfully received, NAK, which indicates that the data cannot be received and must be retried, and STALL, which indicates that the device is in an error condition and cannot transmit data until some corrective action (such as initializing the device) occurs.

**Question 0**

Handshake packages consist of only one what?

**Question 1**

When are handshake packages usually sent?

**Question 2**

What is obtained by sending four bits, representing a packet type twice, in one PID byte using the augmented format?

**Text number 57**

The IN and OUT flags contain the 7-bit device number and the 4-bit function number (for multifunction devices) and instruct the device to send DATAx packets or to receive the following DATAx packets. The IN character waits for a response from the device. The response may be a NAK or STALL response or a DATAx frame. In the latter case, the host will issue an ACK handshake message if necessary. The OUT signal is immediately followed by a DATAx frame and the device responds with an ACK, NAK, NYET or STALL message as appropriate.

**Question 0**

What do the IN and OUT codes contain?

**Question 1**

What does the IN sign expect?

**Question 2**

The OUT sign is immediately followed by what?

**Text number 58**

USB 2.0 also added a larger three-byte SPLIT character with a seven-bit hub number, 12 bits of control flags and a five-bit CRC. This is used to perform shared transactions. Instead of using a high-bandwidth USB bus to send data to a slower USB device, the nearest high-bandwidth hub receives a SPLIT tag followed by one or two USB packets at high bandwidth, performs a data transfer at full or low bandwidth, and issues a response at high bandwidth when requested by another SPLIT tag.

**Question 0**

what was the larger three-byte SPLIT character created for, with a seven-bit hub number, 12 bits of control flags and a five-bit CRC count?

**Question 1**

What happens instead of tying up a high bandwidth USB bus by sending data to a slower USB device?

**Question 2**

How many bits of control flags did USB 2.0 add?

**Text number 59**

There are two basic forms of data packets, DATA0 and DATA1. A data packet is always preceded by an address character and is usually followed by a handshake character sent from the receiver to the transmitter. These two types of packet produce the 1-bit sequence number required by Stop-and-wait ARQ. If the USB host does not receive a response (such as an ACK) to the data it has sent, it does not know whether the data was received or not; the data may have been lost in transit, or it may have been received but the handshake response was lost.

**Question 0**

There are two basic types of information packages, what are they?

**Question 1**

What is always the preceding data package?

**Question 2**

What usually comes with a data package?

**Text number 60**

Low-bandwidth devices are supported with a special PID value PRE, which marks the start of a low-bandwidth packet and is used by hubs that do not normally send full-bandwidth packets to low-bandwidth devices. Since all PID levels contain four 0 bits, they leave the bus in the full bandwidth K state, which is the same as the low bandwidth J state. This is followed by a short pause during which the hubs turn on their low-bandwidth outputs, which are already in J mode. A low-bandwidth packet then follows, starting with a synchronisation sequence and a PID byte and ending with a short SE0 sequence. Full bandwidth devices other than hubs can simply ignore the PRE packet and its low bandwidth contents until the last SE0 indicates that a new packet will follow.

**Question 0**

What supports low bandwidth devices?

**Question 1**

How many 0 bits are there in each PID byte?

**Question 2**

What can full-bandwidth devices other than hubs do?

**Text number 61**

These and other differences reflect the different design goals of the two buses: USB is designed to be simple and inexpensive, while FireWire is designed for performance, especially in time-sensitive applications such as audio and video. While FireWire 400 is similar in theoretical maximum transfer rate, in real-world use it is faster than USB 2.0 Hi-Bandwidth, especially for high-bandwidth applications such as external hard drives. The newer FireWire 800 standard is twice as fast as FireWire 400 and faster than USB 2.0 Hi-Bandwidth both in theory and in practice. However, FireWire's speed advantages are based on low-level technologies such as direct memory access (DMA), which in turn has created opportunities for security attacks such as DMA attacks.

**Question 0**

These and other differences reflect different design objectives.

**Question 1**

What is USB designed for?

**Question 2**

What is FireWire designed for?

**Question 3**

FireWire 400 is faster than what?

**Text number 62**

The IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet (PoE) standard defines a more precise power negotiation system than powered USB. It operates at 48 V DC and can supply more power (up to 12.95 W, PoE+ 25.5 W) over up to 100 metres of cable compared to USB 2.0, which provides 2.5 W of power over up to 5 metres of cable. This has made PoE popular for VoIP phones, security cameras, wireless access points and other networked devices in buildings. However, USB is cheaper than PoE provided the distance is short and the power requirements are low.

**Question 0**

The IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet (PoE) standard defines what?

**Question 1**

Is USB cheaper or more expensive than PoE?

**Question 2**

Why is USB cheaper than PoE?

**Text number 63**

Ethernet standards require that the electrical isolation between the network device (computer, telephone, etc.) and the network cable is no more than 1500 V AC or 2250 V DC for 60 seconds. USB has no such requirement because it is designed for peripherals that are closely connected to the host computer, and in fact it connects the peripheral to the host computer by grounding. This gives Ethernet a significant safety advantage over USB when peripherals such as cable and DSL modems are connected to external wiring, which can cause dangerous voltages under certain fault conditions.

**Question 0**

USB is designed for peripherals, what?

**Question 1**

USB connects to what?

**Question 2**

What do Ethernet standards require?

**Text number 64**

eSATA does not power external devices. This is an even bigger disadvantage compared to USB. Although the 4.5W power of USB 3.0 is sometimes insufficient to power external hard drives, as technology develops, external drives will gradually require less power, reducing the advantage of eSATA. eSATAp (power over eSATA; also known as ESATA/USB) is a connector introduced in 2009 that supplies power to connected devices via a new backward-compatible connector. In a laptop computer, eSATAp typically supplies only 5 V to power a 2.5-inch hard disk/SSD; in a desktop workstation, it can also supply 12 V to power larger devices such as 3.5-inch hard disks/SSDs and 5.25-inch optical drives.

**Question 0**

What is eSATA not powering?

**Question 1**

While the 4.5 W of USB 3.0 is sometimes insufficient to power external hard drives, the technology is what?

**Question 2**

How much power does the eSATAp on a laptop usually produce?

**Text number 65**

USB 2.0 High-Speed Inter-Chip (HSIC) is an inter-circuit conversion of USB 2.0 that eliminates the analog transceivers used in standard USB. It was adopted as a standard by the USB Implementers Forum in 2007. The HSIC physical layer consumes about 50% less power and 75% less disk space than traditional USB 2.0. HSIC uses two signals at 1.2 V and has a throughput of 480 Mbps. The HSIC has a maximum PCB footprint length of 10 cm. Its latency is not low enough to support RAM memory sharing between two circuits.

**Question 0**

What is a USB 2.0 High-Speed Inter-Chip (HSIC)?

**Question 1**

What does a USB 2.0 High-Speed Inter-Chip remove?

**Question 2**

When was the USB 2.0 High-Speed Inter-Chip adopted as a USB Implementers Forum standard?

**Document number 272**

**Text number 0**

Throughout its prehistory and early history, the area and its vicinity in the Yangtze region was a cradle of unique local civilisations that can be dated back to at least the 1400s BC and dating to the later years of the Shang and Zhou dynasties in northern China. Sichuan was referred to in ancient Chinese sources as Ba-Shu (巴蜀), short for the Ba and Shu kingdoms in the Sichuan Basin. Ba covered the areas of Chongqing and eastern Sichuan along the Yangtze and some tributaries, while Shu covered present-day Chengdu, the surrounding plain and adjacent areas in western Sichuan.

**Question 0**

What did ancient Chinese sources call Sichuan?

**Question 1**

How far back can the civilisations of the Yangtze region be dated?

**Question 2**

Where were the kingdoms of Ba and Shu located?

**Question 3**

Which country was part of Ba's kingdom?

**Question 4**

Which country was part of the Shu Empire?

**Question 5**

Which dates back to 1500 BC. in the Yangtze region?

**Question 6**

Which dates back to the beginning of the Shang and Zhou dynasties?

**Question 7**

Which dynasties ruled the Yangtze region of central China?

**Question 8**

What did Ba-Shu mean in ancient China?

**Question 9**

What did Chinese sources call the Zhou dynasty?

**Question 10**

How far back can the civilisations of the Changdu region be dated?

**Question 11**

Where were the kingdoms of Shang and Zhou located?

**Question 12**

Which part of ancient China belonged to the Shu Empire?

**Question 13**

What history of ancient China was part of the Kingdom of Ba?

**Text number 1**

The existence of the early state of Shu is poorly recorded in China's most important historical documents. However, it was referred to in the document book as an ally of Zhou. There are mainly a mixture of mythological stories and historical legends about Shu, recorded in local annals such as the Huayang Chronicle of the Jin Dynasty (265-420), and folk tales such as the story of Emperor Duyu (杜宇), who taught the people agriculture and turned himself into a cuckoo when he died. The existence of a highly developed civilisation and an independent bronze industry in Sichuan was finally revealed by an archaeological discovery made in 1986 in a small village called Sanxingdui in Guanghan, Sichuan. This site, believed to be the ancient city of Shu, was originally discovered in 1929 by a local farmer who found jade and stone artefacts. Excavations by archaeologists in the area produced few significant finds until 1986, when two large sacrificial pits were discovered, yielding spectacular bronze objects, as well as jade, gold, clay and stone objects. These and other discoveries in Sichuan challenge the traditional historiography that Sichuan's local culture and technology were underdeveloped compared to the technologically and culturally 'advanced' Yellow River Valley of central and northern China. The name Shu is still used for Sichuan in the later stages of Chinese history up to the present day.

**Question 0**

What did Emperor Duyu become after his death?

**Question 1**

What does the name Shu refer to?

**Question 2**

When and by whom was the site believed to be the ancient city of Shu discovered?

**Question 3**

Whose allies were the Shu, according to the document book?

**Question 4**

When were the Huayang chronicles written?

**Question 5**

Which civilisation is well documented in Chinese historical documents?

**Question 6**

Which book is one of the only literary references to Zhou?

**Question 7**

In which local chronicle is Zhou mentioned in a mix of myths and historical legends?

**Question 8**

Which Iron Age city was discovered in 1986?

**Question 9**

Which civilisation was less advanced in Sichuan than?

**Text number 2**

The rulers of the Qin dynasty in what is now Gansu and Shaanxi were only the first strategists to realise that the military importance of the region was as great as its commercial and agricultural importance. The Sichuan Basin is surrounded by the Himalayan Mountains in the west, the Qin Mountains in the north and the Yunnan Mountains in the south. As the Yangtze flows through the basin and then through the dangerous Yangtze Gorges into eastern and southern China, Sichuan was a staging post for amphibious troops and a haven for political refugees[1].

**Question 0**

What surrounds the Sichuan Basin to the west?

**Question 1**

Which mountains surround the north side of the Sichuan Basin?

**Question 2**

Which river flows through the Sichuan Basin?

**Question 3**

Where was the seat of the Qin Dynasty?

**Question 4**

What surrounds Sichuan in the south?

**Question 5**

Which mountain range surrounds the entire Sichuan Basin?

**Question 6**

Which dynasty was based in the Himalayas?

**Question 7**

Which river flows south of the Sichuan Basin?

**Question 8**

Which mountainous area was the stopover point for military forces?

**Question 9**

What surrounds the eastern side of the Sichuan Basin?

**Question 10**

Which mountains surround the north side of the China Basin?

**Question 11**

Which river flows through the China Basin?

**Question 12**

Where was the seat of the Yangtze Dynasty?

**Question 13**

What surrounds the China Basin in the south?

**Text number 3**

The Qin armies conquered the Shu and Ba empires by 316 BC. All written records and civil achievements of the earlier kingdoms were destroyed. The Qin authorities introduced improved agricultural technology. Li Bing designed the Dujiangyan irrigation system to control the Min River, an important tributary of the Yangtze River. This innovative hydraulic system consisted of movable reservoirs that could be adjusted to keep the water flow high or low according to the season, either to provide irrigation or to prevent flooding. Increased agricultural production and taxes made the area a source of supplies and men for the unification of Qin China.

**Question 0**

By what year did the Qin armies complete the conquest of Shu and Ba?

**Question 1**

What did the Qin administrators present to Shu and Balle?

**Question 2**

Who designed the Dujiangyan irrigation system to control the Min River?

**Question 3**

Which major tributary of which river is the Min River?

**Question 4**

For what purpose was the Dujiangyan irrigation system used?

**Question 5**

Who started the conquest of Shu and Ba in 316 BC?

**Question 6**

What was preserved during the Qin conquest?

**Question 7**

Who tried to control the Yangtze River?

**Question 8**

What was built to control the Yangtze River?

**Question 9**

Which river is a major tributary of the Yantze?

**Question 10**

By what year did Quin's armies complete the conquest of Yangtze?

**Question 11**

What did the Qin administrators bring to Yangtze?

**Question 12**

Who designed the Dujangyan irrigation system to control China?

**Question 13**

Which major tributary of which river is the Qin River?

**Question 14**

For what purpose was the Min irrigation system used?

**Text number 4**

Sichuan came under the tight control of the Chinese central government during the Sui Dynasty, but it was not until the subsequent Tang Dynasty that Sichuan regained the political and cultural importance it was known for during the Han Dynasty. Chengdu became nationally known as the supplier of armies and the home of Du Fu, sometimes called China's greatest poet. During the An Lushan Rebellion (755-763), the Tang Emperor Xuanzong fled Chang'an to Sichuan. The region was torn by constant warfare and economic hardship as it was besieged by the Tibetan Empire.

**Question 0**

During which dynasty did Sichuan regain the political and cultural importance it was known for during the Han period?

**Question 1**

Who was known as China's greatest poet and lived in Chengdu?

**Question 2**

What did Chengu famously deliver to the country?

**Question 3**

What year did An Lushan's rebellion begin?

**Question 4**

Which empire raped the Chengdu region with constant warfare and economic hardship?

**Question 5**

Who rose to prominence again during the Sui Dynasty?

**Question 6**

Who came under strict control during the Tang Dynasty?

**Question 7**

What rebellion took place in the 7th century?

**Question 8**

Who escaped from Sichuan to Chang'an?

**Question 9**

Which area was liberated by the Tibetan Empire?

**Question 10**

During which dynasty did Sichuan regain the political and cultural importance it was known for during the Tibetan Empire?

**Question 11**

Who was known as China's greatest poet and lived during the Tang?

**Question 12**

What did Chengu deliver to the Tibetan Empire?

**Question 13**

What year did the Han uprising start?

**Question 14**

Which empire ravaged the Lushan region with constant warfare and economic hardship?

**Text number 5**

In the mid-16th century, Zhang Xianzhong (1606-1646), a peasant chieftain from Yan'an in Shanxi province, nicknamed the Yellow Tiger, led his peasant army south from northern China and conquered Sichuan. After conquering it, he proclaimed himself emperor of the Daxi (大西王朝) dynasty. In response to resistance from the local elite, he slaughtered a large part of the indigenous population. As a result of the massacre and the turmoil of the Ming-Qing transition years, Sichuan's population plummeted, necessitating massive population resettlement from neighbouring Huguang province (now Hubei and Hunan) and other Qing dynasty provinces.

**Question 0**

What was the nickname of rebel leader Zhang Xianzhong?

**Question 1**

Which region did the Yellow Tiger conquer in the mid-16th century?

**Question 2**

Which dynasty did the Yellow Tiger proclaim himself emperor of?

**Question 3**

Which province supplied a large number of people for the resettlement of Sichuan after the turmoil of the Ming-Qing transition years?

**Question 4**

Who led the peasant revolt in the mid-1700s?

**Question 5**

Where did the 16th century rebel leader come from?

**Question 6**

What was the nickname of a man who led a rebellion in the 1700s?

**Question 7**

Who conquered the Daxi dynasty?

**Question 8**

During which dynasty did the population of Schuan increase dramatically?

**Question 9**

What was the nickname revealed by the leader of the Daxi Dynasty?

**Question 10**

Which region was conquered by Huguang in the mid-16th century?

**Question 11**

Which dynasty did Huguang proclaim himself emperor of?

**Question 12**

Which province provided a large number of troops for the resettlement of Sichuan after years of unrest during the Ming-Qing transition?

**Question 13**

Why did the Yellow Tiger population decline?

**Text number 6**

After Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing and Wuhan were all occupied by the Japanese during the Second Sino-Japanese War, the capital of the Republic of China was temporarily relocated in the 20th century to Chongqing, then a large city in Sichuan. The lasting legacy of this transfer is that nearby inland provinces such as Shaanxi, Gansu and Guizhou, which previously lacked modern Western universities, began to develop in this way. Because of the difficulty of reaching the area by land from the east of China and the foggy climate that hampered the accuracy of Japanese bombing in the Sichuan Basin, the area became a base for Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang government in 1938-45, leading to the bombing of Chongqing.

**Question 0**

To which city was the capital of China moved during the Japanese occupation in the 20th century?

**Question 1**

What are some of the major cities occupied by the Chinese during the Second Sino-Japanese War?

**Question 2**

Which inland provinces started to develop modern, western education systems?

**Question 3**

What are some of the reasons why Japanese bombing was not accurate during the second Sino-Japanese war in the Sichuan Basin?

**Question 4**

Which areas were occupied during the first Sino-Japanese war?

**Question 5**

Where was the capital moved to during the first Sino-Japanese war?

**Question 6**

What made the interior provinces lose their western-style universities?

**Question 7**

What made the Sichuan Basin vulnerable to bombing?

**Question 8**

Who fled the area in 1938-45?

**Question 9**

To which city was the capital of Gansu moved during the Japanese occupation in the 20th century?

**Question 10**

What are some of the major cities that the Chinese occupy during foggy weather?

**Question 11**

Which inland provinces started to develop large cities?

**Question 12**

What are some of the reasons why Japanese capitals were not accurate during the second Sino-Japanese war in the Sichuan Basin?

**Question 13**

When was Guizhou a stronghold of Chiang Kai-Shek's Koumintang government?

**Text number 7**

The second Sino-Japanese war was soon followed by the Chinese Civil War, and the cities of eastern China fell to the Communists one after another, and the Kuomintang government again tried to make Sichuan its mainland stronghold, even though there was already some Communist activity there, because it was one area on the long march. Chiang Kai-Shek himself flew from Taiwan to Chongqing in November 1949 to lead the defence. However, in the same month Chongqing fell to the Communists and on 10 December Chengdu. The Kuomintang general Wang Sheng wanted to stay with his troops to continue the guerrilla war against the Communists in Sichuan, but he was called back to Taiwan. Many of his soldiers also made their way there via Burma.

**Question 0**

Which group was the main opponent of the Chinese Civil War?

**Question 1**

Who led the defence of Chongqing in November 1949?

**Question 2**

On what day in 1949 did Chengdu fall to the Communists?

**Question 3**

Why was there communist activity in Sichuan?

**Question 4**

What happened after the first Sino-Japanese war?

**Question 5**

What happened to the cities of western China?

**Question 6**

Which government fled Sichuan again?

**Question 7**

Who flew from Chongqing to Tawian to lead the defence in 1949?

**Question 8**

What other city fell after the fall of Chendu?

**Question 9**

Which group was on the defensive during the Chinese Civil War?

**Question 10**

Who led the defence of Burma in November 1949?

**Question 11**

On what day in 1949 did Changdu fall to Chiang Kai-shek?

**Question 12**

Why were some forts seen in Sichuan on the mainland?

**Question 13**

Which government was trying to make Burma its base?

**Text number 8**

From 1955 to 1997, Sichuan had been the most populous province in China, reaching the 100 million population mark shortly after the 1982 census with 99,730,000 inhabitants. The situation changed in 1997 when the sub-provincial city of Chongqing and the three surrounding prefectures of Fuling, Wanxian and Qianjiang were divided into the new Chongqing municipality. The new municipality was established to lead China's efforts to develop its western provinces economically and coordinate the resettlement of residents from the Three Gorges Dam project dam areas.

**Question 0**

Which Chinese province had the largest population until 1997?

**Question 1**

Why did Sichuan lose its status as the most populous province in 1997?

**Question 2**

Why was Chongqing Municipality established?

**Question 3**

Why did China have to resettle people in Chongqing?

**Question 4**

What was the population of Sichuan in 1982?

**Question 5**

During which period was Sichuan the least populated region in China?

**Question 6**

Which provinces were merged in 1997?

**Question 7**

Who tried to develop its eastern provinces?

**Question 8**

Why were some municipalities removed?

**Question 9**

Which province in China had the largest population until 1955?

**Question 10**

Why did Sichuan lose its status as the most populous province in 1955?

**Question 11**

Why was the Quianjiang Municipality established?

**Question 12**

Why did China have to settle people in the Gorges?

**Question 13**

What was the population of Sichuan in 1955?

**Text number 9**

Sichuan consists of two geographically very different parts. The eastern part of the province is mostly located in the fertile Sichuan Basin (which Sichuan shares with Chongqing Municipality). Western Sichuan consists of numerous mountain ranges that form the easternmost part of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, commonly known as the Hengduan Mountains. One of these mountain ranges, the Daxue Mountains, contains the highest point in the province, Gongga Shan, which is 7 556 m above sea level.

**Question 0**

How many separate parts make up Sichuan?

**Question 1**

What makes up most of Sichuan's eastern province?

**Question 2**

What mountain range is western Sichuan bounded by?

**Question 3**

Which mountain range is the highest point in Gongga Shan province?

**Question 4**

How many metres above sea level is the highest point in the Saxue Mountains?

**Question 5**

Which province has similar eastern and western parts?

**Question 6**

Which mountains make up the eastern part of Sichuan?

**Question 7**

Which region covers most of western Sichuan?

**Question 8**

In which mountainous region in eastern Sichuan is the highest point in the province located?

**Question 9**

How many separate parts make up Tibet?

**Question 10**

What makes up most of eastern Qinghai province?

**Question 11**

Which mountain range is the highest point in Chongquing province?

**Question 12**

Which mountain range is the highest point in Qinghai province?

**Question 13**

How many metres above sea level is the highest point of the Hangduan Mountains?

**Text number 10**

The Yangtze River and its tributaries flow through the western Sichuan Mountains and the Sichuan Basin, so the province is located upstream compared to major cities further east along the Yangtze River, such as Chongqing, Wuhan, Nanjing and Shanghai. One of the main Yangtze tributaries in the province is the Min River in central Sichuan, which joins the Yangtze at Yibin. Sichuan's four main rivers, as Sichuan literally means Sichuan, are the Jaling Jiang, Tuo Jiang, Yalong Jiang and Jinsha Jiang.

**Question 0**

Which river flows through the Sichuan Basin?

**Question 1**

Which tributary of the Yangtze flows through central Sichuan?

**Question 2**

What are the 4 most important rivers in Sichuan?

**Question 3**

Name some of the towns downstream of the Yangtze River in the eastern part of Sichuan.

**Question 4**

Which river flows through eastern Sichuan?

**Question 5**

Of the major cities along the Yangtze River, which province is located downstream?

**Question 6**

Which cities are located west of Sichuan?

**Question 7**

The Yangtze is a tributary of which river?

**Question 8**

Which river flows through the Nanjing Basin?

**Question 9**

Which tributary of the Yangtze flows through the central part of Jaling Jaling?

**Question 10**

What are the 4 main rivers in Chongquing?

**Question 11**

Name some cities downstream of the Yangtze River in the western part of Sichuan?

**Question 12**

What links Wuhan to Yibin?

**Text number 11**

Due to the large differences in terrain, the climate of the province varies greatly. In general, it is strongly monsoonal, with precipitation concentrated in summer. According to the Köppen climate classification, the Sichuan Basin in the eastern part of the province (including Chengdu) has a humid subtropical climate (Köppen Cwa or Cfa) with long, hot and humid summers and short, mild to cool, dry and cloudy winters. As a result, it has the least sunshine in China. The western region has mountainous areas which produce a cooler but sunnier climate. They have cool to very cold winters and mild summers, and temperatures tend to fall with increasing altitude. However, due to the high altitude and inland location, many areas, such as Garze County and Zoige County in Sichuan, have a subarctic climate (Köppen Dwc) with very cold winters, down to -30°C, and even cold summer nights. The region is geologically active, with landslides and earthquakes. The average altitude ranges from 2 000 m to 3 500 m above sea level, with average temperatures of 0-15 °C. The southern part of the province, including Panzhihua and Xichang, has a sunny climate with short and very mild winters and very warm to hot summers.

**Question 0**

Which climate classification does the Sichuan pool belong to?

**Question 1**

Which region of China gets the least sunlight?

**Question 2**

What is the climate like in Garze County and Zoigen County in Sichuan?

**Question 3**

What is the average elevation of the Sichuan Basin?

**Question 4**

What is the average temperature range of the Sichuan Basin?

**Question 5**

Which basin has a humid tropical climate?

**Question 6**

Which region of China gets the least sunlight?

**Question 7**

Which two provinces have an Arctic climate?

**Question 8**

Where is the average altitude at 2,000-3,000 miles?

**Question 9**

What climate classification does the Garze pool belong to?

**Question 10**

Which region of China has the fewest earthquakes?

**Question 11**

What is the climate like in Koppen County, Sichuan?

**Question 12**

What is the average elevation of the Garze basin?

**Question 13**

What is the average temperature range of the Garze basin?

**Text number 12**

Sichuan is historically known as the "province of plenty". It is one of China's main bases for agricultural production. Cereals, including rice and wheat, are the main product, with the production of these crops ranking number one in China in 1999. Commercial crops include citrus fruits, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, peaches and grapes. Sichuan also produced the most pork of any province in 1999 and the second most silkworm cocoons. Sichuan is rich in mineral resources. It has more than 132 different underground mineral deposits, of which vanadium, titanium and lithium are the largest in China. The Panxi region alone accounts for 13.3% of the country's total iron reserves, 93% of titanium reserves, 69% of vanadium reserves and 83% of cobalt reserves. Sichuan also has the largest proven natural gas reserves in China, most of which are transported to the more developed eastern regions.

**Question 0**

To which region does "land of plenty" refer?

**Question 1**

What are Sichuan's main agricultural outputs?

**Question 2**

What kind of meat is Sichuan known to produce in abundance?

**Question 3**

How much of China's titanium comes from Sichuan?

**Question 4**

What is often done with Sichuan's natural gas reserves?

**Question 5**

What is known as the Chinese bread basket?

**Question 6**

Which region produces the most silkworms?

**Question 7**

What reserves does Sichuan send to the West?

**Question 8**

Which region has 69% of the titanium reserves?

**Question 9**

What size of silkworm is the "Land of Plenty" referring to?

**Question 10**

What are Providence's main agricultural outputs?

**Question 11**

What kind of meat is Provinssi known to produce in abundance?

**Question 12**

How much of Providence's titanium is located in Sichuan?

**Question 13**

What is Sichuan pork often made into?

**Text number 13**

Sichuan is one of China's main industrial centres. In addition to heavy industries such as coal, energy, iron and steel, the province has also developed light industries such as construction materials, wood processing, food and silk processing. Chengdu and Mianyang are centres for the production of textiles and electronics. Deyang, Panzhihua and Yibin are centres for machinery, metallurgy and wine production. Sichuan's wine production accounted for 21.9% of the country's total production in 2000.

**Question 0**

What are some of Sichuan's most important industrial outputs?

**Question 1**

Which regions are the main production areas for textiles and electronics?

**Question 2**

How much of China's wine did Sichuan produce in 2000?

**Question 3**

Which city in Sichuan is known for its machine manufacturing?

**Question 4**

Which Sichuan city is known for its metallurgical industry?

**Question 5**

What is a major industrial hub in Asia?

**Question 6**

How much Asian wine did Sichuan produce in 2000?

**Question 7**

What else is produced in Chengdu besides machines?

**Question 8**

What else is produced in Yibini besides textiles?

**Question 9**

What are the main industrial outputs of food?

**Question 10**

Which areas are important building materials for textiles and electronics?

**Question 11**

How much of China's wine was produced by the light industry in 2000?

**Question 12**

Which Sichuan city is known for its building materials?

**Question 13**

Which city in Yibin is known for its metallurgical industry?

**Text number 14**

Three gorge dams, the largest ever built, are being built on the Yangtze River in nearby Hubei province to control flooding in the Sichuan Basin, neighbouring Yunnan province and downstream. The plan is welcomed by some as China's attempt to switch to alternative energy sources and further develop its industrial and commercial base, but has been criticised by others for its potentially damaging effects, such as the massive resettlement of residents in the reservoir areas, the loss of archaeological sites and ecological damage.

**Question 0**

What is the largest dam ever built in the world?

**Question 1**

On which river was the Three Gorges Dam built?

**Question 2**

What is the purpose of the Three Gorges Dam?

**Question 3**

What are the reasons for opposing the Three Gorges Dam?

**Question 4**

What is the second largest dam in China?

**Question 5**

What is being built to manage flooding in Hubei province?

**Question 6**

Improving China's industrial base has a negative impact on what?

**Question 7**

What is the largest commercial base ever built?

**Question 8**

On which river are alternative energy sources built?

**Question 9**

What is the purpose of relocating residents?

**Question 10**

What are the reasons for the opposition to alternative energy sources?

**Question 11**

What is damaged on the Yangtze?

**Text number 15**

According to Sichuan's Ministry of Commerce, the province's total foreign trade was US$22.04 billion in 2008, with an annual growth rate of 53.3%. Exports were US$13.1 billion, an annual growth rate of 52.3%, while imports were US$8.93 billion, an annual growth rate of 54.7%. These achievements were due to significant changes in China's foreign trade policy, accelerated appreciation of the yuan, increased trade incentives and rising production costs. 18 cities and provinces experienced steady growth. Chengdu, Suining, Nanchong, Dazhou, Ya'an, Abazhou and Liangshan all grew by more than 40%, while Leshan, Neijiang, Luzhou, Meishan, Ziyang and Yibin grew by more than 20%. Foreign trade in Zigong, Panzhihua, Guang'an, Bazhong and Ganz remained unchanged.

**Question 0**

How much did foreign trade grow in Sichuan in 2008?

**Question 1**

What was the level of Sichuan's exports in 2008?

**Question 2**

What was the level of imports from Sichuan in 2008?

**Question 3**

In which cities did foreign trade grow by more than 40% in 2008?

**Question 4**

Who says that Sichuan's total foreign trade is CNY 22.04 billion?

**Question 5**

What was the equivalent of CNY 13.1 billion?

**Question 6**

What was the equivalent of CNY 8.93 billion?

**Question 7**

What has the fall in production costs contributed to?

**Question 8**

How much did production costs rise in Sichuan in 2008?

**Question 9**

What were Sichuan's trade incentives in 2008?

**Question 10**

What are the production costs in Sichuan in 2008?

**Question 11**

In which cities did imports increase by more than 40% in 2008?

**Question 12**

What caused the increase in foreign provinces?

**Text number 16**

The Sichuan government raised the provincial minimum wage by 12.5% at the end of December 2007. The monthly minimum wage increased from 400 yuan to 450 yuan, and the minimum wage for part-time work is 4.9 yuan per hour as of 26 December 2007. The government also downgraded the four-tier minimum wage structure to a three-tier structure. The minimum wage at the top level is 650 yuan per month, or 7.1 yuan per hour. National legislation allows each province to set minimum wages independently, but the minimum wage is set at 450 yuan per month.

**Question 0**

How much did Sichuan raise the minimum wage in December 2007?

**Question 1**

What was the new minimum monthly wage in Sichuan in January 2008?

**Question 2**

What was the minimum hourly wage in Sichuan on 28 December 2007?

**Question 3**

What is the national minimum monthly wage in China?

**Question 4**

Who raised the minimum wage by 1.25%?

**Question 5**

Where is the maximum wage of 4.9 yuan per hour?

**Question 6**

who raised the three-tier minimum wage structure to four?

**Question 7**

How is the minimum wage regulated in China?

**Question 8**

How much did the top level increase the minimum wage in December 2007?

**Question 9**

What was the new minimum monthly wage for the top grade in January 2008?

**Question 10**

What was the minimum hourly wage for the top grade on 28 December 2007?

**Question 11**

What was the national minimum monthly wage at the top grade?

**Question 12**

To what level did the four-tier minimum wage structure fall?

**Text number 17**

Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone (Chinese: 成都经济技术开发区; pinyin: Chéngdū jīngjì jìshù kāifā qū) was approved as a state-level development zone in February 2000. The zone now has a developed area of 10.25 square kilometres (3.96 square metres) and a planned area of 26 square kilometres (10 square metres). The Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone (CETDZ) is located 13.6 km east of Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province and the transport and communications hub of south-west China. The zone has attracted investors and developers from more than 20 countries to develop projects there. The zone encourages industries such as machinery and electronics, new building materials, pharmaceuticals and food processing.

**Question 0**

When was the Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone approved?

**Question 1**

What is the planned size of the Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone?

**Question 2**

How far east is CETDZ from Chengdu?

**Question 3**

What is the capital of Sichuan?

**Question 4**

How many countries are represented by CETDZ investors and developers?

**Question 5**

What was adopted in 2000 as a national development area?

**Question 6**

Which city is located east of the Chengu Economic and Technological Development Zone?

**Question 7**

What has attracted investors from 20 other regions?

**Question 8**

When was the Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone approved in over 20 countries?

**Question 9**

Where is the planned food processing area located?

**Question 10**

How far east of Chengdu is the planned food processing area?

**Question 11**

What is the capital of China?

**Question 12**

How many cities are represented by investors and developers in CETDZ?

**Text number 18**

Established in 1988, the Chengdu Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone (in Chinese: 成都高新技术产业开发区; pinyin: Chéngdū Gāoxīn Jìshù Chǎnyè Kāifā Qū) was approved as one of the first national hi-tech development zones in 1991. In 2000, it was opened to APEC and has been recognised as a national advanced hi-tech development area in successive evaluation events organised by the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology. It ranks fifth among China's 53 national hi-tech development zones in terms of its overall strength.

**Question 0**

When was the Chengdu Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone established?

**Question 1**

When was the Chengdu Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone approved?

**Question 2**

Chengdu Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone ranks 53rd in China in terms of overall strength?

**Question 3**

what was recognised as a hi-tech development area in 1988?

**Question 4**

The Wat development zone was created in 1991?

**Question 5**

What is the 5th largest development zone in the world?

**Question 6**

When was the APEC Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone established?

**Question 7**

When was the APEC Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone approved?

**Question 8**

Chengdu APEC ranks 53rd in terms of China's overall strength?

**Question 9**

What is recognised as pinyin?

**Question 10**

How many national APEC regions are there in China?

**Text number 19**

The Chengdu Hi-tech Development Zone covers an area of 82.5 square kilometres, consisting of a southern and a western park. Building on the under-construction city sub-centre, South Park will focus on creating a modernised science and technology park, where scientific and technological innovation, research and development incubators, modern service industries and headquarters economy will play a leading role. Priority has been given to the development of the software industry. Located on both sides of the Chengdu-Dujiangyan-Jiuzhaigou tourism channel, the Western Park aims to build a comprehensive industrial park targeting industrial clustering with full support functions. West Park will give priority to three main industries: electronic information, biomedical and precision machinery.

**Question 0**

Which parks make up the Chengdu Hi-tech Development Zone?

**Question 1**

What is South Park all about?

**Question 2**

Which sectors are West Park's priorities?

**Question 3**

Which industry does South Park prioritise?

**Question 4**

Which development zone covers 82.5 square kilometres?

**Question 5**

What does West Park do by focusing on the city's downtown?

**Question 6**

What industry other than electronic information does South Park prioritise?

**Question 7**

Which parks make up the hatchery and research activities?

**Question 8**

What is the focus of the Tourism Channel?

**Question 9**

Which sectors are the priority for both parties?

**Question 10**

What is an area of 31.9 km?

**Question 11**

What is the impact on cities with full support functions?

**Text number 20**

The Mianyang Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone was established in 1992, with a planned area of 43 km2, 96 km from Chengdu and 8 km from Mianyang Airport. Since its establishment, the zone has accumulated 177.4 billion yuan in industrial output, 46.2 billion yuan in GDP and 6.768 billion yuan in tax revenue. The region has more than 136 high-tech enterprises, accounting for more than 90% of total industrial output.

**Question 0**

What is the planned area of the Mianyang Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone?

**Question 1**

What is the distance between Mianyang Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone and Mianyang Airport?

**Question 2**

How much value has the Mianyang Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone generated since its establishment?

**Question 3**

How many high-tech companies are present in the Mianyang Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone?

**Question 4**

Which area covers 43 square kilometres?

**Question 5**

Which city is 8 km away?

**Question 6**

Which airport is 96 km from the area?

**Question 7**

Which companies account for 90% of China's industrial output?

**Question 8**

What is the planned area of Mianyang Airport?

**Question 9**

What is the distance between Mianyang Airport and Chengdu?

**Question 10**

How much value has Mianyang Airport generated since its creation?

**Question 11**

How many high-tech companies are there in Chengdu?

**Question 12**

How many regions accounted for more than 90% of total industrial production?

**Text number 21**

On 3 November 2007, the Sichuan Transport Bureau announced that the Sui-Yu expressway had been completed after three years of construction. After the completion of the Chongqing section, the 36.64 km long expressway joined the Cheng-Nan expressway to form the shortest expressway from Chengdu to Chongqing. The new expressway is 50 kilometres shorter than the Chengdu-Chongqing road, so the travel time between the two cities was reduced by an hour and now takes two and a half hours. The Sui-Yu Expressway is a four-lane overpass with a speed limit of 80 km/h. The total investment was 1.045 billion yuan.

**Question 0**

How long did it take to complete the Sui-Yu Expressway?

**Question 1**

What was the new travel time between Chengdu and Chongqing after the newest express tramway was completed?

**Question 2**

What is the speed limit along the Sui-Yu Expressway?

**Question 3**

What was the total cost of the Sui-Yu Expressway?

**Question 4**

How many lanes does the Sui-Yu tramway have?

**Question 5**

Which construction work started in November 2007?

**Question 6**

What took 3 years of planning?

**Question 7**

What was the longest espresso route from Chengdu to Chongqing?

**Question 8**

What is a 50 km longer tramway?

**Question 9**

How long did it take to complete the total investment?

**Question 10**

What was the new travel time between Chengdu and Cheng-Nan after the completion of the latest express tram?

**Question 11**

What is the speed limit on the Chengdu Expressway?

**Question 12**

What was the total cost of the Chengdu express tram?

**Question 13**

How many lanes are there on the Chengdu Expressway?

**Text number 22**

The majority of the province's population is Han Chinese, who live scattered throughout the region, except in the western regions. Thus, significant Tibetan, Yi, Qiang and Nakhi minorities live in the western part, which suffers from adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, is environmentally fragile and poor. The capital of Sichuan, Chengdu, is home to a large Tibetan community of 30,000 permanent Tibetan residents and up to 200,000 Tibetan floaters. The Eastern Lipo, classified as either Yi or Lisu, and the A-Hmao are also ethnic groups in the provinces.

**Question 0**

Which race is the majority in Sichuan?

**Question 1**

What is one of the largest minorities in Chengdu?

**Question 2**

Which part of Sichuan has the worst weather and is most prone to natural disasters?

**Question 3**

How many permanent Tibetans live in Chengdu?

**Question 4**

Which group constitutes a minority of the private population?

**Question 5**

What groups live in the eastern province?

**Question 6**

Where do people benefit from a mild climate?

**Question 7**

What is the population of 200 000 permanent residents?

**Question 8**

Which race is the majority in Tibet?

**Question 9**

What is one of Yi's largest minorities?

**Question 10**

Which part of Sichuan has the worst weather and the most ethnic groups?

**Question 11**

How many permanent Tibetans live in Eastern Lipo?

**Question 12**

How big is the floating population of Yi?

**Text number 23**

Sichuan was the most populous province in China before Chongqing became a directly municipal province; it is currently the fourth most populous province after Guangdong, Shandong and Henan. In 1832, Sichuan was the most populous of China's 18 provinces, with an estimated population of 21 million. It was the third most populous regional entity in the world after Uttar Pradesh in India and the Russian Soviet Socialist Federal Republic until 1991, when the Soviet Union collapsed. It is also one of the six that have ever reached the 100 million population mark (Uttar Pradesh, the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, Maharashtra, Sichuan, Bihar and Punjab). It currently ranks tenth.

**Question 0**

What are the three most populist provinces in China?

**Question 1**

What was the population of Sichuan in 1832?

**Question 2**

What is the tenth most populous regional entity in the world?

**Question 3**

How many regional units have crossed the 100 million inhabitants threshold?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Soviet Union dissolved?

**Question 5**

What are the three most populous provinces in Russia?

**Question 6**

What was the population of Maharashtra in 1832?

**Question 7**

What is the tenth most populous regional unit in Henan?

**Question 8**

How many regional units have crossed the 21 million population threshold?

**Question 9**

What year was China broken up?

**Text number 24**

Garzê Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and Ngawa Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture in western Sichuan are inhabited by Tibetans and Qiangs. Tibetans speak Khams and Amdo Tibetan, which are Tibetan languages, and various Qiang languages. The Qiang speak Qiang languages and often also Tibetan languages. The Yi people of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture in southern Sichuan speak Nuosu, one of the languages of Lolo Burma. The Yi language is written in the Yi script, a standardised syllabary introduced in 1974. The Southwestern National University has one of the most important Tibetology departments in China, and the Southwestern National Publishing House prints minority language literature. Bilingual signs are posted in minority areas of Sichuan and non-Mandarin languages are taught in public schools.

**Question 0**

What are the largest minorities in western Sichuan?

**Question 1**

What languages do Tibetans speak in Sichuan?

**Question 2**

What language do the Yi people speak?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Yi language standardised?

**Question 4**

Which university has one of the most important Tibetology departments in China?

**Question 5**

Who are the largest minorities at Southwest University for Nationalities?

**Question 6**

What languages do Tibetans speak in Burma?

**Question 7**

What language do the Mandarin people speak?

**Question 8**

In which year was the Mandarin language standardised?

**Question 9**

Which university has one of the most important Burmese departments in China?

**Text number 25**

Sichuanese are proud of their cuisine, known as one of the four great traditions of Chinese cooking. There is "one dish, one form, hundreds of dishes, hundreds of flavours", as the saying goes to describe its celebrated diversity. Four words describe the most striking features of Sichuan cuisine: spicy, hot, fresh and fragrant. Sichuan cuisine is popular throughout China, and so are Sichuan chefs. Two famous Sichuan chefs are Chen Kenmin and his son Chen Kenichi, who was Iron Chef Chinese in the Japanese TV series "Iron Chef".

**Question 0**

Who is proud of their coke?

**Question 1**

What is popular throughout Japan?

**Question 2**

Who is the son of Sichuan?

**Question 3**

What are the main characteristics of Japanese cuisine?

**Question 4**

Who were on the Chinese TV series "Iron Chef"?

**Document number 273**

**Text number 0**

Unicode is an information technology standard that enables the consistent encoding, representation and processing of text expressed in most of the world's writing systems. Developed in conjunction with the Universal Coded Character Set (UCS) and published as The Unicode Standard, the latest version of the Unicode Standard contains over 120,000 characters covering 129 modern and historical characters and several symbol sets. The standard consists of code diagrams for visual comparison, an encoding method and encoding codes for standard characters, reference data files and a number of related issues such as character properties, normalisation, scattering, collation, rendering and bidirectional presentation rules (so that text containing both right-to-left - such as Arabic and Hebrew - and left-to-right characters can be displayed correctly). As of June 2015[update], the latest version is Unicode 8.0. The standard is maintained by the Unicode Consortium.

**Question 0**

Under what name was Unicode published?

**Question 1**

With whom was Unicode developed?

**Question 2**

What is the latest version of Unicode?

**Question 3**

Who maintains the Unicode standard?

**Question 4**

How many thousands of characters does Unicode contain?

**Question 5**

Under what name is the Universal Coded Character Set published?

**Question 6**

How many characters are there in Arabic?

**Question 7**

How many scripts does UCS cover?

**Question 8**

What is the abbreviation for Unicode?

**Question 9**

What is an example of left-to-right writing?

**Text number 1**

Unicode can be implemented with different character codes. The most commonly used encodings are UTF-8, UTF-16 and the now-defunct UCS-2. UTF-8 uses one byte for all ASCII characters, which all have the same code values in both UTF-8 and ASCII encoding, and up to four bytes for other characters. UCS-2 uses a 16-bit code unit (two 8-bit bytes) for each character, but it cannot encode all characters in the current Unicode standard. UTF-16 extends UCS-2 by using one 16-bit unit for the characters that were represented in UCS-2 and two 16-bit units (4 × 8 bits) to handle each additional character.

**Question 0**

What are the most commonly used Unicode encodings?

**Question 1**

What does UTF-8 use as syllables?

**Question 2**

What kind of code does UCS-2 use?

**Question 3**

What does UTF-16 extend?

**Question 4**

How are the two 16-bit units used?

**Question 5**

Which character codes are used to encode the characters?

**Question 6**

Which two codes are now obsolete?

**Question 7**

What did UCS-2 extend?

**Question 8**

How many ASCII characters are used to form one UTF-8 character?

**Question 9**

Which system has at least four bytes?

**Text number 2**

The explicit aim of Unicode is to overcome the limitations of traditional character encodings, such as those defined in ISO 8859, which are widely used around the world but are largely incompatible with each other. Many traditional character codes share the problem that they allow bilingual data processing (usually using Latin characters and local scripts) but not multilingual data processing (by mixing arbitrary scripts).

**Question 0**

What is Unicode's goal?

**Question 1**

What kind of computer processing is not allowed by traditional character encoding?

**Question 2**

What is multilingual computing?

**Question 3**

What characters are used in bilingual computing?

**Question 4**

What is the main limitation of traditional character coding?

**Question 5**

Where is Unicode defined?

**Question 6**

What characters are used by multilingual processors?

**Question 7**

Which encodings do not allow bilingual computer processing?

**Question 8**

What is the global limit for unicode?

**Question 9**

What do traditional brand codes seek to overcome?

**Text number 3**

The first 256 code points were made identical to the content of ISO-8859-1 to facilitate the conversion of existing Western text. Many essentially identical characters were encoded several times in different code points to preserve the differences used by the old encodings and to allow conversion from those encodings to Unicode (and back) without losing any information. For example, the "fullwidth forms" section of the code points contains the full Latin alphabet, separated from the main Latin alphabet, because in Chinese, Japanese and Korean (CJK) fonts these Latin characters are represented as wide as the CJK ideographs, rather than half as wide. For other examples, see Duplicate characters in Unicode.

**Question 0**

Which of Unicode's first 256 code points were identical to which?

**Question 1**

Why were the first 256 code points made identical to ISO-8859-1?

**Question 2**

What is covered by the "full forms" section of the code points?

**Question 3**

Which CJK languages are referred to?

**Question 4**

What does ISO-8859-1 copy?

**Question 5**

Which language is Latin?

**Question 6**

What are Latin characters called when they are half wide?

**Question 7**

Why do coders avoid duplicate characters?

**Question 8**

What kind of text is difficult to translate because of the 256 starting points?

**Text number 4**

In 1996, Unicode 2.0 introduced the earmark mechanism, which meant that Unicode was no longer limited to 16 bits. This increased the Unicode code space to over one million code points, allowing the encoding of many historical characters (e.g. Egyptian hieroglyphs) and thousands of rarely used or obsolete characters that had not been anticipated to need encoding. Characters not originally intended for Unicode include the rarely used Kanji or Chinese characters, many of which are part of personal and place names, so are rarely used, but are much more important than the original architecture of Unicode had envisaged.

**Question 0**

When was the earmarking mechanism introduced in Unicode 2.0?

**Question 1**

Why was the earmarking mechanism introduced?

**Question 2**

Which characters were not originally intended for Unicode characters?

**Question 3**

Why are some foreign marks rarely used?

**Question 4**

Why was the code space increased for Unicode 2.0?

**Question 5**

When was Unicode limited to 16 bits?

**Question 6**

Which Egyptian hieroglyphics are rarely used?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the additional Unicode characters?

**Question 8**

What types of characters were removed with Unicode 2.0?

**Question 9**

What was removed in 1996?

**Text number 5**

Each code point has one General Category property. The most important categories are: letter, character, number, punctuation, symbol, separator and other. Within these categories are subcategories. The General Category is not useful for all purposes, because old codes used several properties per code point. For example, U+000A <control-000A> Linefeed (LF) in ASCII is both a control and a format separator; in Unicode, the general class is "Other, Control". Often, other attributes must be used to define the properties and behavior of a code point. Possible generic classes are:

**Question 0**

What are the general categories of Unicode?

**Question 1**

For what uses is a general category not useful?

**Question 2**

What is the general category in Unicode?

**Question 3**

How many generic class properties does each code point have?

**Question 4**

What's inside the main Unicode categories?

**Question 5**

What subcategories can be found in the category Other?

**Question 6**

Which category can always be used?

**Question 7**

Why is Symbol not useful in all cases?

**Question 8**

What is the title of the Unicode class Separator?

**Question 9**

"Other, symbol" represents which unicode class?

**Text number 6**

Code points in the range U+D800-U+DBFF (1 024 code points) are called high replacement code points and code points in the range U+DC00-U+DFFF (1 024 code points) are called low replacement code points. The high wildcard code point (also known as the leading wildcard code point) followed by the low wildcard code point (also known as the trailing wildcard code point) together form the wildcard code pair used in UTF-16 to represent the 1 048 576 code points outside the BMP. The high and low wildcard points are not valid on their own. The range of code points used as characters is therefore U+0000-U+D7FF and U+E000-U+10FFFFFF (1 112 064 code points). The value of these code points (i.e. without substitutions) is sometimes called the scalar value of the character.

**Question 0**

What are the code points in the range U+D800-U+DBFF?

**Question 1**

What are the code points in the range U+DC00-U+DFFF?

**Question 2**

What is another name for a high replacement code point?

**Question 3**

What is another name for the code point of the low replacement code point?

**Question 4**

What is called the scalar value of a sign?

**Question 5**

What is called a low substitute followed by a high substitute?

**Question 6**

What is another name for a surrogate?

**Question 7**

How many points are represented within the BMP?

**Question 8**

Which code points are valid on their own?

**Question 9**

What is the unique number of code points?

**Text number 7**

The set of graphic and design marks defined by Unicode does not directly correspond to the set of abstract marks represented in Unicode. Unicode encodes characters by associating an abstract character with a specific code point. However, not all abstract characters are encoded as a single Unicode character, and some abstract characters may be represented in Unicode as a series of two or more characters. For example, in Lithuanian, the Latin lowercase letter i with ogonek, a dot above and a sharp accent is represented by the string U+012F, U+0307, U+0301. Unicode maintains a list of uniquely named strings for abstract characters that are not directly encoded in Unicode.

**Question 0**

What is ogonek?

**Question 1**

How does Unicode encode characters?

**Question 2**

How are some abstract characters represented in Unicode?

**Question 3**

What is another name for the acute accent?

**Question 4**

What does Latin require?

**Question 5**

What are the design features related to?

**Question 6**

What do the series of graphic symbols correspond directly to?

**Question 7**

Which are all encoded unicode characters?

**Text number 8**

All graphic, design and private use marks have a unique and unchangeable name by which they can be identified. This immutability has been guaranteed since Unicode version 2.0 by a name stability policy. If a name is seriously incomplete, misleading or contains a serious typographical error, an official alias may be defined, and applications are encouraged to use the official alias instead of the official character name. For example, U+A015 ꀕ YI SYLLABLE WU is the formal pseudonym for yi syllable iteration mark, and U+FE18 ︘ PRESENTATION FORM FOR VERTICAL RIGHT WHITE LENTICULAR BRAKCET (sic) is the formal pseudonym for presentation form for vertical right white lenticular bracket.

**Question 0**

What policy ensures that characters have a unique and unchangeable name?

**Question 1**

What happens if the name is incorrect or misleading?

**Question 2**

How long is this name immunity guaranteed?

**Question 3**

What policy was used to identify misleading signs?

**Question 4**

What is used instead of the official alias when an error is found?

**Question 5**

When was the official pseudonym yi created?

**Question 6**

What is an example of a symbol that does not use a formal alias?

**Question 7**

What types of characters do not have unique names?

**Text number 9**

Unicode was developed in cooperation with the International Organization for Standardization and shares a character set with ISO/IEC 10646 (Universal Character Set). Unicode and ISO/IEC 10646 are equivalent character encodings, but the Unicode standard contains much more information for implementers, with in-depth coverage of issues such as bit encoding, sorting and rendering. The Unicode standard lists numerous character properties, including those needed to support bidirectional text. The two standards use slightly different terminology.

**Question 0**

With whom was Unicode developed?

**Question 1**

With whom does Unicode share the character set?

**Question 2**

Where do topics such as bit coding, sorting and rendering fit in?

**Question 3**

Where do these two standards differ?

**Question 4**

Who created the IOS/IEC 10646 character set?

**Question 5**

What is another name for Unicode?

**Question 6**

What is being developed alongside the UCS?

**Question 7**

Unicode has more information on what?

**Question 8**

What are the different character repertoires?

**Text number 10**

The Consortium first published the Unicode standard (ISBN 0-321-18578-1) in 1991 and continues to develop standards based on this original work. The latest version of the standard, Unicode 8.0, was published in June 2015 and is available on the Consortium's website. The last major version published as a book (version x.0) was Unicode 5.0 (ISBN 0-321-48091-0), but after Unicode 6.0 the full text of the standard is no longer published as a book. In 2012, however, it was announced that only the core definition of Unicode 6.1 would be available as a 692-page printed paperback. Unlike the previous major versions of the standard, the print-on-demand core specification does not include code diagrams or standard appendices, but the full standard, including the core specification, is still freely available on the Unicode website.

**Question 0**

When was the Unicode standard first published?

**Question 1**

When was the latest version, Unicode 8.0, released?

**Question 2**

What was the last major version of Unicode to be published as a book?

**Question 3**

In what year was it announced that only the Unicode core specification would be printed in physical form?

**Question 4**

What is not included in the basic print-on-demand version?

**Question 5**

When was the consortium set up?

**Question 6**

In which month did the consortium first release Unicode?

**Question 7**

When was it announced that Unicode would no longer be available as a book?

**Question 8**

How many pages was the original Unicode standard?

**Question 9**

What extra sections does the Unicode site not contain?

**Text number 11**

The Unicode Roadmap Committee (Michael Everson, Rick McGowan and Ken Whistler) maintains a list of scripts that are candidate or potential candidates for encoding and their initial code blocks on the Unicode Roadmap page of the Unicode Consortium website. The coding proposals for some of the scripts on the roadmap, such as jurchen, nü shu and tangut, have been submitted and are currently going through the approval process. Others, such as maya and Rongorongo, have not yet been proposed and are awaiting agreement on character repertoire and other details from the relevant user communities.

**Question 0**

Which team are Michael Everson, Rick McGowan and Ken Whistler?

**Question 1**

What does the Unicode Roadmap Committee do?

**Question 2**

What suggestion has been made about the Mayan script?

**Question 3**

Where does the Unicode Roadmap Committee publish information about these scripts?

**Question 4**

Who are the possible candidates for coding?

**Question 5**

Who proposed the Mayan script?

**Question 6**

What needs to be agreed before a Jurchen script is proposed?

**Question 7**

Which scripts are no longer proposed by the user committees?

**Question 8**

Which committees have to approve the proposals?

**Text number 12**

Unicode defines two mapping methods: the Unicode Transformation Format (UTF) encodings and the Universal Coded Character Set (UCS) encodings. Encoding maps a (possibly subset of) Unicode code points into a series of values over some fixed-size range, called code values. The numbers in the encoding names indicate the number of bits per code value (for UTF encodings) or the number of bytes per code value (for UCS encodings). UTF-8 and UTF-16 are probably the most commonly used encodings. UCS-2 is an obsolete subset of UTF-16; UCS-4 and UTF-32 are functionally equivalent.

**Question 0**

How many mapping methods does Unicode define?

**Question 1**

What are the two mapping methods defined by Unicode?

**Question 2**

What do the numbers in the coding names mean?

**Question 3**

What are the most commonly used encodings?

**Question 4**

What does UCS stand for?

**Question 5**

How many mapping spaces does USC have?

**Question 6**

What maps the coding?

**Question 7**

What is a subset of UTF-8?

**Question 8**

What is the functional equivalent of USC-2?

**Question 9**

What do the rankings show?

**Text number 13**

The UCS-2 and UTF-16 encodings specify the Unicode Byte Order Mark (BOM) used at the beginning of text files, which can be used to identify byte order (or byte end order). The BOM code point U+FEFF has the important property of being unambiguous with respect to byte order regardless of the Unicode encoding used; U+FFFE (the result of a U+FEFF byte change) does not correspond to a legal character, and U+FEFF in places other than at the beginning of the text conveys a zero-left non-left byte order mark (a character that has no appearance or effect other than to prevent the formation of ligatures).

**Question 0**

What does BOM stand for?

**Question 1**

What defines a BOM?

**Question 2**

What is the code point of the BOM?

**Question 3**

What is U+UFFE?

**Question 4**

What is the code point of the BOM?

**Question 5**

What changes an important feature of the BOM?

**Question 6**

U+FFFE is equivalent to what?

**Question 7**

How are UCS-2 and UTF-16 defined?

**Question 8**

What is the abbreviation for UCS-2 and UTF-16?

**Text number 14**

Converted to UTF-8, the same character is the byte string EF BB BF. The Unicode standard allows the BOM "to serve as a signature for UTF-8 encoded text where the character set is unsigned". Some software developers have adopted it in other encodings, including UTF-8, in an attempt to distinguish UTF-8 from local 8-bit code pages. However, the UTF-8 standard RFC 3629 recommends that byte ordering is not allowed in protocols using UTF-8, but discusses cases where this may not be possible. In addition, the severe limitation of the possible patterns of UTF-8 (for example, there can be no single byte with a high bit set) means that UTF-8 should be distinguishable from other character encodings without a BOM.

**Question 0**

What is the UTF-8 standard?

**Question 1**

Sequence characters are forbidden in protocols using which standard?

**Question 2**

Why is it possible to distinguish UTF-8 from other protocols?

**Question 3**

BOM cannot replace what UTF-8 text?

**Question 4**

How to distinguish between local 8-bit code pages?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the BOM standard?

**Question 6**

What kind of bytes are needed in a high bit rate sequence?

**Question 7**

What types of patterns are rarely restricted?

**Text number 15**

In UTF-32 and UCS-4, a single 32-bit code value is a fairly direct representation of the code point of any character (although varying endianness across platforms affects how the code value is expressed as an octet sequence). In other encodings, each code point can be represented by a variable number of code values. UTF-32 is widely used as an internal representation of program text (as opposed to stored or transferred text), because all Unix operating systems that use gcc compilers to produce software use it as a standard "wide character" encoding. Some programming languages, such as Seed7, use UTF-32 as an internal representation of strings and characters. The latest versions of the Python programming language (starting with version 2.2) can also be configured to use UTF-32 as a Unicode string representation, allowing this encoding to be effectively propagated in high-level coded software.

**Question 0**

How is UTF-32 widely used?

**Question 1**

Which programming language uses UTF-32 as an internal representation of characters?

**Question 2**

Which python version can be used with UTF-32?

**Question 3**

What does not vary between platforms?

**Question 4**

What uses UCS-4 as an internal presentation?

**Question 5**

What is the last version of Python that can use UTF-32?

**Question 6**

What does Python use to generate the standard wide character encoding?

**Question 7**

What is used to display the text sent?

**Text number 16**

Unicode includes a mechanism for changing the format of characters, which greatly expands the supported character set. This includes the mapping of diacritical marks. They are added after the main character. Several combining diacritics can be stacked on top of the same character. Unicode also includes pre-compiled versions of most of the commonly used letter/diacritic character combinations. These simplify conversion to and from legacy encodings and allow applications to use Unicode as an internal text format without having to implement combining characters. For example, é can be represented in Unicode as U+0065 (LATIN SMALL LETTER E) followed by U+0301 (COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT), but it can also be represented as the pre-composed character U+00E9 (LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE). Thus, in many cases, users have several ways to encode the same character. For this purpose, Unicode provides a canonical equivalence mechanism.

**Question 0**

What combinations does unicode contain in normal use?

**Question 1**

How is the Latin lowercase e-letter represented in Unicode?

**Question 2**

How do you add an accent to a lowercase Latin e?

**Question 3**

Which prefix represents the lowercase Latin e with an accent?

**Question 4**

What is added before the main character?

**Question 5**

Where can there not be multiple diacritical marks?

**Question 6**

What do applications need to do?

**Question 7**

What prevents one character from being superfluous?

**Question 8**

How is the capital letter 'e' entered in the dream code?

**Text number 17**

CJK videographers currently have codes only for their pre-compiled format. However, most of these ideographs consist of simpler elements (often called radicals in English), so Unicode could in principle have decoded them, as it did with Hangul. This would have greatly reduced the number of code points needed, while allowing the representation of almost any conceivable ideograph (which might have eliminated some of the problems caused by Han unification). A similar idea is used in some input methods, such as Cangjie and Wubi. However, attempts to do this for character encoding have run into the problem that ideographs do not decompose as simply or regularly as Hangul.

**Question 0**

CJK ideographs consist of simpler elements, known as what?

**Question 1**

Why couldn't ideographs have been simplified like Hangul?

**Question 2**

What would be the point of Unicode breaking down ideographs?

**Question 3**

Which ideographs do not yet have codes for their pre-release format?

**Question 4**

What are prefixed forms called in English?

**Question 5**

What are called radicals in Hangul?

**Question 6**

What did Unicode do to CJK ideographs?

**Question 7**

What breaks down regularly on Wub?

**Text number 18**

Many scripts, such as Arabic and Devanagari, have specific orthographic rules that require certain combinations of letterforms to be combined into specific ligature forms. The rules for forming ligatures can be quite complex and require specific character-forming techniques, such as ACE (the Arabic Calligraphic Engine developed by DecoType in the 1980s and used to create Arabic examples for all printed editions of the Unicode standard), which became the proof of concept for OpenType used by Adobe and Microsoft, Graphite used by SIL International and AAT used by Apple.

**Question 0**

What does ACE stand for?

**Question 1**

Who created ACE?

**Question 2**

When was ACE founded?

**Question 3**

Who created OpenType?

**Question 4**

Who created Graphite?

**Question 5**

When was OpenType created?

**Question 6**

What does AAT stand for?

**Question 7**

Who worked with SIL International?

**Question 8**

Which two companies produced DecoType?

**Question 9**

What are two examples of manuscripts that do not have orthographic rules?

**Text number 19**

The fonts also have embedded instructions that tell the operating system how to print the different strings correctly. A simple solution for the placement of combining or diacritical marks is to set the width of the characters to zero and place the glyph itself to the left or right of the left-hand side corner (depending on the direction in which the writing is to be used). The character thus processed will appear on top of the character preceding it, but its position will not change in relation to the width or height of the base glyph; it may be visually awkward and may be on top of some glyphs. True stacking is impossible, but can be approximated in limited cases (for example, Thai top-joining vowels and phonetic symbols may initially be at different heights). In general, this approach is only effective for monospaced fonts, but can be used as a fallback method when more complex methods fail.

**Question 0**

where are the embedded instructions telling fonts how to print sequences?

**Question 1**

Can true stacking be achieved?

**Question 2**

what is the solution for the placement of composite marks?

**Question 3**

What kind of stacking is necessary?

**Question 4**

Which fonts do not allow approximate stacking?

**Question 5**

What does the operating system tell you to do?

**Question 6**

What is the numerical value given for glyphosate?

**Question 7**

In relation to what does the marker adjust its position?

**Text number 20**

Several subsets of Unicode have been standardised: it is considered to support all modern European languages using Latin, Greek or Cyrillic scripts. Other standardised Unicode subsets are the multilingual European subsets: MES-1 (Latin characters only, 335 characters), MES-2 (Latin, Greek and Cyrillic characters, 1,062 characters) and MES-3A and MES-3B (two larger subsets not shown here). Note that MES-2 contains all the characters of MES-1 and WGL-4.

**Question 0**

What Unicode subset does Windows use?

**Question 1**

To which MES-1, MES-2, MES-3A and MES-3B belong?

**Question 2**

Which subset contains all the characters of MES-1 and WGL-4?

**Question 3**

How long has Microsoft Windows supported WGL-4?

**Question 4**

What scripts does MES-1 use?

**Question 5**

Which system uses MES-3A?

**Question 6**

How many Latin characters does WGL-4 support?

**Question 7**

How many characters are there in the MES-3B?

**Question 8**

MES-3A combines which other two series?

**Question 9**

Which subset uses only the Greek spelling?

**Text number 21**

Rendering software that cannot handle the Unicode character properly will often display it as an open rectangle or Unicode "wildcard" (U+FFFD, �) to indicate the location of the unrecognized character. Some systems have attempted to provide additional information about such characters. Apple's Last Resort font displays a replacement glyph indicating the Unicode range of the character, and SIL International's Unicode Fallback font displays a box showing the hexadecimal scalar value of the character.

**Question 0**

What does the rendering software show when it cannot handle a Unicode character?

**Question 1**

What is the Unicode replacement character code?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Apple font?

**Question 3**

What does the SIL Unicode Fallback font show when it cannot display a character correctly?

**Question 4**

Which company uses the Unicode Fallback font?

**Question 5**

What is the Unicode code for an open rectangle?

**Question 6**

Which company uses U+FFFD?

**Question 7**

What is the glyphone that appears on Apple's Last Resort bookmark?

**Question 8**

Which SIL software cannot handle unicode characters?

**Text number 22**

Unicode has become the dominant system for the internal processing and storage of text. Although much of the text is still stored in legacy codes, Unicode is used almost exclusively to build new computing systems. Early adopters generally used UCS-2 (the predecessor of UTF-16, a fixed-width two-byte standard) and later switched to UTF-16 (the current variable-width standard) because this was the least disruptive way to add support for non-BMP characters. The best known such system is Windows NT (and its descendants Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Vista and Windows 7), which uses UTF-16 as the only internal character encoding. Java and . NET bytecode environments, Mac OS X and KDE also use it for internal representation. Unicode is available in Windows 95 through the Microsoft Layer for Unicode software, and its descendants in Windows 98 and Windows ME.

**Question 0**

What is the prevailing system of inward processing?

**Question 1**

What is Unicode available in Windows?

**Question 2**

What was the two-byte predecessor of UTF-16?

**Question 3**

What is used almost exclusively to build new computing systems?

**Question 4**

What are the old encodings used for exclusively?

**Question 5**

What was the predecessor of the UCS-2?

**Question 6**

What is the descendant of Mac OS X?

**Question 7**

What is the name of Mac OS X and KDE?

**Question 8**

What is the fixed width of a single syllable?

**Text number 23**

MIME defines two different mechanisms for encoding non-ASCII characters in email, depending on whether the characters are in the headers of the email (such as "Subject:") or in the body of the message; in both cases, the original character set is identified, as well as the transmission encoding. For sending Unicode characters in email, UTF-8 is recommended, and Base64 or Quoted-printable transfer encoding is recommended, depending on whether a large part of the message consists of ASCII characters. The details of these two different mechanisms are defined in the MIME standards and are usually hidden from users of email clients.

**Question 0**

What is recommended for sending Unicode by email?

**Question 1**

Where are the details of the two email delivery mechanisms specified?

**Question 2**

How many different mechanisms does MIME define for encoding Unicode in email?

**Question 3**

How many ways can ASCII characters be encoded in email?

**Question 4**

What is another way to refer to the body of the text?

**Question 5**

Which specifications are visible to the user?

**Question 6**

When is Base64 not recommended?

**Text number 24**

There are thousands of fonts on the market, but fewer than a dozen fonts - sometimes called "pan-Unicode" fonts - tend to support most of the Unicode character set. In contrast, Unicode-based fonts generally focus on supporting only ASCII base characters and specific characters or sets of characters or symbols. There are several reasons for this approach: applications and documents rarely need to represent characters from more than one or two scripts, fonts tend to require resources in computing environments, and operating systems and applications are becoming increasingly intelligent in retrieving glyph information from separate font files as needed, i.e. font substitution. Furthermore, designing consistent rendering guidelines for tens of thousands of glyphs is a monumental task; such a project crosses the point of diminishing returns for most font types.

**Question 0**

How many fonts support most of the Unicode character set?

**Question 1**

What are called Unicode-enabled fonts?

**Question 2**

Unicode-based fonts usually focus on supporting what?

**Question 3**

What is the name of most fonts on the market?

**Question 4**

Pan unicode fonts support only what?

**Question 5**

What usually requires more than one or two writing systems?

**Question 6**

What is another name for computing environments?

**Text number 25**

For the new line, Unicode introduced U+2028 LINE SEPARATOR and U+2029 PARAGRAPH SEPARATOR in an attempt to provide a Unicode solution for the semantic encoding of paragraphs and lines, potentially replacing all the different platform solutions. In this way, Unicode provides a way around the previous platform-dependent solutions. However, few Unicode solutions have adopted these Unicode line and paragraph separators as the only canonical line terminators. However, a common approach to solving this problem is to normalize line breaks. This is implemented in the Cocoa text system on Mac OS X and also in the W3C XML and HTML recommendations. In this approach, all possible line break characters are internally converted to a generic line break character (it does not matter which character it is, since it is an internal operation for rendering purposes only). In other words, the text system can correctly treat a character as a line break character regardless of the actual encoding of the input.

**Question 0**

What code is used to separate the rows?

**Question 1**

What code is used to distinguish the pieces?

**Question 2**

How is line break normalization implemented in Mac OS X?

**Question 3**

How does the newliine normallization format work?

**Question 4**

What widely accepted solution did Unicode offer?

**Question 5**

Where are HTML recommendations used?

**Question 6**

Why does it matter which line break character is chosen?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the Cocoa text system?

**Question 8**

What are the normal new lines converted to?

**Text number 26**

Unicode has been criticised for not separately encoding the older and alternate forms of kanji, which critics say makes it difficult to handle ancient Japanese and rare Japanese names. This is often because Unicode encodes characters rather than glyphs (visual representations of the base character, which often vary from language to language). The unification of glyphs leads to a merging of the languages themselves, not just the representation of the base characters. [clarification needed] Several attempts have been made to create alternative encodings that preserve the stylistic differences between Chinese, Japanese and Korean characters, contrary to Unicode's Han unification policy. An example is TRON (although not widely adopted in Japan, there are some users who need to deal with historical Japanese text and prefer it).

**Question 0**

Why has Unicode been criticised for not encoding kanji forms separately?

**Question 1**

What is TRON?

**Question 2**

What is the perception of glyph aggregation?

**Question 3**

What does Unicode encode instead of characters?

**Question 4**

How are the characters defined?

**Question 5**

Which option has become popular in Japan?

**Question 6**

Which languages do not suffer from glyph harmonisation?

**Question 7**

What is combined in addition to glyphs alone?

**Text number 27**

Modern font technology offers a way to solve the practical problem of describing a single Han character using alternative glyphs in the form of Unicode variant sequences. For example, OpenType's Advanced Typographic Tables allow one to select one of several alternative glyph representations when performing character-glyph mapping. In this case, the text can provide information about which alternative glyph format is selected.

**Question 0**

which OpenType tables allow you to choose alternative glyphs?

**Question 1**

Where is information provided on which label format to choose?

**Question 2**

How does modern font technology address the issue of representing the Han character with alternative glyph representations?

**Question 3**

What has worsened the practical aspects of the merger?

**Question 4**

What prevents OpenType from using alternative glyphs?

**Question 5**

What determines which alternative mark is chosen?

**Text number 28**

Unicode was designed to provide a codepoint-by-codepoint format conversion to and from all existing character encodings, so that text files in old character sets could be naively converted to Unicode and then back and get the same file back. This has meant that inconsistent legacy architectures, such as diacritical mark merging and pre-coded characters, both exist in Unicode, giving more than one way to represent some text. This is most evident in the three different encodings of the Korean Hangul. As of version 3.0, the standard no longer allows the addition of pre-composed characters, which can be represented by combining existing characters to maintain interoperability between software using different versions of Unicode.

**Question 0**

Unicode was designed for back-and-forth format conversion to what and from where?

**Question 1**

How many forms of encoding are there in Korean Hangul?

**Question 2**

Since when can existing characters no longer be added to the standard?

**Question 3**

What is Unicode converted to?

**Question 4**

How many encoding formats does Unicode have?

**Question 5**

After which version did it become possible to add existing characters?

**Question 6**

What kind of signs can be added to versions after 3.0?

**Question 7**

What does adding more signs help to preserve?

**Text number 29**

In order to facilitate the conversion to Unicode and to allow interoperability with legacy software, there must be an interoperability between existing characters in traditional character sets and Unicode characters. Lack of consistency between different legacy Japanese encodings, such as Shift-JIS or EUC-JP:Unicode, has led to a lack of consistency in format conversions, especially the mapping of the character JIS X 0208 "～" (1-33, WAVE DASH), which is widely used in legacy databases, to either U+FF5E ～ FULLWIDTH TILDE (on Microsoft Windows) or U+301C 〜 WAVE DASH (on other vendors).

**Question 0**

What combinations should there be between existing legacy characters and Unicode characters?

**Question 1**

Which inconsistency between previous Japanese language encodings and Unicode codes led to the incompatibility?

**Question 2**

What is the code for the full width tilde character in Microsoft Windows?

**Question 3**

What helps to convert characters from Unicode?

**Question 4**

WAVE DASH can only be found on which version of the operating system?

**Question 5**

What is the Windows code for EUC-JP?

**Question 6**

What are the names of the two forms of Unicode?

**Question 7**

What does a lack of consistency prevent?

**Text number 30**

For Indian characters such as Tamil and Devanagari, only 128 code points are reserved, which is in line with the ISCII standard. To correctly represent Unicode indicating text, the characters of the stored logical order must be converted into a visual order and ligatures (i.e. conjunctions) formed from the components. Some local researchers have advocated assigning Unicode code points to these ligatures, which is contrary to the practice of other writing systems, although Unicode does include some Arabic and other ligatures for backward compatibility only. The encoding of new ligatures in Unicode will not happen in part because the set of ligatures depends on the font, and Unicode is a font-independent encoding. A similar problem occurred with the Tibetan script (the Chinese National Standards Organisation failed to bring about a similar change).

**Question 0**

How many code points are reserved for Tamil and Devanagari?

**Question 1**

What is another word for ligature?

**Question 2**

What is the ISCII standard?

**Question 3**

How many points does Arabic get?

**Question 4**

Who said that Indian writing systems should follow the practices of other writing systems?

**Question 5**

Why are more ligatures likely to be added to Unicode?

**Question 6**

Which organisation successfully defended the Tibetan script?

**Question 7**

Where does the visual order change?

**Text number 31**

Support for the Thai alphabet has been criticised because of the order of the Thai characters. The vowels เ, แ, โ, ใ, ไ, which are written to the left of the preceding consonant, are in visual order instead of phonetic order, unlike the Unicode representations of other Indian characters. This complexity is due to the fact that Unicode inherited the Thai industry standard 620, which worked in the same way and with which Thai has always been written on keyboards. This sequencing problem slightly complicates the Unicode classification process, as rearranging Thai characters for classification requires table lookups. Even if Unicode had introduced encoding in spoken order, sorting words in dictionary order would still be problematic. For example, the word แสดง [sa dɛːŋ] "perform" begins with the consonant "สด" (where the consonant "ส" is followed by the natural vowel "ส"), the vowel แ- would come after ด in spoken order, but in the dictionary the word is parsed as it is written, and the vowel comes after ส.

**Question 0**

Which standard is inherited from Unicode that involves the Thai language?

**Question 1**

Why has Thailand's alphabet support been criticised?

**Question 2**

How are Thai signs misaligned?

**Question 3**

How are Thai characters written in the same way as other Unicode scripts?

**Question 4**

What standard did Unicode create for Thai?

**Question 5**

Who criticised the order of Thai brands?

**Question 6**

Which machine was not covered by the Thai industrial standard 620?

**Question 7**

What is written to the right of the preceding consonant?

**Text number 32**

Characters with diacritical marks can usually be represented either as a single prefix character or as a broken series consisting of a base letter and one or more spaces. For example, ḗ (a prefixed e with a macro and an accent above it) and ḗ (an e with a combined macro and accent above it) should be represented identically, both as an e with a macro and an accent above it, but in practice their appearance may vary depending on the rendering engine and font used to represent the characters. Similarly, the underlined dots required for romanization in Indian language are often misplaced[citation needed]. In many cases, Unicode characters corresponding to pre-composed glyphs can be used to avoid the problem, but if no pre-composed character is encoded, the problem can often be solved by using a Unicode font such as Charis SIL, which uses Graphite, OpenType or AAT for more advanced rendering features.

**Question 0**

How are signs containing diacritical marks presented?

**Question 1**

What coding does Charis SIL use?

**Question 2**

What is the problem with subpoints and their placement?

**Question 3**

Which of the signs can be shown as single signs or as a scattered series?

**Question 4**

How should the signs of macroni and acuity be presented?

**Question 5**

What is the maximum number of spaces allowed?

**Question 6**

Which letter sign is rarely visually incorrect?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the rendering technique used in OpenType?

**Question 8**

What is done identically in practice?

**Question 9**

In what form of Idic are macaroons used?

**Document number 274**

**Text number 0**

Detroit (/dᵻˈtrɔɪt/) is the most populous city in the US state of Michigan, the fourth largest city in the Midwest and the largest city on the US-Canada border. It is the capital of the state's most populous county, Wayne County. The Detroit metropolitan area, known as Metro Detroit, is home to 5.3 million people, making it the fourth most populous metropolitan area in the United States and the second largest metropolitan area in the Midwest (after Chicago). It is a major port on the Detroit River, which connects the Great Lakes system to the Saint Lawrence Seaway. The city of Detroit is the second largest economic region in the Midwest after Chicago and the thirteenth largest in the United States.

**Question 0**

Which city has the largest population in Michigan?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the county in which Detroit is located?

**Question 2**

How many people live in the Detroit metropolitan area?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the river that flows through Detroit?

**Question 4**

What part of the country is Detroit in?

**Text number 1**

Detroit is the center of a three-county metropolitan area (population 3,734,090, area 1,337 square miles (3,460 km2), 2010 US Census), a six-county metropolitan statistical area (2010 Census population 4,296,250, area 3,913 square miles [10,130 km2]), and a nine-county combined statistical area (2010 Census population 5,218,852, area 5,814 square miles [15,060 km2]). The Detroit-Windsor area, a commercial link on the Canada-US border, has a combined population of about 5 700 000. The Detroit metropolitan area is home to about half of Michigan's population.

**Question 0**

How much of Michigan's population lives in the Detroit metropolitan area?

**Question 1**

What is the population of the Detroit-Windsor area?

**Question 2**

How many square kilometres is Detroit's urban area?

**Question 3**

From which census do these figures come?

**Text number 2**

Due to industrial restructuring and job losses in the automotive industry, Detroit lost a significant amount of population from the late 20th century to the present. Between 2000 and 2010, the city's population declined by 25%, moving it from the 10th largest city in the country to 18th. In 2010, the city's population was 713,777, down more than 60 percent from the 1950 census peak population of more than 1.8 million. This was due to suburbanisation, industrial restructuring and the decline of Detroit's automotive industry. As population and jobs have moved to the suburbs or to other states or nations, the city has focused on becoming the employment and economic hub of the metropolitan area. Downtown Detroit's role as an entertainment destination has grown in the 2000s with the renovation of several historic theatres, the construction of several new sports stadiums and the revitalisation of the riverfront. More recently, the population of downtown Detroit, Midtown Detroit and several other parts of the city has grown. Many other parts of the city remain underdeveloped, with large numbers of abandoned properties.

**Question 0**

How much has Detroit's population declined this century?

**Question 1**

Which industry has been hurt by the decline of Detroit?

**Question 2**

What industry has Detroit tried to revive in recent years?

**Question 3**

What is one problem currently affecting property values in Detroit?

**Text number 3**

In March 2013, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder declared a state of financial emergency in the city and appointed an emergency manager. On 18 July 2013, Detroit filed the largest municipal bankruptcy case in US history. Judge Steven W. Rhodes of the Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Michigan declared the city bankrupt on 3 December 2013, citing $18.5 billion in debt and stating that negotiations with thousands of creditors were unfeasible. On November 7, 2014, Judge Rhodes approved the city's bankruptcy plan, allowing the city to begin exiting bankruptcy. The City of Detroit successfully exited Chapter 9 municipal bankruptcy, and all assets were returned to the City at midnight on December 11, 2014.

**Question 0**

Who is the Governor of Michigan?

**Question 1**

On what day did Detroit file for bankruptcy?

**Question 2**

How much debt did Detroit have when it went bankrupt?

**Question 3**

On what day was Detroit's bankruptcy plan approved?

**Question 4**

What kind of bankruptcy did Detroit go through?

**Text number 4**

In 1701, French officer Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, together with fifty-one French and Canadians, founded a settlement called Fort Pontchartrain du Détroit, named after Louis Phélypeaux, the Count of Pontchartrain, the shipping minister under Louis XIV. France offered free land to settlers to attract families to Detroit; with a population of 800 in 1765, it was the largest city between Montreal and New Orleans, both of which were also French settlements. In 1773, Detroit had a population of 1,400. By 1778, it had a population of 2 144 and was the third largest city in the province of Quebec.

**Question 0**

What was the population of Detroit in 1773?

**Question 1**

What was the population of Detroit in 1778?

**Question 2**

What was the population of Detroit in 1765?

**Question 3**

Who was the French Minister of the Sea in 1701?

**Question 4**

Which French officer led the 1701 expedition?

**Text number 5**

The region's growth was based on the lucrative fur trade, in which numerous Indians played an important role. The flag of the city of Detroit reflects its French colonial heritage. (See Detroit flag). The descendants of the earliest French and French-Canadian settlers formed a cohesive community that was gradually displaced as the dominant population when more Anglo-American settlers arrived in the area in the early 19th century. Detroit's French-Canadians, living along the shores of Lake St. Clair and as far south as the suburbs of Monroe and the lower river, are also known as the Muscatine French, and remain the subculture of the area today.

**Question 0**

Which trade was crucial to the growth of this region?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the French Canadians in Detroit?

**Question 2**

Which group replaced the original French and French-Canadians?

**Text number 6**

Detroit was the capital of Michigan (first a territory, then a state) from 1805 to 1847. Detroit surrendered without a fight to British troops during the War of 1812 at the Siege of Detroit. The Battle of Frenchtown (18-23 January 1813) was part of the American effort to retake the city, and American forces suffered the greatest losses of the war. The battle is commemorated at the River Raisin National Battlefield Park south of Detroit in Monroe County. The United States eventually retook Detroit later that year.

**Question 0**

In which war did the British occupy Detroit?

**Question 1**

In which battle did American troops suffer the greatest losses?

**Question 2**

What year was Detroit retaken?

**Question 3**

In which county is Frenchtown Battle Memorial Park?

**Text number 7**

Many Detroit-born men volunteered to fight for the Union during the American Civil War, including the 24th Michigan Infantry Regiment (part of the legendary Iron Brigade), which fought with distinction and suffered 82% casualties at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. When the First Volunteer Infantry Regiment arrived to reinforce Washington DC, President Abraham Lincoln is quoted as saying, "Thank God for Michigan!" George Armstrong Custer led the Michigan Brigade during the Civil War and called them "Wolverines".

**Question 0**

What year was the Battle of Gettysburg fought?

**Question 1**

Who led the Wolverine Brigade?

**Question 2**

To which brigade did the 24th Michigan Infantry Regiment belong?

**Question 3**

How many casualties did the 24th Michigan Infantry regiment suffer at Gettysburg?

**Text number 8**

In the late 19th century, a number of Gilded Age mansions, reflecting the wealth of industrial and maritime magnates, were built to the east and west of the current city centre, along the main thoroughfares of the Woodward Plan. The most notable of these was the David Whitney House at 4421 Woodward Avenue, which became the primary location for the mansions. During this period, some called Detroit the Paris of the West for its architecture, Parisian-style boulevards and the recently electrified Washington Boulevard by Thomas Edison. The city had grown steadily since the 1830s with the rise of shipping, shipbuilding and manufacturing. Strategically located along the Great Lakes waterway, Detroit became a major port and transportation centre.

**Question 0**

What was the nickname for Detroit in the late 19th century?

**Question 1**

Which waterway is Detroit on?

**Question 2**

What is Detroit's most famous mansion?

**Question 3**

Which street became famous for its mansions?

**Question 4**

Who electrified Detroit?

**Text number 9**

As the number of industrial workers grew rapidly in the auto plants, unions such as the American Federation of Labor and the United Auto Workers sought to organise to get better working conditions and wages for workers. They began strikes and other tactics to support improvements such as an 8-hour workday/40-hour workweek, wage increases, greater benefits and better working conditions. Worker activism in those years increased the influence of union leaders like Jimmy Hoffa of the Teamsters and Walter Reuther of the Autoworkers in the city.

**Question 0**

Who was the professional leader of the Teamsters?

**Question 1**

Who was the professional leader of Autoworkers?

**Question 2**

How many hours do trade unions demand as the maximum working day?

**Question 3**

How many hours did the unions want the working week to be limited?

**Text number 10**

In Detroit, as in many other places in the United States, racial conflict and discrimination arose in the 20th century as a result of rapid demographic changes, with hundreds of thousands of new workers arriving in the industrial city; within a short time, Detroit became the fourth largest city in the country. The great migration brought southern blacks from the countryside; they outnumbered southern whites, who also moved to the city. Immigration brought Southern and Eastern European Catholics and Jews; these new groups competed with native-born whites for jobs and housing in the booming city. Detroit was one of the major Midwestern cities where the dramatic urban revival of the Ku Klux Klan began in 1915. "By the 1920s, the city had become a KKK stronghold", with members opposed to Catholic and Jewish immigrants and black Americans. The Black Legion, a clandestine vigilante group, was active in the Detroit area in the 1930s, when a third of its estimated 20,000-30,000 members in Michigan were in the city. It was defeated after numerous prosecutions following the kidnapping and murder of Charles Poole, an organizer for the Catholic Works Progress Administration, in 1936. A total of 49 Black Legion men were convicted of numerous crimes, many of them sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the Detroit vigilante group?

**Question 1**

How many members of the Black Legion have been convicted of crimes?

**Question 2**

In what decade had the KKK become very active in Detroit?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the rural black movement in the early 20th century?

**Text number 11**

Jobs increased so rapidly that between 1941 and 1943, 400,000 people moved to the city, 50,000 of them blacks in the second wave of the Great Migration and 350,000 whites, many of them from the South. Some European immigrants and their descendants feared black competition for jobs and housing. The federal government banned discrimination in defense work, but when Packard in June 1943 promoted three blacks to work alongside whites on assembly lines, 25,000 whites left the job. The Detroit race riot of 1943 occurred three weeks after the Packard plant protest. Over three days, 34 people died, 25 of them African-American, and about 600 were injured, 75 percent of them black.

**Question 0**

How many people died in the race riots of 1943?

**Question 1**

How many people came to Detroit between 1941 and 1943?

**Question 2**

After which event did the race riot of 1943 take place?

**Question 3**

Which care company promoted black workers working alongside white workers?

**Text number 12**

As in other major American cities in the post-war period, the construction of a vast network of freeways and highways around Detroit and the demand for new housing spurred suburbanisation; freeways made commuting by car easier. In 1956, Detroit's last much-used electric streetcar line along Woodward Avenue was removed and replaced by gas-powered buses. It was the last line in a 534-mile network of electric streetcars. In 1941, during rush hour, a streetcar ran every 60 seconds along Woodward Avenue.

**Question 0**

What year was the last electric tram line withdrawn?

**Question 1**

How many seconds did it take for a tram to travel along Woodward Avenue in 1941?

**Question 2**

What made car travel so much easier?

**Text number 13**

In June 1963, the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. gave a major speech in Detroit that foreshadowed his "I Have a Dream" speech two months later in Washington. Although the African-American civil rights movement brought about major federal civil rights legislation in 1964 and 1965, long-standing grievances led to clashes between police and black youth who wanted change. Long-standing tensions in Detroit culminated in the July 1967 Twelfth Street riot. Governor George W. Romney ordered the Michigan National Guard into Detroit, and President Johnson sent in US Army troops. The result was 43 deaths, 467 injuries, more than 7 200 arrests and more than 2 000 buildings destroyed, most of them in black residential and commercial areas. Thousands of small businesses closed down permanently or moved to safer areas. The district was in ruins for decades. It was the most expensive riot in the United States.

**Question 0**

In what year did Martin Luther King Jr. give a speech in Detroit?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Detroit riot in 1967?

**Question 2**

Who was the Governor of Michigan in 1967?

**Question 3**

Who was the President of the United States in 1967?

**Question 4**

How many people died in the Twelfth Street riots?

**Text number 14**

On August 18, 1970, the NAACP filed a lawsuit against Michigan state officials, including Governor William Milliken, accusing them of de facto segregation of public schools. The NAACP alleged that, although the schools were not legally segregated, the City of Detroit and surrounding counties had taken steps to maintain racial segregation in the public schools. The NAACP also argued that there was a direct link between inequitable housing practices and educational segregation that resulted in segregated neighborhoods. In its ruling, the district court held all levels of government accountable for segregation. The Sixth Circuit Court upheld part of the decision, holding that the state had a responsibility to integrate the entire segregated metropolitan area. The US Supreme Court heard the case on 27 February 1974. The subsequent Milliken v. Bradley decision had a broad national impact. In a narrow decision, the Court held that schools were subject to local control and that suburban districts could not be forced to solve the problems of the urban school district.

**Question 0**

Who was the Governor of Michigan in 1970?

**Question 1**

In which case was it found that schools are subject to local control?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Supreme Court hear the case Milliken v. Bradley?

**Text number 15**

"Milliken was perhaps the biggest missed opportunity during that time," said Myron Orfield, a law professor at the University of Minnesota. "If it had gone the other way, it would have opened the door to fixing almost all of Detroit's current problems." John Mogk, professor of law and urban planning expert at Wayne State University in Detroit, said: "Everyone thinks the [1967] riots made white families leave. Some people were already leaving at the time, but it was really after Milliken that there was a mass exodus to the suburbs. If it had gone the other way, Detroit probably wouldn't have experienced the steep decline in the tax base that has occurred since then."

**Question 0**

What incident is being cited as the reason for white people leaving Detroit?

**Question 1**

Which school does John Mogk teach at?

**Question 2**

Which school did Myron Orfield teach at?

**Text number 16**

In November 1973, the city elected Coleman Young as its first black mayor. Upon taking office, Young stressed the importance of increasing racial diversity in the police department. Young also worked to improve Detroit's transportation system, but tensions between Young and his suburban colleagues over regional issues were problematic throughout his mayoral tenure. In 1976, the federal government offered $600 million to build a regional rapid transit system under a single regional authority. However, the inability of Detroit and its suburban neighbours to resolve conflicts over transportation planning resulted in the region losing most of its rapid transit funding. In the absence of an agreement on a larger system, the city embarked on building an elevated circulator section of the system downtown, known as the Detroit People Mover.

**Question 0**

Who was Detroit's first black mayor?

**Question 1**

What did Detroit build after the wider regional transport system failed?

**Question 2**

How much did the federal government offer for the light rail system?

**Question 3**

Who was Detroit arguing with when it tried to plan a regional transport system?

**Text number 17**

The gasoline crises of 1973 and 1979 also affected Detroit and the US auto industry. Buyers opted for smaller, more fuel-efficient cars from foreign manufacturers as the price of petrol rose. Efforts to revitalise the city were hampered by the difficulties faced by the auto industry, which saw its sales and market share decline. Car manufacturers laid off thousands of workers and closed plants in the city, further eroding the tax base. To offset this, the city used eminent domain to build two large new car assembly plants in the city.

**Question 0**

What damaged the car industry?

**Question 1**

How did Detroit build its tax base?

**Question 2**

What was the impact of employers cutting jobs and closing factories in Detroit?

**Text number 18**

As mayor, Young sought to revitalise the city by increasing investment in the declining city centre. The Renaissance Center, a mixed-use office and retail complex, opened in 1977. This group of skyscrapers was an attempt to keep businesses downtown. Young also gave the city support for other major development projects to attract middle- and upper-class residents back to the city. Despite the Renaissance Center and other projects, the downtown area continued to lose businesses to the suburbs. Large stores and hotels closed, and many large office buildings were left empty. Young was criticised for focusing too much on downtown development and not doing enough to reduce the city's high crime rate and improve city services.

**Question 0**

Which group of buildings opened in 1977?

**Question 1**

What was Mayor Young criticized for not reducing?

**Question 2**

Which area of downtown Detroit continued to lose businesses?

**Text number 19**

Detroit was long a major centre of population and the global automotive industry, but its economy has long suffered from a multi-factor recession. Like many American industrial cities, Detroit reached its population peak in the 1950 census. The peak population was 1.8 million people. As a result of suburbanisation, industrial restructuring and job losses (as described above), the city had less than 40% of that number in the 2010 census, just over 700,000 residents. The city's population has declined in every census since 1950.

**Question 0**

What year was Detroit's population at its peak?

**Question 1**

What was the population of Detroit in 1950?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Detroit's population has declined since 1950?

**Question 3**

What was the population of Detroit in 2010?

**Text number 20**

Campus Martius, the redevelopment of the city centre's main intersection into a new park, opened in 2004. The park has been cited as one of the best public spaces in the United States. The city's riverfront has been redeveloped following successful examples in other old industrial cities. In 2001, the first section of the International Riverfront was completed as part of the city's 300th anniversary celebrations, and in the following years miles of parks and landscaping were completed. In 2011, the Port Authority passenger terminal and river walkway opened, connecting Hart Plaza to the Renaissance Center.

**Question 0**

What year was Campus Martius opened?

**Question 1**

What area has Detroit tried to redevelop?

**Question 2**

What year did Detroit celebrate its 300th anniversary?

**Question 3**

What opened in 2011?

**Question 4**

Which two areas were connected by the Port Authority passenger terminal?

**Text number 21**

Since 2006, $9 billion has been invested in the city centre and surrounding districts, including $5.2 billion in 2013 and 2014. There has been a significant increase in construction activity, particularly in the renovation of historic buildings in the city centre. The number of empty buildings in the city centre has fallen from almost 50 to around 13. Major redevelopment projects include the Book Cadillac Hotel and Fort Shelby Hotel, the David Broderick Tower and the David Whitney Building. Meanwhile, work is underway or about to begin on the historic, vacant Wurlitzer Building and the Strathmore Hotel.

**Question 0**

How much has been invested in Detroit since 2006?

**Question 1**

Which hotel will be renovated?

**Question 2**

How much money was invested in Detroit in 2013-2014?

**Question 3**

How many empty downtown buildings are there in Detroit?

**Text number 22**

Detroit's long-term decline has led to severe urban decay and thousands of empty buildings across the city. Some parts of Detroit are so sparsely populated that it is difficult for the city to provide municipal services. The city has considered a variety of solutions, including demolishing abandoned houses and buildings, removing street lighting in large parts of the city, and encouraging small populations in certain areas to move to more densely populated areas. Some estimates put the number of stray dogs in the city at 20 000, but studies have shown that the actual number is between 1 000 and 3 000. About half of Detroit's 305,000 property owners failed to pay their 2011 tax bills, resulting in about $246 million in uncollected taxes and fees, nearly half of which was owed to Detroit; the rest of the money would have been earmarked for Wayne County, Detroit Public Schools and the library system.

**Question 0**

How many stray dogs are there in Detroit, according to surveys?

**Question 1**

How much uncollected taxes did Detroit leave uncollected in 2011?

**Question 2**

What is the term for when a city decays?

**Text number 23**

The city slopes gently down from northwest to southeast on a plateau, largely composed of glacial and lake water. The city's most prominent topographic feature is the Detroit Moraine, a broad clay ridge on which the older parts of Detroit and Windsor are located, rising to a height of about 19 metres above the river. The city's highest point is located directly north of Gorham Playground on the northwest side about three blocks south of 8 Mile Road, at an elevation of 675-680 feet (206-207 m). Detroit's lowest elevation point is along the Detroit River at an elevation of 572 feet (174 m).

**Question 0**

What is a significant topographical feature of Detroit?

**Question 1**

How high is the highest point in Detroit?

**Question 2**

What is the lowest point in Detroit?

**Question 3**

What is the Detroit Moraine made of?

**Text number 24**

Detroit has four border crossings: the Ambassador Bridge and the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel are motor vehicle crossings, while the Michigan Central Railway tunnel provides rail access to and from Canada. The fourth crossing is the Detroit-Windsor truck ferry, located near the Windsor Salt Mine and Zug Island. Near Zug Island, the southwestern part of the city is built over a 1,500-acre (610 ha) salt mine that is 1,100 feet (340 m) below ground level. The Detroit Salt Company's mine has more than 100 miles of roads within it.

**Question 0**

Which company mines salt in Detroit?

**Question 1**

How many hectares is the Windsor Salt Mine?

**Question 2**

How many routes are there from Detroit to Canada?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the railway tunnel to Canada?

**Question 4**

What is the Canadian ferry called?

**Text number 25**

Detroit and other parts of southeast Michigan have a humid continental climate (Köppen Dfa) influenced by the Great Lakes; the city and surrounding areas fall within USDA Sustainability Zone 6b, while the more remote northern and western suburbs generally fall within Zone 6a. Winters are cold, with moderate snowfall and temperatures not rising above freezing on an average of 44 days per year, while temperatures fall to 0°F (-18°C) or below on an average of 4.4 days per year; summers are warm to hot, with temperatures exceeding 90°F (32°C) on 12 days. The warm season lasts from May to September. Monthly average daily temperatures range from 25.6 °F (-3.6 °C) in January to 73.6 °F (23.1 °C) in July. Official temperature extremes range from 105°F (41°C) on July 24, 1934, to -21°F (-29°C) on January 21, 1984. The record low is -20°F (-20°C) on January 19, 1994, while the record high minimum is 27°F (27°C) on August 1, 2006, the most recent of five occurrences. Ten to two years can pass between 100°F (38°C) or higher readings, most recently on July 17, 2012. The average frost period is October 20 to April 22, when the growing season lasts 180 days.

**Question 0**

Which body of water contributes to Detroit's climate?

**Question 1**

How many days a year does the temperature in Detroit drop below 0 degrees Celsius?

**Question 2**

When is the warm season in Detroit?

**Text number 26**

Rainfall is moderate and fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, although warmer months such as May and June average higher rainfall, averaging 33.5 inches (850 mm) per year, but historically rainfall has ranged from 520 mm (20.49 inches) in 1963 to 1212 mm (47.70 inches) in 2011. Snowfall in measurable amounts usually occurs between 15 November and 4 April (with occasional snowfall in October and very rare in May), averaging 42.5 inches (108 cm) over the season, but with a historical range of 11.5 inches (29 cm) in 1881-82 and 94.9 inches (241 cm) in 2013-14. Thick snow cover is rare, with an average of only 27.5 days with at least 7.6 inches (7.6 cm) of snow. Thunderstorms are frequent in the Detroit area. They usually occur in spring and summer.

**Question 0**

What is the average rainfall for the summer months?

**Question 1**

How many inches of snow does it snow on average in Detroit?

**Question 2**

When do thunderstorms usually occur in Detroit?

**Question 3**

How many days a year does Detroit have a thick snow cover?

**Text number 27**

The Detroit waterfront is a panoramic view of a wide range of architectural styles. One Detroit Center (1993) is a postmodern neo-Gothic tower designed to blend in with the city's Art Deco skyscrapers. Together with the Renaissance Center, they form a distinctive and recognisable skyline. Examples of the Art Deco style include the Guardian Building and Penobscot Building downtown, and the Fisher Building and Cadillac Place in the New Center area near Wayne State University. Notable buildings in the city include the largest Fox Theatre in the United States, the Detroit Opera House and the Detroit Institute of Arts.

**Question 0**

What kind of architecture does One Detroit Center represent?

**Question 1**

What style of Guardian building do you use?

**Question 2**

What is the famous theatre in Detroit?

**Question 3**

What is the famous opera house in Detroit?

**Question 4**

Which university is near New Center?

**Text number 28**

While there are high-rise buildings in the downtown and New Center areas, most of the surrounding city consists of low-rise buildings and single-family homes. Outside the core of the city, high-rise apartment buildings are located in upscale neighborhoods such as the East Riverfront towards Grosse Pointe and the Palmer Park area west of Woodward. In northwest Detroit, near Detroit Mercy University and Marygrove College, the University Commons-Palmer Park area anchors historic neighborhoods such as Palmer Woods, Sherwood Forest and the University District.

**Question 0**

Which areas of Detroit have apartment buildings?

**Question 1**

What is the district west of Woodward?

**Question 2**

What kind of neighbourhood is Sherwood Forest?

**Text number 29**

The Detroit International Riverfront includes a partially completed three-and-a-half-mile riverfront promenade with parks, residential and commercial areas. It extends from Hart Plaza to the MacArthur Bridge, which provides access to Belle Isle Park (the largest island park in the US city). The riverfront includes Tri-Centennial State Park and Harbor, Michigan's first urban park. The second phase is a three-kilometer (3-mile) extension from Hart Plaza to the Ambassador Bridge, for a total of eight kilometers (8 miles) of parkway from one bridge to the other. City planners hope the pedestrian parks will encourage residential development of riverfront properties that have been condemned by eminent domain.

**Question 0**

What is the big island park in Detroit?

**Question 1**

What is Michigan's first urban park?

**Question 2**

How long is the second phase of the riverbank?

**Question 3**

What is the total length of the Detroit International Riverfront?

**Text number 30**

Lafayette Park is a revitalised district on the east side of the city, part of the Ludwig Mies van der Rohe residential area. Originally, the 78-hectare (32-acre) site was called Gratiot Park. Designed by Mies van der Rohe, Ludwig Hilberseimer and Alfred Caldwell, it includes a landscaped 19 hectare (7.7 ha) park with no through traffic, where these and other low-rise apartment buildings are located. Immigrants have contributed to neighborhood revitalization, particularly in southwest Detroit. Southwest Detroit's economy has boomed in recent years, as evidenced by new housing, increased store openings and the recent opening of the Mexicantown International Welcome Center.

**Question 0**

What district is Lafayette Park in?

**Question 1**

How big is Lafayette Park?

**Question 2**

In which part of Detroit is the Mexicantown International Welcome Center located?

**Question 3**

Who designed Lafayette Park?

**Text number 31**

The city has a large number of vacant properties, which has led to low population density in these areas, stretching the city's services and infrastructure. These residential areas are concentrated in the north-east and on the outskirts of the city. A 2009 land survey found that about a quarter of the city's residential land is undeveloped or vacant, and about 10% of the city's housing is vacant. The survey also found that the majority (86%) of the city's dwellings are in good condition, with a minority (9%) in fair condition and in need of only minor repairs.

**Question 0**

How many of Detroit's residential lots are underbuilt?

**Question 1**

How much of Detroit's housing is vacant?

**Question 2**

How many homes in Detroit need minor repairs?

**Question 3**

How many of Detroit's homes are in good condition?

**Question 4**

Where are most of Detroit's sparsely populated areas located?

**Text number 32**

Public funding and private investment have also been provided and promised to renovate neighbourhoods. In April 2008, the city announced a $300 million stimulus plan to create jobs and revitalise neighbourhoods. The plan will be financed by city bonds and paid for by setting aside about 15% of the betting tax. The city's plans include 7-Mile/Livernois, Brightmoor, East English Village, Grand River/Greenfield, North End and Osborn. Private organizations have pledged substantial funding for the effort. In addition, the city has cleared 1,200 acres (490 hectares) of land for a large-scale neighborhood development, which the city calls the Far Eastside Plan. In 2011, Mayor Bing announced a plan to rank neighborhoods according to their needs and prioritize the services most needed in those neighborhoods.

**Question 0**

How much stimulus money was declared in 2008?

**Question 1**

Who was the Mayor of Detroit in 2011?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a plan to clear land for a neighbourhood development?

**Question 3**

How many hectares of land does the Far Eastside Plan aim to clear?

**Question 4**

How was the 2008 recovery plan paid for?

**Text number 33**

The loss of industrial and working class jobs in the city has led to high levels of poverty and related problems. Between 2000 and 2009, the estimated median household income in the city fell from $29,526 to $26,098. As of 2010[update], Detroit's median income is several thousand dollars below the US average. One in three Detroiters live in poverty. Luke Bergmann, author of Getting Ghost: Two Young Lives and the Struggle for the Soul of an American City, said in 2010, "Detroit is now one of the poorest big cities in the country."

**Question 0**

What was the median household income in 2009?

**Question 1**

What was the median household income in 2000?

**Question 2**

How many out of three Detroiters live in poverty?

**Question 3**

Who said Detroit is one of the poorest cities in the country?

**Text number 34**

Oakland County in the Detroit metropolitan area, once one of the richest counties per household in the US, is no longer in Forbes' top 25. However, intra-county statistical methods - based on measuring per capita income for counties with more than a million residents - show that Oakland is still in the top 12, but has fallen from the fourth wealthiest county in the US in 2004 to the 11th wealthiest in 2009. Detroit dominates Wayne County, where the average household income is around $38,000, compared to $62,000 for Oakland County.

**Question 0**

What is Oakland County's ranking in wealth in 2009?

**Question 1**

Which city controls Wayne County?

**Question 2**

What is the average income in Oakland County?

**Question 3**

What is the median income in Wayne County?

**Text number 35**

The city's population more than sextupled in the first half of the 20th century, largely due to the arrival of European, Middle Eastern (Lebanese, Assyrian/Chaldean) and southern migrants working in the growing automotive industry. In 1940, whites made up 90.4% of the city's population. Since 1950, the city's population has shifted heavily to the suburbs. In 1910, the city was home to fewer than 6 000 blacks; in 1930, Detroit was home to more than 120 000 blacks. The thousands of African Americans who came to Detroit were part of the great migration of the 20th century.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Detroit residents were white in 1940?

**Question 1**

Where did Detroit's population move to in the second half of the 20th century?

**Question 2**

How many black people lived in Detroit in 1930?

**Question 3**

What was the migration of blacks to northern cities called?

**Question 4**

Which industry is responsible for Detroit's high population growth?

**Text number 36**

Detroit remains one of the most segregated cities in the US.From the 1940s to the 1970s, Detroit was home to another wave of blacks who fled Jim Crow laws in the South and found work. However, they were soon displaced from white areas of the city by violence, laws and economic discrimination (e.g. redlining). White residents attacked black homes: breaking windows, setting fires and setting off bombs. White migration to the suburbs later exacerbated the pattern of segregation. One of the consequences of racial segregation, which correlates with class segregation, may be poorer health for some groups of the population.

**Question 0**

Why did blacks move to Detroit in the mid-20th century?

**Question 1**

What is an example of economic discrimination?

**Question 2**

What made segregation in Detroit worse?

**Question 3**

What usually decreases in places that are segregated by race or class?

**Text number 37**

Although black/African-Americans made up only 13% of Michigan's population in 2010, they accounted for nearly 82% of Detroit's population. The next largest population groups were whites, at 10 percent, and Hispanics, at 6 percent. According to the 2010 Census, Detroit's segregation has declined both in absolute and relative terms. In the first decade of the 2000s, about two-thirds of the entire metro area's black population lived within Detroit's city limits. The number of integrated neighbourhoods has increased from 100 in 2000 to 204 in 2010. The city has also dropped in the rankings from one of the most segregated to number four. A 2011 opinion piece in the New York Times attributed the drop in the segregation ranking to a general exodus from the city and warned that these areas could soon become even more segregated. This was already the case in the 1970s, when the apparent integration was in fact a precursor to white flight and re-segregation. The city experienced 60 years of white flight. The Michigan Metropolitan Information Center estimates that from 2008 to 2009, the proportion of white residents increased from 8.4% to 13.3%. Empty nesters and many younger whites moved into the city, while many African Americans moved to the suburbs.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Michigan's population is black?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Detroit's population is black?

**Question 2**

What was Detroit's ranking in the 2010 study on segregated cities?

**Question 3**

Where have many black people moved to in recent years?

**Question 4**

What is Detroit's white population in 2009?

**Text number 38**

Detroit has a Mexican-American population. Thousands of Mexicans came to Detroit in the early 1900s to work in the agricultural, automotive and steel industries. During the Mexican Resettlement of the 1930s, many Mexicans living in Detroit were voluntarily resettled or forced to resettle. In the 1940s, the Mexican community began to settle in what is now Mexicantown. The population grew significantly in the 1990s with immigration from Jalisco. In 2010, there were 48,679 Hispanics in Detroit, of which 36,452 were Mexican. The number of Hispanics was 70% higher than in 1990.

**Question 0**

When did Mexicantown start growing?

**Question 1**

What was the size of Detroit's Latino population in 2010?

**Question 2**

What was the Mexican population of Detroit in 2010?

**Question 3**

What was it called when many Mexicans were forcibly returned to their home countries?

**Text number 39**

In 2002, Detroit had four neighbourhoods with significant Asian and Asian American populations. Northeast Detroit is home to Hmong and a smaller number of Laotians. Bangladeshis, Indian Americans and Pakistanis live in the area adjacent to Detroit's East Hamtramck; almost all Detroit Bangladeshis live in this area. Many of these residents own small businesses or work in blue-collar occupations, and the population of this area is predominantly Muslim. North of downtown Detroit, around Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit Medical Center and Wayne State University, there are transient residents of Asian origin who are university students or hospital workers. Few of them have permanent residency after leaving school. They are mostly Chinese and Indian, but the population also includes Filipinos, Koreans and Pakistanis. There are smaller, scattered Asian communities in Southwest Detroit and West Detroit, such as the area west of Dearborn and Redford Township, which is home to a mostly Indian Asian population, and the Vietnamese and Laotian community in Southwest Detroit.

**Question 0**

Where do most Bangladeshis in Detroit live?

**Question 1**

What is a word that could describe many Asians working or living in downtown Detroit?

**Text number 40**

Thousands of other workers work in Midtown, north of downtown. Midtown's anchors include the city's largest single employer Detroit Medical Center, Wayne State University and Henry Ford Health System at New Center. Midtown is also home to watchmaker Shinola and a number of small and/or start-up businesses. New Center is home to TechTown, a research and business incubator center within the WSU system. Like Downtown and Corktown, Midtown also has a rapidly growing retail and restaurant scene.

**Question 0**

Which company makes watches in Midtown?

**Question 1**

What is Detroit's biggest employer?

**Question 2**

Which part of the city is north of Midtown?

**Question 3**

Where else but Downtown and Midtown has a fast-growing restaurant scene?

**Question 4**

Where is TechTown located?

**Text number 41**

Many downtown employers are relatively new, as businesses have moved from the satellite suburbs of the Detroit metropolitan area to downtown. Compuware completed its world headquarters downtown in 2003. OnStar, Blue Cross Blue Shield and HP Enterprise Services are located in the Renaissance Center. PricewaterhouseCoopers Plaza is next to Ford Field, and Ernst & Young completed its office building at One Kennedy Square in 2006. Perhaps most notably, in 2010, Quicken Loans, one of the largest mortgage lenders, moved its headquarters and 4,000 employees to downtown Detroit, consolidating its suburban offices. In July 2012, the US Patent and Trademark Office opened the Elijah J. McCoy satellite office in Rivertown/Warehouse District as its first office outside the Washington metropolitan area.

**Question 0**

Which tech company is based in Detroit?

**Question 1**

Which insurance company is located in downtown Detroit?

**Question 2**

Which company moved its headquarters to Detroit in 2010?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the US Patent Office in Detroit?

**Text number 42**

The City of Detroit and other private and public sector partnerships have worked to spur growth in the region by facilitating the construction of residential condominiums and historic downtown redevelopment, creating a zone that offers many tax incentives for businesses, and creating recreational areas such as the Detroit RiverWalk, Campus Martius Park, the Dequindre Cut Greenway and Green Alleys in Midtown. The city itself has cleared portions of the land while preserving several historically significant vacant buildings to encourage redevelopment. While the city has struggled with finances, it issued bonds in 2008 to fund ongoing work to demolish dilapidated properties. Two years earlier, downtown had reported $1.3 billion in renovations and new construction, boosting the number of construction jobs in the city. In the decade prior to 2006, more than $15 billion in new investment from the private and public sectors was made in downtown.

**Question 0**

Which part of Detroit has seen billions invested at the turn of the millennium?

**Question 1**

In which part of Detroit is Green Alleys located?

**Question 2**

What kind of empty buildings have been saved from destruction?

**Text number 43**

Despite the city's recent economic problems, many developers are not worried about Detroit's problems. Midtown is one of Detroit's most successful neighborhoods, with a 96% occupancy rate. A number of developments have recently been completed or are in various stages of construction. These include the $82 million reconstruction of the David Whitney Building downtown (now the Aloft Hotel and luxury condos), the Woodward Garden Block Development in Midtown, the conversion of the David Broderick Tower downtown to residential use, the redevelopment of the Book Cadillac Hotel (now the Westin and luxury condos) and the Fort Shelby Hotel (now the Doubletree) also downtown, and several smaller projects.

**Question 0**

Which part of Detroit still has a high population density??

**Question 1**

Which building cost $82 million to rebuild?

**Question 2**

Which downtown tower was converted to residential use?

**Question 3**

What was Doubletree's former name?

**Question 4**

What was Westin's former name?

**Text number 44**

JPMorgan Chase announced on 21 May 2014 that it will invest $100 million over five years in Detroit's economy by providing development funding for a range of projects that would increase employment. Of the $100 million, $50 million will go to development projects, $25 million to address blight in the city, $12.5 million for job training, $7 million for small businesses in the city and $5.5 million for the M-1 light rail project. JPMorgan Chase announced on May 19, 2015 that it has invested $32 million in two Capitol Park neighborhood redevelopment projects, the Capitol Park Lofts (formerly the Capitol Park Building) and the Detroit Savings Bank building at 1212 Griswold. These investments are separate from Chase's five-year, $100 million commitment.

**Question 0**

Which bank announced it would invest in Detroit in 2014?

**Question 1**

How much of JPMorgan's investment will be used to tackle the blight?

**Question 2**

How much of JPMorgan's investment is spent on workforce training?

**Question 3**

How much did JPMorgan announce additional investment in Detroit in 2015?

**Text number 45**

The desire to be closer to the city has also attracted some young professionals to live in Detroit's inner ring suburbs, such as Grosse Pointe and Royal Oak. Detroit's proximity to Windsor, Ontario, offers views and nightlife, as well as Ontario's 19-year minimum drinking age. A 2011 Walk Score study recognized Detroit as having above-average walkability among major US cities. About two-thirds of suburban residents occasionally dine out and attend cultural events or professional games in the city of Detroit.

**Question 0**

In which city is the drinking age lower than usual?

**Question 1**

How many suburbanites visit Detroit's entertainment venues?

**Question 2**

Who did the study on Detroit's walkability?

**Text number 46**

Detroit is known as the centre of the world's automotive industry, and is a metonym for the industry. Detroit's automotive industry, part of which was converted to defence production during the war, was an important part of the American 'arsenal of democracy' supporting the Allies during World War II. It is an important source of a popular music heritage, celebrated by the city's two familiar nicknames, Motor City and Motown. Other nicknames that emerged in the 20th century include City of Champions (from the 1930s), based on the city's success in individual and team sports, The D, Hockeytown (trademark of the city's NHL club Red Wings), Rock City (after the Kiss song "Detroit Rock City") and The 313 (telephone number).

**Question 0**

Which "Arsenal" was Detroit part of?

**Question 1**

What nickname for Detroit identifies its musical history?

**Question 2**

What is the area code for Detroit?

**Question 3**

Which hockey team is based in Detroit?

**Question 4**

Which Kiss song gave Detroit the nickname Rock City?

**Text number 47**

Detroit blues artist John Lee Hooker lived for a long time in the city's southwest Delray neighbourhood in the 1940s. Hooker, along with other important blues musicians, moved from his native Mississippi and brought the Delta blues to northern cities like Detroit. Hooker recorded for Fortune Records, the largest pre-Motown blues/soul label. The city became a jazz hub in the 1950s, with stars performing in the Black Bottom district. Notable emerging jazz musicians of the 1960s included trumpeter Donald Byrd, who studied at Cass Tech and performed with Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers early in his career, and saxophonist Pepper Adams, who went solo and accompanied Byrd on several albums. The Graystone International Jazz Museum documents Detroit jazz.

**Question 0**

Which artist lived in Delray?

**Question 1**

Which musician studied at Cass Tech?

**Question 2**

Which musician accompanied Donald Byrd on several albums?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the Detroit Jazz Museum?

**Question 4**

What kind of music is John Lee Hooker known for?

**Text number 48**

Other notable Motor City R&B stars of the 1950s and early 1960s included Nolan Strong, Andre Williams and Nathaniel Mayer, all of whom had local and national hits on the Fortune Records label. According to Smokey Robinson, Strong was the primary influence on his voice as a teenager. Fortune Records was a family business located on Third Avenue in Detroit, owned by a married couple, Jack Brown and Devora Brown. Fortune, which also released country, gospel and rockabilly records, laid the groundwork for Motown, which became Detroit's most legendary record company.

**Question 0**

Who was a big influence on Smokey Robinson?

**Question 1**

Which record company operated on Third Avenue?

**Question 2**

Who was Jack Brown's wife?

**Question 3**

Which record label became Detroit's most famous?

**Text number 49**

Berry Gordy Jr. founded Motown Records, which rose to fame in the 1960s and early 1970s, and its record label included Stevie Wonder, The Temptations, The Four Tops, Smokey Robinson & The Miracles, Diana Ross & The Supremes, Jackson 5, Martha and the Vandellas, The Spinners, Gladys Knight & the Pips, The Marvelettes, The Elgins, The Monitors, The Velvelettes and Marvin Gaye. The artists were backed by house singers The Andantes and The Funk Brothers, Motown's house band featured in Paul Justman's 2002 documentary Standing in the Shadows of Motown, based on the book of the same name by Allan Slutsky.

**Question 0**

Who founded Motown Records?

**Question 1**

Who made the documentary about Motown?

**Question 2**

Who wrote the book about Motown?

**Text number 50**

Local artists and bands rose to fame in the 1960s and 70s, including the MC5, The Stooges, Bob Seger, Amboy Dukes with Ted Nugent, Mitch Ryder and The Detroit Wheels, Rare Earth, Alice Cooper and Suzi Quatro. In the 1980s, Detroit was an important centre of the hardcore punk rock underground, and the city and its suburbs became home to many nationally renowned bands, including The Necros, The Meatmen and Negative Approach.

**Question 0**

What kind of music was popular in Detroit in the 1980s?

**Question 1**

What year was the Kiss film released?

**Question 2**

In what decades did bands like MC5 and Rare Earth become big in Detroit?

**Text number 51**

In the 1990s and new millennium, the city has produced several influential hip-hop artists, including Eminem, the highest cumulative selling hip-hop artist, hip-hop producer J Dillan, rapper and producer Esham and hip-hop duo Insane Clown Posse. The city is also home to rappers Big Sean and Danny Brown. The band Sponge toured and produced music with Kid Rock and Uncle Kracker, among others. The city also has an active garage rock genre that has attracted national attention with acts such as The White Stripes, The Von Bondies, The Detroit Cobras, The Dirtbombs, Electric Six and The Hard Lessons.

**Question 0**

Which Detroit artist has the biggest hip hop sales?

**Question 1**

Which band toured with Kid Rock?

**Question 2**

What genre does The White Stripes belong to?

**Question 3**

What is J Dilla's occupation?

**Text number 52**

Detroit is considered the birthplace of techno music in the early 1980s. The city also gave its name to an early and pioneering genre of electronic dance music, "Detroit techno". Its futuristic style was heavily influenced by the geography of Detroit's urban decline and industrial past, and featured science fiction imagery and robotic themes. Notable Detroit techno artists include Juan Atkins, Derrick May and Kevin Saunderson. The Detroit Electronic Music Festival, now known as Movement, is held annually at the end of May on Memorial Day weekend at Hart Plaza. In its early years (2000-2002), it was a landmark event with an estimated one million visitors annually, who came from all over the world to celebrate techno music in its birthplace.

**Question 0**

In which city did techno start?

**Question 1**

Which genre of music had robotic themes?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Detroit Electronic Music Festival?

**Question 3**

When does the "movement" happen?

**Question 4**

Where does the "Movement" take place?

**Text number 53**

Detroit's major theatres include the Fox Theatre (5 174 seats), Music Hall (1 770 seats), Gem Theatre (451 seats), Masonic Temple Theatre (4 404 seats), Detroit Opera House (2 765 seats), Fisher Theatre (2,089 seats), The Fillmore Detroit (2,200 seats), Saint Andrew's Hall, Majestic Theatre and Orchestra Hall (2,286 seats), home to Detroit's renowned symphony orchestra. The Nederlander Organization, New York's largest director of Broadway productions, got its start when the Nederlander family purchased the Detroit Opera House in 1922.

**Question 0**

In which building does the Detroit Symphony Orchestra play?

**Question 1**

Which family bought the Detroit Opera House?

**Question 2**

How many seats are there in the Fisher Theatre?

**Question 3**

Which Detroit theatre has 4 404 seats?

**Question 4**

What year was the Detroit Opera House bought?

**Text number 54**

Many of the area's major museums are located in the historic cultural centre around Wayne State University and the College for Creative Studies. These museums include the Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit History Museum, Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History, Detroit Science Center and the main branch of the Detroit Public Library. Other cultural attractions include the Motown Historical Museum, Ford Piquette Avenue Plant Museum (birthplace of the Ford Model T and the world's oldest auto factory building open to the public), Pewabic Pottery Pottery Studio and School, Tuskegee Airmen Museum, Fort Wayne Museum, Dossin Great Lakes Museum, Museum of Contemporary Art Detroit (MOCAD), Contemporary Art Institute of Detroit (CAID) and Belle Isle Conservatory.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Detroit Museum of Art?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Detroit Museum of African American History?

**Question 2**

Where was the birthplace of the Model T?

**Question 3**

What is MOCAD?

**Question 4**

What does CAID stand for?

**Text number 55**

In 2010, G.R. N'Namdi Gallery opened in a 16,000 square foot (1,500 m2) space in Midtown. The remarkable history of America and the Detroit area is on display at The Henry Ford in Dearborn, the largest indoor and outdoor museum complex in the United States. The Detroit Historical Society offers information on tours of area churches, skyscrapers and mansions. Inside Detroit, meanwhile, offers tours, educational programs and a downtown welcome centre. Other points of interest include the Detroit Zoo in Royal Oak, the Cranbrook Museum of Art in Bloomfield Hills, the Anna Scripps Whitcomb Conservatory in Belle Isle and the Walter P. Chrysler Museum in Auburn Hills.

**Question 0**

What is the largest museum complex in the United States?

**Question 1**

Where is the Detroit Zoo?

**Question 2**

Which museum is in Bloomfield Hills?

**Question 3**

Which museum is in Belle Isle?

**Question 4**

Which Detroit gallery opened in 2010?

**Text number 56**

The city's Greektown and three downtown casino hotels operate as part of the entertainment hub. The Eastern Market farmers' market is the largest flower bed market in the United States, with more than 150 grocery and specialty stores. On Saturdays, about 45,000 people shop at the city's historic Eastern Market. Wayne State University and Henry Ford Hospital are the focal points of the Midtown and New Center area. Midtown is home to about 50,000 residents and attracts millions of visitors each year to its museums and cultural centres, including the Detroit Festival of the Arts, which attracts about 350,000 people.

**Question 0**

Which market has the largest open flower bed in the US?

**Question 1**

What is the population of Midtown?

**Question 2**

Which festival attracts more than a quarter of a million visitors?

**Question 3**

How many casino centres are there in the city centre?

**Question 4**

On which day does the Eastern Market attract the most visitors?

**Text number 57**

Annual summer events include the Electronic Music Festival, International Jazz Festival, Woodward Dream Cruise, African World Festival, Country Music Hoedown, Noel Night and Dally in the Alley. Downtown, Campus Martius Park hosts major events such as the annual Motown Winter Blast. As the world's traditional centre of the automotive industry, the city hosts the North American International Auto Show. Since 1924, America's Thanksgiving Parade has been one of the largest in the country. River Days, a five-day summer festival on the International Riverfront, leads up to the Windsor-Detroit International Freedom Festival fireworks display, which draws crowds of hundreds of thousands to more than three million people.

**Question 0**

Which parks are hosting the Winter Bash?

**Question 1**

Which parade started in 1924?

**Question 2**

Which festival lasts five days?

**Question 3**

Which festival attracts up to 3 million people?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the Detroit Country Music Festival?

**Text number 58**

An important civic sculpture in Detroit is Marshall Fredericks' "The Spirit of Detroit" at the Coleman Young Municipal Center. The image is often used as a symbol of Detroit, and the statue itself is sometimes dressed in sports shirts to celebrate the success of the Detroit team. Located at the intersection of Jefferson Avenue and Woodward Avenue, the Joe Louis Memorial was dedicated on 16 October 1986. Commissioned by Sports Illustrated magazine and sculpted by Robert Graham, the sculpture is a 7.3-meter-long arm with a fist hand suspended in a pyramid-shaped frame.

**Question 0**

Who carved the Spirit of Detroit?

**Question 1**

When was the Joe Louis Memorial inaugurated?

**Question 2**

Who commissioned the Joe Luis monument?

**Question 3**

Who carved the Joe Louis monument?

**Question 4**

How tall is the Joe Louis monument?

**Text number 59**

Detroit is one of 12 major American cities with professional teams representing four of the biggest sports in North America. All but one of these teams play in the city of Detroit (the NBA's Detroit Pistons play in the Auburn Hills suburb of The Palace of Auburn Hills). The city has three active major sports arenas: Comerica Park (home of Major League Baseball's Detroit Tigers), Ford Field (home of the NFL's Detroit Lions) and Joe Louis Arena (home of the NHL's Detroit Red Wings). A 1996 marketing campaign promoted the nickname "Hockeytown".

**Question 0**

How many metropolitan areas have teams in all the major US sports?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Detroit Piston Arena?

**Question 2**

Where do the Tigers play?

**Question 3**

Where do the Lions play?

**Question 4**

Where do Red Wings play?

**Text number 60**

In university sport, Detroit's central location in the Central American Conference has made it a frequent host of league championships. The MAC basketball tournament moved permanently to Cleveland in 2000, but the MAC football championship has been played at Ford Field in Detroit since 2004, attracting 25 000-30 000 spectators each year. Detroit Mercy University has an NCAA Division I program and Wayne State University has both NCAA Division I and Division II programs. NCAA football's Little Caesars Pizza Bowl is held at Ford Field every December.

**Question 0**

Which bowl game will take place in Detroit?

**Question 1**

Where is the MAC football championship game?

**Question 2**

Which conference has held many of its championship games in Detroit?

**Text number 61**

In the years following the mid-1930s, Detroit was dubbed the 'City of Champions', with the Tigers, Lions and Red Wings all winning three major professional sports championships in a seven-month period (the Tigers won the World Series in October 1935, the Lions won the NFL championship in December 1935 and the Red Wings won the Stanley Cup in April 1936). In 1932, Detroit's Eddie "The Midnight Express" Tolan won the 100 and 200 metres and two gold medals at the 1932 Summer Olympics. Joe Louis won the world heavyweight title in 1937.

**Question 0**

What is Detroit's sports nickname?

**Question 1**

What is Eddie Tolan's nickname?

**Question 2**

Who won the boxing championship in 1937?

**Question 3**

Who won the Stanley Cup in 1936?

**Question 4**

Who won the World Series in 1935?

**Text number 62**

The city is governed by the Home Rule Charter of the City of Detroit. The city government is led by the Mayor and a nine-member City Council and City Administrator, who are elected on a non-partisan basis. Since voters approved the city charter in 1974, Detroit has had a "strong mayor" system, in which the mayor approves departmental appointments. The council approves budgets, but the mayor is not required to follow any earmarks. City ordinances and major contracts must be approved by the council. The Detroit City Code is a codification of Detroit's local ordinances.

**Question 0**

How many people are on the city council?

**Question 1**

When was the Detroit Charter adopted?

**Question 2**

Who approves Detroit's budgets?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the Detroit Charter?

**Text number 63**

Detroit's courts are run by the state and elections are non-partisan. The Wayne County Probate Court is located in the Coleman A. Young Municipal Center in downtown Detroit. The Circuit Court is located across Gratiot Avenue in the Frank Murphy Hall of Justice in downtown Detroit. Thirty-six circuit courts are located in the city, as well as the First District of the Michigan Court of Appeals and the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. The City provides law enforcement through the Detroit Police Department and emergency services through the Detroit Fire Department.

**Question 0**

Where is the Wayne County Probate Court located?

**Question 1**

Where is the district court located?

**Question 2**

Which district court is Detroit in?

**Text number 64**

Detroit has struggled with high crime for decades. Detroit was a murder capital between 1985 and 1987, with a homicide rate of around 58 per 100 000 inhabitants. Crime has since declined, and in 2014 the murder rate was 43.4 per 100,000, which is lower than in St. Louis, Missouri. Although the murder rate increased by 6% in the first half of 2015, it was overtaken by St Louis and Baltimore, where the increase in violence was much higher. At the end of 2015, Detroit had 295 criminal homicides, down slightly from 299 in 2014.

**Question 0**

What was the number of murders in Detroit in 2014?

**Question 1**

What was the murder rate in Detroit in the mid to late 80s?

**Question 2**

Which city had a higher murder rate than Detroit in 2014?

**Question 3**

How many murders were there in Detroit in 2014?

**Question 4**

How many murders were there in Detroit in 2015?

**Text number 65**

Nearly two-thirds of all murders in Michigan in 2011 occurred in Detroit. Although violent crime fell by 11% in 2008, violent crime in Detroit has not declined as much as the national average between 2007 and 2011. Violent crime rates are among the highest in the United States. Neighborhoodscout.com reports a property crime rate of 62.18 per thousand residents and a violent crime rate of 16.73 per thousand residents (compared to national figures of 32 per thousand for property crime and 5 per thousand for violent crime in 2008).

**Question 0**

What percentage of Michigan homicides occurred in Detroit?

**Question 1**

What is Detroit's property crime rate?

**Question 2**

What was the national rate of violent crime in 2008?

**Question 3**

What was Detroit's violent crime rate in 2008?

**Text number 66**

Detroit has had 74 mayors since the city was founded in 1802. The last Republican mayor of Detroit was Louis Miriani, who served from 1957 to 1962. In 1973, the city elected its first black mayor, Coleman Young. Despite his efforts to make progress, his combative style was not well received by many suburbanites during his five terms in office. Mayor Dennis Archer, a former justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, turned the city's attention to redevelopment and planned to allow three casinos downtown. By 2008, three major casino hotels had opened in the city.

**Question 0**

When was Detroit founded?

**Question 1**

How many mayors have there been in Detroit?

**Question 2**

Who was the last Republican mayor of Detroit?

**Question 3**

Who was Detroit's first black mayor?

**Question 4**

What was Dennis Archer's former occupation?

**Text number 67**

In March 2013, Governor Rick Snyder declared the city in a state of financial emergency, noting that the city has a $327 million budget deficit and more than $14 billion in long-term debt. The city has been surviving on monthly bond money in the state's asset management account and has imposed mandatory unpaid furloughs for many city employees. These problems, coupled with underfunded city services such as police and fire, and ineffective planning by Bing and the City Council, led the State of Michigan to appoint an emergency manager for Detroit on 14 March 2013. On June 14, 2013, Detroit defaulted on $2.5 billion in debt by withholding $39.7 million in interest payments while Emergency Manager Kevyn Orr met with bondholders and other creditors in an attempt to restructure the city's $18.5 billion debt and avoid bankruptcy. The City of Detroit filed for Chapter 9 bankruptcy protection on July 18, 2013. It was declared bankrupt by US District Judge Stephen Rhodes on 3 December. With $18.5 billion in debt, he said he accepted the city's claim that it was bankrupt and that negotiations with thousands of creditors were impossible.

**Question 0**

Who was the Governor of Michigan in 2013?

**Question 1**

Which judge declared Detroit bankrupt?

**Question 2**

What kind of bankruptcy did Detroit file?

**Question 3**

When did Detroit file for bankruptcy?

**Question 4**

How much did Detroit owe when it was declared bankrupt?

**Text number 68**

Detroit has several institutions of higher education, including Wayne State University, a national research university with medical and law schools, located in the Midtown area and offering hundreds of academic degrees and programs. Located in Detroit's northwestern University District, the University of Detroit Mercy is a major Roman Catholic community college of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) and the Sisters of Mercy. University of Detroit Mercy offers more than 100 academic degrees and programs of study, including business, dentistry, law, engineering, architecture, nursing and health professions. The University of Detroit Mercy School of Law is located downtown across from the Renaissance Center.

**Question 0**

Which research university is located in Midtown?

**Question 1**

Which Catholic university is in Detroit?

**Question 2**

In which part of the city is the Detroit Mercy School of Law located?

**Question 3**

Which Catholic association does Detroit Mercy belong to?

**Text number 69**

Sacred Heart Major Seminary, originally founded in 1919, is affiliated with the Pontifical University of St Thomas Aquinas Angelicum in Rome, and offers pontifical degrees as well as undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in civil studies. Sacred Heart Major Seminary offers a variety of academic programmes for both clerical and lay students. Other institutions in the city include the College for Creative Studies, Lewis College of Business, Marygrove College and Wayne County Community College. In June 2009, the Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine in East Lansing opened a satellite campus at the Detroit Medical Center. The University of Michigan was founded in 1817 in Detroit and later moved to Ann Arbor in 1837. In 1959, the University of Michigan-Dearborn was founded in the neighbouring city of Dearborn.

**Question 0**

Which seminar is in Detroit?

**Question 1**

When was Sacred Heart Major Seminary founded?

**Question 2**

Which university opened a satellite campus at Detroit Medical Center?

**Question 3**

When was the University of Michigan founded?

**Question 4**

When did the University of Michigan leave Detroit?

**Text number 70**

Detroit has several private schools and Roman Catholic schools run by the Archdiocese of Detroit. As of 2013[update], the city of Detroit had four Catholic elementary schools and three Catholic high schools, all located on the west side of the city. The Archdiocese of Detroit lists several elementary and high schools in the metro area, as Catholic education has moved to the suburbs. Of the city's three Catholic high schools, two are operated by the Congregation of Jesus and the third is jointly supported by the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary and the Congregation of St. Basil.

**Question 0**

How many Catholic high schools are there in Detroit?

**Question 1**

How many Catholic elementary schools are there in Detroit?

**Question 2**

In which part of the city are all Catholic schools located?

**Question 3**

Which religious group runs two of the three Catholic high schools?

**Text number 71**

The Detroit Free Press and The Detroit News are the largest daily newspapers published together under a joint operating agreement called the Detroit Newspaper Partnership. The media's charitable contributions include the Detroit Free Press High School Journalism Program and the Detroit Old Newsboys' Goodfellow Fund of Detroit. In March 2009, the two newspapers reduced home delivery to three days a week, print fewer newsstand issues on days other than delivery days, and focus resources on Internet-based news delivery. Founded in 1980, the Metro Times is a weekly publication covering news, arts and entertainment.

**Question 0**

What is the deal for Detroit's biggest newspapers?

**Question 1**

When was The Metro Times founded?

**Question 2**

What year did Detroit's two major newspapers reduce home deliveries?

**Text number 72**

Also founded in 1935 and published in Detroit, the Michigan Chronicle is one of America's oldest and most respected African-American weekly newspapers. It covers politics, entertainment, sports and community events. Detroit's television market is the 11th largest in the United States; by some estimates, that excludes viewers in the large areas of Canadian Ontario (Windsor and surrounding areas for broadcast and cable television, and several other Ontario cable markets, including the City of Ottawa) that receive and watch Detroit television stations.

**Question 0**

Which newspaper was founded in 1935?

**Question 1**

How does the Detroit TV market stack up?

**Question 2**

How often does the Michigan Chronicle appear?

**Question 3**

Which Canadian province is a major consumer of Detroit programmes?

**Text number 73**

The city of Detroit has more than a dozen major hospitals, including Detroit Medical Center (DMC), Henry Ford Health System, St. John Health System and John D. Dingell VA Medical Center. DMC is a regional Level I trauma center and includes Detroit Receiving Hospital and University Health Center, Children's Hospital of Michigan, Harper University Hospital, Hutzel Women's Hospital, Kresge Eye Institute, Rehabilitation Institute of Michigan, Sinai-Grace Hospital and Karmanos Cancer Institute. DMC has more than 2,000 licensed beds and 3,000 physicians. It is the largest private employer in the city of Detroit. It is staffed by physicians from the Wayne State University School of Medicine, the largest single-campus medical school in the United States and the fourth largest medical school in the United States overall.

**Question 0**

How many major hospitals are there in Detroit?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Detroit Veterans Hospital?

**Question 2**

How many doctors does DMC have?

**Question 3**

How many beds are there in the DMC?

**Question 4**

Who is the largest private employer in Detroit?

**Text number 74**

On December 30, 2010, Detroit Medical Center officially became part of Vanguard Health Systems as a for-profit company. Vanguard has agreed to invest nearly $1.5 billion in Detroit Medical Center, including $417 million for debt repayment, at least $350 million for capital expenditures and $500 million for new capital investments. Vanguard has agreed to assume all debt and pension obligations. There are many other hospitals in the metro area, including William Beaumont Hospital, St. Joseph's and the University of Michigan Medical Center.

**Question 0**

Detroit Medical Center has become part of what health care system?

**Question 1**

How much will Vanguard invest in DMC?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a Catholic hospital in Detroit?

**Question 3**

How much is Vanguard going to spend to pay down DMC's debt?

**Question 4**

How much will Vanguard spend on capital investment?

**Text number 75**

On 18 February 2015, Canadian Transport Minister Lisa Raitt announced that Canada has agreed to pay for the entire $250 million construction of the US Customs House next to the planned new Detroit-Windsor Bridge, the current Gordie Howe International Bridge. Canada had previously planned to pay for 95% of the bridge, which will cost $2.1 billion and is expected to open in 2020. "This will allow Canada and Michigan to immediately move the project forward to the next steps, which include continuing the design work and acquiring property on the U.S. side of the border," Raitt said in a statement issued after he spoke in the House of Commons.

**Question 0**

Who is Canada's Minister of Transport?

**Question 1**

How much is the US Customs Square expected to cost?

**Question 2**

How much is the Gordie Howe International Bridge expected to cost?

**Question 3**

When is the Gordie Howe International Bridge expected to open?

**Question 4**

How much of the Gordie Howe International Bridge will Canada pay for?

**Text number 76**

Metro Detroit has an extensive network of toll-free highways managed by the Michigan Department of Transportation. The city is surrounded by four major highways. Detroit is connected via Interstates 75 (I-75) and 96 to Kings Highway 401 and major southern Ontario cities such as London, Ontario and the Greater Toronto Area. I-75 (Chrysler and Fisher highways) is the main north-south route in the region, serving Flint, Pontiac, Troy and Detroit, before continuing south (as the Detroit-Toledo and Seaway highways) to serve many Lake Erie shore communities.

**Question 0**

Which motorway is the main north-south route?

**Question 1**

Which Great Lakes does I-75 pass next to?

**Question 2**

How many arterials serve Detroit?

**Text number 77**

I-94 (Edsel Ford Freeway) runs east-west through Detroit, serving Ann Arbor to the west (where it continues to Chicago) and Port Huron to the north-east. The section of the current I-94 freeway between Ypsilanti and Detroit was one of the earliest limited access highways in America. Henry Ford built it to connect the Willow Run and Dearborn factories during World War II. The section was known as the Willow Run Expressway. The I-96 freeway runs northwest-southeast through Livingston, Oakland and Wayne counties, with its eastern terminus in downtown Detroit (like the Jeffries Freeway through Wayne County).

**Question 0**

What is the name of I-94?

**Question 1**

Who built I-94?

**Question 2**

Part of I-94 was an example of what type of highway?

**Question 3**

During which conflict was I-94 built?

**Text number 78**

I-275 runs north-south from I-75 in the south to the interchange of I-96 and I-696 in the north, and is a bypass for Detroit's western suburbs. I-375 is a short spur road in downtown Detroit that is an extension of the Chrysler Freeway. I-696 (Reuther Freeway) runs east-west from the interchange of I-96 and I-275 and provides a route through Detroit's northern suburbs. Together, I-275 and I-696 form a semicircle around Detroit. Michigan state highways, marked with the letter M, connect major freeways.

**Question 0**

Which highway is an extension of the Chrysler Freeway?

**Question 1**

What is I-696?

**Question 2**

Which highway runs through Detroit's northern suburbs?

**Question 3**

What letter in Michigan is used to mark roads that connect major highways?

**Question 4**

Which highway runs north from I-75 to the interchange of I-96 and I-696?

**Document number 275**

**Text number 0**

London i/ˈlʌndən/ is the capital and most populous city of England and the United Kingdom. Situated on the River Thames in the south-east of the British Isles, London has been a major centre of settlement for two millennia. It was founded by the Romans, who named it Londinium. The ancient core of London, the City of London, largely retains its medieval boundaries of 1.12 square kilometres (2.9 km2) and in 2011 had a population of 7 375, making it the smallest city in England. Since at least the 19th century, the term London has also referred to the metropolis that developed around this core. Most of this conurbation forms Greater London,[note 1] an area of England governed by the Mayor of London and the London Assembly[note 2] and also covers two English counties: the small borough of the City of London and the county of Greater London. The latter makes up most of London, although historically it was divided between Middlesex (now a defunct county), Essex, Surrey, Kent and Hertfordshire.

**Question 0**

What was the population of central London in 2011?

**Question 1**

Which river is London on?

**Question 2**

What was the original name of London, founded by the Romans?

**Question 3**

Which bodies govern Greater London?

**Question 4**

What is the approximate area of London's city centre?

**Text number 1**

London is a leading global city whose strengths in the arts, commerce, education, entertainment, fashion, finance, healthcare, media, professional services, research and development, tourism and transport have all contributed to its prominence. It is one of the world's leading financial centres, and its GDP is the fifth or sixth largest in the world in a metropolitan area, depending on the measure.[Note 3] London is the world's capital of culture. It is the world's most visited city in terms of international arrivals and has the world's largest city airport system in terms of passenger numbers. London is one of the world's leading investment destinations and is home to more international retailers and high net worth individuals than any other city. London's 43 universities form the largest concentration of higher education in Europe, and a 2014 report ranked London number one in the world for university rankings. The report also ranked London number one in the world for software, multimedia development and design, and number one for technology readiness. In 2012, London became the first city to host the modern Summer Olympics three times.

**Question 0**

Where does London rank in terms of metropolitan area GDP?

**Question 1**

How many times has London hosted the Summer Olympics?

**Question 2**

According to which measurement is London the most popular city in the world?

**Question 3**

How many universities are there in London?

**Question 4**

When was the last Summer Olympics held in London?

**Text number 2**

London is home to many different peoples and cultures, and Greater London speaks more than 300 languages. According to the Office for National Statistics, London had a population of 8,538,689 in mid-2014, the largest of any municipality in the European Union and 12.5% of the UK population. London is the second most populous urban area in the EU after Paris, with 9 787 426 people living there according to the 2011 census. The city's metropolitan area is one of the most populous in Europe with 13,879,757 inhabitants,[note 4] while the Greater London Authority reports a population of 22.7 million for the borough (which covers much of south-east London). London was the world's most populous city from around 1831 to 1925.

**Question 0**

After which city is London the second largest in the EU according to the 2011 census?

**Question 1**

At what time did London have the largest urban population in the world?

**Question 2**

Approximately how many languages are spoken in Greater London?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the total UK population was living in London in mid-2014?

**Question 4**

What is the population of the London metropolitan area?

**Text number 3**

London has four World Heritage Sites: the Tower of London, Kew Gardens, the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's Church, and the Greenwich Historic District (home to the Greenwich Royal Observatory, with its prime meridian, 0° longitude and GMT). Other famous landmarks include Buckingham Palace, the London Eye, Piccadilly Circus, St Paul's Cathedral, Tower Bridge, Trafalgar Square and The Shard. London is home to numerous museums, galleries, libraries, sporting events and other cultural institutions, including the British Museum, the National Gallery, Tate Modern, the British Library and 40 West End theatres. The London Underground is the oldest underground railway network in the world.

**Question 0**

How many theatres are there in London's West End?

**Question 1**

Where is Greenwich's medieval period marked?

**Question 2**

Which famous palace is in London?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the oldest underground railway in the world?

**Question 4**

How many World Heritage sites are there in London?

**Text number 4**

From 1898 it was generally accepted that the name was of Celtic origin and referred to a place belonging to a man called \*Londinos; this explanation has since been abandoned. In 1998, Richard Coates put forward the explanation that it was derived from the pre-Celtic Old European word \*(p)lowonida, meaning 'a river too wide to cross', and suggested that this was the name given to the section of the River Thames that flows through London; hence the settlement was named after the Celtic form \*Lowonidonjon; however, this requires a rather serious amendment. The ultimate difficulty is to reconcile the Latin Londinium form with the modern Welsh Llundain, which should claim the form \*(h)lōndinion (as opposed to \*londīnion), derived from the earlier \*loundiniom. The possibility that the Welsh name was borrowed back from English at a later date cannot be ruled out, and therefore cannot be used as a basis for reconstructing the original name.

**Question 0**

The early consensus was that the name London comes from which language?

**Question 1**

What does the later, believed prehistoric origin of the name London mean for the origin of the name in Old Europe?

**Question 2**

What is the modern Welsh form of the word London?

**Question 3**

Who came up with an explanation for the origin of the name London that contradicted previous assumptions?

**Question 4**

What year did Richard Coates offer a different explanation for the origin of the name London?

**Text number 5**

Two recent discoveries show that the London area is likely to have very early settlements near the River Thames. In 1999, remains of a Bronze Age bridge were found north of Vauxhall Bridge. This bridge either crossed the Thames or led to a now lost island in the river. Dendrology dated the timber to 1500 BC. In 2010, the foundations of a large timber structure were discovered on the bank of the Thames south of the Vauxhall Bridge and dated to 4500 BC. The function of the Mesolithic structure is not known. Both structures are located on the South Bank, a natural crossing point where the River Effra flows into the River Thames.

**Question 0**

Which river flows into the River Thames?

**Question 1**

The remains of an ancient bridge found on the banks of the River Thames date back to which archaeological period?

**Question 2**

What remains of a Mesolithic structure were found on the banks of the River Thames?

**Question 3**

How many ancient ruins have been found near the River Thames in recent history?

**Question 4**

The remains of an unknown ancient structure found on the banks of the River Thames date back to around... Which year?

**Text number 6**

Although there is evidence of scattered Byzantine settlements in the area, the first major settlement was established by the Romans after the invasion of 43 AD. It survived only until about 61, when it was invaded and burnt to the ground by Iceniheimo under Queen Boudica. The next, heavily planned Londinium flourished, supplanting Colchester as the capital of the Roman province of Britain in 100 AD. At its peak in the 2nd century, Roman London was home to around 60 000 people.

**Question 0**

Who was the leader of Iceniheimo?

**Question 1**

What was the population of Roman London in the 2nd century?

**Question 2**

The Romans conquered what is now London and established its first major settlement in what year?

**Question 3**

What was the capital of Britain before Londinium?

**Question 4**

Who attacked and destroyed the first major settlement in Roman London in 61 AD?

**Text number 7**

With the collapse of Roman rule in the early 5th century, London ceased to be a capital, and the walled city of Londinium was virtually abandoned, although Roman civilisation continued in St Martin-in-the-Fields until around 450. From about 500 onwards, an Anglo-Saxon settlement called Lundenwic developed in the same area, just west of the old Roman town. By about 680 it had revived to such an extent that it had become a major port, although there is little evidence of large-scale goods production. From 820 onwards, the town declined due to repeated Viking raids. Three Viking raids on London are recorded; two of them were successful in 851 and 886 AD, but were defeated in the attack of 994.

**Question 0**

Which region continued to exist after Londinium was abandoned at the end of Roman rule?

**Question 1**

What was the cause of the decline of the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Lundenwic?

**Question 2**

How many known attacks did the Vikings make on London?

**Question 3**

What was Lundenwic's most important task at the end of the 7th century?

**Question 4**

How many of the three Viking attacks on London were successful?

**Text number 8**

The Vikings established Danelaw over much of the east and north of England, with a border stretching roughly from London to Chester. It was an area of political and geographic control caused by Viking raids, formally agreed between the Danish warlord Guthrum and the West German King Alfred the Great in 886 AD. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that London was 're-founded' by Alfred the Great in 886. Archaeological research shows that this marked the abandonment of Lundenwic and the revival of life and trade within the old Roman walls. London then grew slowly until about 950, after which activity increased dramatically.

**Question 0**

According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, who re-founded London in 886 AD?

**Question 1**

Danelaw, founded by the Vikings, covered which geographical area?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the Danish warlord who played a major role in the establishment of Danelaw?

**Question 3**

When did London start to grow and expand significantly after the Viking invasion?

**Question 4**

What was Danelaw?

**Text number 9**

By the 1100s, London was the largest city in England. Westminster Abbey, rebuilt in the Romanesque style by King Edward the Confessor, was one of the grandest churches in Europe. Winchester had previously been the capital of Anglo-Saxon England, but from then on London became the main platform for foreign traders and a wartime defence base. For Frank Stenton: "It had the resources, and was rapidly developing the dignity and political self-consciousness appropriate to a national capital."

**Question 0**

Who rebuilt Westminster Abbey?

**Question 1**

In which century had London begun to become a major capital?

**Question 2**

In what architectural style was Westminster Abbey rebuilt?

**Question 3**

According to which historian did London have all the qualities needed to be a major capital?

**Question 4**

What was the capital of Anglo-Saxon England before the 1100s?

**Text number 10**

After the victory at the Battle of Hastings, William, Duke of Normandy, was crowned King of England in the newly completed Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day 1066. William built the Tower of London, the first of many Norman castles in England, in the south-east corner of the city, which was rebuilt in stone to intimidate the original inhabitants. In 1097, William II began building Westminster Hall near the monastery of the same name. The Hall became the foundation of the new Palace of Westminster.

**Question 0**

What area of London was the Tower of London built in?

**Question 1**

Which building is the Palace of Westminster from?

**Question 2**

On what day did William II, Duke of Normandy, become King of England?

**Question 3**

Who built Westminster Hall?

**Question 4**

In which famous battle did Duke William II of Normandy see victory?

**Text number 11**

In the 13th century, the institutions of central government, which had hitherto accompanied the English royal court as it moved around the country, grew and developed and became increasingly confined to one place. In most cases this was Westminster, although the royal treasury, moved from Winchester, settled in the Tower. Although the City of Westminster developed administratively into a true capital, its separate neighbour, the City of London, remained the largest city and the most important commercial centre in England, and flourished under its own unique administration, the Corporation of London. In 1100 its population was around 18 000, but by 1300 it had grown to nearly 100 000.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the administration that ran the City of London?

**Question 1**

Where were most of the various administrative bodies in England in the 13th century centralised?

**Question 2**

Where was the royal treasury located?

**Question 3**

How was England's administration managed in terms of location before the central location?

**Text number 12**

Under the Tudors, the Reformation led to a gradual conversion to Protestantism, and much of London passed from church to private ownership. Woolen cloth, undyed and stripped, was transported from London to nearby beaches, where it was considered essential. However, the tentacles of English shipping did not extend much beyond the seas of north-western Europe. The trade route to Italy and the Mediterranean was generally via Antwerp and across the Alps; ships sailing to or from England via the Straits of Gibraltar were probably Italian or Ragusa. The reopening of the Netherlands to English shipping in January 1565 led to a surge in commercial activity. The Royal Exchange was established. Mercantilism grew, monopoly trading companies such as the East India Company were established and trade expanded into the New World. London became the main North Sea port, attracting immigrants from England and abroad. The population grew from an estimated 50 000 in 1530 to around 225 000 in 1605.

**Question 0**

In which era did the Protestant Reformation take place?

**Question 1**

Which event greatly contributed to the development of shipping and trade in England?

**Question 2**

What was the phenomenon of the Reformation?

**Question 3**

What were the typical nationalities of the ships that sailed through the Strait of Gibraltar to and from England?

**Question 4**

When was England able to transport ships to the Netherlands again?

**Text number 13**

During the English Civil War, most Londoners supported Parliament. When the Royalists were first advancing in 1642, culminating in the battles of Brentford and Turnham Green, London was surrounded by a defensive wall known as the Lines of Communication. The lines were built by up to 20 000 people and completed in less than two months. The fortifications did not pass their only test when the New Model Army invaded London in 1647, and Parliament razed them to the ground the same year.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the wall that surrounded London in 1642?

**Question 1**

How long did it take to build the communication links?

**Question 2**

Who was not prevented from coming to London by a wall of communication lines?

**Question 3**

How many people were needed to build such communication lines?

**Text number 14**

In 1762, George III bought Buckingham House, and it was extended over the next 75 years.In the 1700s, London was a crime-ridden city, and the Bow Street Runners were established in 1750 as a professional police force. In all, more than 200 crimes, including petty theft, were punishable by death. Most children born in the city died before they were three years old. The café became a popular place to discuss ideas, and as literacy increased and the printing press developed, news was widely available and Fleet Street became the centre of the British press.

**Question 0**

What was the royal residence of King George II from 1762 onwards?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the police force established in London in 1750?

**Question 2**

When on average did children born in the City of London die?

**Question 3**

How many crimes in 17th century London could result in the death penalty?

**Question 4**

What was the centre of the British press in London?

**Text number 15**

London was the largest city in the world from around 1831 to 1925. London's cramped conditions led to cholera epidemics that claimed 14 000 lives in 1848 and 6 000 in 1866. Growing traffic congestion led to the establishment of the world's first urban commuter rail network. The Metropolitan Board of Works oversaw the expansion of infrastructure in the capital and some surrounding counties; it was abolished in 1889 when the London County Council was created from the counties surrounding the capital. The Germans bombed London during the First World War, while during the Second World War, bombing by the German Luftwaffe killed more than 30,000 Londoners and destroyed large areas of housing and other buildings across the city. The 1948 Summer Olympics were held in the original Wembley Stadium immediately after the war, when London had barely recovered from the war.

**Question 0**

What was the main cause of the cholera outbreak in 19th century London?

**Question 1**

Who bombed London in both the First and Second World Wars?

**Question 2**

When was the first Summer Olympics held in London?

**Question 3**

How many people died of cholera in London in 1848?

**Question 4**

Where was the 1948 Summer Olympics in London held?

**Text number 16**

Above all, from the mid-1960s onwards, London became a centre of global youth culture, as exemplified by the Swinging London subculture associated with King's Road, Chelsea and Carnaby Street. The role of trend-setter was revived in the punk era. In 1965, London's political boundaries were extended to accommodate the growth of the borough and a new Greater London Council was created. During the Troubles in Northern Ireland, London was the target of bomb attacks by the Provisional IRA. Racial inequalities were highlighted in the 1981 Brixton riots.

**Question 0**

What was the root cause of the Brixton riot in 1981?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Greater London Council established?

**Question 2**

When was London a symbol of trendiness and youth?

**Question 3**

Who attacked London with bombs during the "Troubles"?

**Question 4**

Why was the Greater London Council set up?

**Text number 17**

Greater London's population declined steadily in the decades after the Second World War, peaking at 8.6 million in 1939 and around 6.8 million in the 1980s. London's main ports moved downstream to Felixstowe and Tilbury, and the London Docklands became a focus for regeneration, including the development of Canary Wharf. This was the result of London's ever-increasing role as a major international financial centre in the 1980s. The Thames Barrier was completed in the 1980s to protect London from tidal surges from the North Sea.

**Question 0**

What was the estimated population of London in the 1980s?

**Question 1**

Which event preceded a significant decrease in the average population of London?

**Question 2**

Where were London's main ports moved to?

**Question 3**

When was the construction of the Thames Barrage completed?

**Question 4**

What was the primary function of the Thames Barrage?

**Text number 18**

Greater London Council was abolished in 1986, leaving London as the only major metropolis in the world without a central government. In 2000, London-wide governance was restored with the creation of the Greater London Authority. To mark the start of the 21st century, the Millennium Dome, London Eye and Millennium Bridge were built. On 6 July 2005, London hosted the 2012 Summer Olympics, making London the first city to host the Olympics three times. In January 2015, the population of Greater London was estimated at 8.63 million, the highest since 1939.

**Question 0**

What were the Millennium Dome, London Eye and Millennium Bridge created to celebrate?

**Question 1**

Which administrative unit was abolished in 1986?

**Question 2**

What was the prize for London in July 2005?

**Question 3**

What replaced the long-defunct Greater London Council in 2000?

**Question 4**

Greater London's population in January 2015 was the highest since what year?

**Text number 19**

There are two levels of governance in London: a city-wide, strategic level and a local level. City-wide governance is coordinated by the Greater London Authority (GLA), while local government is coordinated by 33 smaller authorities. The GLA consists of two elected parts: the Mayor of London, who has executive powers, and the London Assembly, which oversees the Mayor's decisions and can approve or reject the Mayor's budget proposals each year. The GLA is headquartered at City Hall, Southwark; the Mayor is Boris Johnson. The Mayor's statutory planning strategy is published as the London Plan, last revised in 2011. The local authorities are the 32 London borough councils and the City of London Corporation. They are responsible for most local services, including local planning, schools, social services, local roads and waste collection. Certain activities, such as waste management, are handled through joint arrangements. In 2009-2010, the combined revenues of London Councils and the GLA were just over £22 billion (£14.7 billion for boroughs and £7.4 billion for the GLA).

**Question 0**

How many levels of government are there in London?

**Question 1**

Which unit of government oversees the whole of the City of London's administrative level?

**Question 2**

Who is the current Mayor of London?

**Question 3**

How many boroughs are there in London?

**Question 4**

Which group of elected officials oversees the mayor's executive powers?

**Text number 20**

The London Fire Brigade is the statutory fire and rescue service for Greater London. It is run by the London Fire and Rescue Planning Authority and is the third largest fire service in the world. The National Health Service ambulance service is provided by the London Ambulance Service (LAS) NHS Trust, the largest free-of-charge ambulance service in the world. London Air Ambulance works in partnership with LAS when required. Her Majesty's Coastguard and the Royal National Lifeboat Institution operate on the River Thames from Teddington Lock to the sea under the Port of London Authority.

**Question 0**

What area of the River Thames does the London Port Authority's jurisdiction cover?

**Question 1**

Which agency provides fire and rescue services in London?

**Question 2**

Who controls and runs the London Fire Brigade?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the world's largest ambulance service called "free at the point of use"?

**Question 4**

Which agency will work with the LAS if necessary?

**Text number 21**

London is the seat of the UK government. Many government departments are located near the Palace of Westminster, particularly in Whitehall, including the Prime Minister's residence at 10 Downing Street. The British Parliament is often referred to as the 'mother of parliaments' (although John Bright was the first Englishman to use this term), as it has been the model for most other parliamentary systems. London has 73 MPs, corresponding to the local constituencies of the national parliament. As of May 2015, 45 represent Labour, 27 Conservative and one Liberal Democrat.

**Question 0**

What is the official residence of the UK Prime Minister?

**Question 1**

Who first called the UK Parliament the "mother of parliaments"?

**Question 2**

How many MEPs are from London?

**Question 3**

Which party will have a majority of seats in Parliament in May 2015?

**Question 4**

How many Liberal Democrats will be sitting in Parliament in May 2015?

**Text number 22**

In Greater London, excluding the City of London, policing is carried out by the Metropolitan Police Service, which is overseen by the Mayor through the Mayor's Office of Police and Crime (MOPAC). The City of London has its own police force, the City of London Police. The British Transport Police are responsible for policing National Rail, London Underground, Docklands Light Railway and Tramlink services. A fourth police force in London, the Ministry of Defence Police, is not normally involved in public policing.

**Question 0**

Which of London's police forces does not normally police the general public?

**Question 1**

What area of London is covered by the Metropolitan Police Service?

**Question 2**

Which agency is responsible for monitoring rail traffic in London?

**Question 3**

Which department runs the Metropolitan Police Service?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the London Metropolitan Police?

**Text number 23**

The outward expansion of the city is currently prevented by the metropolitan green belt, although the built-up area extends beyond its boundary in places, leading to a specially defined Greater London urban area. Outside this is the broad London commuter belt. Greater London is divided for some purposes into Inner London and Outer London. The River Thames divides the city into north and south, and within this is the informal Central London area. The coordinates of the nominal centre of London, traditionally considered to be the original Eleanor Cross at Charing Cross near the junction of Trafalgar Square and Whitehall, are approximately 51°30′26″N 00°07′39″W / 51.50722°N 0.12750°W / 51.50722; -0.12750.

**Question 0**

What statutory policies minimise the outward expansion of London's urban areas?

**Question 1**

How are the two boroughs of Greater London divided?

**Question 2**

Where is central London said to be located?

**Question 3**

In which directions does the River Thames divide the city of London?

**Question 4**

Which metropolitan area is outside the metropolitan green belt?

**Text number 24**

In London, both the City of London and the City of Westminster are cities, and both the City of London and the rest of Greater London are counties for lieutenants. The Greater London area includes areas that were once part of the historic counties of Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex and Hertfordshire. London's status as the capital of England and later of the United Kingdom has never been formally recognised or confirmed - by law or in writing[note 6].

**Question 0**

What name for London has never been formalised by law or regulation?

**Question 1**

Which areas of Greater London have city status?

**Question 2**

Why are the City of London and Greater London considered counties?

**Text number 25**

Greater London has a total area of 1 583 square kilometres (611 sq mi), with a population of 7 172 036 in 2001 and a population density of 4 542 inhabitants per square kilometre (11 760 inhabitants/sq mi). The wider area known as the London Metropolitan Region or London Metropolitan Agglomeration, with a total area of 8 382 square kilometres, a population of 13 709 000 and a population density of 1 510 inhabitants per square kilometre (3 900 inhabitants per square mile). Modern London is situated along the Thames, its main geographical feature, which is a navigable river that runs through the city from south-west to east. The Thames Valley is a flood plain surrounded by gently rolling hills such as Parliament Hill, Addington Hills and Primrose Hill. The Thames was once a much wider and shallower river with extensive marshland; at high tide its banks were five times wider than they are today.

**Question 0**

How much wider was the River Thames in the past than it is today?

**Question 1**

What was the population density of Greater London in 2001?

**Question 2**

Which way does the River Thames run through the city of London?

**Question 3**

What is the population of the London metropolitan area?

**Question 4**

What is London's most important geographical landmark?

**Text number 26**

Summers are usually warm and sometimes hot. The average July high in London is 24 °C (75.2 °F). London has an average of 31 days a year above 25 °C (77 °F) and 4.2 days a year above 30.0 °C (86 °F). During the 2003 European heatwave, 14 consecutive days were above 30 °C (86 °F) and two consecutive days reached 38 °C (86 °F), resulting in hundreds of heat deaths. Winters are generally cool and wet with little temperature variation. Snowfall occurs occasionally and can cause travel problems. Spring and autumn are variable seasons and can be pleasant. As a major city, London has a significant urban heat island effect, which means that central London is sometimes 5°C warmer than the suburbs and outlying towns. The effect of this can be seen below by comparing London Heathrow, 15 miles west of London, with the London Weather Centre in central London.

**Question 0**

How far is London Heathrow Airport from central London?

**Question 1**

What is the average maximum temperature in London in July?

**Question 2**

What phenomenon causes central London to be warmer than its suburbs?

**Question 3**

How many days a year does London have a temperature above 25 degrees Celsius (or 77 degrees Fahrenheit)?

**Question 4**

What random weather causes problems for drivers in London?

**Text number 27**

London's buildings are too diverse to be classified in any particular architectural style, partly because of their different ages. Many large houses and public buildings, such as the National Gallery, are built of Portland stone. Some parts of the city, particularly the areas west of downtown, are characterized by white stucco or whitewashed buildings. There are few buildings in central London that pre-date the Great Fire of 1666, including a few Roman remains, the Tower of London and a few scattered Tudor buildings in the City. Further afield, for example, is Tudor-era Hampton Court Palace, the oldest surviving Tudor palace in England, built by Cardinal Thomas Wolsey around 1515.

**Question 0**

What is the oldest standing Tudor palace in England?

**Question 1**

What is the National Gallery in London made of?

**Question 2**

When did the Great Fire of London happen?

**Question 3**

What type of building is typical of the area west of the City of London?

**Question 4**

What is part of the reason why London's buildings lack a distinctive architectural style?

**Text number 28**

Located in the City of London, the monument overlooks the surrounding area and is also a reminder of the Great Fire of London, which started nearby. Marble Arch and Wellington Arch at the north and south ends of Park Lane have royal connections, as do the Albert Memorial and the Royal Albert Hall in Kensington. Nelson's Column is a nationally recognised monument in Trafalgar Square, one of the focal points of central London. The older buildings are mainly brick buildings, mostly yellow London brick or warm orange-red brick, often decorated with carvings and white plaster mouldings.

**Question 0**

Where are the Albert Memorial and Royal Albert Hall in London?

**Question 1**

Which famous monument is located in Trafalgar Square?

**Question 2**

The memorial in the City of London was erected to commemorate which event?

**Question 3**

What was the most common type of brick used in the construction of old buildings in London?

**Question 4**

Where are Marble Arch and Wellington Arch located?

**Text number 29**

In dense areas, most of the concentration occurs in medium and tall buildings. London's skyscrapers, such as 30 St Mary Axe, Tower 42, Broadgate Tower and One Canada Square, are mostly located in two financial districts, the City of London and Canary Wharf. Construction of tall buildings has been restricted in certain areas where it would block protected views of St Paul's Cathedral and other historic buildings. However, there are several very tall skyscrapers in central London (see Tall buildings in London), including the 95-storey Shard London Bridge, the tallest building in the European Union.

**Question 0**

What are London's economic areas known as?

**Question 1**

Can tall buildings be restricted so that they do not obstruct views?

**Question 2**

What is the tallest building in the European Union?

**Question 3**

How high does the Shard London Bridge rise?

**Question 4**

Where are most of London's skyscrapers located?

**Text number 30**

According to the London Natural History Society, London is "one of the greenest cities in the world", with more than 40% of the city covered by green space or open water. They say that 2,000 species of flowering plants have been found to grow there and that the tidal Thames supports 120 species of fish. They also say that more than 60 species of birds nest in central London and that their members have recorded 47 species of butterfly, 1 173 species of moth and more than 270 species of spider in the London area. London's wetlands support nationally important populations of many waterbirds. London has 38 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, two National Nature Reserves and 76 Local Nature Reserves.

**Question 0**

How many different plant species are known to grow in London?

**Question 1**

How many national nature reserves are there in London?

**Question 2**

What percentage of London is covered by green spaces and open water?

**Question 3**

How many species of fish live in the River Thames?

**Question 4**

How many butterfly species have been documented by the London Natural History Society?

**Text number 31**

London's other residents include 10,000 foxes, so there are now 16 foxes for every square mile (2.6 square kilometres) of London. These urban foxes are much braver than their rural cousins, sharing the pavement with pedestrians and raising their pups in people's backyards. Foxes have even crept into the Houses of Parliament, where one was found sleeping on top of a filing cabinet. Another fox has broken into the grounds of Buckingham Palace and is said to have killed some of Queen Elizabeth II's prized pink flamingos. However, foxes and townspeople generally seem to get on well together. A 2001 survey by the London-based Mammal Society found that 80% of the 3 779 respondents who voluntarily kept a diary of mammals in their gardens liked the presence of foxes. This sample cannot be considered representative of all Londoners.

**Question 0**

Which animal belonging to Queen Elizabeth II was killed by a fox that invaded Buckingham Palace grounds?

**Question 1**

Which animal was seen sleeping in the Houses of Parliament in London?

**Question 2**

How many foxes live in the City of London?

**Question 3**

Which organisation carried out a survey of residents in 2001 about the fox population in London?

**Question 4**

What is the population density of a London fox?

**Text number 32**

Other mammals found in Greater London include hedgehogs, rats, mice, rabbits, dwarfs, moles and squirrels.In the more wild areas outside London, such as Epping Forest, a wide range of mammals are found in addition to fox, fox, squirrel and hedgehog, including hare, badger, field vole, bank vole, water vole, wood mouse, yellow-necked mouse, dormouse, vole dog, dwarf vole and weasel. A dead otter was found in The Highway area of Wapping, about a mile from Tower Bridge, suggesting that the otter has begun to return after being away from the town for a hundred years. Ten of England's eighteen bat species have been recorded in Epping Forest: the soprano, nathusius, little bat, nettle bat, serotine, barbastelle, daubenton, brown long-eared, natterer and leisler.

**Question 0**

How many species of bats live in Epping Forest?

**Question 1**

What animal was found dead on the Highway in Wapping, near Tower Bridge?

**Question 2**

It looks like the otters might be back in the city of London after how long an absence?

**Question 3**

How many species of bats are there in England?

**Text number 33**

Herds of red deer and wild deer also roam freely in Richmond and Bushy Park. Every November and February a cull is carried out to maintain the numbers of deer. Epping Forest is also famous for its deer, which can often be seen in herds in the northern part of the forest. The Deer Sanctuary near Theydon Bois is home to the rare melanistic black grouse. Muntjac deer, which escaped from deer parks at the turn of the 20th century, are also found in the forest. Londoners are used to wildlife such as birds and foxes sharing the city, but recently urban deer have become a regular feature, with whole herds of deer and whitetail deer arriving in residential areas at night to take advantage of London's green spaces.

**Question 0**

What rare species of deer are protected in the Theydon Bois deer reserve?

**Question 1**

When will culling take place to ensure the sustainability of the London deer population?

**Question 2**

Why are herds of deer starting to invade residential areas in London?

**Question 3**

Which animal is home to Bushy Park in Richmond?

**Text number 34**

According to the 2011 Census, 2,998,264 people, or 36.7% of London's population, are foreign-born, making London the second largest immigrant population in the city in absolute terms after New York. The table on the right shows the most common countries of birth for Londoners. It should be noted that some of the German-born population, ranked 18th, are British citizens by birth, born to parents who served in the British armed forces in Germany. As industrialisation increased, London's population grew rapidly in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and for a time in the late 19th and early 20th centuries it was the most populous city in the world. Its population peaked at 8 615 245 in 1939 just before the outbreak of the Second World War, but had fallen to 7 192 091 in the 2001 census. However, the population increased by just over a million between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, reaching 8 173 941 in the latter census.

**Question 0**

After which city is London the second largest in terms of foreign population?

**Question 1**

What percentage of London residents were born abroad?

**Question 2**

Many German-born Londoners were British by birth - why?

**Question 3**

When was London most populated?

**Question 4**

What was the estimated population of London at the time of the 2011 Census?

**Text number 35**

The area covers 1 579 square kilometres. It has a population density of 5 177 inhabitants per square kilometre (13 410 inhabitants per square kilometre), which is more than ten times higher than any other region in the United Kingdom. In terms of population, London is the 19th largest city in the world and the 18th largest metropolitan area. In 2014[update], London had the most billionaires (sterling) in the world, with 72. London is one of the most expensive cities in the world, along with Tokyo and Moscow.

**Question 0**

Which two other cities have joined London as one of the most expensive cities in the world?

**Question 1**

Where does London rank among the world's biggest cities?

**Question 2**

How many billionaires live in London?

**Text number 36**

In London, black and Asian children outnumber white British children in state schools by around six to one. In the 2011 Census, of London's 1,624,768 residents aged 0-15, 46.4% were white, 19.8% Asian, 19% black, 10.8% mixed and 4% from another ethnic group. The London Ethnic and Religious Diversity Survey of January 2005 claimed that there are over 300 different languages spoken in London and over 50 non-indigenous communities, with over 10,000 people living in London. According to figures from the Office for National Statistics, in 2010[update] London's foreign-born population was 2,650,000 (33%), up from 1,630,000 in 1997. This figure has been increasing.

**Question 0**

What is the relationship between black and Asian pupils and white pupils?

**Question 1**

What was the approximate population of children aged 0-15 in London at the time of the 2011 census?

**Question 2**

What percentage of children were black according to the 2011 London Census?

**Question 3**

What percentage of children in London are white, according to the 2011 Census?

**Question 4**

According to a 2005 survey, how many non-indigenous communities were there in London?

**Text number 37**

According to the 2011 census, 36.7% of Greater London's population was born outside the UK. The table on the right shows the 30 most common countries of birth for London residents in 2011, the year the latest UK Census was published. Some of the German-born population are likely to be British citizens born to parents serving in the British armed forces in Germany. According to estimates from the Office for National Statistics, the five largest foreign-born groups living in London between July 2009 and June 2010 were those born in India, Poland, the Republic of Ireland, Bangladesh and Nigeria.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Greater London's population was foreign-born according to the 2011 Census?

**Question 1**

Which agency is responsible for compiling London's population data?

**Question 2**

When was the last UK census published?

**Text number 38**

London is also home to significant Muslim, Hindu, Sikh and Jewish communities. Notable mosques include the East London Mosque in Tower Hamlets, the London Central Mosque on the edge of Regent's Park and the Baitul Futuh Mosque of the Ahmadiyya Muslim community. Since the oil boom, an increasing number of wealthy Hindus and Middle Eastern Muslims have settled in Mayfair and Knightsbridge in West London. There are large Muslim communities in the eastern boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Newham. There are large Hindu communities in the north-western boroughs of Harrow and Brent, the latter of which is home to Europe's largest Hindu temple, the Neasden Temple. There are also 42 Hindu temples in London. There are Sikh communities in East and West London, particularly in Southall, home to one of the largest Sikh populations and the largest Sikh temple outside India.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the largest Hindu temple in Europe?

**Question 1**

Where do London's Sikh population mainly live?

**Question 2**

Where is the East London Mosque located?

**Question 3**

Which eastern districts have a large Muslim population?

**Question 4**

How many Hindu temples are there in London?

**Text number 39**

The majority of British Jews live in London, with significant Jewish communities in Stamford Hill, Stanmore, Golders Green, Finchley, Hampstead, Hendon and Edgware in North London. Bevis Marks Synagogue in the City of London is part of London's historic Sephardic Jewish community. It is the only synagogue in Europe to have held regular services continuously for over 300 years. Stanmore and Canons Park Synagogue has the largest membership of Orthodox synagogues in Europe, overtaking Ilford Synagogue (also in London) in 1998. The community established the London Jewish Forum in 2006 in response to the growing importance of devolution in London.

**Question 0**

Which Jewish synagogue has the largest membership in Europe?

**Question 1**

Which synagogue is the Sephardic Jewish community in London under?

**Question 2**

How long has the Bevis Marks Synagogue in London held continuous services?

**Question 3**

In what year did London's Stanmore and Canons Park Synagogue overtake London's Ilford Synagogue in terms of membership?

**Question 4**

When was the London Jewish Forum founded?

**Text number 40**

There are many accents that are traditionally considered London accents. The most well-known London accent has long been given the Cockney stamp, which is heard both in London itself and in the wider South East of England. The accent of the 21st century 'Londoner' varies widely; however, among those under 30, it is increasingly common for Cockney and many ethnic accents, particularly the Caribbean accent, to have merged to form an accent known as Multicultural London English (MLE). Another widely heard and spoken accent is RP (Received Pronunciation) in its various forms, often heard in the media and in many other traditional professions and beyond, although this accent is not confined to London and the South East of England, but is also heard selectively throughout the UK in certain social groups.

**Question 0**

What is the most famous London accent?

**Question 1**

Increasingly popular among younger people, the London accent combines cockney and what?

**Question 2**

What type of accent is commonly used in London by the media and other professionals?

**Question 3**

Where else but London do you typically hear the cockney accent?

**Text number 41**

London's largest industry is the financial sector, and its financial exports have a significant impact on the UK's balance of payments. By mid-2007, around 325 000 people were employed in financial services in London. London has more than 480 foreign banks, more than any other city in the world. Over 85% (3.2 million) of London's employed population work in the service sector. Because of its important global role, London's economy was hit by the financial crisis of the late 2000s. By 2010, however, the City had recovered, introduced new regulatory powers, regained lost ground and restored London's economic dominance. The City of London is home to the Bank of England, the London Stock Exchange and the Lloyd's of London insurance market.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the world-famous insurance market in London?

**Question 1**

What is the biggest industry in London?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Bank of England?

**Question 3**

How many Londoners worked in the financial sector before mid-2007?

**Question 4**

How many banks in London operate abroad?

**Text number 42**

Alongside professional services, media companies have concentrated in London, and media distribution is the second most competitive sector in London. The BBC is a major employer, and other broadcasters also have headquarters around the City. Many national newspapers are delivered in London. London is a major retail centre, and in 2010 London had the highest non-food sales in the world, totalling around £64.2 billion. The Port of London is the second largest port in the UK, handling 45 million tonnes of freight each year.

**Question 0**

What is the second largest port in the UK?

**Question 1**

How much was spent on non-food retailing in London in 2010?

**Question 2**

How much cargo does the Port of London handle each year?

**Question 3**

What is the second most competitive sector in London?

**Question 4**

Which company is the biggest player in the London media distribution industry?

**Text number 43**

London is one of the world's leading tourist destinations, and in 2015 it was the world's most visited city with over 65 million visits. It is also the world's largest city in terms of cross-border spending by tourists, estimated at USD 20.23 billion in 2015. Tourism is one of London's main industries, employing 350,000 full-time workers in 2003, and the city accounts for 54% of all UK tourist spending. In 2016, TripAdvisor users ranked London as the world's top city destination.

**Question 0**

According to 2015 data, how many visitors ranked London as the world's most visited city?

**Question 1**

How many US dollars do you estimate visitors from other countries have spent in London?

**Question 2**

How many full-time employees worked in tourism in 2003?

**Question 3**

Which travel and tourism website has shown that London is the number one destination in terms of user activity?

**Question 4**

What percentage of visitors' money is estimated to be spent in London?

**Text number 44**

Transport is one of the four main policy areas managed by the Mayor of London, but the Mayor's economic control does not extend to the long-distance rail network to London. In 2007, the Mayor took responsibility for some of the local lines that now form the London Overground network, which complements his current responsibility for London Underground, trams and buses. The public transport network is managed by Transport for London (TfL) and is one of the largest in the world.

**Question 0**

Which elected official is financially responsible for public transport in London, excluding long-distance trains?

**Question 1**

Which agency controls London's public transport?

**Question 2**

Which public rail service was added to the Mayor's remit in 2007, alongside the London Underground, buses and trans lines?

**Text number 45**

London is a major international air transport hub with the busiest airspace in the world. Eight airports have the word London in their names, but most traffic passes through six. London Heathrow Airport in Hillingdon, west London, is the busiest international airport in the world and is the main hub for the country's flag carrier, British Airways. Its fifth terminal opened in March 2008. Plans for a third runway and a sixth terminal were cancelled by the coalition government on 12 May 2010.

**Question 0**

How many airports are associated with London and contain the word London in their name?

**Question 1**

How many airports in and around London handle the majority of air traffic?

**Question 2**

Which airport is the busiest in the world for international travel?

**Question 3**

Which British airline opened a fifth terminal in 2008?

**Question 4**

Who rejected British Airways' plans for a sixth terminal and second runway in May 2010?

**Text number 46**

Stansted Airport in Essex, north-east of London, is the UK's local hub airport, while Luton Airport in Bedfordshire, north of London, mainly serves low-cost short-haul flights. London City Airport, the smallest and most central airport in Newham, east London, is focused on business travellers, offering full-service short-haul scheduled flights and significant business jet traffic. London Southend Airport, located east of London in Essex, is a smaller regional airport serving mainly low-cost short-haul flights.

**Question 0**

What is the smallest airport in the London area?

**Question 1**

Who are the customers at London City Airport?

**Question 2**

Which UK airport hub is located in Essex?

**Question 3**

London Southend Airport in Essex offers primarily what kind of services?

**Question 4**

Where is London City Airport located?

**Text number 47**

London's travel card zones have 366 stations on an extensive overground suburban network. South London in particular has a large number of rail stations, as there are fewer tube lines. Most rail lines terminate around central London and run to 18 main stations, with the exception of the Thameslink trains that connect Bedford in the north and Brighton in the south via Luton and Gatwick airports. London has the busiest station in the UK in terms of passenger numbers - Waterloo, whose station complex (including Waterloo East station) is used by over 184 million people a year. Clapham Junction is the busiest station in Europe in terms of passing trains.

**Question 0**

What is the busiest railway station in Europe in terms of train traffic?

**Question 1**

How many stations does the London rail network use?

**Question 2**

Why are there so many railways in South London?

**Question 3**

What is the busiest railway station in Britain in terms of passenger numbers?

**Question 4**

How many passengers pass through Waterloo station each year?

**Text number 48**

Some international train services to continental Europe were operated as boat trains in the 20th century, such as the Admiraal de Ruijter in Amsterdam and the Night Ferry in Paris and Brussels. The opening of the Channel Tunnel in 1994 connected London directly to the mainland European rail network, which led to the start of the Eurostar service. Since 2007, high-speed trains have linked St Pancras International to Lille, Paris, Brussels and European tourist destinations via the High Speed 1 rail link and the Channel Tunnel. The first domestic high-speed trains started running in June 2009 between Kent and London. A second high-speed line is planned to link London with the Midlands, the North West of England and Yorkshire.

**Question 0**

The Night Ferry was a ferry service in the 1900s that provided connections between London and which cities?

**Question 1**

Which train service from London provides direct access to mainland Europe?

**Question 2**

What year was the Channel Tunnel opened?

**Question 3**

What are the transport links from St Pancras International to Paris and other popular European tourist destinations?

**Question 4**

When did the local high-speed train service linking London and Kent start?

**Text number 49**

London's bus network is one of the largest in the world, operating 24 hours a day, with around 8 500 buses, over 700 routes and around 19 500 stops. In 2013, the network made more than 2 billion commuter journeys a year, more than the Underground. It generates around £850 million in revenue each year. London has the largest wheelchair accessible network in the world and, since the third quarter of 2007, accessibility for hearing and visually impaired passengers has been improved with the introduction of audiovisual announcements. The distinctive red double-decker buses are an internationally recognised trademark of London transport, along with black taxis and the Underground.

**Question 0**

How much revenue does London's public bus service generate each year?

**Question 1**

How many buses are there on the London public bus network?

**Question 2**

Which feature added in 2007 made it easier for hearing and visually impaired Londoners to travel by bus?

**Question 3**

What distinctive appearance identifies many buses as London landmarks?

**Question 4**

What colour are London taxis usually?

**Text number 50**

London's first and only cable car, Emirates Air Line, opened in June 2012. It crosses the River Thames to link the Greenwich Peninsula and the Royal Docks in the east of the city, and is integrated into London's Oyster Card ticketing system, although special fares are charged. It cost £60 million and carries over 3 500 passengers a day, far below its capacity. Like the Santander Cycles bike hire scheme, the cable car is sponsored by Emirates airline under a 10-year contract.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the London Bike Hire operation?

**Question 1**

When did the only cable car in London start operating?

**Question 2**

Who is the current sponsor of the London cable car operation?

**Question 3**

Approximately how much did it cost to build the Emirates Airline cable car?

**Question 4**

How many passengers travel on the London funicular every day?

**Text number 51**

Although most journeys into central London are made by public transport, car travel is common in the suburbs. The Inner Ring Road (around the city centre), the Northern and Southern Ring Roads (in the suburbs) and the Outer Ring Road (M25, outside the built-up area) surround the city and are crossed by a number of busy radial routes, but few motorways run into central London. The Ringways Plan, a comprehensive motorway network for the city, was drawn up in the 1960s but was largely cancelled in the early 1970s. The M25 is the longest ring road in the world at 195.5 km. The A1 and M1 link London to Leeds and Newcastle and Edinburgh.

**Question 0**

What type of carriageway is widely recognisable in central London?

**Question 1**

Which failed plan for a vast network of roads within the City of London was finally abandoned in the 1970s?

**Question 2**

Which motorways connect London with Leeds, Newcastle and Edinburgh?

**Question 3**

How long is the M25 motorway?

**Question 4**

Which areas of London are mainly used by car?

**Text number 52**

In 2003, a congestion charge was introduced to reduce traffic in the city centre. With a few exceptions, motorists have to pay £10 a day if they are allowed to drive in a restricted zone covering most of central London. Drivers living in the restricted zone can buy a significantly reduced season ticket. The London government originally expected that the congestion charging zone would increase daily tube and bus ridership by 20 000 during peak hours, reduce road traffic by 10-15%, speed up traffic by 10-15% and reduce queues by 20-30%. Over several years, the average number of cars entering central London on weekdays fell from 195 000 to 125 000, a 35% reduction in the number of vehicles per day.

**Question 0**

How much does it cost most drivers to use their cars in a particular area of central London every day?

**Question 1**

When was the daily congestion charge introduced in London?

**Question 2**

By what percentage did the congestion charge reduce the number of cars passing through central London?

**Question 3**

How do motorists living in a particular zone reduce the cost of congestion charging?

**Question 4**

Which services were expected to increase significantly as a result of the congestion charging zone?

**Text number 53**

London is a major global centre for higher education and research, with 43 universities forming the largest concentration of higher education institutions in Europe. According to the QS World University Rankings 2015/16, London has the largest concentration of top universities in the world, with around 110,000 international students, more than any other city in the world. In a 2014 report by PricewaterhouseCoopers, London was said to be the global capital of higher education.

**Question 0**

Which professional services network named London the world capital of higher education?

**Question 1**

How many universities in London are among the highest in Europe?

**Question 2**

What is the estimated number of international students studying in London?

**Text number 54**

London is home to many of the world's leading educational institutions. In the QS World University Rankings 2014/15, Imperial College London is the second best university in the world (alongside the University of Cambridge), University College London (UCL) is fifth and King's College London (KCL) is 16th. The London School of Economics has been described as the world's leading social science institution in terms of both teaching and research. London Business School is considered one of the world's leading business schools and in 2015 the Financial Times ranked its MBA programme as the second best in the world.

**Question 0**

What is the world's leading social science institute for teaching and research?

**Question 1**

Where does University College London (UCL) rank among the best colleges and universities in the world?

**Question 2**

Which school's MBA programme was rated the second best in the world by the Financial Times in 2015?

**Question 3**

Which London school shares second place in the world with the famous University of Cambridge in the 2014-2015 World University Rankings?

**Text number 55**

With 120 000 students, the Federal University of London is the largest contact teaching university in the UK. It comprises four major multidisciplinary universities - King's College London, Queen Mary, Royal Holloway and UCL - as well as a number of smaller and more specialised institutions, including Birkbeck, the Courtauld Institute of Art, Goldsmiths, the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, the Institute of Education, London Business School, the London School of Economics, the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, the Royal Academy of Music, the Central School of Speech and Drama, the Royal Veterinary College and the School of Oriental and African Studies. Members of the University of London have their own admission procedures and some award their own degrees.

**Question 0**

Which school would a student applying for a veterinary degree at the University of London be most likely to attend?

**Question 1**

Which large university has four multidisciplinary universities and several schools that are specialised schools?

**Question 2**

Which London school would give a student an MBA?

**Question 3**

What is the average number of students at the University of London?

**Text number 56**

Several London universities are outside the University of London, including Brunel University, City University of London, Imperial College London, Kingston University, London Metropolitan University, Middlesex University, University of East London, University of West London and University of Westminster (a university with over 34 000 students, London South Bank University, Middlesex University, University of the Arts London (Europe's largest university for art, design, fashion, communication and performing arts), University of East London, University of West London and University of Westminster. There are also three international universities in London: Regent's University London, Richmond, The American International University in London and Schiller International University.

**Question 0**

What is the student population at the University of Westminster?

**Question 1**

How many international universities are there in London?

**Question 2**

In which suburb is the American International University in London located?

**Question 3**

What is the largest university in Europe for degrees in communication and performing arts?

**Text number 57**

London has five major medical schools - Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry (part of Queen Mary), King's College London School of Medicine (Europe's largest medical school), Imperial College School of Medicine, UCL Medical School and St George's, University of London - and a large number of interlinked teaching hospitals. The city is also a major centre for biomedical research, with three of the UK's five academic health science centres located in the city - Imperial College Healthcare, King's Health Partners and UCL Partners (Europe's largest such centre).

**Question 0**

How many major medical schools are there in London?

**Question 1**

What is the largest medical school in Europe?

**Question 2**

Barts and the London School of Dentistry is part of the London University Network?

**Question 3**

How many of the UK's five academic health science centres are in London?

**Question 4**

UCL Partners is the largest of what type of institution in Europe?

**Text number 58**

London has several business schools, including the London School of Business and Finance, Cass Business School (part of City University London), Hult International Business School, ESCP Europe, European Business School London, Imperial College Business School and London Business School. London is also home to many arts institutions, including the Academy of Live and Recorded Arts, Central School of Ballet, LAMDA, London College of Contemporary Arts (LCCA), London Contemporary Dance School, National Centre for Circus Arts, RADA, Rambert School of Ballet and Contemporary Dance, Royal College of Art, Royal College of Music and Trinity Laban.

**Question 0**

City University London is linked to which specialised business school?

**Question 1**

The Royal College of Art and the Royal College of Music are examples of which type of school?

**Text number 59**

Most of London's primary, secondary and further education colleges are run by London boroughs or otherwise state-funded. Examples include City and Islington College, Ealing, Hammersmith and West London College, Leyton Sixth Form College, Tower Hamlets College and Bethnal Green Academy. London also has a number of private schools and colleges, some of which are old and famous, such as the City of London School, Harrow, St Paul's School, Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School, University College School, The John Lyon School, Highgate School and Westminster School.

**Question 0**

Who runs London's public primary and secondary school system?

**Question 1**

Which private boys' school in London has the same name as a famous cathedral?

**Text number 60**

In the London Borough of Westminster, the West End entertainment district is centred around Leicester Square, where London and world film premieres take place, and Piccadilly Circus, with its huge electronic billboards. Here is London's theatre district, as well as many cinemas, bars, clubs and restaurants, including the city's Chinatown area (in Soho), and just to the east is Covent Garden, an area of specialist shops. The city is home to Andrew Lloyd Webber, whose musicals have dominated the West End theatre scene since the late 20th century. The Royal Ballet of the United Kingdom, the English National Ballet, the Royal Opera and the English National Opera are based in London, performing at the Royal Opera House, the London Coliseum, Sadler's Wells Theatre and the Royal Albert Hall, and touring the country.

**Question 0**

What is London's entertainment centre known as?

**Question 1**

What is the outstanding feature of Picadilly Circus?

**Question 2**

What is the Chinatown area of London?

**Question 3**

Where is the West End of London geographically located?

**Question 4**

Which prolific composer and musical producer has been a major player in the West End theatre scene?

**Text number 61**

Islington's 1.6km-long Upper Street, which stretches north from Angel, has more bars and restaurants than any other street in the UK. Europe's busiest shopping area is Oxford Street, which is almost 1.6 km long and the longest shopping street in the UK. Oxford Street is home to a huge number of retailers and department stores, including the world-famous Selfridges flagship store. To the south-west is Knightsbridge, home to the equally famous Harrods department store.

**Question 0**

Which Islington street has more bars and restaurants than any other street in Britain?

**Question 1**

What is the longest shopping street in the UK with lots of shops and department stores?

**Question 2**

How long is Islington Upper Street?

**Question 3**

Which famous high-end department store is on Oxford Street?

**Question 4**

Which world-famous luxury department store is in Knightsbridge?

**Text number 62**

The city hosts a variety of events each year, including a relatively new New Year's Day parade, a fireworks display overlooking the London Eye and the world's second largest street party, the Notting Hill Carnival, which takes place every year at the end of August on Bank Holiday Day. Traditional parades include November's Lord Mayor's Show, a centuries-old event that celebrates the annual appointment of the City of London's new mayor with a procession through the city streets, and June's Trooping the Colour, the official military celebration of the Commonwealth and British Army regiments in honour of the Queen's official birthday.

**Question 0**

The Lord Mayor's Show is held annually in which month?

**Question 1**

What will be remembered and celebrated at the Lord Mayor's Show?

**Question 2**

Who participates in Trooping the Colour every June?

**Question 3**

Which modern London landmark will fireworks be fired from on New Year's Eve?

**Question 4**

Which event is celebrated every June with the Trooping of the Colour?

**Text number 63**

London has been the setting for many literary works. London's literary centres have traditionally been hilly Hampstead and (since the early 20th century) Bloomsbury. Writers closely associated with the city include the diarist Samuel Pepys, famous for his eye-witness account of the Great Fire, Charles Dickens, whose description of a foggy, snowy and dirty London inhabited by street sweepers and pickpockets has had a major influence on people's perception of early Victorian London, and Virginia Woolf, considered one of the most important figures in 20th century modernist literature.

**Question 0**

Who witnessed first-hand and wrote about the great fire of 1666?

**Question 1**

Which area has historically been the literary centre of London?

**Question 2**

Where is the more modern, 20th-century London literary centre?

**Question 3**

Which author's novels painted a bleak picture of Victorian London?

**Question 4**

Which female writer is one of the leading literary thinkers of the 20th century?

**Text number 64**

In Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, published in the late 1300s, pilgrims set off for Canterbury from London, specifically from Tabard House in Southwark. William Shakespeare spent much of his life living and working in London; his contemporary Ben Jonson also lived in London, and some of his works - notably his play The Alchemist - were set in the city. Daniel Defoe's A Journal of the Plague Year (1722) is a fictional account of the events of the Great Plague Year of 1665. Subsequent major depictions of London in the 19th and early 20th centuries include Dickens' novels and Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories. Modern writers influenced by the city include Peter Ackroyd, who has written a 'biography' of London, and Iain Sinclair, who writes in the psychogeography genre.

**Question 0**

Which famous Elizabethan playwright spent much of his life in London?

**Question 1**

Which Williams Shakespeare contemporary wrote a play called The Alchemist?

**Question 2**

Which author of Robinson Crusoe also wrote a fictional account of the Great Plague of 1665?

**Question 3**

The characters in Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales begin their pilgrimage in which London institution?

**Question 4**

Arthur Conan Doyle resurrected which famous detective in a series of novels?

**Text number 65**

London has played a major role in the film industry, with major studios in Ealing and a special effects and post-production community in Soho. Working Title Films is headquartered in London. Films made in London include Oliver Twist (1948), Scrooge (1951), Peter Pan (1953), 101 Dalmatians (1961), My Fair Lady (1964), Mary Poppins (1964), Blowup (1966), Long Good Friday (1980), Notting Hill (1999), Love Actually (2003), V For Vendetta (2005), Sweeney Todd: The Demon Barber Of Fleet Street (2008) and The King's Speech (2010). London is home to Charlie Chaplin, Alfred Hitchcock, Michael Caine, Helen Mirren, Gary Oldman, Christopher Nolan, Jude Law, Tom Hardy, Keira Knightley and Daniel Day-Lewis. Since 2008[update] the British Academy Film Awards have been held at the Royal Opera House. London is a major centre for television production, with studios including the BBC Television Centre, The Fountain Studios and The London Studios. Many television programmes are set in London, including the popular soap opera EastEnders, which has been broadcast by the BBC since 1985.

**Question 0**

Which major film production company is based in London?

**Question 1**

Which theatre hosts the British Academy Film Awards?

**Question 2**

Which popular soap opera has been broadcast by the BBC since 1985?

**Question 3**

Which silent film star, who made films such as The Little Tramp, was from London?

**Question 4**

In what year was My Fair Lady, a stage musical set in turn-of-the-century London, made into a film?

**Text number 66**

London has many museums, galleries and other institutions, many of which are free of charge and are major tourist attractions with a research mission. The first of these was established in 1753 at the British Museum in Bloomsbury. Originally home to antiquities, natural history exhibits and a national library, the museum now houses 7 million objects from around the world. In 1824, the National Gallery, which houses Britain's national collection of Western paintings, was established and now occupies a prominent position in Trafalgar Square.

**Question 0**

When was the Bloomsbury British Museum founded?

**Question 1**

Which London museum is prominently located in Trafalgar Square?

**Question 2**

How many artefacts from around the world are on display in the British Museum?

**Question 3**

As well as being popular tourist destinations, London's museums play an important role in what?

**Question 4**

The National Gallery was founded in 1824 to preserve and display what objects?

**Text number 67**

In the second half of the 19th century, the South Kensington area developed into "Albertopolis", a cultural and scientific quarter. It is home to three major national museums. The National Portrait Gallery, founded in 1856 to record British history, now holds the largest collection of portraits in the world. The Tate Britain is the national gallery of British art, originally established as part of the National Gallery in 1897. The Tate Gallery, as it was formerly known, was also a major centre for modern art; in 2000 this collection moved to Tate Modern, a new gallery in the former Bankside Power Station.

**Question 0**

What is the National Portrait Gallery known for?

**Question 1**

London's Tate Britain and Tate Modern galleries used to be a single entity known as the What?

**Question 2**

Which centre of culture and science was named in honour of Queen Victoria's husband?

**Question 3**

Which museum in London is named after the historic Queen of England and her Prince Consort?

**Question 4**

What was the original purpose of building the Tate Gallery?

**Text number 68**

London is one of the world's great classical and popular music capitals, home to major music companies such as EMI and Warner Music Group, as well as countless bands, musicians and professionals. The city is also home to many orchestras and concert halls, including the Barbican Arts Centre (home to the London Symphony Orchestra and London Symphony Orchestra), Cadogan Hall (Royal Philharmonic Orchestra) and the Royal Albert Hall (The Proms). London's two main opera houses are the Royal Opera House and the London Coliseum. The largest organ in the UK is at the Royal Albert Hall. Other important instruments are in cathedrals and large churches. There are several conservatoires: the Royal Academy of Music, the Royal College of Music, the Guildhall School of Music and Drama and Trinity Laban.

**Question 0**

Which instrument is located in the Royal Albert Hall?

**Question 1**

London-based EMI is a company focused on which industry?

**Question 2**

Where is the London Symphony Orchestra based?

**Question 3**

What are the names of the two main opera houses in London?

**Question 4**

The Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music are examples of what?

**Text number 69**

London has a number of rock and pop concert venues, including the world's busiest arena, the O2 Arena, and other large arenas such as Earls Court and Wembley Arena, as well as many medium-sized arenas such as Brixton Academy, Hammersmith Apollo and Shepherd's Bush Empire. London hosts a number of music festivals, including Wireless Festival, South West Four, Lovebox and Hyde Park's British Summer Time. The city is home to the first and original Hard Rock Cafe and Abbey Road Studios, where the Beatles recorded many of their hits. In the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, musicians and bands such as Elton John, Pink Floyd, David Bowie, Queen, The Kinks, The Rolling Stones, The Who, Eric Clapton, Led Zeppelin, The Small Faces, Iron Maiden, Fleetwood Mac, Elvis Costello, Cat Stevens, The Police, The Cure, Madness, The Jam, Dusty Springfield, Phil Collins, Rod Stewart and Sade drew their sound from the streets and rhythms of London.

**Question 0**

Which famous chain of music-themed restaurants opened its first branch in London?

**Question 1**

In which recording studio did the Beatles do most of their recording?

**Question 2**

What contributed to inspiring the sound of many British rock bands and singers in the 60s, 70s and 80s?

**Question 3**

Which London concert venue has the same first name as a famous football stadium?

**Question 4**

What is the world's busiest concert arena in London?

**Text number 70**

London was central to the development of punk music, with the likes of the Sex Pistols, The Clash and Vivienne Westwood living in the city. The London music scene has recently seen the emergence of George Michael, Kate Bush, Seal, Siouxsie and the Banshees, Bush, Spice Girls, Jamiroquai, Blur, The Prodigy, Gorillaz, Mumford & Sons, Coldplay, Amy Winehouse, Adele, Ed Sheeran and One Direction. London is also a hub for urban music. In particular, UK garage, drum and bass, dubstep and grime developed in the city from local drum and bass and hip hop and reggae. Black music station BBC Radio 1Xtra was established to support the rise of indigenous urban music, both in London and the rest of the UK.

**Question 0**

London was a major factor in the rise of which genre of music?

**Question 1**

Music genres that have gained popularity in London and elsewhere, such as dubstep, are based on and originate from what?

**Question 2**

Which BBC radio station focuses mainly on black and urban music?

**Question 3**

Which rock music group led by Gavin Rossdale got its start in the London music scene?

**Text number 71**

The largest parks in central London are three of the eight Royal Parks, namely Hyde Park and its neighbour Kensington Gardens to the west and Regent's Park to the north. Hyde Park in particular is a popular sports ground and sometimes hosts open-air concerts. Regent's Park is home to the London Zoo, the oldest scientific zoo in the world, and is close to Madame Tussauds Wax Museum. Primrose Hill, at 78 metres in the north of Regent's Park, is a popular place to look out over the city skyline.

**Question 0**

How many royal parks are there in central London?

**Question 1**

Which park is London Zoo in?

**Question 2**

Which royal park borders its neighbour, Kensington Gardens?

**Question 3**

Which area of Regent's Park is a great place to see the London skyline?

**Question 4**

Which popular tourist attraction is near Regent's Park?

**Text number 72**

Near Richmond Park is Kew Gardens, home to the world's largest collection of living plants. In 2003, the gardens were added to UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites. There are also numerous parks managed by London Borough Councils, such as Victoria Park in the East End and Battersea Park in the city centre. There are also some more informal semi-natural open spaces, such as the 320 hectares (790 acres) of Hampstead Heath in north London and Epping Forest, which covers 2 476 hectares (6 118.32 acres) in the east. Both are managed by the City of London Corporation. Hampstead Heath includes Kenwood House, a former manor house, which is a popular venue during the summer months when classical music concerts are held on the lakefront, attracting thousands of people each weekend to enjoy the music, scenery and fireworks. Epping Forest is a popular venue for a variety of outdoor activities such as mountain biking, walking, horse riding, golf, fishing and orienteering.

**Question 0**

Which famous London garden was designated a World Heritage Site by Unesco in 2003?

**Question 1**

Victoria Park is located in which London borough?

**Question 2**

Which body oversees both Hampstead Heath and Epping Forest in North London?

**Question 3**

Which former private home hosts classical music concerts every summer by the lake?

**Question 4**

People often take part in physical activities such as walking, cycling and golf, where in the forest?

**Text number 73**

Walking is a popular leisure activity in London. Areas suitable for walking include Wimbledon Common, Epping Forest, Hampton Court Park, Hampstead Heath, the eight Royal Parks, canals and disused railway lines. Access to canals and rivers has recently been improved, including the creation of the Thames Path, some 45 km of which is in Greater London, and the Wandle Trail, which runs 19 km through South London along the River Wandle, a tributary of the River Thames. Other long-distance paths linking green spaces have been created, including the Capital Ring, the Green Chain Walk, the London Outer Orbital Path ("Loop"), the Jubilee Walkway, the Lea Valley Walk and the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Walk.

**Question 0**

Which river is a tributary of the River Thames?

**Question 1**

What is the London orbit called?

**Question 2**

Which walkway was created to pay tribute to a member of the royal family who died prematurely?

**Question 3**

Which footpath follows the route of the body of water it is named after?

**Question 4**

What recent improvements have improved the walking experience?

**Text number 74**

London's most popular sport is football, with fourteen league clubs, five of which play in the Premier League - Arsenal, Chelsea, Crystal Palace, Tottenham Hotspur and West Ham United. Other professional teams in London include Fulham, Queens Park Rangers, Millwall and Charlton Athletic. In May 2012, Chelsea became the first London club to win the Champions League, with Chelsea winning the Champions League. Apart from Arsenal, Chelsea and Tottenham, no other London club has ever won the National League title.

**Question 0**

What is the most popular sport in London?

**Question 1**

How many Premier League football clubs are based in London?

**Question 2**

When did Chelsea win the Champions League title?

**Question 3**

How many professional football clubs call London home?

**Question 4**

How many London football clubs, apart from Arsenal, Chelsea and Tottenham, have won the National League title?

**Text number 75**

Three Aviva Premiership rugby union teams (London Irish, Saracens and Harlequins) are based in London, but currently only Harlequins and Saracens play their home matches in Greater London. London Scottish and London Welsh play in the RFU Championship, while other rugby union clubs in the city include Richmond F.C., Rosslyn Park F.C., Westcombe Park R.F.C. and Blackheath F.C.. Twickenham Stadium in south-west London is rugby union's national stadium and will have a capacity of 82,000 once the new south stand is completed.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the national rugby union stadium in South West London?

**Question 1**

What is the current seating capacity of Twickenham Stadium?

**Question 2**

Which three London-based Aviva Premiership rugby union teams play in the Greater London Area?

**Question 3**

Where do London Scottish and London Welch rugby teams play their home matches?

**Text number 76**

According to a report by World Property Journal (2015), London has been the world's most expensive office market for the past three years. In 2015[update], the value of residential property in London was $2.2 trillion - the same as Brazil's annual GDP. The city has the highest property prices of any European city, according to the Office for National Statistics and the European Statistical Office. The average price per square metre in central London is €24 252 (April 2014), which is higher than property prices in other European capitals of the G8: Berlin €3 306, Rome €6 188 and Paris €11 229.

**Question 0**

Which country's GDP is equivalent to the value of residential property in London?

**Question 1**

What is the average price per square metre of a property in central London in April 2014?

**Question 2**

London has been the world's most expensive office market for several years in a row, according to a report by World Property Journal.

**Question 3**

Which city has the highest property prices in Europe?

**Question 4**

What is the average property price per square metre in Berlin in April 2014?

**Document number 276**

**Text number 0**

According to the Cambridge English Dictionary, culture is "the way of life of a particular group of people, especially the general customs and beliefs of a particular time". According to Terror Management Theory, culture is a set of activities and worldviews that give people the illusion that they are valuable individuals in a world that matters - and that elevate them above mere physical aspects of existence to deny the animal insignificance and death of which Homo Sapiens became aware when it acquired a larger brain.

**Question 0**

How does the Cambridge English Dictionary define "culture" in brief?

**Question 1**

What is the name of this theory, according to which culture is a series of activities and world views?

**Question 2**

What did Homo Sapiens acquire that made it aware of culture?

**Question 3**

How does the Cambridge Swedish Dictionary define "culture" in brief?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the theory that culture is a set of places and rules of the world?

**Question 5**

What did Homo Sapiens acquire that made it unaware of culture?

**Question 6**

What can Homo Sapiens avoid because he has a bigger brain?

**Question 7**

What is defined as "the lifestyle, especially supernatural habits and beliefs, of a particular individual at a particular time"?

**Text number 1**

Culture is a key anthropological concept that defines the meaning of being human, and encompasses the phenomena that are transmitted in human communities through social learning. The word is used in a general sense as a developed ability to classify and represent experiences in symbols, and to act imaginatively and creatively. This capacity emerged with the development of behavioural modernity in humans around 50 000 years ago. This ability is often thought to be unique to humans, although some other species have shown similar, albeit much less complex, abilities for social learning. It is also used to describe the complex networks of socially transmitted practices and accumulated knowledge and ideas that exist within particular groups of people or cultures, where the plural form is used. Some aspects of human behaviour, such as language, social practices such as kinship, sex and marriage, forms of expression such as art, music, dance, rituals and religion, and technologies such as cooking, shelter and clothing, are considered cultural universals that exist in all human communities. The concept of tangible culture covers the physical manifestations of culture, such as technology, architecture and art, while the intangible elements of culture, such as principles of social organisation (including practices of political organisation and social institutions), mythology, philosophy, literature (both written and oral) and science, constitute the intangible cultural heritage of a society.

**Question 0**

When did people have some understanding of what culture really means?

**Question 1**

Name some of the cultural generalisations that people have today.

**Question 2**

What does the concept of "conceptual material culture" cover?

**Question 3**

What is not a defining factor of humanity?

**Question 4**

When were people able to fully understand culture?

**Question 5**

What does the term "intangible culture" cover?

**Question 6**

What is excluded from society's cultural heritage?

**Question 7**

What cultural universals no longer exist in people?

**Text number 2**

In the humanities, one aspect of culture as a characteristic of an individual has been the extent to which the individual has reached a certain level of sophistication in the arts, sciences, education or customs. The level of cultural sophistication has also sometimes been seen as distinguishing civilisations from less complex societies. Such hierarchical perspectives on culture are also found in class-based distinctions, which distinguish between the high culture of the social elite and the low culture, popular or folk culture of the lower classes, which are differentiated by their stratified access to cultural capital. In common parlance, culture often refers specifically to symbolic signs used by ethnic groups to visibly distinguish themselves from one another, such as body modification, clothing or jewellery.[dubious - discuss] Mass culture refers to the mass-produced and mass-mediated forms of consumer culture that emerged in the 20th century. Some schools of philosophy, such as Marxism and critical theory, have argued that culture is often used politically as a tool of the elite to manipulate the lower classes and create false consciousness; such perspectives are common in the discipline of cultural studies. More broadly, in the social sciences, the theoretical perspective of cultural materialism holds that human symbolic culture emerges from the material conditions of human life, as humans create the conditions for physical survival, and that the basis of culture is found in evolved biological capacities.

**Question 0**

What did early humans sometimes use or used to form some kind of culture in a visible way?

**Question 1**

When was mass culture born?

**Question 2**

What is culture used for, according to some schools of philosophy?

**Question 3**

What did early humans use or sometimes used to form some kind of culture invisibly?

**Question 4**

When did mass culture end?

**Question 5**

What is culture not used for according to any school of philosophy?

**Question 6**

According to which school of philosophy is culture never used politically?

**Question 7**

According to which perspective is culture based on evolved biological capacities?

**Text number 3**

When culture is used as a figure of speech, it refers to the set of customs, traditions and values of a society or community, such as an ethnic group or nation. In this sense, multiculturalism is a concept that values peaceful coexistence and mutual respect between different cultures living in the same area. Sometimes "culture" is also used to describe the specific practices of a sub-group of society, a sub-culture (e.g. "bro-culture") or a counter-culture. In cultural anthropology, the ideology and analytical stance of cultural relativism is that cultures cannot be easily ranked or evaluated objectively, because any evaluation is inevitably situated within the value system of a particular culture.

**Question 0**

What does the term "Count Noun" mean?

**Question 1**

Which cultural features are included in the term count noun?

**Question 2**

What is included in the term "cultural anthropology"?

**Question 3**

What can never be used as a reading word?

**Question 4**

What is the concept of appreciating the lack of angry coexistence and mutual respect between different cultures living in the same area?

**Question 5**

What term is no longer used to describe certain practices within a sub-group of society?

**Question 6**

According to which perspective can cultures be easily ranked and evaluated?

**Text number 4**

The modern term "culture" is based on the term used by the ancient Roman orator Cicero in his Tusculanae Disputationes, where he wrote about the cultivation of the soul, or "cultura animi", using the agricultural metaphor of the development of the philosophical soul, understood teleologically as the highest possible ideal of human development. Samuel Pufendorf adopted this metaphor in a modern context to mean something similar, but no longer assumed that philosophy was the natural perfection of man. His use, and that of many writers after him, 'refers to all the ways in which man overcomes his original barbarism and becomes artificially fully human'.

**Question 0**

What is the basis of the modern term "culture"?

**Question 1**

Who introduced the metaphor used by Cicero?

**Question 2**

Samuel changed something that was part of the old meaning of the metaphor, what was it?

**Question 3**

What term did the ancient Roman emperor Cicero use in his Tusculanae Disputationes?

**Question 4**

What had written into it the agricultural metaphor of the destruction of the philosophical soul?

**Question 5**

Who first introduced the metaphor that Cicero later used?

**Question 6**

Who assumed that philosophy was man's natural perfection?

**Text number 5**

Social conflicts and technological developments can bring about changes in society by altering social dynamics and promoting new cultural patterns, and by encouraging or enabling generative action. These social changes can be followed by ideological changes and other types of cultural changes. For example, the feminist movement in the United States included new practices that caused a change in gender relations and altered both gender and economic structures. Environmental conditions can also be a factor. For example, after the return of tropical forests at the end of the last ice age, crops suitable for domestication were available, leading to the invention of agriculture, which in turn led to many cultural innovations and changes in social dynamics.

**Question 0**

What changes in culture are caused by social conflicts and technological developments?

**Question 1**

What is the name of this cultural movement involving a change in gender relations, which mainly concerns women?

**Question 2**

What period was used in the example of changes in social dynamics?

**Question 3**

What will never change with social conflict and technological progress?

**Question 4**

What period of time was used in the example of changes in physical dynamics?

**Question 5**

What is the name of this cultural movement, which involves a change in gender relations to the exclusion of mainly women?

**Question 6**

What structures were not changed thanks to the US feminist movement?

**Question 7**

What circumstances never make a difference?

**Text number 6**

Cultures are externally influenced by contacts between societies, which can also cause - or prevent - social changes and changes in cultural practices. War or competition for resources can affect technological developments or social dynamics. In addition, cultural ideas can be transferred from one society to another through diffusion or acculturation. In diffusion, the form (but not necessarily the meaning) of something is transferred from one culture to another. For example, hamburgers, a fast food in the United States, seemed exotic when they were introduced to China. "Stimulus diffusion" (the sharing of ideas) refers to the process whereby an element of one culture leads to an invention or diffusion in another culture. "Direct borrowing", on the other hand, usually refers to the spread of technology or tangible goods from one culture to another. Diffusion of innovation theory presents a research-based model of why and when individuals and cultures adopt new ideas, practices and products.

**Question 0**

What can influence social dynamics and technological development?

**Question 1**

What in the example seemed exotic when it was imported into China, but is common in the US?

**Question 2**

What does the term Stimulus diffusion mean?

**Question 3**

Which theory says that cultural people adopt new practices, ideas and products?

**Question 4**

What are the internal effects of interconnections between societies?

**Question 5**

What in the example seemed common when it was imported into China, but is exotic in the US?

**Question 6**

What does the term Stimulus infusion mean?

**Question 7**

What is meant by a technological or material shift from one culture to another?

**Question 8**

Which theory presents a research-based model of why and when groups and cultures adopt old ideas, practices and products?

**Text number 7**

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) formulated an individual-centred definition of 'enlightenment', similar to the concept of bildung: 'Enlightenment is the awakening of man from his self-inflicted immaturity. "He argued that this immaturity is not due to a lack of understanding but to a lack of courage to think independently. Against this intellectual cowardice, Kant urged: sapere aude, "Dare to be wise!" To counter Kant, German scholars such as Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) argued that human creativity, which inevitably takes unpredictable and very different forms, is as important as human rationality. Moreover, Herder proposed a collective form of Bildung: 'For Herder, Bildung was the totality of experiences which give a people a unified identity and a sense of common destiny'.

**Question 0**

Who said the following statement? "Enlightenment is the awakening of man from his self-induced immaturity".

**Question 1**

What does the term Sapere aude mean?

**Question 2**

Which German scientist argued that human creativity is multifaceted and as important as human rationality?

**Question 3**

Who said the following statement? "Enlightenment is the awakening of man from self-induced maturity."

**Question 4**

Who said that immaturity is not the result of a lack of understanding but of a lack of courage to think independently?

**Question 5**

What term was used to describe the birth of man from self-inflicted immaturity?

**Question 6**

Who said that human creativity is not as important as human rationality?

**Question 7**

Who proposed individualistic bildung?

**Text number 8**

In 1795, the Prussian linguist and philosopher Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835) called for an anthropology that would combine the interests of Kant and Herder. In the Romantic era, German scholars, especially those involved in nationalist movements - such as the nationalist struggle to create a 'Germany' out of various principalities and the nationalist struggles of ethnic minorities against the Austro-Hungarian Empire - developed a more comprehensive conception of culture as a 'Weltanschauung' (worldview). According to this school, each ethnic group has its own worldview, which cannot be compared with the worldviews of other groups. Although this approach to culture is more comprehensive than previous views, it still allows for a distinction between 'civilised' and 'primitive' or 'tribal' culture.

**Question 0**

Which Prussian linguist called for anthropology?

**Question 1**

During which period did German researchers develop a more inclusive culture?

**Question 2**

What was the German name given to the creation of this culture in the Romantic era?

**Question 3**

Which Prussian linguist called for an ontology?

**Question 4**

In which era did German researchers develop a less inclusive culture?

**Question 5**

What was the Russian name given to the creation of this culture in the Romantic era?

**Question 6**

Which researchers were never interested in nationalist movements?

**Text number 9**

In 1860, Adolf Bastian (1826-1905) advocated the "psychic unity of mankind". He argued that a scientific comparison of all human societies would reveal that different world views were composed of the same basic elements. According to Bastian, all human societies have common 'basic ideas' (Elementargedanken); different cultures or different 'folk ideas' (Völkergedanken) are local variations of these basic ideas. This view paved the way for the modern concept of culture. Franz Boas (1858-1942) was trained in this tradition and brought it with him when he left Germany for the United States.

**Question 0**

What did Bastian believe all human communities shared?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the person who spoke for the "psychic unity of mankind"?

**Question 2**

Who was trained in Bastian's ideas on culture?

**Question 3**

What did Adolf Bastian believe that all human communities ignored?

**Question 4**

Who advocated the "psychological separation of humanity"?

**Question 5**

Who first taught Bastian's ideas about culture?

**Question 6**

What is the Hungarian term for "popular ideas"?

**Question 7**

Which view did not give way to modern understanding?

**Text number 10**

In practice, culture referred to the elite ideal and was associated with such things as art, classical music and haute cuisine. As these forms were associated with urban life, 'culture' was identified with 'civilisation' (Latin civitas, city). The other side of Romanticism was an interest in folklore, which led to the identification of 'culture' among non-elites. This distinction is often characterised as that between high culture, the culture of the dominant social group, and low culture. In other words, the concept of 'culture' that developed in Europe in the 17th and early 19th centuries reflected the inequalities within European societies.

**Question 0**

What did culture mean in practice?

**Question 1**

What was involved in the culture during this German practice?

**Question 2**

Art and music were some of these forms of culture that were linked to what kind of lifestyle?

**Question 3**

What did the concept of culture reflect in 19th century Europe during this period?

**Question 4**

What was the culture that was never referred to in practice?

**Question 5**

What was involved in the culture during this American practice?

**Question 6**

Which movement had little interest in folklore?

**Question 7**

When did the concept of "culture" end in Europe?

**Text number 11**

Matthew Arnold contrasted "culture" with anarchy; other European philosophers, Thomas Hobbes and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, contrasted "culture" with the "state of nature". According to Hobbes and Rousseau, the Native Americans, who were conquered by Europeans from the 16th century onwards, lived in a state of nature; this opposition was expressed in the opposition between 'civilised' and 'uncivilised'. According to this way of thinking, some countries and peoples could be classified as more civilised than others and some people as more civilised than others. This opposition led to Herbert Spencer's theory of social Darwinism and Lewis Henry Morgan's theory of cultural evolution. Just as some critics have argued that the difference between high culture and low culture is actually an expression of the conflict between European elites and non-elites, some critics have argued that the difference between civilised and uncivilised people is actually an expression of the conflict between the colonial powers of Europe and their colonial subjects.

**Question 0**

How did Matthew Arnold feel about "Culture"?

**Question 1**

Which two philosophies contrasted "culture" with the natural world?

**Question 2**

Which race did Europeans consider to be living in the "wild"?

**Question 3**

"In the wild" was divided into two groups, where were they divided?

**Question 4**

Matthew Arnold confused "culture" with what?

**Question 5**

Who combined "culture" and "nature"?

**Question 6**

Which race did Europeans consider to live "outside nature"?

**Question 7**

There is no contrast between which concept?

**Question 8**

Which place is never more civilised than the others?

**Text number 12**

Other 19th century critics after Rousseau have accepted this distinction between higher and lower culture, but have regarded the sophistication and refinement of high culture as a corrupting and unnatural development that obscures and distorts the essential nature of human beings. These critics considered folk music (as produced by the 'people', i.e. the illiterate peasants of the countryside) to be an honest expression of a natural way of life, while classical music seemed superficial and decadent. Similarly, this view often portrayed indigenous peoples as 'noble savages' who lived authentic and flawless lives, uncomplicated and uncorrupted by the West's highly stratified capitalist system.

**Question 0**

What kind of music did critics associate with corrupt high culture?

**Question 1**

What kind of music seemed superficial and decadent?

**Question 2**

What was another name used for the corrupted high culture of the indigenous peoples?

**Question 3**

What kind of music did the critics associate with prestigious high culture?

**Question 4**

What kind of music is always superficial and decadent?

**Question 5**

When was there no difference between higher and lower culture?

**Question 6**

What was another name used for the corrupted high culture of foreigners?

**Text number 13**

Although anthropologists around the world refer to Tylor's definition of culture, in the 20th century "culture" emerged as a central and unifying concept in American anthropology, most commonly referring to the universal human capacity to classify and encode human experiences symbolically and to communicate symbolically encoded experiences socially.American anthropology is organized into four fields, each of which plays an important role in the study of culture: biological anthropology, linguistic anthropology, cultural anthropology, and archaeology.

**Question 0**

Whose definition of culture was accepted by the anthropologist?

**Question 1**

Which four fields of American anthropology play an important role in the study of its culture?

**Question 2**

In which century did "culture" become a central concept in American anthropology?

**Question 3**

Whose anthropologists rejected the definition of culture?

**Question 4**

What are the four fields of European anthropology that play an important role in the study of its culture?

**Question 5**

In which century did "culture" emerge as a secondary concept in European anthropology?

**Question 6**

In general, what refers to the universal human ability to symbolically hack human experiences and to socially mediate symbolically decoded experiences?

**Text number 14**

Cultural sociology deals with culture, usually understood as a set of symbolic codes used by society as it is expressed in society. For Georg Simmel (1858-1918), culture was "the civilisation of individuals through external forms that have been objectified over history". In the field of sociology, culture can be defined as the ways of thinking, ways of acting and material objects that together shape the way of life of a people. Culture can take two forms, intangible culture or material culture. Intangible culture refers to the intangible perceptions that individuals have of their culture, such as values, belief systems, rules, norms, morals, language, organisations and institutions. Tangible culture, on the other hand, is the physical evidence of a culture, manifested in the objects and architecture it produces or has produced. The term is usually relevant only in archaeological and anthropological studies, but it refers specifically to any material evidence that can be associated with past or present culture.

**Question 0**

Who referred to culture as the cultivation of individuals?

**Question 1**

What are the sociological components of culture, according to Simmel?

**Question 2**

What is intangible culture?

**Question 3**

The term material culture is only relevant for what?

**Question 4**

Who referred to culture as the cultivation of groups?

**Question 5**

What undermines the sociological elements of culture according to Simmel?

**Question 6**

What does intangible culture ignore?

**Question 7**

What is the term material culture not related to?

**Text number 15**

Cultural sociology first emerged in Weimar Germany (1918-1933), where sociologists such as Alfred Weber used the term Kultursoziologie (cultural sociology). Cultural sociology was 'reinvented' in the English-speaking world as a result of the 'cultural turn' of the 1960s, which brought with it structuralist and postmodern approaches to the social sciences. This type of cultural sociology can loosely be seen as an approach that combines cultural analysis and critical theory. Cultural sociologists tend to reject scientific methods and instead focus hermeneutically on words, artefacts and symbols. "Culture" has since become an important concept in many areas of sociology, including solidly scientific fields such as social stratification and social network analysis. As a result, the field has recently seen a proliferation of quantitative sociologists. Thus, there is now a growing number of cultural sociologists who, confusingly, are not cultural sociologists. These scholars reject the abstract postmodernist aspects of cultural sociology and instead seek theoretical support from the more scientific foundations of social psychology and cognitive science. "Cultural sociology" is one of the largest divisions of the American Sociological Association. The establishment of cultural sociology in the UK means that cultural sociology is often taught in the UK as a loosely distinct discipline.

**Question 0**

Where does the culture of sociology come from?

**Question 1**

Who first called culture a sociology?

**Question 2**

What do cultural sociologists tend to reject as the essential characteristic of culture?

**Question 3**

Where was the culture of sociology abandoned?

**Question 4**

Who was the last person to call culture a sociology?

**Question 5**

Which sociologists generally accept the scientific method?

**Question 6**

What has never been an important concept in many fields of sociology?

**Text number 16**

Cultural sociology emerged from the intersection of sociology (shaped by early theorists such as Marx, Durkheim and Weber) and the growing field of anthropology, where researchers developed ethnographic strategies to describe and analyse different cultures around the world. Some of the legacy of the early development of the field is still reflected in the methods (much of cultural sociological research is qualitative), the theories (various critical approaches to sociology are central to contemporary research communities) and the substantive focus of the field. For example, the relationships between popular culture, political control and social class were early and persistent concerns of the field.

**Question 0**

Which three early theorists helped shape cultural sociology?

**Question 1**

What were the early concerns of the sociological cultural field?

**Question 2**

What is most sociological cultural research ?

**Question 3**

Which three early theorists helped eliminate the sociology of culture?

**Question 4**

What were the main elements of the cultural field of sociology?

**Question 5**

What is the least sociological cultural research ?

**Question 6**

What concerns were never on the ground?

**Text number 17**

In the UK, sociologists and other Marxist-influenced scholars such as Stuart Hall (1932-2014) and Raymond Williams (1921-1988) developed cultural studies. Following the 19th century Romantics, they defined 'culture' as consumer goods and leisure activities (such as art, music, film, food, sport and clothing). However, they saw patterns of consumption and leisure as determined by relations of production and therefore focused on class relations and the organisation of production.

**Question 0**

Which scientist was influenced by Marxism in the UK?

**Question 1**

What did Marxists like Stuart Hall and Raymond Williams define as culture?

**Question 2**

What did leisure activities and goods consist of in the Marxist view?

**Question 3**

What made sociologists like Stuart and Raymond focus on class relations and the organisation of production?

**Question 4**

Which scientist created Marxism in the UK?

**Question 5**

What did Marxists like Stuart Hall and Raymond Williams not consider culture?

**Question 6**

What made sociologists like Stuart and Raymond focus on individuals and the organisation of destruction?

**Question 7**

Where did Marxism begin?

**Text number 18**

In the United States, "cultural studies" largely focuses on the study of popular culture, i.e. the social meanings of mass-produced consumer and leisure products. Richard Hoggart coined the term in 1964 when he founded the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies (CCCS) in Birmingham. Since then it has been strongly associated with Stuart Hall, who succeeded Hoggart as director. Cultural studies in this sense can therefore be seen as a limited focus, concentrating on consumer studies as part of a wider culture, sometimes referred to as 'Western civilisation' or 'globalism'.

**Question 0**

Where does "cultural studies" in the US largely focus in this area?

**Question 1**

Who first coined the term "cultural studies" in the United States?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the company founded by Hoggart in 1964?

**Question 3**

CCCS has since joined who?

**Question 4**

What is the focus of 'cultural research' in the UK with little in this area?

**Question 5**

Who first coined the term "Cultural Studies" in the UK?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the company founded by Hoggart in 1954?

**Question 7**

CCCS has since split from whom?

**Text number 19**

From the 1970s onwards, the pioneering work of Stuart Hall and his colleagues Paul Willis, Dick Hebdige, Tony Jefferson and Angela McRobbie created an international intellectual movement. As the field developed, it began to combine political economy, communication, sociology, social theory, literary theory, media theory, film and video studies, cultural anthropology, philosophy, museum studies and art history to study cultural phenomena or cultural texts. In this field, researchers often focus on how particular phenomena relate to issues of ideology, nationality, ethnicity, social class and/or gender. cultural studies is interested in the meanings and practices of everyday life. These practices include the ways in which people in a particular culture do certain things (such as watching television or eating out). This field studies the meanings and uses that people give to different objects and practices. In particular, culture encompasses those meanings and practices that are independent of order. Watching television to follow a public perspective on a historical event should not be considered culture, unless one is referring to the television medium itself, which may have been culturally selected. However, schoolchildren who watch television after school with their friends in order to 'fit in' are certainly cultural, since there is no justifiable reason for engaging in this practice. More recently, as capitalism has spread throughout the world (a process called globalisation), cultural studies has begun[when?] to analyse local and global forms of resistance to Western hegemony. globalisation in this context can be defined as Western civilisation in other ways, it undermines the cultural integrity of other cultures, and is therefore oppressive, exploitative and harmful to most people in different places.

**Question 0**

Who did Stuart Hall work with?

**Question 1**

What did Stuart and his colleagues create?

**Question 2**

What did he and his colleagues often focus on in Stuart's line of work?

**Question 3**

Capitalism can be called what kind of process?

**Question 4**

Who did Stuart Hall never work with?

**Question 5**

What did Stuart and his colleagues remove?

**Question 6**

Capitalism can never be called what kind of process?

**Question 7**

What was often overlooked by Stuart and his colleagues in his field of work?

**Text number 20**

In the context of cultural studies, the concept of text includes not only the written language but also films, photographs, fashion or hairstyles: texts in cultural studies include all artefacts of cultural significance.Similarly, the discipline expands the concept of "culture". For the cultural researcher, "culture" includes not only traditional high culture (the culture of dominant social groups) and popular culture, but also everyday meanings and practices. The latter two have in fact become the main focus of cultural studies. The second and more recent approach is comparative cultural studies, based on the disciplines of comparative literature and cultural studies[citation needed].

**Question 0**

In cultural studies, the concept of text can include what other forms than written language?

**Question 1**

Which two practices have become the main focus of cultural research?

**Question 2**

What does cooperative cultural research consist of?

**Question 3**

The concept of a text in cultural studies can never include other forms than the written language?

**Question 4**

Which two practices have received the least attention in cultural research?

**Question 5**

What does co-operative cultural research miss?

**Question 6**

What have researchers never studied?

**Text number 21**

Since the late 1970s, researchers in the UK and the US have developed slightly different versions of cultural studies. The British version of cultural studies had its origins in the 1950s and 1960s, mainly in the work of Richard Hoggart, E. P. Thompson and Raymond Williams, and later by Stuart Hall and others at the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies at the University of Birmingham. This contained overtly political, left-wing views and critiques of popular culture as 'capitalist' mass culture; it adopted some of the ideas of the Frankfurt School's critique of the 'culture industry' (i.e. mass culture). This can be seen in the writings and influences of early British cultural studies scholars: see for example the works of Raymond Williams, Stuart Hall, Paul Willis and Paul Gilroy.

**Question 0**

When did the United States and the United Kingdom start to develop different versions of cultural studies?

**Question 1**

When was the British version of cultural studies born?

**Question 2**

Who had influenced cultural research in the UK?

**Question 3**

At which university was cultural studies studied in the framework of the CCCS?

**Question 4**

When did the United States and the United Kingdom start to develop similar versions of cultural studies?

**Question 5**

When did the British version of cultural studies end?

**Question 6**

Who had influenced cultural studies in the United States?

**Question 7**

Which university was not allowed to do cultural research?

**Text number 22**

Lindlof and Taylor write that in the United States "cultural studies [was] based on a pragmatic, liberal-pluralist tradition". The American version of cultural studies initially focused more on understanding the subjective and appropriative aspects of public reactions to mass culture and the ways in which mass culture was used; for example, American cultural studies advocates wrote about the liberatory aspects of fandom. however, the distinction between the American and British trends has blurred. some scholars, particularly early British cultural studies scholars, apply a Marxist model to the field. This line of thought has been influenced by the Frankfurt School, but especially by the structuralist Marxism of Louis Althusser and others. The orthodox Marxist approach focuses on the production of meaning. This model assumes the mass production of culture, and power is seen as being in the hands of those who produce cultural objects. In the Marxist view, those who control the means of production (the economic base) essentially control culture. Other approaches to cultural studies, such as feminist cultural studies and subsequent American developments in the field, move away from this view. They criticise the Marxist assumption that there is a single, dominant and shared meaning for any cultural product. Non-Marxist approaches argue that different ways of consuming cultural objects affect the meaning of the product. This view is expressed in Doing Cultural Studies: The Story of the Sony Walkman (Paul du Gay et al.), which seeks to challenge the notion that the producers of commodities control the meanings people give to them. Feminist cultural analyst, theorist and art historian Griselda Pollock contributed to cultural studies from the perspectives of art history and psychoanalysis. The writer Julia Kristeva is one of the influential voices of the turn of the century who contributed to cultural studies from the perspectives of art and psychoanalytic French feminism[1].

**Question 0**

Which two authors Cultural studies [was] based on a pragmatic, liberal-pluralist tradition?

**Question 1**

From a Marxist point of view, what did they think had to be controlled in order to control culture?

**Question 2**

Which two wrote Cultural studies is based on a rationalist, conservative-pluralist tradition?

**Question 3**

What did they think was unnecessary to control culture from a Marxist perspective?

**Question 4**

Who influenced cultural studies from the perspective of art history and philosophy?

**Question 5**

Which writer influenced cultural studies in the field of science and French modernism?

**Question 6**

What has never criticised the Marxist assumption that there is only one, dominant and shared meaning for any cultural product?

**Text number 23**

Raimon Panikkar presented 29 ways to bring about cultural change. Some of these are: growth, development, evolution, involution, renovation, reinterpretation, reform, innovation, regeneration, revolution, mutation, progress, diffusion, osmosis, borrowing, eclecticism, syncretism, modernisation, indigenisation and transformation. Thus, modernization could be similar to or related to enlightenment, but a "looser" term imposed on an ideal and values that flourish. belief in objective progress. Also seen as a belief in a secular society (free from religious influences) an example of objective and rational, science vs. religion and ultimately to be modern is to be without being religious.

**Question 0**

How many ways did Raimon Panikkar believe culture change could be based on?

**Question 1**

What term is used to describe what modernisation could be like or what it could be associated with?

**Question 2**

What kind of society did you see emerging from Raimon's 29 ways?

**Question 3**

How many ways does Raimon Panikkar think cultural consistency can be based on?

**Question 4**

What term is used to describe what modernisation could be in contrast to?

**Question 5**

What kind of society was not seen in Raimo's 29 ways?

**Question 6**

What kind of society is very religious?

**Question 7**

Who pointed out that there are 26 ways to bring about cultural change?

**Document number 277**

**Text number 0**

The Sahara (Arabic الصحراء الكبرى, aṣ-ṣaḥrāʾ al-kubrā , 'largest desert') is the largest hot desert in the world. It is the third largest desert after Antarctica and the Arctic. It covers an area of 9 400 000 square kilometres (3 600 000 sq mi)[citation needed] - including the Libyan desert - and is comparable to China or the United States. The desert covers most of the land in North Africa, except for the fertile coastal area facing the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlas Mountains of the Maghreb and the Nile Valley of Egypt and Sudan. The Sahara stretches from the Red Sea in the east and the Mediterranean in the north to the Atlantic Ocean in the west, where the landscape gradually becomes a coastal plain. In the south, it is bordered by the Sahel, a zone of semi-arid tropical savannahs around the Niger River valley and the Sudan region of sub-Saharan Africa. The Sahara can be divided into several regions, such as the Western Sahara, the Central Ahaggar Mountains, the Tibesti Mountains, the Aïri Mountains, the Ténéré Desert and the Libyan Desert. Its name comes from the Arabic plural of the word desert (صحارى ṣaḥārā [ˈsˤɑħɑːrɑː]).

**Question 0**

What is the third hottest desert in the world?

**Question 1**

What is the third largest desert in the world?

**Question 2**

What is the area of the Sahara desert?

**Question 3**

What is the hottest desert in the world?

**Question 4**

What is the largest desert in the world?

**Question 5**

Which desert is bigger than the Antarctic and Arctic deserts?

**Question 6**

What is a desert of 9 400 000 square metres?

**Question 7**

Which continent covers most of the Sahara?

**Question 8**

What is the next largest desert in Africa?

**Question 9**

What is the area of the Arctic?

**Question 10**

What does Antarctica mean in Arabic?

**Question 11**

Which desert is part of the United States?

**Question 12**

Where does the name Sahel come from?

**Question 13**

Which valley is located in the Sahara?

**Text number 1**

The central Sahara is hyper-dry, with almost no vegetation. In the north, south and highlands of the desert, there are sparse grasses and desert shrubs, while trees and taller shrubs are found in moisture-retaining wadis. In the central part, the hyper-arid part, there are many sub-areas of the high desert, such as Tanezrouft, Ténéré, Libyan Desert, Eastern Desert, Nubian Desert and others. These absolute desert areas are characterised by extreme drought, and in some years there may be rainfall.

**Question 0**

What is the middle of the Sahara Desert?

**Question 1**

What is little or nothing in the Sahara?

**Question 2**

What are the sites in the north and south of the desert?

**Question 3**

What is a little bit of in the Sahara?

**Question 4**

How often is it rainless in the Sahara?

**Question 5**

What are the conditions in the desert in central Nubia?

**Question 6**

Which parts of the desert are hyper-dry in the north and south?

**Question 7**

Where are the meadows of the Libyan desert?

**Question 8**

In which region does it rain for months without rain?

**Question 9**

What are the components of the Northern and Southern Dimension?

**Question 10**

In which regions does it rain often?

**Question 11**

What part of the Sahara is covered in vegetation?

**Question 12**

Where are grasses and shrubs often abundant?

**Question 13**

Where are the highlands located?

**Text number 2**

In the north, the Sahara borders the Mediterranean in Egypt and parts of Libya, but in the Cyrenaica and Maghreb, the Sahara borders the forest, woodland and scrublands of the North African Mediterranean, all of which have a Mediterranean climate, characterised by hot summers and cool, rainy winters. According to the botanical criteria of Frank White and the geographer Robert Capot-Rey, the northern boundary of the Sahara corresponds to the northern limit of date palm cultivation and the southern limit of the range of grasses typical of the Mediterranean climate of the Esparto, Maghreb and Iberian regions. The northern limit also corresponds to 100 mm of annual rainfall.

**Question 0**

Which sea is north of the Sahara desert?

**Question 1**

Which ocean is north of the Sahara?

**Question 2**

What is a forest to Western Sahara?

**Question 3**

Which climates have cool and rainy summers?

**Question 4**

which claims that the northern Sahara corresponds to the southern limit of date palm cultivation.

**Question 5**

Which sea is in Libya?

**Question 6**

Where is Frank White from?

**Question 7**

How much does it rain in North Africa?

**Question 8**

What grasses are typically found in Cyrenaica?

**Question 9**

Who found the esparaton?

**Text number 3**

In the south, the Sahara borders the Sahel, a zone of dry tropical savannahs with a summer rainy season that stretches across Africa from east to west. Botanically, the southern border of the Sahara is marked by the southern border of Cornulaca monacantha (a drought-tolerant species of the Chenopodiaceae family) or the northern border of Cenchrus biflorus (a grass typical of the Sahel). According to climatic criteria, the southern limit of the Sahara corresponds to an annual rainfall of 150 mm (this is a long-term average, as rainfall varies from year to year).

**Question 0**

What's south of the Sahara?

**Question 1**

What is the climate like in the Sahel?

**Question 2**

What is the long-term average rainfall in the Sahara?

**Question 3**

What is Savanah like north and south of the Sahara?

**Question 4**

Which drought-tolerant plant grows south of the Sahara?

**Question 5**

What kind of grass grows in the northern Shara area?

**Question 6**

How much does it rain in the Sahara?

**Question 7**

What's north of the Sahara?

**Question 8**

Where does Cenchrus biflorus belong?

**Question 9**

What is the short-term southern limit of Saharan precipitation?

**Question 10**

What stretches across Africa from north to south?

**Question 11**

What type of grass is atypical of the Sahel?

**Text number 4**

The Sahara is the largest low-latitude hot desert in the world. It lies at horse latitudes beneath the subtropical ridge, a major zone of semi-permanent high pressure in the subtropical warm core, where air from the upper layers of the troposphere tends to sink towards the land. This steadily descending airflow causes warming and drying in the upper troposphere. The descending air prevents the rise of evaporating water and thus adiabatic cooling, making cloud formation very difficult or almost impossible.

**Question 0**

What is the largest low-latitude hot desert in the world?

**Question 1**

In which regions is the Sahara located?

**Question 2**

What makes it difficult for clouds to form?

**Question 3**

What is the largest high-latitude desert?

**Question 4**

Which desert is located on a subtropical ridge?

**Question 5**

What does rising air do?

**Question 6**

What contributes to cloud formation?

**Question 7**

What is the largest high-latitude desert?

**Question 8**

What causes rising airflow?

**Question 9**

Where is the zone of permanent subtropical warm core pressure?

**Question 10**

What causes adiabatic cooling?

**Question 11**

Why is cloud formation so common?

**Text number 5**

The permanent dissolution of clouds allows unobstructed light and heat radiation. The stability of the atmosphere above the desert prevents convective circulation, which means that precipitation is practically non-existent. As a result, the weather is generally sunny, dry and stable, with little risk of rainfall. The descending, diverging and dry air masses associated with subtropical high-pressure systems are highly unfavourable for the development of convective rainfall. The subtropical ridge is the dominant factor explaining the hot desert climate of this vast area (Köppen climate classification BWh). Air deposition is strongest and most intense in the eastern part of the Great Desert, in the Libyan Desert, the sunniest, driest and almost rainless place in the world, which rivals the Atacama Desert in Chile and Peru.

**Question 0**

What enables unobstructed light and heat radiation?

**Question 1**

What weather is almost non-existent?

**Question 2**

Where is the air strongest?

**Question 3**

What traps thermal radiation?

**Question 4**

What causes atmospheric instability?

**Question 5**

What, together with dry air masses, makes the conditions unfavourable for rain?

**Question 6**

What is the strongest over the western desert?

**Question 7**

Which part of the Sahara is the wettest part of the world?

**Question 8**

What blocks light and heat radiation?

**Question 9**

Why is the risk of sunny, dry or stable weather minimal?

**Question 10**

Where was the Copenhagen climate classification created?

**Question 11**

What is most intense over the northern part of the Great Desert?

**Question 12**

Which desert in Chile is the sunniest, driest and rainiest place on the planet?

**Text number 6**

Rainfall blockage and cloud cover dispersion are more pronounced in the eastern Sahara than in the western Sahara. The predominant air mass over the Sahara is a continental tropical air mass (cT), which is hot and dry. The hot and dry air masses are mainly formed above the North African desert as a result of the warming of the vast continental land area and affect the whole desert for most of the year. Due to this extreme warming process, a thermal low pressure is usually observed near the surface, which is most intense and developed in summer. The Saharan elevation represents the eastern continental extension of the Azores elevation above the North Atlantic Ocean. The Saharan depression extends almost to the surface during the coolest periods of the year, while during the hottest periods it is confined to the upper troposphere.

**Question 0**

Which part of the Saharan cloud cover is most prominent?

**Question 1**

What is the air mass above the Sahara?

**Question 2**

In which part of the country do air masses mainly form?

**Question 3**

Which area has the most cloud cover?

**Question 4**

What is the prevailing air mass north of the Sahara?

**Question 5**

what kind of air masses form over Africa?

**Question 6**

What kind of lowland is formed high above the desert?

**Question 7**

What kind of altitude is most intense in summer?

**Question 8**

What is most prominent in the Western Sahara?

**Question 9**

When is the air mass at its weakest?

**Question 10**

What is an extension of the North Atlantic Ocean?

**Question 11**

When does the Azores reach almost ground level?

**Question 12**

What does the extreme heating process prevent?

**Text number 7**

The effects of local surface soil pressure are very limited, as the subsidence of the upper level still prevents any air from rising. As the atmospheric circulation protects the desert from rainy weather systems, its geographical location makes it even drier. The Sahara's extreme drought cannot be explained by subtropical high pressure alone. The Atlas Mountains in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia also contribute to the aridity of the northern part of the desert. These large mountain ranges act as a barrier, causing a strong umbrella effect on the leeward side by dropping much of the moisture from atmospheric disturbances on the polar front, which affects the surrounding Mediterranean climate.

**Question 0**

What is blocked due to local low pressure?

**Question 1**

Which mountain increases desert drought?

**Question 2**

Where are the Atlas Mountains located?

**Question 3**

what has prevented the purchase of a surface low pressure?

**Question 4**

What contributes to desert moisture?

**Question 5**

what explains the subtropical low pressure?

**Question 6**

Which mountains reduce drought?

**Question 7**

What is the only reason for the extreme drought in the Sahara?

**Question 8**

Where is Sahara located?

**Question 9**

Which mountain range is located in the Sahara?

**Question 10**

What limits the impact of mountains?

**Question 11**

What is north of the Atlas Mountains?

**Text number 8**

The primary source of rainfall in the Sahara is the equatorial low pressure, a continuous low pressure zone near the equator that brings a short, brief and irregular rainy season to the Sahel and the southern Sahara. The Saharan rainlessness is not due to a lack of moisture but to the absence of a rainfall mechanism. Rainfall in this vast desert has to overcome the physical and atmospheric barriers that usually prevent it from falling. The Sahara's harsh climate is characterised by very low, unreliable and highly irregular rainfall, very high solar longevity, high temperatures throughout the year, low relative humidity, considerable diurnal variability and very high potential evaporation, the highest observed evaporation rate in the world.

**Question 0**

What is the primary rainfall in the Sahara?

**Question 1**

Why is there a lack of moisture in the Sahara?

**Question 2**

What does the desert have to overcome?

**Question 3**

What is the temperature like all year round in the desert?

**Question 4**

Where is the low pressure that stops the rain in Shara?

**Question 5**

Why is there no moisture in the Sahara?

**Question 6**

What contributes to rainfall in the Sahara?

**Question 7**

Which desert has low but regular rainfall?

**Question 8**

What causes the lack of humidity in the Sahara?

**Question 9**

What are the physical and atmospheric barriers?

**Question 10**

Where is the highest humidity all year round?

**Question 11**

When are high temperatures volatile?

**Question 12**

What in the Sahara is furthest from the equator?

**Text number 9**

Skies are generally clear over the desert, and the duration of sunshine is very long throughout the Sahara. In most of the desert, the sun shines for more than 3 600 hours per year, or more than 82% of the time, and over a large area in the east it shines for more than 4 000 hours per year, or more than 91% of the time, with the highest values being very close to the theoretical maximum. In Upper Egypt (Aswan, Luxor) and the Nubian Desert (Wadi Halfa), 4 300 hours or 98% of the time are measured. The annual average direct solar radiation is about 2 800 kWh/(m2 year) in the Great Desert. The Sahara has huge potential for solar energy production. The consistently high position of the sun, very low relative humidity, lack of vegetation and rainfall make the Great Desert the hottest continuously high altitude area in the world and in some places certainly the hottest place on earth in summer. The average temperature in the hottest month is above 38-40°C almost everywhere in the desert except in very high mountain areas. The highest officially recorded high average temperature was 47°C in the remote Algerian desert town of Bou Bernous, 378 metres above sea level. It is the highest recorded average high temperature in the world, rivalled only by Death Valley in California. In other hot spots in Algeria, such as Adrar, Timimoun, In Salah, Ouallen, Aoulef and Reggane, which are between 200 and 400 metres above sea level, average summer temperatures are slightly lower, around 46°C in the hottest months of the year. Salah, known in Algeria for its extreme heat, has average highs of 43.8°C (110.8°F), 46.4°C (115.5°F), 45.5°C (113.9°F) and 41.9°C (107.4°F) in June, July, August and September. In fact, there are even hotter places in the Sahara, but they are located in very remote areas, especially in the Azalea region in northern Mali. In most parts of the desert, there are about 3-5 months when the average maximum temperature is above 40 °C (104 °F). In the south-central part of the desert, there are up to 6-7 months when the average temperature is strictly above 40 °C (104 °F), indicating the persistence and length of the really hot season in the Sahara. Examples are Bilma in Niger and Faya-Largeau in Chad. The annual average daily temperature is above 20°C everywhere, and in the hottest regions it can approach 30°C all year round. However, in most parts of the desert the temperature is above 25 °C (77 °F). Sand and soil temperatures are even more extreme. During the day, sand temperatures are very high, easily reaching 80 °C (176 °F) or more. In Port Sudan, sand temperatures have been recorded at 83.5 °C (182.3 °F). Surface temperatures of 72 °C (161.6 °F) have been recorded in Adrar, Mauritania, and 75 °C (167 °F) in Borkou, northern Chad. Because the desert has no cloud cover and very low humidity, the desert generally experiences large diurnal temperature variations between days and nights. However, it is a myth that nights are cold in the Sahara after very hot days. The average daily temperature usually ranges between 13°C and 20°C. The lowest values are found in coastal areas due to high humidity and are often as low as 10°C, while the highest values are found in inland desert areas where humidity is lowest, mainly in the southern Sahara. Nevertheless, it is true that winter nights can be cold, as temperatures can drop to freezing and even below, especially in high altitude areas.

**Question 0**

What is the world's largest continuously hot area?

**Question 1**

What is the value temperature in most parts of the desert?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the time is the sun usually over most of the desert?

**Question 3**

What is the annual average direct solar radiation?

**Question 4**

How high can temperatures get during the day?

**Question 5**

What does the eastern desert get 3600 hours a year?

**Question 6**

How much bright sunlight does Lower Egypt get?

**Question 7**

What kind of energy production is difficult because of heat?

**Question 8**

What is the second largest contiguous region in the world?

**Question 9**

What temperature reaches 80 degrees during the day?

**Question 10**

How much solar energy does the Sahara produce per year?

**Question 11**

What is the lowest temperature recorded in the Sahara?

**Question 12**

What is the altitude of the Nubian Desert above sea level?

**Question 13**

What is the average low temperature in Salah?

**Question 14**

What is the temperature of the sand at night?

**Text number 10**

Average annual rainfall ranges from very little in the northern and southern edges of the desert to almost no in the central and eastern parts. The thin northern edge of the desert has more winter cloudiness and precipitation due to the arrival of low pressure from the Mediterranean along the polar front, although it is considerably dampened by the shadowing effect of the mountains, and average annual precipitation ranges from 100 mm to 250 mm. For example, Biskra in Algeria and Ouarzazate in Morocco are located in this zone. The southern edge of the desert, on the Sahelian border, is cloudy and rainy in summer due to the arrival of the intertropical convergence zone from the south, with average annual rainfall ranging from 100 mm to 250 mm (9.84 inches). For example, Timbuktu in Mali and Agadez in Niger are located in this zone. The vast central part of the desert, which is hyperarid and remains under the constant influence of the strongest anticyclical weather system, is hardly ever affected by atmospheric disturbances from the north or south, and the annual average rainfall can fall to less than 1 mm. In fact, most of the Sahara receives less than 20 mm (0.79 inches) of rain. Of the 9 000 000 square kilometres of desert area in the Sahara, about 2 800 000 square kilometres (about 31% of the total area) receive an average annual rainfall of 10 mm or less, and about 1 500 000 square kilometres (about 17% of the total area) receive an average annual rainfall of 5 mm or less. The average annual rainfall is close to zero over a large area of about 1 000 000 km2 in the Eastern Sahara, covering the deserts of Libya, Egypt and Sudan (Tazirbu, Kufra, Dakhla, Kharga, Farafra, Siwa, Asyut, Sohag, Luxor, Aswan, Abu Simbel, Wadi Halfa), where the long-term average is about 0.5 mm per year. In the Sahara, rainfall is very unreliable and irregular, as it can vary considerably from year to year. Annual evaporation is very high, ranging from around 2 500 mm per year to over 6 000 mm per year across the desert, which is in stark contrast to the low annual rainfall. Nowhere else on earth is the air as dry and evaporative as in the Sahara. With such evaporation rates, the Sahara can only dry out and dry out further, and the moisture deficit is enormous.

**Question 0**

What is the reason for the higher cloud cover and rainfall on the northern edge?

**Question 1**

What is the average rainfall in the Sahara?

**Question 2**

How much desert is there in the Sahara?

**Question 3**

What causes cloudiness and rain on the southern edge?

**Question 4**

what is almost non-existent in the Sahara?

**Question 5**

What contributes to cloudiness and moderate precipitation in the north??

**Question 6**

Which area is cloudy and dry in summer?

**Question 7**

What is the surface area of 9 000 000 square metres of land?

**Question 8**

Which region has the least winter weather?

**Question 9**

What are the most affected by atmospheric disturbances from the north or south?

**Question 10**

What percentage of Niger receives more than 10 mm of annual rainfall?

**Question 11**

What percentage of the Dakhla region receives 5 mm or less of rainfall each year?

**Question 12**

What are the rains like on the western edges of the desert?

**Text number 11**

The Southern Sahara Desert and Forest Region is a narrow strip of land running east-west between the very arid Sahara and the Sahel savannahs to the south. The movements of the Equatorial Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) bring summer rainfall in July and August, with an average of 100-200 mm, but varying widely from year to year. These rains maintain grass and herb stands and dry forest and shrublands along seasonal watercourses. This ecological area covers 1 101 700 km2 in Algeria, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Sudan.

**Question 0**

Which way does the South Saharan Sea go?

**Question 1**

In which month do the summer rains occur?

**Question 2**

What is the average rainfall between July and August?

**Question 3**

How much land does the ecological region cover?

**Question 4**

Which ecological region runs north to south as a norrow strip?

**Question 5**

Where does it not rain in July and August?

**Question 6**

How much land does the Sahara cover?

**Question 7**

What maintains spring pastures and meadows?

**Question 8**

When does it rain less than 100 mm?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the Sahara North-South lane?

**Question 10**

How long is the ICZ area?

**Question 11**

How much rain does Algeria get?

**Question 12**

Which months are the driest?

**Question 13**

What lies between the steppes of the Southern Sahara and the hyper-dry Sahara?

**Text number 12**

Central Sahara is estimated to have five hundred plant species, which is very few compared to the vastness of the region. Plants such as acacia trees, palms, succulents, thornbushes and grasses have adapted to dry conditions by growing lower to avoid water loss from strong winds, storing water in their thick stems so that they can use it in dry seasons, long roots that run horizontally to reach the maximum water surface area and find surface moisture, and small thick leaves or needles to prevent water loss through evaporation and transpiration. The leaves of the plants can dry out completely and then recover.

**Question 0**

What is the number of plants in Central Sahara?

**Question 1**

What do plants do to avoid water loss?

**Question 2**

Where do plants store water to avoid these conditions?

**Question 3**

What helps plants get as much water as possible?

**Question 4**

Which desert region has 500 animal species?

**Question 5**

Which plants are partially adapted to dry conditions?

**Question 6**

what plants release through the stem?

**Question 7**

What is unusually abundant in central Sahara for its surface area?

**Question 8**

How many acacia trees are there in Central Sahara?

**Question 9**

Why do many plants grow higher than normal in the Sahara?

**Question 10**

What in the Sahara grows roots vertically?

**Question 11**

What causes the leaves of plants to lose water?

**Text number 13**

The Saharan cheetah (North-West African cheetah) is found in Algeria, Togo, Niger, Mali, Benin and Burkina Faso. Less than 250 mature cheetahs remain, which are very wary and shy of human presence. The cheetah avoids the sun from April to October and takes shelter under shrubs such as balanias and acacias. They are unusually pale. Another subspecies of cheetah (the northeast African cheetah) lives in Chad, Sudan and the eastern region of Niger. However, it is currently extinct in the wild in Egypt and Libya. There are about 2 000 adult individuals left in the wild.

**Question 0**

How many cheetahs are left in North West Africa?

**Question 1**

In which months do cheetahs avoid the sun?

**Question 2**

How many cheetahs are left in the wild?

**Question 3**

How many immature cheetahs are there?

**Question 4**

In which month are cheetahs most active?

**Question 5**

How many mature cheetahs are there in Chad?

**Question 6**

What is the colouration of the north-eastern subspecies of cheetah?

**Text number 14**

human activities are more likely to affect habitats in areas with standing water (oases) or where water is close to the surface. Here, local pressure on natural resources can be intense. Remaining populations of large mammals have declined significantly due to hunting for food and recreation. In recent years, development projects have been launched in the deserts of Algeria and Tunisia using water pumped from underground aquifers. These projects often lead to soil degradation and salinisation.

**Question 0**

What actions by these mammals are likely to affect habitats?

**Question 1**

Which underground sites have led to soil contamination?

**Question 2**

What kind of pressure can be high in the Sahara?

**Question 3**

What is least likely to affect the habitat?

**Question 4**

Why were development projects launched in Algeria and Tunisia?

**Question 5**

Which population groups have grown?

**Question 6**

Why are oases at risk?

**Question 7**

What prevents soil degradation?

**Text number 15**

People lived on the edge of the desert thousands of years ago, after the last ice age. The Sahara was a much wetter place then than it is today. More than 30 000 petroglyphs have preserved river animals such as crocodiles, half of which have been found in Tassili n'Ajjer in south-east Algeria. Fossils of dinosaurs such as Afrovenator, Jobaria and Ouranosaurus have also been found here. However, the modern Sahara is not lush with vegetation, except in the Nile valley, a few oases and the northern highlands, where Mediterranean plants such as olive trees grow. It was long believed that the region had been like this since around 1600 BC, when shifts in the Earth's axis raised temperatures and reduced rainfall. However, this theory has recently been called into question when samples taken from sand layers dating back several 7 million years led scientists to reconsider the timing of desertification.

**Question 0**

When did people start living on the edge of the desert?

**Question 1**

How many river animals were thought to be found during the Ice Age?

**Question 2**

Which region of the Sahara is rich in vegetation?

**Question 3**

What is believed to have raised temperatures in the Sahara?

**Question 4**

How many dinosaur fossils have been found?

**Question 5**

When was the first dinosaur fossil discovered?

**Question 6**

What is the age of the oldest fossil?

**Question 7**

What types of rocks have been found in the Nile Valley?

**Question 8**

Where is the Nile Valley located?

**Text number 16**

In the Neolithic period, before the onset of desertification, around 9500 BC. Central Sudan had been a rich environment with a large population spread over what is now a barren desert, such as Wadi el-Qa'ab. In the fifth millennium BC, the people who inhabited what is now Nubia participated fully in the 'agricultural revolution' and lived an established lifestyle of domesticated crops and animals. Saharan rock art depicting cattle and pastoralists refers to the cattle cult that exists today in Sudan and other pastoral communities in Africa. The megaliths found at Nabta Playa are clear examples of what are probably the world's first known archaeoastronomical devices, predating Stonehenge by about 2 000 years. This complexity, as observed at Nabta Playa and as manifested at different levels of authority in society, probably formed the basis for the structure of both the Neolithic society of Nabta and the Old Kingdom of Egypt.

**Question 0**

During which era was Central Sudan a rich environment?

**Question 1**

What kind of rock art has been found in Sudan?

**Question 2**

What examples of the first known archaeoastronomy have been found at Nabta Playa?

**Question 3**

When did desertification start?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the barren desert of Nubia?

**Question 5**

When was Stonehenge created?

**Question 6**

What astronomical facilities were built in Wadi el-Qa'ab?

**Question 7**

What was the lifestyle of the people of the Old Kingdom of Egypt like?

**Text number 17**

By 6000 BC, pre-dynastic Egyptians in the south-west corner of Egypt were herding cattle and building large buildings. In organised and permanent settlements in Predynastic Egypt in the mid-6th millennium BC, subsistence was based mainly on cereal cultivation and livestock farming: cattle, goats, pigs and sheep. Metal utensils replaced the stone ones of the past. Animal tanning, pottery and weaving were also common in this period. There is evidence of seasonal or temporary settlement at Al Fayyum in the 6th millennium BC, and food activities focused on fishing, hunting and gathering. Stone arrowheads, knives and scrapers from this period have been widely found. Burial goods included pottery, jewellery, farming and hunting implements, and various foodstuffs such as dried meat and fruit. Burial in a desert environment seems to have enhanced Egyptian storage facilities, and the dead were buried facing west.

**Question 0**

What were the Egyptians shepherding in the early BC period?

**Question 1**

At what time did the Egyptians build large buildings?

**Question 2**

What objects were replaced by objects made of stone in the past?

**Question 3**

Which way did the dead look when they were buried?

**Question 4**

What replaced your metal objects?

**Question 5**

Which way were the big buildings built?

**Question 6**

At what point in time did the occupation of Al Fayyum end?

**Question 7**

What made Egyptian storage rituals difficult?

**Question 8**

What diet did the Egyptians start to move away from?

**Text number 18**

By 3400 BC, the Sahara was as dry as it is today, due to reduced rainfall and higher temperatures caused by the shift in the Earth's orbit. As a result of the drying, it became largely impassable to humans, and the remaining settlements were mainly concentrated around the numerous oases around the landscape. Little trade or commerce is known to have passed through the inland in later periods, with the only notable exception being the Nile Valley. However, the Nile was impassable at several cataracts, making trade and communication by boat difficult.

**Question 0**

When was the Sahara as dry as it is today?

**Question 1**

What was the main reason why the Sahara became so dry?

**Question 2**

Which area is known to have the highest proportion of trade?

**Question 3**

When did the Sahara become accessible to humans?

**Question 4**

What characteristics of the Nile made it ideal for trading?

**Question 5**

Where was trade in the Sahara before the drying up?

**Question 6**

What caused the Earth's orbit to change?

**Question 7**

How did humans cause the Sahara to dry up?

**Text number 19**

By 500 BC, the Greeks arrived in the desert. Greek traders spread out along the eastern coast of the desert and established trading colonies along the Red Sea. The Carthaginians explored the Atlantic coast of the desert, but the turbulent waters and lack of markets meant that they had no presence south of present-day Morocco. The desert was thus surrounded by centralised states to the north and east; it remained outside the control of these states. The raids by the Berber peoples of pastoral desert origin were a constant concern for those living on the edge of the desert.

**Question 0**

Where did the Greeks set up their trading colonies?

**Question 1**

On which coast did the Carthaginians explore trade?

**Question 2**

Who would raid the desert, leaving people in constant fear?

**Question 3**

What made the southern regions of Morocco ideal places to live?

**Question 4**

In which area did the Berbers live?

**Question 5**

Who was responsible for the attacks on the Berber people?

**Question 6**

Who set up trading colonies along the Atlantic?

**Question 7**

When did the Greeks abandon the desert?

**Text number 20**

The urban civilisation, the Garamantes, emerged around 500 BC. in the heart of the Sahara, in the valley now called Wadi al-Ajal in Fezzan, Libya. The Garamantes achieved this development by digging tunnels deep into the mountains lining the valley to extract fossil water and transport it to their fields. The Garamantes grew powerful and strong, conquered their neighbours and captured many slaves (who were put to work widening the tunnels). The ancient Greeks and Romans knew the Garamantes and regarded them as uncivilised nomads. However, they did trade with the Garamantes, and a Roman bath has been found in the Garamante capital of Garama. Archaeologists have found eight major cities and many other important sites in the Garamantes area. The Garamantes civilisation eventually collapsed when the aquifers were depleted and could no longer sustain the efforts to extend tunnels further into the mountains.

**Question 0**

What time did the Garamantes arrive?

**Question 1**

What did the Garamantes do to get water for their crops?

**Question 2**

How many cities do archaeologists think they have found?

**Question 3**

What was the reason for the collapse of the Garamantes civilisation?

**Question 4**

When did the Garamantes name Wadi al-Ajal?

**Question 5**

How many cities did the Greeks and Romans have in the desert?

**Question 6**

What caused the collapse of Roman civilisation?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the people conquered by the Garamantes?

**Question 8**

How did the Greeks get access to water?

**Text number 21**

The Byzantine Empire ruled the northern coast of the Sahara in the 5th-7th centuries. After the Muslim conquest of Arabia (Arabian Peninsula), the Muslim conquest of North Africa began in the mid-7th and early 8th centuries, and Islam's influence rapidly expanded in the Sahara. By the end of 641, all of Egypt was under Muslim control. Trade across the desert was booming. A major slave trade crossed the desert. It is estimated that between the 10th and 19th centuries, some 6 000 to 7 000 slaves were transported north each year.

**Question 0**

Which group of people ruled the northern Sahara?

**Question 1**

What is the period of the Muslim conquest of North Africa?

**Question 2**

What is the estimated number of slaves transported each year?

**Question 3**

In which century did the Muslim conquest of Arabia begin?

**Question 4**

How many slaves did the Byzantine Empire transport in a year?

**Question 5**

How long did the Muslims rule Egypt?

**Question 6**

When was Egypt liberated from Muslim rule?

**Question 7**

What caused the decline in trade in the desert?

**Text number 22**

In the 16th century, the Ottoman Empire occupied the northern Sahara, including the coastal regions of present-day Algeria and Tunisia and parts of modern Libya, together with the semi-autonomous Kingdom of Egypt. From 1517 onwards, Egypt was a valuable part of the Ottoman Empire, whose possession gave the Ottomans control of the Nile Valley, the eastern Mediterranean and North Africa. The Ottoman Empire benefited from the free movement of citizens and goods. Trade took advantage of Ottoman land routes to handle spices, gold and silk from the East, manufactures from Europe and slave and gold trade from Africa. Arabic remained the local language and Islamic culture was greatly strengthened. In the Sahel and sub-Saharan regions, there were several independent states or wandering Tuareg clans.

**Question 0**

Who was a valuable part of the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century?

**Question 1**

What did the Ottoman Empire offer its people?

**Question 2**

What was the local language during this period in Egypt?

**Question 3**

When did the Ottoman Empire collapse?

**Question 4**

What key feature made Algeria a vital part of the Ottoman Empire?

**Question 5**

What was the language of Europe?

**Question 6**

What kind of culture did the Tuareg clans follow?

**Question 7**

What kind of government did the Kingdom of Algeria have?

**Text number 23**

European colonialism in the Sahara began in the 19th century. France conquered the Algiers region from the Ottomans in 1830, and French rule spread from Algeria south and Senegal east to the upper Niger, encompassing present-day Algeria, Chad, Mali, then the French Sudan, including Timbuktu, Mauritania, Morocco (1912), Niger and Tunisia (1881). By the early 20th century, trade across the Sahara had clearly declined, as goods were transported by more modern and efficient means, such as aircraft, rather than across the desert.

**Question 0**

In which period did Saharan colonialism begin?

**Question 1**

Which country conquered Algeria from the Ottomans in 1830?

**Question 2**

At what point was the good transferred to more modern means?

**Question 3**

When did the Ottomans conquer France?

**Question 4**

What prompted the rise of trans-Saharan trade in the 20th century?

**Question 5**

Which part of the territorial administration of Algiers was not under French control?

**Question 6**

When did France give up control of Morocco?

**Question 7**

In what year did France conquer Niger?

**Text number 24**

Arabic dialects are the most widely spoken languages in the Sahara. They live in the Red Sea hills of south-eastern Egypt and eastern Sudan. Arabic, Berber and its variants, now grouped under the term Amazigh (which includes the Guanche language spoken by the indigenous Berbers of the Canary Islands) and Beja languages are part of the Afro-Asiatic or Hamito- Semitic language family. Unlike in neighbouring West Africa and the central governments of the Saharan states, French plays little role in people-to-people communication and trade in the region, and its inhabitants remain firmly ethno-politically linked to Tuareg and Berber leaders and culture. The legacy of the French colonial regime is reflected above all in the territorial reorganisations of the Third and Fourth Republics, which created artificial political divisions in a hitherto isolated and porous region. Diplomacy with local clients was conducted mainly in Arabic, the traditional language of the bureaucracy. Dispute mediation and inter-agency communication was handled by interpreters hired by the French government, who, according to Keenan, "documented the state of intercultural mediation" and contributed greatly to the preservation of indigenous cultural identities in the region.

**Question 0**

What is the most common dialect in the Sahara?

**Question 1**

What is the main language spoken in West Africa?

**Question 2**

What was the traditional language of bureaucratic affairs?

**Question 3**

Who originally spoke the Beja language?

**Question 4**

What family does French belong to?

**Question 5**

Who does Keenan work for?

**Question 6**

In which areas of life is French important?

**Question 7**

What was the role of Tuareg and Berber leaders in the Third and Fourth Republics?

**Document number 278**

**Text number 0**

The rule of law is the legal principle that a nation should be governed by law and not by arbitrary decisions of individual state officials. It refers primarily to the influence and authority of law in society, especially as a constraint on behaviour, including that of government officials. The term dates back to 16th century Britain, and in the following century the Scottish theologian Samuel Rutherford used it to argue against the divine right of kings. The rule of law was further popularised in the 19th century by the British jurist A. V. Dicey. The concept, if not the term itself, was already familiar to ancient philosophers such as Aristotle, who wrote: "Law should rule".

**Question 0**

Which Scottish theologian is considered to have been the first to use the term "rule of law"?

**Question 1**

Which British jurist later popularised the term "rule of law" in the 19th century?

**Question 2**

What expression does Ariostle also use that is closely related to the "rule of law"?

**Question 3**

Samuel Rutherford used the rule of law to justify what?

**Question 4**

According to the rule of law, what should be the determining factor in the rules of a country?

**Question 5**

What rule says that the people should be governed by the decisions of government officials?

**Question 6**

What refers to the influence and authority of society?

**Question 7**

Which country's saying about the rule of law can be traced back to the 17th century?

**Question 8**

Which British theologian used the rule of law to argue against the divine rights of kings?

**Question 9**

Which jurist coined the term 'rule of law' in the 20th century?

**Text number 1**

The rule of law means that every citizen is subject to the law, including the lawmakers themselves. In this sense, it is the opposite of autocracy, dictatorship or oligarchy, where rulers are above the law. Deficiencies in the rule of law can occur in both democracies and dictatorships, for example through neglect or ignorance of the law, and the rule of law is more likely to deteriorate if the government does not have adequate corrective mechanisms to restore it. Governance based on the rule of law is called nomocracy.

**Question 0**

In which forms of government are leaders not bound by the same laws as ordinary citizens?

**Question 1**

Who, under the rule of law, has to obey the law?

**Question 2**

Why are governments set up with the rule of law in mind?

**Question 3**

What happens to the rule of law if the government does not have an effective system to maintain and restore it?

**Question 4**

For what reasons do democratic societies not necessarily respect the rule of law?

**Question 5**

Who is not subject to the law under the rule of law?

**Question 6**

Who was above the law in the nomocracy?

**Question 7**

What is often found in dictatorships but not in democracies?

**Question 8**

What causes the breakdown of the rule of law in a dictatorship?

**Text number 2**

In the West, the ancient Greeks originally considered the best form of government to be rule by the best men. Plato advocated a benevolent monarchy ruled by an idealised philosopher-king who was above the law. However, Plato hoped that the best men would be good at respecting established laws, explaining that "if the law is under the authority of some other authority and has no authority of its own, the collapse of the state is, I think, not far off; but if the law is the master of the government and the government its slave, the situation is full of promise and the people enjoy all the blessings which the gods pour out on the state." More than Plato tried to do, Aristotle was adamantly opposed to allowing the highest officials to exercise power except through guarding and serving the laws. In other words, Aristotle favoured the rule of law:

**Question 0**

Which principle did the ancient Greeks first think was best for governance?

**Question 1**

Who was above the law according to Plato?

**Question 2**

What kind of empire did Plato envisage?

**Question 3**

According to which rule did Aristotle think the people should be governed?

**Question 4**

What did Plato compare a government that obeys the law to?

**Question 5**

Which form of government did the Greeks consider the second most important after democracy?

**Question 6**

Who advocated the rule of a philosophical king who was subject to the law?

**Question 7**

Who did Plato hope would be subject to the established laws?

**Question 8**

Who did Aristotle imagine would rule a benevolent monarchy?

**Text number 3**

Recently, there has been an attempt to reassess the influence of the Bible on Western constitutional law. In the Old Testament, the Book of Genesis, there were some restrictions on the Jewish king, such as how many wives he could have and how many horses he could own for his personal use. According to Professor Bernard M. Levinson, "this legislation was so utopian in its day that it seems never to have been implemented....". The Deuteronomic view of society may have influenced opponents of the divine right of kings, such as Bishop John Ponet in 16th century England.

**Question 0**

Where in the Bible are the restrictions on Jewish rulers described?

**Question 1**

Who opposed the divine rights of kings in England in the 1500s?

**Question 2**

On what principle did the restrictions on the right of kings in Deuteronomy contribute to later opposition?

**Question 3**

Which historical work can have a significant impact on today's law-making practices?

**Question 4**

According to the restrictions placed on Jewish kings in Deuteronomy, ownership of what was regulated?

**Question 5**

A viable book giving unlimited power to Jewish monarchs?

**Question 6**

Who opposed the divine right of kings in England in the 15th century?

**Question 7**

Which book of the Bible supported the divine rule of kings?

**Question 8**

Which ancient Jews could have as many wives and horses as they wanted?

**Text number 4**

In 1607, the English Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke said (according to his own report) in a prohibition case that "the law was the golden yardstick and measure for dealing with the affairs of the subject, and for protecting Her Majesty in safety and peace: To which the King was greatly offended, and said that he should then be under the law, which was treasonable to assert, as he said; to which I said, that Bracton says, quod Rex non debed esse sub homine, sed sub Deo et lege (That the King should be under no man, but under God and the law). )."

**Question 0**

What did Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice of England, compare the law to?

**Question 1**

What should kings follow, according to Sir Edward Coke, chief justice of England?

**Question 2**

When did Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice of England, speak in the prohibition case?

**Question 3**

What did the King think of what was said in the Prohibition case?

**Question 4**

What was Edward Coke's official title?

**Question 5**

Who called the law the golden met-stick in the 16th century?

**Question 6**

What should kings be ahead of, according to Coke?

**Question 7**

Who spoke about the rule of law in 16th century England?

**Question 8**

Who said it is treason to claim that a king is not subject to the law?

**Text number 5**

Despite its widespread use by politicians, judges and academics, the rule of law has been described as "a very elusive concept". Among modern legal theorists, at least two main conceptions of the rule of law can be discerned: a formalistic or 'thin' definition and a substantive or 'thick' definition; a third, 'functional' concept is also sometimes found. Formalist definitions of the rule of law do not assess the 'fairness' of the law itself, but define certain procedural characteristics that a legal framework must have in order to be consistent with the rule of law. Substantive concepts of the rule of law go beyond this and include certain substantive rights that are said to be based on or derived from the rule of law.

**Question 0**

What is another word for thin?

**Question 1**

What is another word for the definition of thick?

**Question 2**

Who generally respects, or at least tries to respect, the rule of law?

**Question 3**

What aspects of the rule of law do formalistic definitions focus on?

**Question 4**

What is the third and less frequently mentioned approach to defining the rule of law?

**Question 5**

Who has spoken against the rule of law?

**Question 6**

Who uses a substantive or narrow definition of the rule of law?

**Question 7**

Who uses a formalistic or thick definition of the rule of law?

**Question 8**

By what formalistic definition is a judgement made on the fairness of the law?

**Question 9**

What understanding of the rule of law excludes substantive rights?

**Text number 6**

Most legal theorists argue that the rule of law has purely formal characteristics, meaning that the law must be publicly proclaimed, must be applicable to the future, and must have the characteristics of universality, equality and certainty, but there are no requirements for the content of the law. Others, including some legal theorists, argue that the rule of law necessarily includes the protection of individual rights. In legal theory, these two approaches to the rule of law are seen as two basic alternatives, called respectively the formal and the substantive approach. However, there are also other views. For some, democracy is part of the rule of law.

**Question 0**

What characteristics do legal theorists believe the rule of law should have?

**Question 1**

What is the rule of law supposed to protect, according to some?

**Question 2**

Which system of government is considered part of the rule of law?

**Question 3**

According to some legal theorists, there are no requirements for anything to be considered a law?

**Question 4**

What are the two approaches to defining the rule of law?

**Question 5**

Who thinks that the rule of law has no formal characteristics?

**Question 6**

What are the qualities that most legal theorists say the rule of law cannot have?

**Question 7**

What does not protect individual rights?

**Question 8**

Which two concepts defined the rule of law in the absence of government?

**Text number 7**

Formal interpretation is more common than material interpretation. For formalists, the law must be forward-looking, known, and have the characteristics of generality, equality and certainty. In other respects, the formal view does not include requirements as to the content of the law. This formal view allows for laws that protect democracy and individual rights, but recognises the existence of a 'rule of law' in countries that do not necessarily have such laws to protect democracy or individual rights.

**Question 0**

Which interpretation of the rule of law is used in the broader context?

**Question 1**

According to the formalistic approach, what else can laws protect besides democracy?

**Question 2**

How much does the formalistic approach require the law to be known?

**Question 3**

How many substantive requirements are there for the rule of law according to the formalistic approach?

**Question 4**

Which legal interpretation is less commonly used?

**Text number 8**

The term 'rule of law', in its traditional English meaning, is functionally interpreted as contrasting the 'rule of law' with the 'human state'. According to the functional view, a society in which government officials have a high degree of discretionary power has a low degree of 'rule of law', while a society in which government officials have little discretionary power has a high degree of 'rule of law'. The rule of law may sometimes require the punishment of those who commit crimes that are justified by natural law but not by statutory law. The rule of law is thus to some extent incompatible with flexibility, although flexibility may be a better option.

**Question 0**

Which principle, according to the functional interpretation, is the opposite of the human rule?

**Question 1**

What discretion do governments with a high level of "rule of law" have?

**Question 2**

What discretion do governments with a low level of "rule of law" have?

**Question 3**

What happens to those who do not respect the rule of law?

**Question 4**

What is fighting against the rule of law?

**Question 5**

What can society do if its government officials have a lot of discretion?

**Question 6**

What kind of society is low if its government officials have little discretion?

**Question 7**

What is needed for crimes that can be justified under statutory law but not under natural law?

**Question 8**

What is flexibility compatible with?

**Text number 9**

The rule of law has been seen as one of the key dimensions defining the quality of a country and good governance. In studies such as the Worldwide Governance Indicators, the rule of law is defined as "the extent to which actors trust and respect the rules of society, and in particular the enforcement of contracts, the quality of the police and courts, and the likelihood of crime or violence". Based on this definition, the Worldwide Governance Indicators project has developed aggregate measures of the rule of law in over 200 countries, as shown in the map below. Governance based on the rule of law can be called "nomocracy", which comes from the Greek words nomos (law) and kratos (power or rule).

**Question 0**

For how many countries have aggregate measures of the rule of law been developed?

**Question 1**

What is the term for a government based on the rule of law?

**Question 2**

What is the Greek word for law?

**Question 3**

What is the Greek word for power?

**Question 4**

What is the key criterion for defining good governance?

**Question 5**

What is the central dimension of human law?

**Question 6**

What defines the rule of law is the extent to which people accept the rules of society?

**Question 7**

What is the Greek word for natural law?

**Text number 10**

All US government officials, including the President, Supreme Court justices, state judges and legislators, and all members of Congress, are committed above all to upholding the Constitution. These oaths affirm that the rule of law is superior to the power of any human leader. At the same time, the federal government has considerable discretion: the legislature is free to decide what laws it will make, as long as it stays within the limits of its enumerated powers and respects the individual rights protected by the Constitution. Similarly, the judiciary has some judicial discretion, and the executive also has various discretionary powers, such as prosecutorial discretion.

**Question 0**

What do the President and Supreme Court justices swear to defend?

**Question 1**

What is constitutionally superior to the rules of man?

**Question 2**

What do the President and Supreme Court justices swear to defend?

**Question 3**

To what is the rule of law constitutionally superior?

**Question 4**

Which branch of government has prosecutorial discretion?

**Question 5**

Which branch of government can decide which regulations to write?

**Question 6**

Which branch of government has legal discretion?

**Question 7**

The President of the United States is the only government official who makes what promise?

**Question 8**

What does it mean that natural law is superior to the rule of law?

**Question 9**

What does the executive have little discretion over?

**Question 10**

What is the constitutional supremacy of the human leader?

**Text number 11**

Scholars continue to debate whether the US Constitution adopts a particular interpretation of the "rule of law", and if so, what it is. For example, John Harrison argues that the Constitution simply defines the word "law" as legally binding, rather than "defining it by formal or substantive criteria", and therefore judges have no discretion to decide that laws do not meet such unwritten and vague criteria. Law professor Frederick Mark Gedicks disagrees, writing that Cicero, Augustine, Thomas Aquinas and the framers of the US Constitution believed that an unjust law is not really a law at all.

**Question 0**

Who disagrees with the ideas put forward by John Harrison?

**Question 1**

Which set of principles is in dispute as to whether or not it is built on the rule of law?

**Question 2**

According to John Harrison, through the Constitution, what is the law?

**Question 3**

According to Frederick Mark Gedicks, who believed that unjust laws are not really laws?

**Question 4**

Who is arguing about whether the US Constitution enshrines the rule of law?

**Question 5**

According to which law professor does the Constitution meet either formal or substantive requirements?

**Question 6**

Who believed that an unjust law was still the law?

**Question 7**

The framers of the constitution say they had no discretion to decide which laws set out such vague criteria?

**Text number 12**

Others argue that the rule of law has been preserved, but modified to allow administrative authorities to exercise their discretion. For most of American history, the prevailing understanding of the rule of law in this context has been some version of A. V. Dicey's concept that "no one can be punished or legally compelled to suffer bodily harm or property damage except for a clear violation of the law, established in the usual lawful manner by the ordinary courts of the land." In other words, individuals should be able to challenge an administrative order by bringing an action before a general court. As the caseloads of workers' compensation boards, public utility boards and other agencies grew, it soon became clear that allowing judges to decide for themselves all the facts of a dispute (such as the extent of an injury in a workers' compensation case) would drown the courts and destroy the benefits of specialization that led to the creation of administrative agencies in the first place. Even US Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes argued that "there must be administration, and administrators must administer". By 1941, a compromise had emerged. If administrators adopted procedures that more or less followed the 'ordinary judicial custom' of the courts, the 'ordinary courts of the land' no longer needed to review the facts. In other words, if a "day in the Commission" had passed, the rule of law did not require another "day in court". Thus the Dicey rule of law was transformed into a purely procedural form.

**Question 0**

When was a compromise reached on the administrative procedures for defining the law?

**Question 1**

Who can decide whether the law should be approached differently?

**Question 2**

Who should be able to challenge administrative decisions in court?

**Question 3**

Who was Charles Evans Hughes?

**Question 4**

What can't be sorted out if administrators cannot exercise discretion?

**Question 5**

Who has said that no one can be punished or legally made to suffer unless they violate the law of nature?

**Question 6**

Who has said that an individual should not be able to challenge an administrative order?

**Question 7**

Who does Dicey think should do the governing?

**Question 8**

Whose rule of law was transformed by compromise in the 19th century?

**Text number 13**

James Wilson told the Philadelphia General Assembly in 1787 that "laws may be unjust, unwise, dangerous and destructive, but they are not so unconstitutional as to justify judges in refusing to enforce them." George Mason agreed that judges "may declare an unconstitutional law void. But as to any law, however unjust, oppressive, or injurious, which does not clearly fall within this description, they should, as judges, be bound to give it a free hand." Chief Justice John Marshall (joined by Justice Joseph Story) took a similar position in 1827: "When its existence as a law is denied, it cannot be proved by showing what are the properties of the law. "

**Question 0**

When was the Philadelphia meeting?

**Question 1**

Who spoke at the Philadelphia Convention that if judges cannot enforce laws, there will be chaos?

**Question 2**

What was John Marshall's title?

**Question 3**

What did George Mason say that judges can do to the law?

**Question 4**

Who said laws can be fair, wise or dangerous?

**Question 5**

Which convention was held in the 17th century?

**Question 6**

What position did Chief Justice Marshall take in the 1700s?

**Question 7**

Who, according to George Mason, could not declare a law unconstitutional -

**Text number 14**

East Asian cultures have been influenced by two schools of thought: Confucianism, which advocated good governance under benevolent and virtuous leaders, and legalism, which advocated strict adherence to the law. The influence of one school on the other has varied over the centuries. According to one study, in East Asia, only South Korea, Singapore, Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong have societies with a strong commitment to the rule of law. According to Awzar Thi of the Asian Human Rights Commission, Thailand, Cambodia and most of Asia have weak or non-existent rule of law:

**Question 0**

Which East Asian philosophy emphasised virtuous leadership?

**Question 1**

Which East Asian philosophy emphasised unwavering adherence to rules?

**Question 2**

How strong is the rule of law in most Asian countries?

**Question 3**

Which Asian countries have strict laws?

**Question 4**

How many schools of thought influence Central Asian cultures?

**Question 5**

What is Confucianism worth strictly adhering to?

**Question 6**

What kind of leader does legalism favour?

**Question 7**

What is weak or non-existent in South Korea, Singapore, Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong?

**Question 8**

What is strong in Thailand, Cambodia and most of Asia?

**Text number 15**

In countries such as China and Vietnam, the transition to market economies has been an important factor in the move towards the rule of law, as the rule of law is important for foreign investors and economic development. It remains unclear whether the rule of law in countries such as China and Vietnam will be limited to commercial matters or whether it will spread to other sectors and, if so, whether this spread will improve the prospects for values such as democracy and human rights. The rule of law in China has been widely discussed and debated by legal scholars and politicians alike.

**Question 0**

Which two Asian countries have started to embrace the rule of law?

**Question 1**

What has contributed to the rule of law in China and Vietnam?

**Question 2**

Who is discussing trusting the rule of law in China?

**Question 3**

Who cares about the rule of law in China's trade agreements?

**Question 4**

What values could be affected by the rule of law in China in the future?

**Question 5**

What kind of economy has the rule of law helped China and Vietnam to achieve?

**Question 6**

Why is the rule of law not important?

**Question 7**

What has already spread to other regions in China and Vietnam?

**Question 8**

Which two Asian countries have refused to accept the rule of law?

**Text number 16**

In Thailand, which has had a constitution since the attempt to overthrow the absolute monarchy in 1932, the rule of law has been more of a principle than an actual practice. Ancient prejudices and political biases have been present in the three branches of government since their inception, and justice has been formally administered according to law, but in reality it has been closer to royalist principles, which are still upheld in the 21st century.[Reference ] In November 2013, Thailand faced yet more threats to the rule of law when the executive branch rejected the Supreme Court's decision on the election of senators [Reference ].

**Question 0**

Where has the rule of law been more a theory than a way of life?

**Question 1**

What are the principles by which most laws are decided in Thailand?

**Question 2**

In Thailand, which branch of government rejected a proposal to elect a senator?

**Question 3**

When did Thailand first try to overthrow its royal government?

**Question 4**

What is the obstacle to respecting the Constitution in Thailand?

**Question 5**

Which UK has not had a constitution since 1932?

**Question 6**

What has been practised in Thailand since 1932?

**Question 7**

Which of the three branches of the Thai government has been abolished?

**Question 8**

What is no longer supported in Thailand since the 2000s?

**Question 9**

Whose decision was rejected by the Supreme Court in Thailand?

**Text number 17**

Since 1950, India has been governed by the longest constitutional text in world history. While the Indian Constitution may have sought to provide details that limit the discretion of the courts, the more text there is in the Constitution, the greater the scope for judicial review that the judiciary can exercise. According to Indian journalist Harish Khare, "the rule of law, or rather the constitution, [is] in danger of being superseded by the power of judges".

**Question 0**

Which country has the longest constitution?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Indian Constitution drafted?

**Question 2**

Which country has the longest constitution?

**Question 3**

In Thailand, the length of the constitution affects judges' ability to use what?

**Question 4**

What is the position in which the rule of law can govern Thailand?

**Question 5**

Which country has the longest constitutional government?

**Question 6**

Which country had a constitution until 1950?

**Question 7**

What kind of amendments are prevented by long constitutions?

**Question 8**

What kind of discretion was the Indian Constitution meant to promote?

**Question 9**

What threatens to replace the role of judges?

**Text number 18**

In 1959, an international conference in New Delhi, attended by more than 185 judges, lawyers and law professors from 53 countries, adopted a declaration on the rule of law. This was the Delhi Declaration. They declared that the rule of law requires certain rights and freedoms, an independent judiciary and social, economic and cultural conditions conducive to human dignity. However, the Delhi Declaration made no reference to the rule of law requiring that legislative power be subject to judicial review.

**Question 0**

When was the Delhi Declaration issued?

**Question 1**

How many judges participated in the Delhi Declaration?

**Question 2**

What does the Delhi Declaration say confers certain rights and freedoms?

**Question 3**

What are the conditions for human dignity under the Delhi Declaration?

**Question 4**

Who declared the rule of law in the 19th century?

**Question 5**

Where did the Declaration state that the rule of law applies to certain rights and freedoms?

**Question 6**

What suggests that the rule of law requires legislative power?

**Question 7**

Where are the fifty-three members of the Commission?

**Text number 19**

The General Assembly has had the rule of law on its agenda since 1992, and since 2006 interest has increased, adopting resolutions at its last three sessions. The Security Council has held several thematic debates on the rule of law and adopted resolutions highlighting the importance of these issues in the context of women, peace and security, the role of children in armed conflict and the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The Peacebuilding Commission has also regularly addressed rule of law issues for the countries on its agenda. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action also requires the integration of the rule of law into human rights education.

**Question 0**

When will the rule of law become an agenda item for the General Assembly?

**Question 1**

Which organisation is debating the rule of law?

**Question 2**

Which organisation meets to discuss and define the countries that the rule of law considers?

**Question 3**

Where does the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action call for the rule of law?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Assembly become interested in the rule of law?

**Question 5**

Who has had the rule of law on the agenda since before 1992?

**Question 6**

Who became interested in the rule of law again in 1992?

**Question 7**

Who has opposed the rule of law in several debates?

**Question 8**

Was there an argument about the loving protection of soldiers during the war?

**Text number 20**

The International Development Law Organisation (IDLO) is an intergovernmental organisation focused on promoting the rule of law and development. It aims to empower people and communities to claim their rights and provide governments with the know-how to realise them. It supports developing economies and middle-income countries to strengthen their legal capacity and rule of law frameworks to promote sustainable development and economic opportunity. It is the only intergovernmental organisation with an exclusive mandate to promote the rule of law and has experience working in more than 170 countries around the world.

**Question 0**

Which organisation works to promote understanding and respect for the rule of law?

**Question 1**

What kind of households does IDLO focus on helping?

**Question 2**

How many countries does IDLO work with?

**Question 3**

Which organisation focuses on the rule of law?

**Question 4**

Who will focus on empowering governments to make laws?

**Question 5**

What are third world countries being encouraged to do?

**Question 6**

What is the only organisation with the authority to enforce the rule of law?

**Text number 21**

An important part of the rule of law initiatives is to study and analyse the impact of the rule of law on economic development. The rule of law movement cannot be fully successful in transition and developing countries without answering the question: does the rule of law affect economic development or not? Constitutional economics examines the compatibility of economic and financial decisions with the existing constitutional legal framework, including government spending on the judiciary, which in many transitional and developing countries is fully under executive control. It is useful to distinguish between two types of corruption in the judiciary: corruption by the executive and corruption by private actors.

**Question 0**

The impact of the rule of law on what is closely scrutinised?

**Question 1**

Which doctrine seeks to explore rules and their relationship with the economy?

**Question 2**

In which area of government is corruption being investigated?

**Question 3**

Who makes most of the spending decisions in developing countries?

**Question 4**

What is the term for corruption by private individuals?

**Question 5**

Which developments are not affected by the rule of law?

**Question 6**

What medical examination rules apply to your relations with the government?

**Question 7**

What is this study of economics and economic decisions regardless of the law?

**Text number 22**

The rule of law has a particularly important impact on the economic development of developing countries and countries in transition. To date, the term "rule of law" has been used mainly in English-speaking countries and is not yet fully understood, even in established democracies such as Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany or Japan. A common language between common law and civil law lawyers and between the legal communities of developed and developing countries is crucial for exploring the links between the rule of law and the real economy.

**Question 0**

What language is spoken in most constitutional states?

**Question 1**

In which countries is the rule of law important for the economy?

**Question 2**

What is the rule of law in non-English-speaking countries?

**Question 3**

In which other countries has democracy been successful?

**Question 4**

What is crucial for the debate on rules, laws and the economy?

**Question 5**

Where is the rule of law least important?

**Question 6**

What term is mainly used in non-English speaking countries?

**Question 7**

What kind of established democracies have a clear understanding of the role of law?

**Question 8**

Why is a common language not important?

**Text number 23**

The economist F. A. Hayek analyses how the rule of law could be useful for a free market. Hayek suggested that under the rule of law, individuals could make wise investments and plans for the future with confidence that the investments would yield a successful return when he stated, "Under the rule of law, the government is prevented from paralyzing the efforts of the individual by ad hoc measures. Within the known rules of the game, the individual is free to pursue his personal goals and aspirations, secure in the knowledge that the power of government will not be used deliberately to frustrate his efforts. "

**Question 0**

What is F.A. Hayek's profession?

**Question 1**

According to Hayek, under the rule of law, what helps people to invest more wisely?

**Question 2**

According to Hayek, limited government through the rule of law does not make people what?

**Question 3**

According to Hayek, people are free to do what they want under the rule of law?

**Question 4**

Who has studied how the rule of law can damage the free market?

**Question 5**

Whose ambitions can the government stifle?

**Question 6**

Hooters the rule of law key to the pursuit of personal goals and desires?

**Document number 279**

**Text number 0**

Tibet (i/tᵻˈbɛt/; Wylie: Bod, pronounced [pʰø̀ʔ]; Chinese: 西藏; pinyin: Xīzàng) is a region in the Tibetan Plateau of Asia. It is the traditional homeland of Tibetans and some other ethnic groups, such as the Monpa, Qiang and Lhoba, and is now home to significant numbers of Han Chinese and Hui. Tibet is the highest region on earth, with an average altitude of 4 900 metres. Tibet's highest point is Mount Everest, the highest mountain on earth, rising 8 848 metres above sea level.

**Question 0**

What is the highest point in Tibet?

**Question 1**

On which continent is Tibet located?

**Question 2**

What is the average height above sea level in Tibet in feet?

**Question 3**

How many metres above sea level is the highest mountain on Earth?

**Question 4**

Where is the traditional homeland of the Monpa, Qiang and Lhoba peoples?

**Question 5**

Where is the Asian plateau?

**Question 6**

What ethnic groups live on Mount Everest?

**Question 7**

Which country has an average altitude of 4 900 feet?

**Question 8**

What rises 8 848 feet above sea level?

**Question 9**

What is Xizang's term for Tibet?

**Text number 1**

The Tibetan Empire was born in the 7th century, but after the fall of the empire, the region was soon divided into different regions. Most of western and central Tibet (Ü-Tsang) was often at least nominally unified under Tibetan governments in Lhasa, Shigatse or nearby places; these governments were at various times overlords of the Mongols and the Chinese. The eastern Kham and Amdo regions often retained a more decentralised indigenous political structure, divided among a number of small principalities and tribal groups, but also often came under more direct Chinese rule after the Battle of Chamdo; most of this area was eventually incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Sichuan and Qinghai. Tibet's current borders were generally established in the 1700s.

**Question 0**

When were the current borders of Tibet established?

**Question 1**

When was the Tibetan Empire born?

**Question 2**

What were the provinces of China before eastern Tibet?

**Question 3**

As a result of which battle did part of Tibet remain under Chinese rule?

**Question 4**

Which empire was born in the 1700s?

**Question 5**

In which key areas was a more decentralised indigenous political structure maintained?

**Question 6**

After which battle did Tibet fall under Mongol control?

**Question 7**

Which current feature was established in the 7th century?

**Text number 2**

After the Xinhai revolution against the Qing dynasty in 1912, the Qing soldiers were disarmed and escorted out of Tibet (Ü-Tsang). The region then declared independence in 1913 without recognition by the subsequent Republic of China government. Later, Lhasa took control of the western part of China's Xikang. The region retained its autonomy until 1951, when, after the Battle of Chamdo, Tibet was annexed to the People's Republic of China, and the previous Tibetan government was abolished in 1959 after a failed uprising. Today, China controls western and central Tibet as the Tibet Autonomous Region, while the eastern regions are now mostly ethnic autonomous prefectures in Sichuan, Qinghai and other neighbouring provinces. Tibet's political status and exiled dissident groups are a source of tension. Tibetan activists in Tibet have also reportedly been arrested or tortured.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Tibetan government abolished?

**Question 1**

In what year did Xinhai rebel against the Qing dynasty?

**Question 2**

Where is the Tibet Autonomous Region located?

**Question 3**

Which battle led to the annexation of Tibet to the People's Republic of China?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Qing revolution take place?

**Question 5**

Which region declared independence in 1912?

**Question 6**

What was Tibet annexed to in 1915?

**Question 7**

What was abolished in 1599?

**Text number 3**

Tibet's economy is dominated by subsistence farming, although tourism has become a growing industry in recent decades. Tibet's predominant religion is Tibetan Buddhism; there is also Bon, which is similar to Tibetan Buddhism, and Tibet also has Tibetan Muslim and Christian minorities. Tibetan Buddhism primarily influences the region's art, music and festivals. Tibetan architecture shows Chinese and Indian influences. Tibet's staple foods are roasted barley, yak meat and buttered tea.

**Question 0**

What controls the Tibetan economy?

**Question 1**

What has recently become a growing industry in Tibet?

**Question 2**

What is the predominant religion in Tibet?

**Question 3**

What is the staple food of Tibet?

**Question 4**

Which two cultures does Tibetan architecture reflect?

**Question 5**

What is a tourism-dominated area?

**Question 6**

What is the prevailing system in Bon?

**Question 7**

What are the staple foods in Chinese regions?

**Question 8**

What is the primary impact on staple foods in Tibet?

**Text number 4**

The Tibetan country name Bod བོད་ means Tibet or the Tibetan Plateau, although it originally meant the central area around Lhasa, now known as Tibet Ü. The standard Tibetan pronunciation of Bod, [pʰøʔ˨˧˨], is written Bhö in the Tournadre phonetic transcription, Bö in the THL simplified phonetic transcription, and Poi in Tibetan pinyin. Some scholars believe that the first written reference to Bod 'Tibet' was the ancient Bautai people, recorded in the Greek Egyptian works Periplus of the Erythraean Sea (1st century BC) and Geographia (Ptolemy, 2nd century BC), which in turn derives from the Sanskrit form Bhauṭṭa of the Indian geographical tradition.

**Question 0**

What is the Tibetan name for the region?

**Question 1**

Which ancient people were mentioned in the first written reference to Bod "Tibet"?

**Question 2**

What region was Bod originally referring to?

**Question 3**

What is the Egyptian name for the land of Tibet?

**Question 4**

Who first referred to Bod as "Tibet"?

**Question 5**

When did the Egyptians first refer to Tibet in writing?

**Question 6**

When was Periplus in Geographia Sea written?

**Text number 5**

The modern Chinese standard character for the Tibetan ethnic region is Zangqu (Chinese 藏区; pinyin: Zàngqū), derived by metonymy from the Tsang region surrounding Shigatse, with the Chinese suffix 区 qū, meaning "region, district, area, division". Tibetan people, language and culture are called Zang (Chinese 藏; pinyin: Zàng) regardless of where they come from, although the geographical term Xīzàng is often restricted to the Tibetan Autonomous Region. The term Xīzàng was coined during the Qing Dynasty under the Jiaqing Emperor (1796-1820) by adding the prefix 'west' (西 xī) to Zang.

**Question 0**

How is the Tibetan ethnic region referred to by the modern standard Chinese exonym?

**Question 1**

How do the Chinese refer to the Tibetan people, language and culture?

**Question 2**

During which dynasty was the term Xizang first used?

**Question 3**

What is the Chinese suffix for "area, district, region, division"?

**Question 4**

What is the Tsang name for the Tibetan ethnic region?

**Question 5**

What does the Chinese suffix uq mean?

**Question 6**

What does the prefix ix mean?

**Question 7**

What people, language and culture does the term Jiaqing refer to?

**Question 8**

How long did the Qing Dynasty last?

**Text number 6**

The best-known medieval Chinese name for Tibet is Tubo (Chinese: 吐蕃 also spelled 土蕃 or 土番; pinyin: Tǔbō or Tǔfān). The name first appears in Chinese characters as 土番 in the 7th century (Li Tai) and as 吐蕃 in the 10th century (an ancient book of the Tang describing the envoys of Tibetan King Namri Songtsen 608-609 to Emperor Yang of Sui). In the reconstruction by William H. Baxter of the Middle Chinese spoken at that time, 土番 was pronounced thux-phjon and 吐蕃 was pronounced thux-pjon (x represents tone).

**Question 0**

What is the most famous medieval Chinese name in Tibet?

**Question 1**

When did the Tibetan name Tubo first appear in Chinese characters?

**Question 2**

Who reconstructed the Middle Chinese spoken from the 7th to the 10th century?

**Question 3**

What is the most famous Chinese name for Tubo?

**Question 4**

Which book describes the 680-690 ambassadors from Namri Songsten?

**Question 5**

Who else besides Emperor Yang Songsten is depicted in Tang's old book?

**Question 6**

What did Baxter H. William rebuild?

**Text number 7**

Other pre-modern Chinese names for Tibet include Wusiguo (Chinese: 烏斯國; pinyin: Wūsīguó; cf. Tibetan dbus, Ü, [wyʔ˨˧˨]), Wusizang (Chinese. 烏斯藏; pinyin: wūsīzàng, cf. Tibetan dbus-gtsang, Ü-Tsang), Tubote (Chinese: 圖伯特; pinyin: Túbótè) and Tanggute (Chinese: 唐古忒; pinyin: Tánggǔtè, cf. tangut). American Tibetologist Elliot Sperling has advocated the recent trend among some Chinese writers to revive the term Tubote (simplified Chinese: 图伯特; traditional Chinese: 圖伯特; pinyin: Túbótè) for modern use instead of Xizang on the grounds that Tubote more clearly encompasses the entire Tibetan Plateau rather than just the Tibetan Autonomous Region.

**Question 0**

Who is an American Tibetologist?

**Question 1**

Which Tibetan name most clearly encompasses the whole Tibetan Plateau?

**Question 2**

What is Tibet's second Chinese name before modern times?

**Question 3**

Who was Sperling Elliot?

**Question 4**

Who fought to revive the Xizang term?

**Question 5**

What is the modern version of the word Xizang?

**Question 6**

What does Tubote contain instead of the whole Tibetan Plateau?

**Text number 8**

The language has numerous regional dialects, which do not usually understand each other. It is used throughout the Tibetan Plateau and Bhutan, and is also spoken in parts of Nepal and northern India, such as Sikkim. In general, the dialects of central Tibet (including Lhasa), Kham, Amdo and some smaller neighbouring areas are considered dialects of Tibetan. Other forms, notably Dzongkha, Sikkim, Sherpa and Ladakhi, are considered by their speakers to be separate languages, mainly for political reasons. However, if the latter group of Tibetan-type languages is included in the calculation, some 6 million people speak "Great Tibetan" throughout the Tibetan Plateau. Tibetan is also spoken by some 150,000 exiled speakers who have fled from present-day Tibet to India and other countries.

**Question 0**

How many people in the Tibetan Plateau speak "Greater Tibetan"?

**Question 1**

How many people who have fled modern Tibet are considered to be Tibetan speakers in exile?

**Question 2**

Why are Dzongkha, Sikkimese, Sherpa and Ladakhi separate languages?

**Question 3**

Where have 6 million refugees fled to?

**Question 4**

What are 156 000 people talking about?

**Question 5**

What are the dialects of dzongkha and sherpam dialects?

**Question 6**

Why do Khmer speakers consider their language to be separate?

**Text number 9**

Although the spoken Tibetan language varies from region to region, the written language, based on classical Tibetan, is uniform everywhere. This is probably due to the long-standing influence of the Tibetan Empire, whose administration covered the language area of present-day Tibet, stretching from northern Pakistan in the west to Yunnan and Sichuan in the east, and from north of Qinghai Lake in the south to Bhutan. Tibetan has its own script, which it shares with Ladakhi and Dzongkha, and derives from the ancient Indian Brāhmī script.

**Question 0**

What is the basis of the written Tibetan base?

**Question 1**

What contributed to the consistency of the Tibetan script?

**Question 2**

Where does the Tibetan spelling come from?

**Question 3**

What runs from northern Pakistan to Ladakh?

**Question 4**

Where does Sichuan come from?

**Question 5**

Where did the ancient Indian Brahmi script originate?

**Question 6**

With which languages does Indian share a script?

**Text number 10**

In the earliest Tibetan historical texts, the Zhang Zhung culture is identified as a people who migrated from the Amdo region to the present-day Guggen area in western Tibet. Zhang Zhung is considered the original home of the Bon religion. In the 1st century BC, a neighbouring kingdom was established in the Yarlung valley, and the Yarlung king Drigum Tsenpo attempted to remove Zhang Zhung's influence by expelling Zhang's Bon priests from Yarlung. He was assassinated, and Zhang Zhung continued to rule the region until it was annexed by Songtsen Gampo in the 7th century. Before the Songtsen Gampo, Tibetan kings were more mythological than factual, and there is insufficient evidence of their existence.

**Question 0**

Where did Zhang Zhung's people move from?

**Question 1**

Where did the people of Zhang Zhung move to?

**Question 2**

What is considered the original home of the Bon religion?

**Question 3**

Who was the King of Yarlung who tried to remove Zhang Zhung's influence?

**Question 4**

Who was the first de facto king of Tibet?

**Question 5**

From which region did the Amdo culture migrate?

**Question 6**

Where did the Zhang Zhung people move to from the Gugue area?

**Question 7**

What is the original home of the Amdo region?

**Question 8**

Who joined Zhuang Zhung in the 1st century BC?

**Question 9**

In which valley was the kingdom born in the 7th century?

**Text number 11**

The history of unified Tibet begins with the reign of Songtsen Gampo (604-650 AD), who united parts of the Yarlung River valley and established the Tibetan Empire. He also introduced many reforms, and Tibetan power spread rapidly, creating a large and powerful empire. It is traditionally believed that his first wife was Princess Bhrikuti of Nepal and that she played a major role in establishing Buddhism in Tibet. In 640 he married Princess Wencheng, niece of the powerful Tang Chinese emperor Taizong.

**Question 0**

Who founded the Tibetan Empire?

**Question 1**

Who did Songtsan Gampo marry in 640?

**Question 2**

Who was Songtsan Gampo's first wife?

**Question 3**

What did Songtsan Gampo have in common?

**Question 4**

Who ruled Tibet between 640 and 650 AD?

**Question 5**

What began between 640 and 650 AD?

**Question 6**

Which kingdom was founded by Gampo Songstan?

**Question 7**

Whose first wife was Princess Wencheng?

**Question 8**

Whose second wife was the Princess of Nepal?

**Text number 12**

In 821/822 AD. Tibet and China signed a peace treaty. A bilingual annotation of the treaty, detailing the borders between the two countries, is carved on a stone pillar outside the Jokhang Temple in Lhasa. Tibet continued as a Central Asian kingdom until the mid-900s, when a civil war over succession rights led to the collapse of imperial Tibet. The period that followed is traditionally known as the era of fragmentation, when political control of Tibet was divided between regional warlords and tribes without a ruling central authority.

**Question 0**

When did Tibet and China sign a peace agreement?

**Question 1**

Where is the bilingual commentary on the Tibet-China peace agreement?

**Question 2**

When did the civil war over succession lead to the collapse of Imperial Tibet?

**Question 3**

What followed the collapse of Imperial Tibet?

**Question 4**

What was shared between warlords and tribes without a ruling central authority?

**Question 5**

Who signed the peace treaty in 812/822 BC?

**Question 6**

What stands outside the Jokhang Temple in Lhasa?

**Question 7**

What led to the civil war in the mid-800s?

**Question 8**

What followed the succession period?

**Text number 13**

The Mongol Yuan Dynasty ruled Tibet through the Xuanzheng Yuan, the Office of Buddhist and Tibetan Affairs, through the Supreme Administrative Department. One of the functions of the department was to select a dpon-chen ('grand administrator'), usually appointed by the lama and confirmed by the Mongol emperor in Beijing. The Sakya lama retained a degree of autonomy and acted as the political authority of the region, while the dpon-chen had administrative and military power. The Mongol administration in Tibet remained separate from the main provinces of China, but the region was under the Yuan Dynasty's rule. If the Sakya Lama ever came into conflict with the Dpon-chen, the Dpon-chen had the authority to send Chinese troops into the region.

**Question 0**

Which dynasty ruled Tibet through the Supreme Administrative Court?

**Question 1**

What was dpon-chen?

**Question 2**

Who confirmed dpon-chen?

**Question 3**

Who was the political authority in the region?

**Question 4**

Who had administrative and military power?

**Question 5**

What was one of the purposes of the Mongolian-Yuan section?

**Question 6**

What is the Yuan term for the Office of Buddhist and Tibetan Affairs?

**Question 7**

What did the Mongol lama preserve?

**Question 8**

What kept the Mongol regime in China separate?

**Question 9**

What troops did Sayka-lamla have the authority to send?

**Text number 14**

Tibet retained nominal power in religious and regional political affairs, while the Mongols dominated the region structurally and administratively, reinforced by a rare military intervention. This was a 'diarchic structure' under the Yuan Emperor, with power predominantly on the Mongol side. In the 1240s, the Mongol prince Khuden gained temporal power in Tibet and sponsored Sakya Pandita, whose residence became the capital of Tibet. Sakya Pandita's nephew Drogön Chögyal Phagpa became the imperial preceptor of Kublai Khan, the founder of the Yuan Dynasty.

**Question 0**

Who was in charge of religious and regional affairs?

**Question 1**

Who manages the structure and governance rules?

**Question 2**

Who gained temporal power in Tibet in the 1240s?

**Question 3**

Who founded the Yuan Dynasty?

**Question 4**

Where did the Mongols retain nominal power?

**Question 5**

What did Tibet control in the region?

**Question 6**

When did Emperor Khuden gain temporal power in Tibet?

**Question 7**

When did Prince Yuan gain temporal power in Tibet?

**Question 8**

Who gained secular power in the 1420s?

**Text number 15**

Between 1346 and 1354, Tai Situ Changchub Gyaltsen defeated the Sakyas and established the Phagmodrupa dynasty. Over the next 80 years, Je Tsongkhapa's disciples founded the Gelug school (also known as the Yellow Myssys) and the important monasteries of Ganden, Drepung and Sera near Lhasa. However, internal disputes within the dynasty and the strong localism of different fiefdoms and political-religious factions led to long internal conflicts. The Rinpungpa ministerial family of Tsang (west-central Tibet) dominated politics after 1435. In 1565 they were ousted by the Shigatse Tsangpa dynasty, which expanded its power across Tibet in the following decades, favouring the Karma Kagyu sect.

**Question 0**

When was the Phagmodrupa dynasty founded?

**Question 1**

Who founded the Gelug school?

**Question 2**

Who ruled politics after 1435?

**Question 3**

Which sect was favoured by the Shigatse Tsangpa dynasty?

**Question 4**

Who led Sakya between 1436 and 1534?

**Question 5**

What was founded between 1436 and 1534?

**Question 6**

Who founded the Sakya dynasty?

**Question 7**

What was Tsongkhapa School known as?

**Question 8**

Who ruled politics after 1453?

**Text number 16**

The fifth Dalai Lama is known for uniting Tibetan Buddhism in the Tibetan heartland under the Gelug sect after defeating the rival Kagyu and Jonang lamas and the secular ruler, Prince Tsangpa, in a protracted civil war. His efforts were partly successful thanks to the help of Güshi Khan, the Oirat leader of the Khoshut Khanate. With Güshi Khan largely uninvolved as overlord, the Fifth Dalai Lama and his entourage established a civilian government, which historians call the Lhasa State. This Tibetan administration or government is also referred to as the Ganden Phodrang.

**Question 0**

Who is known for uniting the heartlands of Tibet?

**Question 1**

Who helped the fifth Dalai Lama?

**Question 2**

What did the fifth Dalai Lama and his entourage establish?

**Question 3**

What is the Tibetan government called?

**Question 4**

Who is known for uniting the heartlands of Tibet under the rule of Kagyu?

**Question 5**

After which came the defeat of the Gelug prince?

**Question 6**

What was the leader of Gushi Oirat?

**Question 7**

Which civil administration did Gushi Khan set up?

**Text number 17**

The Qing dynasty's rule in Tibet began with a military expedition in 1720, when they expelled the invading Jungars. Amdo came under Qing control in 1724, and eastern Kham was annexed to neighbouring Chinese provinces in 1728, while the Qing government sent local commissars, known as Amban, to Lhasa. In 1750, the Amban and most of the Han Chinese and Manchus living in Lhasa were killed in a riot, and Qing troops quickly arrived and suppressed the rebels the following year. Like the preceding Yuan dynasty, the Qing dynasty Manchus exercised military and administrative control over the region, but granted it a degree of political autonomy. The Qing commander publicly executed several rebel supporters and, as in 1723 and 1728, made changes to the political structure and drew up a formal organisational plan. The Qing now restored the Dalai Lama as ruler, who headed a governing council called the Kashag, but increased the role of the ambassadors by involving them more directly in internal Tibetan affairs. At the same time, the Qing took steps to balance the power of the aristocracy by increasing the number of officials recruited from the clergy for key posts.

**Question 0**

When did the Qing dynasty begin to rule Tibet?

**Question 1**

When did Amdo come under Qing control?

**Question 2**

When was Kham annexed to the neighbouring provinces of China?

**Question 3**

Who restored the Dalai Lama as ruler?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the Board?

**Question 5**

Which dynasty began its reign in 1702?

**Question 6**

What came under Qing control in 1742?

**Question 7**

What happened in Eastern Kham in 1782?

**Question 8**

How were the Amban living in Lhasa killed in 1705?

**Question 9**

What did the Qing commander do in 1732 and 1728?

**Text number 18**

For several decades Tibet was at peace, but in 1792 the Qing emperor Qianlong sent a large Chinese army into Tibet to push out the Nepalese. This led to yet another reorganisation of Tibetan administration, this time with a written plan called the Twenty-Nine Regulations for Better Government in Tibet. Qing military garrisons with Qing troops were now also established near the Nepalese border. The Manchus ruled Tibet at various points in the 1700s, and the years immediately following the 1792 regulations were the height of the power of the Qing imperial commissars, but there was no attempt to make Tibet a province of China.

**Question 0**

When did the Qing Qianlong emperor send a large Chinese army to Tibet?

**Question 1**

Why did the Qing Qianlong emperor send a large Chinese army to Tibet?

**Question 2**

What was the Qing reorganization of Tibet called?

**Question 3**

When was Tibet under Manchu control?

**Question 4**

What happened in 1729?

**Question 5**

When did the Chinese emperor send a large army to Tibet?

**Question 6**

Which written plan do Nepalis draw up?

**Question 7**

In what year did they try to make Tibet a province of China?

**Question 8**

Who ruled Tibet throughout the 1700s?

**Text number 19**

There was also some contact with European Jesuits and Capuchin men during this period, and in 1774 the Scottish nobleman George Bogle arrived in Shigatse to explore trading opportunities on behalf of the British East India Company. However, the situation for foreigners in Tibet became increasingly precarious in the 19th century. As the British Empire encroached on the Himalayas from northern India, the Emirate of Afghanistan and the Russian Empire expanded into Central Asia, each empire began to suspect the other's intentions in Tibet.

**Question 0**

When George Bogle came to Shigatse to explore trading opportunities.

**Question 1**

Who came to Tibet from Europe?

**Question 2**

When did the British and Russian empires start to encroach on Tibet?

**Question 3**

Who came to Shigatse in 1747?

**Question 4**

Why did George Bogle go to Shigatse in 1747?

**Question 5**

Which empire invaded northern India in 1774?

**Question 6**

Which empire expanded into Asia in 1774?

**Text number 20**

In 1904, a British expedition to Tibet, spurred in part by fears that Russia was expanding its power in Tibet as part of the Great Game, invaded the country in the hope that negotiations with the 13th Dalai Lama would be more effective than with Chinese representatives. When the British-led invasion reached Tibet on 12 December 1903, an armed clash with ethnic Tibetans led to the Chumik Shenko massacre, in which Tibetan troops suffered 600 casualties, while only 12 died on the British side. This was followed by the 1904 Treaty of Lhasa, signed by Francis Younghusband, which was later abrogated and followed by the 1906 treaty between Britain and China.

**Question 0**

When did the British expedition enter Tibet?

**Question 1**

Who did the British want to negotiate with?

**Question 2**

How many Tibetan soldiers died in the Chumik Shenko massacre?

**Question 3**

How many British soldiers died in the Chumik Shenko massacre?

**Question 4**

Who ordered the Lhasa deal?

**Question 5**

Who invaded Tibet in 1940?

**Question 6**

Who did the 12th Dalai Lama negotiate with?

**Question 7**

What happened on 13 December 1903?

**Question 8**

What led to 600 British deaths?

**Question 9**

What led to the deaths of 12 Tibetans?

**Text number 21**

When the Xinhai Revolution (1911-12) overthrew the Qing dynasty and the last Qing troops were escorted out of Tibet, the new Republic of China apologised for the Qing's actions and offered to restore the title of Dalai Lama. The Dalai Lama refused all Chinese titles and declared himself the ruler of independent Tibet. In 1913, Tibet and Mongolia concluded a treaty of mutual recognition. For the next 36 years, Tibet was ruled by the 13th Dalai Lama and his successive regents. During this period, Tibet fought Chinese warlords for control of the ethnically Tibetan areas along the upper Yangtze River in Xikang and Qinghai (Kham and Amdo). In 1914, the Tibetan government signed the Treaty of Simla with Britain, which ceded the southern Tibetan region to the British India. The Chinese government condemned the treaty as illegal.

**Question 0**

When did the Xinhai revolution overthrow the Qing dynasty?

**Question 1**

Who declared himself the ruler of independent Tibet?

**Question 2**

When did Tibet and Mongolia conclude a mutual recognition agreement?

**Question 3**

When did the Tibetan government sign the Simla Agreement with Britain?

**Question 4**

Why did the Chinese government condemn the agreement?

**Question 5**

Which revolution took place in 1913?

**Question 6**

Which dynasty was overthrown by the Xinhai Revolution in 1913?

**Question 7**

Who ruled Tibet for 63 years?

**Question 8**

What did the Tibetan government sign in 1913?

**Question 9**

With whom did Tibet sign the Treaty of Simla in 1913?

**Text number 22**

When the Dalai Lama's government fled to Dharamsala, India, during the 1959 Tibetan uprising, it set up a rival government-in-exile. The central government in Beijing then renounced the agreement and began implementing the stalled social and political reforms. During the Great Leap Forward, between 200,000 and 1,000,000 Tibetans died and some 6,000 monasteries were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. In 1962, China and India fought a short war over the disputed areas of southern Tibet and Aksai Chin. Although China won the war, Chinese troops withdrew north of the McMahon Line and ceded southern Tibet to India.

**Question 0**

Where did the Dalai Lama's government flee to during the Tibetan uprising in 1959?

**Question 1**

How many Tibetans died during the Great Leap Forward?

**Question 2**

How many monasteries were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution?

**Question 3**

When did China and India go to war over Southern Tibet and Aksai Chin?

**Question 4**

Where did the Chinese troops withdraw to?

**Question 5**

Where in Beijing did the Dalai Lama's government flee to?

**Question 6**

What rebellion took place in 1962?

**Question 7**

When did 6,000 Tibetans die?

**Question 8**

Who fought in the 1959 war over the South Tibet and Aksai Chin regions?

**Question 9**

During what period were 200 000 monasteries destroyed?

**Text number 23**

In 1980, General Secretary and reformist Hu Yaobang visited Tibet and ushered in a period of social, political and economic liberalisation. However, towards the end of the decade, monks at Drepung and Sera monasteries began to protest for independence, as they had done in the Tiananmen Square demonstrations of 1989, leading the government to halt the reforms and launch an anti-secessionist campaign. Human rights organisations have criticised the Beijing and Lhasa governments' approach to human rights in the region for their intervention in separatist protests around monasteries and cities, most recently during the 2008 Tibetan unrest.

**Question 0**

When did Hu Yaobang visit Tibet?

**Question 1**

When did the monks of Drepung and Sera monasteries start protesting for independence?

**Question 2**

What did the government do when it stopped the reforms?

**Question 3**

When was the latest unrest in Tibet?

**Question 4**

What have the governments in Beijing and Lhasa been criticised for?

**Question 5**

Who visited Tibet in 1989?

**Question 6**

Who started the independence protests in 1980?

**Question 7**

Which organisations have criticised Tibet and the Beijing governments?

**Question 8**

To which demonstrations is the 1980 independence protests being compared?

**Text number 24**

Tibet has some of the highest mountains in the world, several of which are in the top ten. Mount Everest, on the border with Nepal, is the highest mountain in the world at 8 848 metres. Several major rivers originate in the Tibetan plateau (mainly in what is now Qinghai province). These include the Yangtze, Yellow River, Indus, Mekong, Ganges, Salween and Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra). The Yarlung Tsangpo Grand Canyon, located on the Yarlung Tsangpo River, is one of the deepest and longest canyons in the world.

**Question 0**

On which Tibetan border is Mount Everest located?

**Question 1**

How tall is Mount Everest measured in feet?

**Question 2**

Where is the source of the Yangtze River?

**Question 3**

What is 8,848 feet long?

**Question 4**

Which rivers originate in the Yangtze Highlands?

**Question 5**

What is the deepest and longest canyon in the world?

**Question 6**

On which river is the great canyon of Tsangpo Yarlung located?

**Question 7**

What's in Nepal that's in the top ten?

**Text number 25**

The Indus and Brahmaputra rivers originate in a lake (Tib: Tso Mapham) near the Kailash Mountains in western Tibet. The mountain is a sacred pilgrimage site for both Hindus and Tibetans. Hindus consider the mountain to be the abode of Lord Shiva. The Tibetan name for Mount Kailash is Khang Rinpoche. Tibet has numerous lakes at high altitude, called tso or co in Tibetan. These include Qinghai Lake, Manasarovar Lake, Namtso, Pangong Tso, Yamdrok Lake, Siling Co, Lhamo La-tso, Lumajangdong Co, Puma Yumco Lake, Paiku Lake, Rakshastal Lake, Dagze Co and Dong Co. Qinghai Lake (Koko Nor) is the largest lake in the People's Republic of China.

**Question 0**

Which mountain is a sacred pilgrimage site for both Hindus and Tibetans?

**Question 1**

Who do Hindus believe lives on Mount Kailash?

**Question 2**

What is the Tibetan name for Mount Kailash?

**Question 3**

Which lake is the largest in China?

**Question 4**

Which mountain is a sacred place for Hindus and Indians?

**Question 5**

Whose place of residence do Tibetans consider Mount Kailash to be?

**Question 6**

What is the Hindu name for Mount Kailash?

**Question 7**

What are the Hindi words for lakes at high altitude?

**Text number 26**

The atmosphere is very dry for nine months of the year, and the average annual snowfall is only 46 cm (18 inches), due to the umbrella effect. The western passes receive small amounts of fresh snow each year, but are passable all year round. Low temperatures prevail throughout these western areas, where there is no vegetation beyond low shrubs and where the wind sweeps unchecked across vast dry plains. The Indian monsoon has some impact on eastern Tibet. Northern Tibet has high temperatures in summer and severe cold in winter.

**Question 0**

What is the average annual snowfall in Tibet?

**Question 1**

Which weather pattern affects eastern TIbet?

**Question 2**

What are winters like in Tibet?

**Question 3**

Which country's annual average is only 9 inches?

**Question 4**

What impact will the shadow rain have on Tibet?

**Question 5**

What affects the weather in northern Tibet?

**Text number 27**

The main crops are barley, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes and various fruits and vegetables. According to UNDP data, Tibet ranks lowest among China's 31 provinces in the Human Development Index. In recent years, the increased interest in Tibetan Buddhism has led to tourism becoming an increasingly important sector, which the authorities are actively promoting. Tourism generates most income from the sale of handicrafts. These include Tibetan hats, jewellery (silver and gold), wood products, clothing, blankets, fabrics, Tibetan rugs and carpets. The Central People's Government exempts Tibet from all taxation and funds 90% of Tibetan government expenditure. However, most of this investment goes on the salaries of migrant workers who do not live in Tibet and send much of their income home to other provinces.

**Question 0**

Where does Tibet rank among China's 31 provinces in the UN Human Development Index?

**Question 1**

What has boosted tourism to Tibet in recent years?

**Question 2**

What is Tibet liberated from?

**Question 3**

Which region generates the most income from tourism?

**Question 4**

What are the main crops grown in China?

**Question 5**

Where does Tibet rank among China's 13 provinces in the Human Development Index?

**Question 6**

How much of Tibet's tourism comes from artisans' sales?

**Text number 28**

A national conference on Tibet and Tibetan-inhabited areas in Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Qinghai was held in China on 18-20 January 2010, where a major plan to improve the development of these areas was announced. The conference was attended by General Secretary Hu Jintao, Wu Bangguo, Wen Jiabao, Jia Qinglin, Li Changchun, Xi Jinping, Li Keqiang, He Guoqiang and Zhou Yongkang, all members of the Politburo Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Bureau, and reflects the commitment of China's senior leaders to the development of Tibet and Tibetan ethnic areas. The plan calls for raising rural incomes in Tibet to national levels by 2020 and free education for all children in rural Tibet. China has invested 310 billion yuan (about 45.6 billion US dollars) in Tibet since 2001. "Tibet's gross domestic product was expected to reach 43.7 billion yuan in 2009, up 170 percent from 2000 and a 12.3 percent annual growth rate over the past nine years."

**Question 0**

What year was the national conference on Tibet held in China?

**Question 1**

Which committee members attended the conference?

**Question 2**

By when does the plan call for improved rural incomes in Tibet?

**Question 3**

What is the plan to give all children in rural Tibet for free?

**Question 4**

How much has China invested in Tibet in US dollars since 2001?

**Question 5**

Who attended the 2018 Tibet Conference?

**Question 6**

Where was the 2018 conference on Tibet held?

**Question 7**

In which year was Tibet's GDP expected to reach 47.3 billion yuan?

**Question 8**

Who has invested USD 310 billion in Tibet?

**Question 9**

How much money did China invest in 2001?

**Text number 29**

Historically, Tibet's population consisted mainly of Tibetans and some other ethnic groups. According to tradition, the original ancestors of the Tibetan people, represented by the six red ribbons on the Tibetan flag, are Se, Mu, Dong, Tong, Dru and Ra. Other traditional ethnic groups with a significant population or a majority ethnic group living in Tibet (excluding the disputed area with India) are the Bai tribe, the Bang tribe, and the Bang people, Bonan, Dongxiang, Han, Hui tribe, Lhoba tribe, Lisu tribe, Miao, Mongol, Monguori (Tu tribe), Menba (Monpa tribe), Mosuo, Nakhi tribe, Qiang, Nu tribe, Pumi, Salar and Yi tribe.

**Question 0**

How are the original ancestors of the Tibetan people represented?

**Question 1**

What is the main make-up of the Tibetan population?

**Question 2**

Which country has disputed territory with Tibet?

**Question 3**

Which groups represented by the red ribbons on the Indian flag are the original ancestors of the Tibetan people?

**Question 4**

What other ethnic groups live throughout Tibet?

**Question 5**

What is the population of Tibet made up of?

**Text number 30**

Religion is very important to Tibetans and has a strong influence on all aspects of their lives. Bon is the ancient religion of Tibet, but it has been almost supplanted by Tibetan Buddhism, a distinctive form of Mahayana and Vajrayana, brought to Tibet from the Sanskrit Buddhist tradition of northern India. Tibetan Buddhism is practised not only in Tibet but also in Mongolia, parts of northern India, the Republic of Buryatia, the Republic of Tuva, the Republic of Kalmykia and some other parts of China. During the Cultural Revolution in China, the Red Guards looted and destroyed almost all the monasteries in Tibet. A few monasteries have begun to be rebuilt since the 1980s (with limited support from the Chinese government) and religious freedom has increased - although it remains limited. Monks returned to monasteries across Tibet and monastic education continued, although the number of monks is strictly limited. Before the 1950s, 10-20% of Tibetan men were monks.

**Question 0**

What strongly influences all aspects of Tibetan life?

**Question 1**

What is the ancient religion of Tibet?

**Question 2**

When did the Red Guard destroy almost all the monasteries in Tibet?

**Question 3**

When were 10-20% of Tibetan men monks?

**Question 4**

Which Tibetan Buddhism has been almost overshadowed?

**Question 5**

Which country brought the bon to Tibet?

**Question 6**

Where else is Mongolian Buddhism practised other than in Tibet?

**Question 7**

How many men in Tibet were monks in 1950?

**Text number 31**

Muslims have been living in Tibet since the 800s or 900s. Tibetan cities have small Muslim communities known as Kachee (Kache), whose origins go back to immigrants from three main regions: Kashmir (Kachee Yul in ancient Tibetan), Ladakh and the Turkic countries of Central Asia. Islamic influence in Tibet also came from Persia. After 1959, a group of Tibetan Muslims claimed Indian citizenship based on their historical roots in Kashmir, and later that year the Indian government declared all Tibetan Muslims to be Indian citizens. Other ethnic groups of Muslims who have long lived in Tibet include the Hui, Salar, Dongxiang and Bonan Muslims. There is also an established Chinese Muslim community (gya kachee) in Tibet, which has its roots in the Chinese Hui ethnic group.

**Question 0**

What are Tibetan Muslims known as?

**Question 1**

Where did the Islamic influence in Tibet come from?

**Question 2**

In what year were all Tibetan Muslims declared citizens of Indiana?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the Chinese Muslim community?

**Question 4**

Which group of people has been living in Tibet since 1959?

**Question 5**

What is the Indian term for Muslims?

**Question 6**

What is the Indian term for Chinese Muslims?

**Text number 32**

Roman Catholic Jesuits and Capuchins arrived from Europe in the 1600s and 1700s. Portuguese missionaries, Jesuit father António de Andrade and brother Manuel Marques, first arrived in the Gelu Kingdom in western Tibet in 1624, and were welcomed by the royal family, who gave them permission to build a church. By 1627, there were around 100 local converts in the Kingdom of Gelu. Later, Christianity was introduced to Rudok, Ladakh and Tsang, and the ruler of the Kingdom of Tsang welcomed them, and Andrade and his associates established a Jesuit outpost there at Shigatse in 1626.

**Question 0**

When did the Roman Catholic Jesuits and Capuchins arrive in Tibet from Europe?

**Question 1**

When did Portuguese missionaries first arrive in Western Tibet?

**Question 2**

When was Christianity introduced in Rudok, Ladakh and Tsang?

**Question 3**

Who arrived in Western Tibet in 1642?

**Question 4**

Where did father Antonio de Andrade and brother Manuel Marques first go in 1642?

**Question 5**

How many converts were there by 1672?

**Question 6**

What was founded in 1662?

**Text number 33**

In 1661, another Jesuit, Johann Grueber, crossed Tibet from Sining to Lhasa (where he spent a month) and then on to Nepal. He was followed by others who actually built a church in Lhasa. They included Jesuit father Ippolito Desideri from 1716-1721, who had a deep knowledge of Tibetan culture, language and Buddhism, and several chaplains from 1707-1711, 1716-1733 and 1741-1745. Some Tibetan rulers and their courts and the lamas of the Karmapa lamas used Christianity to counterbalance the influence of the Gelugpa lamas in the 17th century until 1745, when all missionaries were expelled at the lamas' insistence.

**Question 0**

When did Johann Grueber cross Tibet on his way to Nepal?

**Question 1**

When did Jesuit father Ippolito Desideri spend time in Tibet?

**Question 2**

How did some Tibetan rulers use Christianity?

**Question 3**

Who crossed Nepal before heading to Tibet in 1661?

**Question 4**

Who stayed in Tibet after building a church in Sining in 1716-1721?

**Question 5**

What happened in 1754?

**Question 6**

Who expelled the missionaries in 1754?

**Text number 34**

In 1877, James Cameron, a Protestant from the Chinese Inland Missionary Society, walked from Chongqing to Batang in Garzê in the Tibet Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province and "took the gospel to the Tibetans".In the early 20th century, in the Tibet Autonomous Prefecture of Diqing in Yunnan, a large number of Lisu people and some Yi and Nu people were converted to Christianity. Well-known early missionaries in this area include James O. Fraser, Alfred James Broomhall and Isobel Kuhn of the China Inland Missionary Society.

**Question 0**

When did Protestant James Cameron bring the gospel to the Tibetan people?

**Question 1**

When did a large number of Lisu people convert to Christianity?

**Question 2**

How were James O. Fraser, Alfred James Broomhall and Isobel Kuhn involved with Tibet?

**Question 3**

Where did Cameron James walk in 1877?

**Question 4**

Where was Cameron James from?

**Question 5**

Who came to Tibet in 1787?

**Question 6**

Who were James O. Broomhall and Alfred James Fraser?

**Text number 35**

117 metres high and 360 metres wide, the Potala Palace is the most important example of Tibetan architecture. The former residence of the Dalai Lama has over a thousand rooms on thirteen floors and features portraits of former Dalai Lamas and statues of Buddha. It is divided into an outer White Palace, which serves as administrative offices, and an inner Red Palace, with a meeting room for the lamas, chapels, 10 000 shrines and a huge library of Buddhist scriptures. The Potala Palace is a World Heritage Site, as is Norbulingka, the former summer residence of the Dalai Lama.

**Question 0**

Who lived in Potala Palace?

**Question 1**

How many floors are there in Potala Palace?

**Question 2**

How many shrines are there in Potala Palace?

**Question 3**

What is Norbulingka?

**Question 4**

What is 117 metres high and 1180 metres wide?

**Question 5**

What is 117 feet high?

**Question 6**

Where does the Dalai Lama live?

**Question 7**

Where will the Dalai Lama stay in the summer?

**Question 8**

Where are the 10 000 chapels?

**Text number 36**

Tibetan music is often sung in Tibetan or Sanskrit, which is an essential part of the religion. These songs are complex, often reciting sacred texts or celebrating various festivals. Yang chanting, which is performed without metrical timing, is accompanied by echoing drums and low, long syllables. Other styles include those characteristic of the various schools of Tibetan Buddhism, such as the classical music of the popular Gelugpa school and the romantic music of the Nyingmapa, Sakyapa and Kagyupa schools.

**Question 0**

In which languages is Tibetan music often sung?

**Question 1**

What is the content of the songs often?

**Question 2**

What kind of song is sung without metric timing?

**Question 3**

What kind of music comes from the popular Gelugpa school?

**Question 4**

What is often associated with Sanskrit music?

**Question 5**

What does Yang's singing involve reciting?

**Question 6**

What other schools are associated with romantic music apart from Gelugpa?

**Text number 37**

In Tibet, there are various festivals that are commonly celebrated to worship the Buddha throughout the year. Losar is a Tibetan New Year festival. Preparations for the festival take the form of special offerings to family shrine deities, doors painted with religious symbols and other painstaking work done in preparation for the event. Tibetans eat Guthuk (barley noodle soup with stuffing) with their families on New Year's Eve. The Monlam prayer festival follows in the first month of the Tibetan calendar, which falls between the fourth and eleventh days of the first Tibetan month. It involves dancing, participating in sporting events and sharing picnics. The event was founded in 1049 by Tsong Khapa, founder of the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama order.

**Question 0**

What is worshipped in the different Tibetan festivals?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Tibetan New Year?

**Question 2**

What do Tibetans eat on New Year's Eve?

**Question 3**

When is the Monlam prayer festival?

**Question 4**

Who founded the Monlam Prayer Festival in 1049?

**Question 5**

Which prayer feast precedes Losar?

**Question 6**

Which event was founded in 1094?

**Question 7**

Which event was founded by Khapa Tsong?

**Question 8**

Which event will follow the Monlam Prayer Festival?

**Text number 38**

Barley is Tibet's main crop, and barley flour dough, tsampa, is Tibet's staple food. It is used to make either noodles or steamed dumplings or momos. Meat dishes are likely to be yak, goat or mutton, often dried or boiled into a spicy stew with potatoes. Mustard seeds are grown in Tibet and therefore feature heavily in its cuisine. Yak yoghurt, butter and cheese are often eaten, and well-made yoghurt is considered a kind of precious commodity. Butter tea is a very popular drink.

**Question 0**

What is the most important crop in Tibet?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the dough made from barley flour?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the steamed dumplings?

**Question 3**

What is a popular drink in Tibet?

**Question 4**

What seeds are grown in Tibet?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the meatballs?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the barley dough?

**Question 7**

Where are potato seeds grown in abundance?

**Document number 280**

**Text number 0**

An exhibition match (also known as a friendly, practice match, exhibition match, pre-season match, warm-up match or preparation match, at least partly depending on the sport) is a sporting event where the prize money and the impact on the player's or team's ranking is either zero or otherwise significantly reduced. In team sports, this type of match is often used as an aid to coaches and managers in selecting players for competitive matches in a league season or tournament. Where players usually play for different teams in other leagues, exhibition matches provide an opportunity for players to learn how to work together. Games can be organised between separate teams or between parts of the same team.

**Question 0**

What is another term for "friendly"?

**Question 1**

What does "scrimmage" mean?

**Question 2**

What is a "demonstration"?

**Question 3**

What is a "game of chance"?

**Question 4**

What is a "warm-up match"?

**Question 5**

What's another name for a postseason game?

**Question 6**

What kind of game that the players' ranking or position depends on?

**Question 7**

Who does this type of game help players choose?

**Question 8**

What kind of game is always a game between parts of the same team?

**Question 9**

What do these types of games help coaches do in individual sports?

**Text number 1**

Exhibition matches can also be used to solve challenges, provide professional entertainment, promote sport or raise money for charity. Many sports leagues organise all-star matches where their best players get to play against each other, while other exhibition matches may pit participants from two different leagues or countries against each other to informally determine who is the best in the world. In international competitions, such as the Olympic Games, exhibition matches may also be organised as part of the sport's showcase.

**Question 0**

What kind of exhibition match showcases the best players?

**Question 1**

What are the Olympic exhibition matches?

**Question 2**

What can an exhibition game raise money for?

**Question 3**

What can an exhibition game solve?

**Question 4**

What kind of exhibition match will showcase the average players?

**Question 5**

What kind of game are national competitions to demonstrate sport?

**Question 6**

How do you make an official determination of who is the best in the world?

**Question 7**

What kind of game is used to provide immature entertainment?

**Text number 2**

In the early days of football, friendly matches (or "friendlies") were the most common type of match. However, after the establishment of The Football League in England in 1888, league tournaments became established alongside the long derby and cup tournaments. By 2000, almost all countries in the world had established national leagues and local or regional leagues for lower level teams, so the importance of friendlies has declined considerably since the 19th century.

**Question 0**

What were the most common match types in the early days of football?

**Question 1**

When did the football league start in England?

**Question 2**

By what year had national football leagues been established in almost every country?

**Question 3**

Where did the growth of national leagues cause a serious decline?

**Question 4**

In the early days of which sport were unfriendly matches the most common?

**Question 5**

When did the football league start for you?

**Question 6**

In addition to the short derby, what was set up for the cup tournaments?

**Question 7**

By what year were regional leagues established in almost all countries?

**Question 8**

What increases the importance of Friendly from the 19th century onwards?

**Text number 3**

Since the introduction of league football, most club teams have played a number of pre-season friendlies before the start of each season. These are considered non-competitive and are only used to "warm up" players for the new season/competitive match. In general, there is nothing competitive about the game, and some rules may be changed or experimented with (such as unlimited substitutions, allowing teams to play younger and less experienced players, and no cards). While most friendlies are just one-off matches organised by the clubs themselves, where the challenger club pays a certain amount to the dominant club, some teams take part in short tournaments such as the Emirates Cup, the Teresa Herrera Trophy and the Amsterdam tournament. Although these events may involve sponsorship deals and trophy distribution, and although they may be televised, they carry little prestige.

**Question 0**

When will football clubs still play friendly matches?

**Question 1**

What kind of football matches are non-competitive?

**Question 2**

What do some friendlies change the rules to make them unlimited?

**Question 3**

What are some examples of friendly short football tournaments?

**Question 4**

What little do friendly short football tournaments have to offer?

**Question 5**

That's when went football clubs didn't play Friendly's?

**Question 6**

What kind of football matches are considered competitive?

**Question 7**

What allows teams to play older, more experienced players?

**Question 8**

What are the rare one-off matches?

**Question 9**

What kind of games involve rewards and prestige?

**Text number 4**

International teams also play friendly matches, usually to prepare for qualifying or finals in major tournaments. This is important because national teams usually have much less time to prepare together. The main difference between club and international friendly matches is that international friendly matches are usually played during the league seasons of the club teams, not between them. This has sometimes led to disagreements between national federations and clubs over the availability of players, who can get injured or tired during a friendly.

**Question 0**

What do friendly matches help international teams prepare for?

**Question 1**

What kind of team has no time to prepare for tournaments?

**Question 2**

What happens in the middle of international league friendlies?

**Question 3**

What concerns have led national federations and clubs to disagree on friendly matches?

**Question 4**

When are international teams not allowed to play in friendlies?

**Question 5**

Why are Friendly Matches not necessary in major tournaments?

**Question 6**

International matches and what other friendly matches are most often organised during the club league season.

**Question 7**

Which teams have the most time to prepare for tournaments?

**Question 8**

What do national federations and clubs agree on for tournaments?

**Text number 5**

International friendlies allow team managers to test team selection and tactics before the tournament itself, and also give them a chance to assess the abilities of the players they might select for the tournament team. Players may be booked for international friendlies and may be suspended from future international matches on the basis of red cards or yellow cards accumulated over a period of time. Carp and goals scored also count towards a player's career record. In 2004, FIFA ruled that there could be no more than six team substitutions per match in international friendlies, following criticism that such matches were becoming increasingly farcical, with coaches making up to 11 substitutions per match.

**Question 0**

What can managers try in friendly matches?

**Question 1**

What can happen to players who receive a red or yellow card in friendly matches?

**Question 2**

What is the record for goals scored by players in friendly matches?

**Question 3**

When did FIFA decide to restrict substitutions in international friendlies?

**Question 4**

How many absurd substitutions did some international teams make in friendlies before 2004?

**Question 5**

What do club friendlies give team leaders the chance to try out?

**Question 6**

Who can use Friendly to assess the ability of different teams and clubs?

**Question 7**

Who decided to allow unlimited substitutions in international friendly matches?

**Question 8**

Who made up to eleven substitutions in the tournament?

**Question 9**

What colour cards determine whether players can participate in league games?

**Text number 6**

In the United Kingdom and Ireland, "exhibition match" and "friendly match" are two different types of match. The types of matches described above as friendly matches are not called exhibition matches, while annual all-star matches, such as those in Major League Soccer in the United States or the Japanese League in Japan, are called exhibition matches and not friendly matches. A one-off charity match, usually involving one or two all-star teams, or a match in honour of a player's contribution to his club, may also be called an exhibition match, but is usually referred to as a charity match or a match of recommendation.

**Question 0**

Where are "exhibition match" and "friendly match" not synonymous?

**Question 1**

What are two examples of leagues that organise All Star exhibition matches?

**Question 2**

Why are charity matches usually called "friendly matches" in the UK?

**Question 3**

What is usually called a "friendly match" in the UK in honour of a player?

**Question 4**

In which two countries do exhibition match and friendly match mean the same type of game?

**Question 5**

Who calls the annual All-Star games Friendly'so?

**Question 6**

What kind of one-off match can be called a friendly match?

**Question 7**

What kind of friendly matches are organised by the US Major League Soccer or Japan's Japan League?

**Text number 7**

Under the 1995-2004 National Hockey League collective agreement, teams were only allowed to play nine preseason games. Between 1975 and 1991, NHL teams sometimes played Super Series exhibition games against Soviet teams, and in 1978 they also played against World Hockey Association teams in preseason training. Like the NFL, the NHL sometimes organises exhibition games for cities that do not have their own NHL teams, often in a club's minor league (e.g. the NHL's "Little League"). Carolina Hurricanes games at the Time Warner Cable Arena in Charlotte, where its AHL team plays; Los Angeles Kings games at the Citizens Business Bank Arena in Ontario, California, where its ECHL team plays; Montreal Canadiens games at the Colisée Peps in Quebec City, which has no professional hockey but had an NHL team until 1995; Washington Capitals games at the 1st Mariner Arena for the Baltimore Hockey Classic; several Western Conference teams at the Credit Union Centre in Saskatoon, which is NHL:the venue for a possible expansion). Since the 2000s, some pre-season games have been played in Europe against European teams as part of the NHL Challenge and NHL Premiere series. In addition to the regular preseason, there are also prospect tournaments, such as the Vancouver Canucks' YoungStars tournament and the Detroit Red Wings' training camp, where younger prospects from NHL teams face each other under the banner of their parent club.

**Question 0**

When did the NFL limit teams to nine preseason games?

**Question 1**

Against which country did US teams play exhibition matches in the 1980s?

**Question 2**

What year did the NHL play against World Hockey Association teams?

**Question 3**

Where is the Time Warner Cable Arena?

**Question 4**

Which hockey arena is in Ontario, California?

**Question 5**

Which agreement limits teams to nine postseason games?

**Question 6**

In which years did AHL teams play exhibition games against the Soviet Union?

**Question 7**

Who did NHL teams play against in postseason training?

**Question 8**

Where in the AHL have there ever been exhibition games

**Question 9**

Which Canadian city received protein in 1995?

**Text number 8**

The Flying Fathers, a group of Canadian Catholic priests, regularly toured North America to play charity hockey games. One of the organisation's founders, Les Costello, was a former NHL player who was ordained as a priest after retiring from professional hockey. Another major exhibition hockey team is the Buffalo Sabres Alumni Hockey Team, which is made up almost entirely of retired NHL players, most of whom (as the name suggests) played at least part of their careers with the Buffalo Sabres.

**Question 0**

What nationality is the Flying Fathers team?

**Question 1**

What religion is the Flying Fathers team?

**Question 2**

Who founded Flying Fathers?

**Question 3**

What league were most of the Buffalo Sabres alumni from?

**Question 4**

Where is Saores based?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the North American Priests' Group?

**Question 6**

What nationality of flying fathers with Protestant priests?

**Question 7**

Who was the founder of the Flying Dads once an AHL player?

**Question 8**

Which exhibition team is made up of almost all NHL players?

**Question 9**

What is the name of Buffalo's NHL team?

**Text number 9**

Major League Baseball's preseason is also known as spring training. All MLB teams have a spring training site in Arizona or Florida. Arizona teams form the Cactus League, while Florida teams play in the Grapefruit League. Each team plays approximately 30 preseason games against other MLB teams. They may also play exhibition games against a local college team or their farm team's minor league team. On some days, the team plays two games with two different lineups split evenly, called "split-squad" games.

**Question 0**

In which states do MLB teams hold spring training?

**Question 1**

What is the name of Arizona's MLB preseason league?

**Question 2**

What's the name of Florida's MLB preseason league?

**Question 3**

How many preseason games does each MLB team play?

**Question 4**

What do you call it when an MLB team plays two preseason games on the same day with different lineups?

**Question 5**

What is the early season of minor league baseball known as?

**Question 6**

Which MLB teams are training in Arkansas in Florida this spring?

**Question 7**

How many preseason games are played against minor league teams?

**Question 8**

What is it called when a team places two games on the same day with the same line-up?

**Question 9**

What kind of games are sometimes played against high school or local university teams?

**Text number 10**

Several MLB teams used to play regular exhibition matches during the year against nearby teams from another major league, but intra-league matches have made such matches redundant. Two Canadian MLB teams, the Toronto Blue Jays of the American League and the Montreal Expos of the National League, met annually to play a Pearson Cup exhibition match; this tradition ended when the Expos moved to Washington DC for the 2005 season. Similarly, the New York Yankees played the Mayor's Trophy Game against various local rivals from 1946 to 1983.

**Question 0**

What development has made it unnecessary for MLB teams to no longer play exhibition games with teams from other leagues?

**Question 1**

In which league do the Toronto Bluejays play?

**Question 2**

In which league do the Montreal Expos play?

**Question 3**

In which game will the Bluejays play against the Expos?

**Question 4**

When did the mayor's trophy game end?

**Question 5**

What is unnecessary in eight league games between the regular season

**Question 6**

What other Canadian team did the Toronto Blue Jays play against in the National League?

**Question 7**

Which Canadian teams played in the Mayor's Trophy Game?

**Question 8**

Which New York major league team played for the piercing trophy?

**Text number 11**

It also used to be common for the team to play an exhibition game against Minor League teams during the regular season, but injury concerns and travel problems have made this very rare. Interleague intercity exhibition games, such as the Chicago Crosstown Classic and the New York Subway Series, which used to be played purely as bragging rights exhibitions, are now combined with interleague play. The annual MLB All-Star Game, played in July between players from AL teams and NL teams, was long considered an exhibition game, but since 2003 this status has been called into question because the league whose team wins the All-Star Game has home-field advantage in the upcoming World Series.

**Question 0**

What concerns have reduced Minor League exhibition games?

**Question 1**

What was the exhibition match between the cities in Chicago?

**Question 2**

What was the exhibition match between the cities in New York?

**Question 3**

What month is the MLB All-Star Game?

**Question 4**

What did the MLB All-Star winning team win in the World Series?

**Question 5**

What kind of exhibition match is still popular between big and small league teams?

**Question 6**

What made these types of exhibition games more popular?

**Question 7**

What kind of game is being played now just for the sake of bragging?

**Question 8**

What will the loser of the All-Star game get next year?

**Question 9**

Which game between two AL teams is considered an exhibition?

**Text number 12**

National Basketball Association teams play eight preseason games a year. Today, NBA teams almost always play each other in the preseason, but mainly at neutral venues in their markets so that those who cannot usually get to the home team's arena during the regular season can see the game close to home; For example, the Minnesota Timberwolves play games in arenas in North Dakota and South Dakota, while the Phoenix Suns play one exhibition game outdoors at the Indian Wells Tennis Center in Indian Wells, California, the only time an NBA game is played outdoors.

**Question 0**

How many preseason games do NBA teams play?

**Question 1**

Where is TImberwolves based?

**Question 2**

Where is Suns based?

**Question 3**

The Suns' exhibition game in Indian Wells, California, is the only time an NBA game is played in what setting?

**Question 4**

What position will the Suns play in Indian Wells?

**Question 5**

Which basketball league placed eight postseason games

**Question 6**

Who almost always play against each other in the postseason?

**Question 7**

Under what leadership do teams play against each other outside their markets?

**Question 8**

What is the only NBA game that is played indoors?

**Text number 13**

However, between 1971 and 1975, NBA teams played preseason games against teams from the American Basketball Association. In the early days of the NBA, league teams sometimes challenged the legendary Harlem Globetrotters, with varying degrees of success. The NBA has played preseason games in Europe and Asia. In 2006 and 2007, the NBA and Europe's premier club competition, the Euroleague, held an early season tournament involving two NBA teams and the Euroleague finalists of that year. In the 1998-99 and 2011-12 seasons, teams were only allowed to play two early-season games due to lockouts.

**Question 0**

When did the NBA play its opening games against the ABA?

**Question 1**

What legendary team did the NBA once play against in the past?

**Question 2**

On which continents have NBA teams played preseason games outside the US?

**Question 3**

How many preseason games were NBA teams allowed to play in 2011-12?

**Question 4**

What is the most important European basketball club?

**Question 5**

When did the NBA play postseason games against the ABA?

**Question 6**

What other legendary team is the NBA still playing against?

**Question 7**

On which two continents has the NBA never played a preseason game?

**Question 8**

In which two seasons have teams had an unlimited number of preseason games due to the lockout?

**Question 9**

What's two seasons in the NBA without playing in Europe and Asia?

**Text number 14**

Traditionally, the big university basketball teams started their season with a few exhibition games. They played against rotating teams made up of former university players on teams such as Athletes in Action or a team sponsored by Marathon Oil. Before 1992, when FIBA allowed professional players to play for national teams abroad, universities sometimes played against these teams in exhibition matches. In 2003, however, the National Collegiate Athletic Association banned games against non-university teams. Some teams have started to organise exhibition matches against teams from NCAA Divisions II and III or even against colleges and universities in Canada. Major college basketball teams continue to travel to other countries during the summer to play exhibition games, although a college team is allowed one foreign tour every four years and a maximum of ten games per tour.

**Question 0**

What is an example of a corporate sponsor of a basketball team?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a team made up of former university players?

**Question 2**

When did FIBA stop allowing professionals to play for foreign national teams?

**Question 3**

When did the NCAA decide that university teams can only play against other university teams?

**Question 4**

How often does the NCAA allow university teams to go abroad?

**Question 5**

How did the small university basketball teams start their season?

**Question 6**

What kind of teams were made up of university players?

**Question 7**

What does FIBA allow?

**Question 8**

Who allowed games between non-university teams in 2003?

**Question 9**

Where else do small basketball teams travel.

**Text number 15**

Compared to other team sports, the National Football League's early season is well structured. Each NFL team plays exactly four preseason exhibition games per year, two at home and two away, except for two teams that play a fifth game each year, the Pro Football Hall of Fame Game. These exhibition games, most of which take place in August, are played to allow coaches to narrow the roster from an off-season limit of 90 players to a regular season limit of 53. While the schedule for the preseason matches is not as tight as for regular season matches, there are numerous restrictions and traditions that limit the choice of opponents for the preseason matches; teams are also limited in terms of the days and times they can play these matches. In baseball and hockey, the common practice of splitting a team that is scheduled to play two games on the same day into two teams is prohibited. The NFL has played exhibition games in Europe, Japan, Canada, Australia (including the American Bowl in 1999) and Mexico to spread the league's popularity (such a game was proposed for China, but was eventually cancelled due to financial and logistical problems). The league has quietly banned the playing of non-league opponents, with the last inter-league match played in 1972, and the last match against a non-NFL team (the All-NFL rookie College All-Stars) played in 1976. Exhibition games are quite unpopular with many fans, who resent having to pay regular season prices for two home exhibition games as part of a season ticket package. Fans and fan groups have brought numerous lawsuits against the NFL or its member teams for this practice, but none have succeeded in stopping it. The Pro Bowl, traditionally played after the end of the NFL season (since 2011 it is played the week before the Super Bowl), is also considered a showcase game.

**Question 0**

How many preseason exhibition games does an NFL team play?

**Question 1**

What is one exception to the NFL's 4 preseason game limit?

**Question 2**

Which month has the most NFL preseason games?

**Question 3**

How many players can an NFL team have in the off-season?

**Question 4**

How many players can an NFL team have in the regular season?

**Question 5**

How many postseason exhibition games does an NFL team not play?

**Question 6**

Which team sport has a very unstructured start to the season?

**Question 7**

What games are played to allow coaches to expand the roster?

**Question 8**

Which game is traditionally played at the start of the NFL season?

**Question 9**

What was the last year that NFL teams were only allowed to play against other NFL teams?

**Text number 16**

The Arena Football League played a brief two-match exhibition season in the early 2000s, which ended in 2003 with a new television contract. As teams often change leagues at this level, it is not uncommon for some smaller leagues to organise exhibition matches against teams from another league that are joining the league as probationary teams or semi-professional teams to fill gaps in the schedule.

**Question 0**

How many exhibition matches did the Arena Football League have per year in the early 2000s?

**Question 1**

What kind of league generally plays unstructured exhibition matches?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the team that is about to join the league?

**Question 3**

Inner league teams sometimes play against which outer league team?

**Question 4**

who had two-game exhibition seasons in the late 2000s?

**Question 5**

Where did this practice start in 2003?

**Question 6**

What is relatively rare in American football's indoor leagues?

**Question 7**

What is it like for small leagues to join other leagues?

**Question 8**

At what level teams do not change leagues often occur walking

**Text number 17**

Real exhibition matches between opposing colleges at the highest level do not exist in college football; because polls are important at the top level of college football, even exhibition matches would not be real exhibition matches because they could influence the opinions of the respondents. Intramural matches are possible because the team is playing against itself, giving poll participants little opportunity to make judgments, and at levels below the Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) level, championships are decided by objective formulas, so these teams can play non-league matches without affecting their playoff aspirations.

**Question 0**

What is more important for college teams than exhibition games?

**Question 1**

What is a game called where a team plays against itself?

**Question 2**

Championships are decided by formulas for college teams below which level?

**Question 3**

What kind of games exist between opposing universities at the highest level?

**Question 4**

What kind of survey is not important in university football?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the game where a team plays against another team?

**Question 6**

How are championships decided at levels higher than the lower reaches of the football pitch?

**Text number 18**

However, most large FBS teams hold annual early season home games against smaller opponents that are lower level FBS, Football Championship or Division II schools, which often result in lopsided wins for the FBS teams and serve as exhibition games in all but name, even though they also offer a large appearance fee and at least one guaranteed television appearance for the smaller school. These games are criticized in the same way as NFL exhibition games, but the criticism is directed at schools that field low-quality opponents and the ease with which a team can score a lot of points against a weak opponent. However, these matches can backfire and cause damage in the polls and public opinion, especially if the higher ranked team loses, when the mere act of hosting matches against a weak opponent is itself detrimental to a team's overall strength. Matches played by an FBS team against lower division opponents do not count toward the seven-win minimum required for bowl eligibility, and only one match against an FCS team can count. With the advent of the College Football Playoff system in the 2014 season, large teams will no longer be encouraged to schedule weaker opponents on their non-conference schedule, as the strength of schedule will be emphasized much more than in the Bowl Championship Series era.

**Question 0**

Large FBS teams can get lopsided wins against the smallest opponents?

**Question 1**

Why do smaller schools want to play against big FBS teams?

**Question 2**

How many wins are required for an FBS team to qualify for the bowl?

**Question 3**

How many matches between FBS and FCS teams count towards the bowl eligibility of FBS teams?

**Question 4**

When did the College Football Playoff system start?

**Question 5**

Who schedules the early season conference home games?

**Question 6**

I What offers small schools a small appearance fee and guaranteed TV exposure?

**Question 7**

How many losses before an FBS team is not eligible for the ball

**Question 8**

When will the college football playoff system and?

**Question 9**

Why are the big teams now being encouraged to schedule weaker opponents in the non-conference schedule?

**Text number 19**

High school football teams often participate in supervised practices with other teams during preseason practices, but exhibition games are rare due to league rules and concerns about finances, travel and player injuries, and in most school districts, enrollments are not registered until early August during the traditional September to June semester. A more common exhibition game is the high school football all-star game, which brings together the best players in the region. These games are typically played among graduating seniors in the summer or at the end of the season. Many of these games, which include the U.S. Army All-American Bowl and the Under Armour All-America Game, are used as showcases for players to get exposure to colleges.

**Question 0**

When is the normal semester in upper secondary school?

**Question 1**

What is the most common type of exhibition match in high school football?

**Question 2**

Which year's players are in the high school football all-star games?

**Question 3**

What are two examples of high school football all-star games?

**Question 4**

What do high school all-star players hope to be seen as?

**Question 5**

Who often takes part in supervised exercises?

**Question 6**

What is the rarest type of exhibition game in high school football?

**Question 7**

What makes exhibition games common?

**Question 8**

What are the access points for players to be seen by professional teams?

**Question 9**

What kind of exhibition games do freshmen usually play?

**Text number 20**

Several motor racing organisations organise exhibition events; these events do not usually award championship points to participants, but offer prize money to participants. The NASCAR Sprint Cup Series has two annual showcase events - Sprint Unlimited, held at Daytona International Speedway at the beginning of the season, and the NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race, held at Charlotte Motor Speedway in the middle of the season. Both events have a hefty prize pool of more than US$ 1 000 000. NASCAR has also held showcase races at the Suzuka Circuit and Twin Ring Motegi in Japan and Calder Park Thunderdome in Australia.

**Question 0**

How many NASCAR Sprint Cup events are there in a year?

**Question 1**

Where is Sprint Unlimited held?

**Question 2**

Where will the Sprint All-Star Race take place?

**Question 3**

What does the winner of Sprint Unlimited get?

**Question 4**

Where is the Calder Park Thunderdome?

**Question 5**

Which organisations do not offer prize money but offer championship points for exhibition games?

**Question 6**

What exhibition competitions don't offer big purses

**Question 7**

Which competition will be held in Charlottesville

**Question 8**

Where is the Sprint Limited held?

**Question 9**

Where in Australia is the Suzuki race held?

**Document number 281**

**Text number 0**

Northwestern was founded in 1851 by John Evans, after whom the town of Evanston is named, and eight other lawyers, businessmen and Methodist leaders. Its founding purpose was to serve the Northwest Territory, which today includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and parts of Minnesota. Teaching began in 1855, and women were admitted in 1869. Today, the main campus is a 240-acre (97-hectare) site in Evanston, on the shores of Lake Michigan just 12 miles north of downtown Chicago. The university's law, medical and professional schools are located on a 25-acre (10 ha) campus in Chicago's Streeterville neighborhood. In 2008, the university opened a campus in Education City in Doha, Qatar, with journalism and communications programs.

**Question 0**

What was the purpose of Northwestern in 1851?

**Question 1**

When did teaching start at Northwestern?

**Question 2**

When were women first admitted to Northwestern?

**Question 3**

How many acres is Northwestern's current campus in Evanston?

**Question 4**

What programmes are offered at Northwestern's Quatar campus?

**Question 5**

On the shores of which large lake is the North West located?

**Question 6**

What is the name of a town 12 miles north of Northwestern?

**Question 7**

Who rejected Northwestern University?

**Question 8**

What year was Northwestern destroyed?

**Question 9**

What year did Northwestern University stop teaching?

**Question 10**

Where did Northwestern University open a new campus in 2007?

**Question 11**

What year were men allowed to study at Northwestern University?

**Text number 1**

The foundation of Northwestern University can be traced back to a meeting on May 31, 1850, attended by nine prominent Chicago businessmen, Methodist leaders and lawyers who had formed the idea of establishing a university to serve the area once known as the Northwest Territory. On January 28, 1851, the Illinois General Assembly granted a charter to the Board of Trustees of North-Western University, making it the first chartered university in Illinois. The school's nine founders, all Methodists (three of them ministers), knelt in prayer and worship before the first organizational meeting. Although they affiliated the university with the Methodist Episcopal Church, they were committed to non-denominational admission, believing that Northwestern should serve all people in a newly developing region.

**Question 0**

In what setting was the foundation of Northwestern University laid on 31 May 1850?

**Question 1**

Who granted the North-Western University Board of Trustees a charter in January 1851?

**Question 2**

Which denomination did all 9 founding members of Northwestern belong to?

**Question 3**

How many of Northwestern's nine founders were ministers?

**Question 4**

Which church did Northwestern's 9 founders affiliate the university with?

**Question 5**

How many vendors did Northwestern University have?

**Question 6**

What church is Northwestern University not affiliated with?

**Question 7**

What was the date that laid the foundation for Southwestern University?

**Question 8**

How many ministers founded Southwestern University?

**Question 9**

Which denomination did not all the founders belong to?

**Text number 2**

John Evans, after whom Evanston is named, bought 379 acres (153 ha) of land on the shores of Lake Michigan in 1853, and Philo Judson developed plans for what would become the town of Evanston, Illinois. The first building, Old College, opened on November 5, 1855. To raise funds for its construction, Northwestern sold $100 "perpetual scholarships" that entitled the purchaser and his heirs to free tuition. The second building, University Hall, was built in 1869 of the same Joliet limestone as the Chicago Water Tower, also built in 1869 and one of the few buildings in the heart of Chicago to survive the Great Fire of 1871. In 1873, Evanston College for Ladies merged with Northwestern, and Frances Willard, who later became known as a suffragette and one of the founders of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), became the school's first female dean. Willard Residential College (1938) is named in her honour. Northwestern admitted its first female students in 1869, and the first woman graduated in 1874.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the first building opened in 1855?

**Question 1**

What did Northwestern sell to raise funds for its first building?

**Question 2**

Who got free tuition after buying $100 perpetual scholarships?

**Question 3**

With whom did Northwestern merge in 1873?

**Question 4**

Who was Northwestern's first female dean?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the first building opened in 1955?

**Question 6**

What did Southwestern sell to raise funds for its first building?

**Question 7**

Who got free tuition after buying a $5,600 perpetual scholarship?

**Question 8**

Who did Northwestern merge with in 1973?

**Question 9**

Who was Northwestern's first men's dean?

**Text number 3**

Northwestern founded its first varsity football team in 1882, and later became a founding member of the Big Ten Conference.In the 1870s and 1880s, Northwestern joined the existing law, medical and dental schools in Chicago. Northwestern University School of Law is the oldest law school in Chicago. As the university grew in wealth and prestige and student numbers increased, these professional schools were merged with an undergraduate school in Evanston, resulting in a modern research university that combined professional, graduate and undergraduate programs, with equal emphasis on teaching and research. The Association of American Universities invited Northwestern to become a member in 1917.

**Question 0**

Which sports team was the first Northwestern team to play in 1882?

**Question 1**

Which existing schools did Northwestern join in the 1870s and 1880s?

**Question 2**

What is the oldest law school in Chicago?

**Question 3**

Which organisation invited Northwestern to become a member in 1917?

**Question 4**

What kind of member was Northwestern in the Big Ten Conference?

**Question 5**

Which sports team was the first Northwestern team to play for in 1982?

**Question 6**

Which existing schools did Southwestern join in the 1870s and 1880s?

**Question 7**

What is the youngest law school in Chicago?

**Question 8**

What kind of member was Northwestern in the Big Eight Conference?

**Text number 4**

During Walter Dill Scott's presidency from 1920 to 1939, Northwestern began construction of the James Gamble Rogers-designed integrated campus in Chicago for professional schools, established the Kellogg School of Management, and built several important buildings on the Evanston campus, including Dyche Stadium (now Ryan Field) and the Deering Library. In 1933, a proposal to merge Northwestern and the University of Chicago was considered but rejected. Northwestern was also one of the first six universities in the country to establish the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC) in the 1920s. Northwestern played the first-ever NCAA Men's Division I Basketball Championship game in 1939 in the original Patten Gymnasium, which was later demolished and moved further north, along with the Dearborn Observatory, to make way for the Technological Institute.

**Question 0**

What kind of campus did Northwestern start building during Walter Dill Scott's presidency?

**Question 1**

What was the original name of Northwestern's Ryan Field?

**Question 2**

What merger was proposed and rejected in 1933?

**Question 3**

What was Northwestern one of the first six universities in the United States to be founded in the 1920s?

**Question 4**

Which Northwestern hosted its first game in 1939?

**Question 5**

What kind of campus did Northwestern start building during Walter Dill Scott's vice-presidency?

**Question 6**

What was the original name of Northwestern's Bryan Field?

**Question 7**

What merger was proposed and rejected in 1973?

**Question 8**

What was Northwestern one of the first seven US universities founded in the 1920s?

**Question 9**

What other game did Northwestern host in 1939?

**Text number 5**

Like other American research universities, Northwestern was transformed by the Second World War. Franklyn B. Snyder led the university from 1939 to 1949, when nearly 50,000 military officers and personnel were trained on the Evanston and Chicago campuses. After the war, the increased student population brought about by the G.I. Bill led to a massive expansion of both campuses. In 1948, the renowned anthropologist Melville J. Herskovits founded the African Studies Program at Northwestern, the first of its kind at an American academic institution. J. Roscoe Miller's presidency from 1949 to 1970 was responsible for the expansion of the Evanston campus, the construction of the Lake Michigan Reservoir, faculty growth and new academic programs, and the polarizing Vietnam-era student protests. In 1978, Northwestern University was the site of the first and second Unabomber attacks. Relations between Evanston and Northwestern were strained for most of the post-war period due to disruptive student activism, disputes over municipal zoning, building codes and law enforcement, and restrictions on alcohol sales near campus until 1972. Northwestern's exemption from state and municipal property tax obligations under its original charter has historically been a source of tension between the city and the town.

**Question 0**

What war changed many colleges, including Northwestern?

**Question 1**

How many officers and military personnel were trained between 1939 and 1949 on the Evanston and Chicago campuses?

**Question 2**

Under which bill did enrolments increase after the war?

**Question 3**

Which centre was founded by Melville J. Herskovits in 1948?

**Question 4**

What famous attacks occurred at Northwestern in 1978?

**Question 5**

What war changed many high schools, including Northwestern?

**Question 6**

How many officers and military personnel were not trained between 1939 and 1949 on the Evanston and Chicago campuses?

**Question 7**

Under which bill did non-registration increase after the war?

**Question 8**

Which centre was founded by Melville J. Herskovits in 1978?

**Question 9**

What famous attacks occurred at Northwestern in 1938?

**Text number 6**

Although state support for universities declined in the 1970s and 1980s, President Arnold R. Weber succeeded in stabilising university finances, leading to a revival of campuses. As competition for colleges and universities increased in the 1990s and 2000s, under President Henry S. Bienen, the number and quality of applicants increased substantially, facilities and faculty expansion continued, and athletic competitiveness improved. In 1999, Northwestern student journalists uncovered information that exonerated Illinois death row inmate Anthony Porter two days before his scheduled execution, and the Innocence Project has since exonerated 10 other men. On 11 January 2003, then Illinois Governor George Ryan announced in a speech at Northwestern School of Law's Lincoln Hall that he would commute the sentences of more than 150 death row inmates.

**Question 0**

Who in 1999 revealed the information that freed death row inmate Anthony Porter just two days before his scheduled death?

**Question 1**

Which Northwestern program is responsible for acquitting more than 10 men of charges?

**Question 2**

Where did Governor George Ryan announce in 2003 that the sentences of more than 150 death row inmates would be commuted?

**Question 3**

What was President Arnold R. Weber able to do for Northwestern's economy when state support for universities declined in the 1970s and 1980s?

**Question 4**

Who in 1999 revealed the information that freed death row inmate Anthony Porter just four days before his scheduled death?

**Question 5**

Which Northwestern program is responsible for the acquittal of more than 15 men?

**Question 6**

Where in 2003 did Governor George Ryan announce that sentences for prisoners under 10 on death row would be commuted?

**Question 7**

What was President Arnold R. Weber able to do for Northwestern's economy as state support for universities increased in the 1970s and 1980s?

**Text number 7**

The Latin phrase Quaecumque sunt vera (Quaecumque sunt vera) on the Northwestern seal comes from Paul's letter to the Philippians 4:8, while the Greek phrase, written on the pages of the open book, is taken from the Gospel of John 1:14: ο λόγος πλήρης χάριτος und αληθείας (The word full of grace and truth). Purple became Northwestern's official colour in 1892, replacing black and gold after the University Committee found that too many other universities were using these colours. Today, Northwestern's official colour is purple, although white is also something of an official colour, being mentioned in the university's earliest song, Alma Mater (1907) ("Hail to purple, hail to white"), as well as in many university guidelines.

**Question 0**

What has been Northwestern's official colour since 1892?

**Question 1**

Why did Northwestern change its original official colours to black and gold?

**Question 2**

What does the Latin phrase on the Northwestern seal mean?

**Question 3**

What is the meaning of a sentence in Greek written on the pages of an open book with a seal?

**Question 4**

What colour other than purple is often considered the official colour of Northwestern?

**Question 5**

What has been Northwestern's official colour since 1822?

**Question 6**

Why did Northwestern change its original official colours to yellow and gold?

**Question 7**

What does the French phrase on the Northwestern seal mean?

**Question 8**

What is the meaning of the Greek phrase written on the pages of a closed book over a seal?

**Question 9**

What colour other than blue is often considered the official colour of Northwestern?

**Text number 8**

Northwestern's Evanston campus, home to the undergraduate schools, the Graduate School and the Kellogg School of Management, runs north-south from Lincoln Avenue to Clark Street on the west side of Lake Michigan along Sheridan Road. The atmosphere on the North and South campuses is very different, with one campus dominated by science and sports and the other by the humanities and arts. The North Campus is home to the fraternity foursomes, Henry Crown Sports Pavilion and Norris Aquatics Center, as well as other athletic facilities, the Technological Institute, Dearborn Observatory and other science-related buildings such as the Patrick G. and Shirley W. Ryan Hall for Nanofabrication and Molecular Self-Assembly and the Ford Motor Company Engineering Design Center. On the South Campus are the University's humanities buildings, Pick-Staiger Concert Hall and other music buildings, the Mary and Leigh Block Museum of Art, and the student union quad. In the 1960s, the university created an additional 84 acres (34.0 ha) of lake fill in Lake Michigan. Buildings on these extensive new acres include the University Library, the Norris University Center (student union) and Pick-Staiger Concert Hall.

**Question 0**

How did Northwestern create 84 additional acres in the 1960s?

**Question 1**

Which campus is home to the undergraduate schools, the graduate school and the Kellogg School of Management?

**Question 2**

What are the major differences between Northwestern's north and south campuses?

**Question 3**

On which campus are the fraternity foursomes?

**Question 4**

On which campus are the music and arts buildings located?

**Question 5**

How did Northwestern create 84 additional acres in the 1930s?

**Question 6**

Which campus is home to the undergraduate schools, the graduate school and the Rice Krispie School of Management?

**Question 7**

What is remarkably similar between Northwestern's north and south campuses?

**Question 8**

Which campus does not have fraternity foursomes?

**Question 9**

Which campus does not have music and arts buildings?

**Text number 9**

The Chicago Transit Authority's elevated train through Evanston is called the Purple Line, named after the colour of the Northwestern school. The Foster and Davis stations are within walking distance of the south end of campus, while the Noyes station is near the north end of campus. The Central station is near Ryan Field, Northwestern's football stadium. The Evanston Davis Street Metra station serves the Northwestern campus in downtown Evanston, while the Evanston Central Street Metra station is near Ryan Field. Pace Suburban Bus Service and CTA offer several bus routes that run through or near the Evanston campus.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Chicago Transit Authority's elevated train through Evanston?

**Question 1**

What was Chicago's Purple Line named after?

**Question 2**

Which train stations are within walking distance from the south end of campus?

**Question 3**

Which train station is near the north end of the campus?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the Northwestern football stadium?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the Chicago Transit Authority's elevated train that runs through Central?

**Question 6**

What was the Chicago Blue Line named after?

**Question 7**

Which train stations are within driving distance from the south end of the campus?

**Question 8**

Which train station is near the south end of the campus?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the Northwestern football stadium?

**Text number 10**

The professional schools were established at different times in the university's history, and were originally scattered throughout Chicago. The 1917 Chicago Central Campus Master Plan and President Walter Dill Scott's capital campaign included the purchase of 8.5 acres (3.44 ha) of land at the corner of Chicago Avenue and Lake Shore Drive for $1.5 million in 1920. Architect James Gamble Rogers was commissioned to draw up a master plan for the main buildings on the new campus, which he designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. In 1923, Mrs Montgomery Ward donated $8 million to a campaign to fund the construction of the Montgomery Ward Memorial Building to house the College of Medicine and Dentistry, as well as donations for faculty chairs, research grants, scholarships and building maintenance. The building would become the first university skyscraper in the United States. In addition to the Ward Building, Rogers designed Wieboldt Hall for the business school and Levy Mayer Hall for the law school. The new campus, consisting of these three new buildings, was inaugurated in a two-day ceremony in June 1927. The Chicago campus continued to expand with the addition of Thorne Hall in 1931 and Abbott Hall in 1939. In October 2013, Northwestern began demolition of the architecturally significant Prentice Women's Hospital. Eric G. Neilson, dean of the School of Medicine, wrote an opinion piece equating the preservation of the building with the loss of life.

**Question 0**

How many acres were bought in 1920 for eight million dollars for a new downtown Chicago campus?

**Question 1**

What style did architect James Gamble Rogers use for the main buildings on the new Chicago campus?

**Question 2**

Who donated $8 million in 1923 to build the Montgomery Ward Memorial Building?

**Question 3**

Which two schools were located in the Montgomery Ward Memorial Building?

**Question 4**

Which building became the first university skyscraper in the United States?

**Question 5**

How many acres were bought in 1920 for $10 million for a new campus in downtown Chicago?

**Question 6**

What style did architect James Gamble Rogers use for the main buildings on the new LSD campus?

**Question 7**

Who donated $10 million in 1923 to build the Montgomery Ward Memorial Building?

**Question 8**

What was the third school housed in the Montgomery Ward Memorial Building?

**Question 9**

Which building became the second university skyscraper in the United States?

**Text number 11**

In autumn 2008, Northwestern opened a campus in Education City in Doha, Qatar, joining five other American universities - Carnegie Mellon University, Cornell University, Georgetown University, Texas A&M University and Virginia Commonwealth University. NU-Q, through its Medill School of Journalism and School of Communication, offers bachelor's degrees in journalism and communication. The Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development funded the construction and administrative costs and the hiring of 50-60 faculty and staff, some of whom will rotate between the Evanston and Qatar campuses. In February 2016, Northwestern reached an agreement with the Qatar Foundation to continue operating the NU-Q branch for another decade, through the 2027-2028 academic year.

**Question 0**

Which branch did Northwestern open in Education City, Doha, Qatar?

**Question 1**

What bachelor's degrees are offered at NU-Q in the Medill School of Journalism?

**Question 2**

Who financed the construction and management costs of the NU-Q?

**Question 3**

How long is Northwestern's NU-Q branch expected to operate under the 2016 contract?

**Question 4**

What Bachelor's degree is offered at NU-Q through the School of Communication?

**Question 5**

Which branch did Southwestern open in Education City, Doha, Qatar?

**Question 6**

What is offered at the NU-Q Medill School of Journalism other than a Bachelor's degree?

**Question 7**

Who financed the construction and management costs of NI-Q?

**Question 8**

How long is Northwestern's NU-Q branch expected to operate under the 2006 contract?

**Question 9**

What bachelor's degrees does NI-Q offer through the School of Communication?

**Text number 12**

In January 2009, the EPA-sponsored Green Power Partnership (GPP) ranked Northwestern as one of the top 10 universities in the country for purchasing energy from renewable sources. The university accounts for 74 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) of its annual energy use with Green-e certified renewable energy certificates (RECs). This green energy commitment represents 30 percent of the university's total annual electricity use, and Northwestern is a member of the EPA's Green Power Leadership Club. In a 2010 report by The Sustainable Endowments Institute, Northwestern received a grade of "B-" on the College Sustainability Report Card. In 2008, Northwestern's Initiative for Sustainability and Energy (ISEN) was launched to support research, education and outreach in these areas.

**Question 0**

Who named Northwestern in 2009 as one of the top 10 universities in the country that buy renewable energy?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the university's total annual electricity bill is accounted for by the green electricity commitment?

**Question 2**

What grade did Northwestern receive on The Sustainable Endowments Institute's 2010 College Sustainability Report Card?

**Question 3**

Which EPA club does Northwestern University belong to?

**Question 4**

Who sponsors the Green Power Partnership?

**Question 5**

Who named Northwestern in 2009 as one of the top five universities in the country that buy renewable energy?

**Question 6**

What percentage of the university's total annual electricity bill is accounted for by the red electricity commitment?

**Question 7**

What grade did Northwestern receive on The Sustainable Endowments Institute's 2011 College Sustainability Report Card?

**Question 8**

Which IPA club does Northwestern University belong to?

**Question 9**

Who sponsors the Red Power Partnership?

**Text number 13**

Northwestern requires all new buildings to be LEED certified. Silverman Hall on the Evanston campus received Gold LEED certification in 2010, Wieboldt Hall on the Chicago campus received Gold LEED certification in 2007, and the Ford Motor Company Engineering Design Center on the Evanston campus received Silver LEED certification in 2006. New construction and renovation projects are designed to improve energy code requirements by at least 20 percent, where technically feasible. The University also released the Evanston Campus Framework Plan at the beginning of the 2008-09 academic year, which outlines plans for the future development of the Evanston campus. The plan emphasizes sustainable building design, but also addresses transportation improvements by optimizing pedestrian and bicycle connections. Northwestern has had a comprehensive recycling program since 1990. Northwestern recycles more than 1,500 tons annually, which represents 30% of the waste generated on campus. In addition, all of the university's landscape waste is composted.

**Question 0**

What is the required certification for all Northwestern buildings?

**Question 1**

What percentage improvement over energy code requirements is the target for all new construction and renovation?

**Question 2**

What does the Evanston Campus Framework Plan outline?

**Question 3**

How many tonnes of waste are recycled at Northwestern each year?

**Question 4**

How is all the university's landscape waste used?

**Question 5**

What is the required certification for all Southwestern buildings?

**Question 6**

What percentage improvement over energy code requirements is the target for all old construction and renovation?

**Question 7**

What does the Evanston Campus Framework Plan not include?

**Question 8**

How many gallons of waste are recycled at Northwestern each year?

**Question 9**

How is university landscape waste not used?

**Text number 14**

Northwestern is privately owned and managed by an appointed board of directors. The Board, which consists of 70 members and has been chaired since 2011 by William A. Osborn '69, delegates its authority to the president-elect, who serves as the university's chief executive officer. Northwestern has had sixteen presidents (excluding interim presidents) in its history, including the current president, economist Morton O. Schapiro, has succeeded Henry Bienen, whose 14-year term ended on August 31, 2009. The President is assisted by Vice-Presidents, Directors and other assistants in administrative, financial, faculty and student affairs. Daniel I. Linzer, who has served as Provost since September 2007, reports to the President as the University's Chief Academic Officer, to whom the Deans of all academic schools, the heads of interdisciplinary units and the chairs of faculty standing committees report.

**Question 0**

Who controls Northwestern?

**Question 1**

How many members are on Northwestern's Board of Directors?

**Question 2**

To whom does the Board delegate its powers?

**Question 3**

How many presidents has Northwestern had, not counting the gap years?

**Question 4**

Who staffs the vice-presidents, directors and other administrative assistants?

**Question 5**

Who controls Southwestern?

**Question 6**

How many members are on Southwestern's Board of Directors?

**Question 7**

To whom does the Board not delegate its powers?

**Question 8**

How many presidents has Southwestern had, not counting the intervening years?

**Question 9**

Who does not have a staff of vice-presidents, directors and other administrative assistants?

**Text number 15**

Northwestern is a large research university. It is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools and similar national professional associations in chemistry, psychology, business, education, journalism, music, engineering, law and medicine. The university offers 124 undergraduate programmes and 145 graduate and professional programmes. Northwestern awarded 2,190 bachelor's degrees, 3,272 master's degrees, 565 doctoral degrees and 444 professional degrees in 2012-2013.

**Question 0**

How many undergraduate degree programmes does Northwestern offer?

**Question 1**

How many graduate and professional programs does Northwestern offer?

**Question 2**

How many master's degrees did Northwestern award during the 2012-2013 semester?

**Question 3**

How many doctoral degrees did Northwestern award during the 2012-2013 semester?

**Question 4**

How many bachelor's degrees did Northwestern award during the 2012-2013 academic year?

**Question 5**

How many undergraduate degree programmes does Southwestern offer?

**Question 6**

How many graduate and professional programs does Southwestern offer?

**Question 7**

How many master's degrees did Northwestern award during the 2013-2014 semester?

**Question 8**

How many doctoral degrees did Northwestern award during the 2014-2015 academic year?

**Question 9**

How many bachelor's degrees did Southwestern award during the 2012-2013 semester?

**Text number 16**

The four-year, full-time undergraduate programme accounts for the majority of the university's enrolments, with an emphasis on arts and sciences education, as well as careers in engineering, journalism, communications, music and education. Although a liberal arts and sciences foundation is required in all majors, there is no common core curriculum; each school's faculty determines the degree requirements. Northwestern's full-time undergraduate and graduate programs operate on the basis of an academic quarter of approximately 10 weeks, with the academic year beginning in late September and ending in early June. Undergraduate students typically take four courses per quarter and 12 courses per academic year, and must complete at least 12 quarters on campus to graduate. Northwestern offers degree programs in medicine, science, mathematics, engineering and journalism. The comprehensive doctoral program has many parallels with undergraduate programs.

**Question 0**

Which four-year programme makes up the largest proportion of Northwestern students?

**Question 1**

Who sets the individual degree requirements at Northwestern?

**Question 2**

How many quarters do students have to complete on campus to graduate?

**Question 3**

How many courses do students typically take each quarter?

**Question 4**

How many weeks are there in one academic year at Northwestern?

**Question 5**

Which four-year program makes up the minority of Northwestern enrollees?

**Question 6**

Who sets non-individual degree requirements at Northwestern?

**Question 7**

How many semesters do students have to complete on campus to graduate?

**Question 8**

How many courses do students typically take per semester?

**Question 9**

How many months are there in one academic year at Northwestern?

**Text number 17**

The tuition fee for the 2012/13 academic year was $61 240; this includes the basic tuition fee of $43 380, fees (health care $200 etc.), $13 329 (less if you commute), books and supplies $1 842, personal expenses $1 890, transport costs $400. Northwestern awards financial aid on a need basis only through loans, work-study, scholarships and bursaries. The university processed more than $472 million in financial aid in the 2009-2010 academic year. This includes $265 million in institutional funds, with the remainder coming from the federal and state governments, as well as private organizations and individuals. Northwestern's undergraduate scholarship programs support low-income students from a variety of incomes and backgrounds. Approximately 44 percent of June 2010 graduates had received federal and/or private loans for their undergraduate education, with an average debt of $17,200.

**Question 0**

What was the total tuition fee for the academic year 2012/2013?

**Question 1**

On what basis does Northwestern provide financial support?

**Question 2**

What percentage of June 2010 graduates had federal or private loans?

**Question 3**

What was the average debt of graduates in June 2010?

**Question 4**

How much financial aid did Northwestern handle in the 2009-2010 academic year?

**Question 5**

What was the total tuition fee for the academic year 2015/2016?

**Question 6**

On what basis does Southwestern provide financial support?

**Question 7**

What percentage of June 2011 graduates had federal or private loans?

**Question 8**

How much financial aid did Northwestern handle for the 2019-2011 academic year?

**Text number 18**

In autumn 2014, 40.6% of students enrolled in the six undergraduate schools are enrolled in the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, 21.3% in the McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Science, 14.3% in the School of Communication, 11.7% in the Medill School of Journalism, 5.7% in the Bienen School of Music and 6.4% in the School of Education and Social Policy. The five most commonly completed undergraduate degrees are in economics, journalism, communication studies, psychology and political science. While professional students are affiliated with their respective schools, the School of Professional Studies offers master's and bachelor's degree and certificate programmes tailored to professional studies. There are 2 446 students enrolled in Science, Technology and Health, with the largest graduate programmes by enrolment being Chemistry, Integrated Biology, Materials Science, Electrical and Computer Engineering, Neuroscience and Economics. The Kellogg School of Management's MBA, the School of Law's JD and the Feinberg School of Medicine's MD are the three largest professional degree programmes in terms of enrolment.

**Question 0**

Which school did 40.6% of students enrol in in autumn 2014?

**Question 1**

Which school did 21.3% of undergraduate students enrol in in autumn 2014?

**Question 2**

Which school did 14.3% of undergraduate students enrol in in autumn 2014?

**Question 3**

Which school did 11.7% of undergraduate students enrol in in autumn 2014?

**Question 4**

Which school did 5.7% of students enrol in in autumn 2014?

**Question 5**

Which school did 40.6% of students enrol in in autumn 2012?

**Question 6**

Which school did 21.3% of students enrol in in autumn 2011?

**Question 7**

Which school did 14.3% of students enrol in in autumn 2013?

**Question 8**

Which school did 11.7% of undergraduate students enrol in in autumn 2015?

**Question 9**

Which school will 5.7% of students be enrolled in in autumn 2024?

**Text number 19**

U.S. News & World Report describes student admissions as "the most selective". The undergraduate class of 2020 (admission 2016) received 35 099 applications, and 3 751 (10.7%) were admitted, making Northwestern one of the most selective schools in the US. Freshmen enrolling in the Class of 2019 had an interquartile range (middle 50%) on the SAT of 690-760 in critical reading and 710-800 in math, ACT composite scores for the middle 50% ranged from 31-34, and 91% ranked in the top 10 percent of their high school class.

**Question 0**

How selective does U.S. News & World Report describe Northwestern's admissions?

**Question 1**

What percentage of applications were accepted in 2016 for the starting undergraduate category?

**Question 2**

What percentage of freshmen enrolling in the class of 2019 placed in the top 10% of their high school class?

**Question 3**

What was the interquartile range of critical reading on the SAT for freshmen entering the class of 2019?

**Question 4**

What was the interquartile range of the SAT math test for freshmen entering the class of 2019?

**Question 5**

How selective does U.S. News & World Report describe the Southwestern?

**Question 6**

What percentage of applications were accepted in 2017 for the starting undergraduate category?

**Question 7**

What percentage of freshmen enrolled in the class of 2009 placed in the top 11% of their high school class?

**Question 8**

What was the interquartile range of freshmen enrolling in the class of 2019 on the ACT in critical reading?

**Question 9**

What was the interquartile range on the SAT maths test for freshmen enrolled in the class of 2017?

**Text number 20**

In April 2016, Northwestern announced that it joined the Chicago Star Partnership, an initiative of City Colleges. Through the partnership, Northwestern is one of 15 public and private universities in Illinois that "award scholarships to students who graduate from Chicago public schools, receive an associate degree from one of the city's community colleges, and then enter a bachelor's degree program." The partnership was influenced by Mayor Rahm Emanuel, who encouraged local universities to increase opportunities for public school students. The University of Chicago, Northeastern Illinois University, School of the Art Institute, DePaul University and Loyola University are also part of the Star Scholars partnership.

**Question 0**

Which City College initiative did Northwestern announce it had signed up to in 2016?

**Question 1**

Who encouraged local universities to increase opportunities for public school students?

**Question 2**

What is offered through the Chicago Star Partnership to Chicago Public Schools students who meet the additional education criteria?

**Question 3**

Which mayor influenced Chicago's star partnership?

**Question 4**

Which City College initiative did Southwestern sign up to in 2016?

**Question 5**

Who encouraged local universities to reduce opportunities for public school students?

**Question 6**

What is offered through the Chicago Star Partnership to Chicago private school students who meet the additional education criteria?

**Question 7**

Which mayor influenced the Illinois Star Partnership?

**Text number 21**

Northwestern's library system includes four libraries on the Evanston campus, including the current main library, University Library, and the original library building, Deering Library; three libraries on the Chicago campus; and the library at Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary. The University Library holds more than 4.9 million volumes, 4.6 million micro-journals and nearly 99,000 periodicals, making it the 30th largest university library in North America (by volume) and the 10th largest library among private universities. The library system's major collections include the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies, the world's largest collection of Africana, an extensive collection of early printed music, manuscripts and late modern works, and the Art Collection, known for its journals of 19th and 20th century Western art and architecture. The library system is participating with 15 other universities in the digitisation of their collections as part of the Google Book Search project. The Mary and Leigh Block Museum of Art is a major art museum in Chicago, with a permanent collection of over 4 000 works and a third of its space devoted to temporary and travelling exhibitions.

**Question 0**

How many libraries are there on the Evanston campus?

**Question 1**

How many volumes are there in the university library?

**Question 2**

How does the University Library rank among North American university libraries?

**Question 3**

How will Google Book Search help libraries?

**Question 4**

What is the largest Africa collection in the world that is part of the Northwesern library system?

**Question 5**

How many libraries are there on the Illinois campus?

**Question 6**

How many volumes are there in a university library?

**Question 7**

How does the University Library rank among South American university libraries?

**Question 8**

Where does the Amazon Book Search project help libraries?

**Question 9**

What is the world's largest African collection in the Southwestern library system?

**Text number 22**

Northwestern was elected a member of the Association of American Universities in 1917 and remains a research university with a "very high" level of research activity. Northwestern's schools of management, engineering and communication are among the most academically productive in the country. Northwestern received $550 million in research funding in 2014. Northwestern supports nearly 1 500 research laboratories on two campuses, primarily in the fields of medicine and biology. Through the Innovation and New Ventures Office (INVO), Northwestern researchers disclosed 247 inventions, filed 270 patent applications, received 81 foreign and U.S. patents, founded 12 companies and generated $79.8 million in licensing revenue in 2013. Most of the revenue came from the pregabalin patent, a synthesised organic molecule invented by chemistry professor Richard Silverman, which was eventually marketed by Pfizer as the drug Lyrica to treat epilepsy, neuropathic pain and fibromyalgia. INVO has been involved in the creation of several centres, including the Centre for Developmental Therapeutics (CDT) and the Centre for Device Development (CD2). It has also helped found more than 50 Northwestern technology-based Northwestern start-ups.

**Question 0**

When was Northwestern elected a member of the Association of American Universities?

**Question 1**

Which Northwestern schools are the most academically productive in the country?

**Question 2**

How much research funding did Northwestern receive in 2014?

**Question 3**

Who invented the drug that was eventually marketed as Lyrica?

**Question 4**

How many companies have been created through Northwestern Innovations and New Ventures?

**Question 5**

When was Southwestern elected a member of the Association of American Universities?

**Question 6**

Which Southwestern schools are the most academically productive in the country?

**Question 7**

How much research funding did Northwestern receive in 2012?

**Question 8**

Who discovered a drug that was never marketed as Lyrica?

**Question 9**

How many companies have been created through Southwestern's Innovation and New Business Office?

**Text number 23**

Northwestern is home to the Center for Interdisciplinary Research in Astrophysics, Northwestern Institute for Complex Systems, Nanoscale Science and Engineering Center, Materials Research Center, Institute for Policy Research, International Institute for Nanotechnology, Center for Catalysis and Surface Science, Buffet Center for International and Comparative Studies, Initiative for Sustainability and Energy at Northwestern and Argonne/Northwestern Solar Energy Research Center, as well as other interdisciplinary research centers.

**Question 0**

Where is the Centre for Catalysis and Surface Sciences?

**Question 1**

Where is the International Institute of Nanotechnology located?

**Question 2**

Where is the Materials Research Centre located?

**Question 3**

Where is the seat of the Institute for Policy Studies?

**Question 4**

Where is the Buffet Center for International and Comparative Studies?

**Question 5**

Where is not the home of the Centre for Catalysis and Surface Sciences?

**Question 6**

Where is the National Institute of Nanotechnology located?

**Question 7**

Where is the Centre for Intangible Research located?

**Question 8**

Where is the Institute for Non-Policy Research based?

**Question 9**

Where is the Buffet Center for National and Comparative Studies?

**Text number 24**

Students have many traditions: painting the rock (originally a fountain donated by the class of 1902) is a way to promote campus organisations, Greek life events, student groups and university-wide events. Dance Marathon, a 30-hour charity event, has raised more than $13 million for various children's charities throughout its history. Primal Scream takes place every quarter on the Sunday before finals at 9pm. Students lean out of windows or gather in courtyards and scream. Armadillo Day, or more popularly Dillo Day, a music and food day, is held in Northwestern's Lakefill every spring on the weekend after Memorial Day. And one of the university's newer traditions is that each year during freshman orientation, or Wildcat Welcome, freshmen and transfer students march through Weber Arch to the loud cheers of upperclassmen and music from the university marching band.

**Question 0**

How much money has the traditional Northwestern Dance Marathon raised for children's charities?

**Question 1**

What do students do during the traditional Primal Scream event, which takes place every quarter before the end of the week?

**Question 2**

What is the popular name for Northwestern's traditional Armadillo Day?

**Question 3**

When is Armadillo Day celebrated each year?

**Question 4**

What is freshman orientation known as?

**Question 5**

How much money has the traditional Southwestern Dance Marathon raised for children's charities?

**Question 6**

What do students do during the traditional Primal Scream event, which takes place every year before the end of the week?

**Question 7**

What is the popular name for Southwestern's traditional Armadillo Day?

**Question 8**

What is the second-year student orientation known as?

**Text number 25**

Football matches have a long-standing tradition. Pupils growl like wildcats when the opposing team is in control of the ball, while simulating a paw with their hand. They also rattle the keys at the start of every kick-off. In the past, before the tradition was abandoned, pupils used to throw marshmallows during games. The clock tower at the Rebecca Crown Center glows purple instead of the usual white after a winning game, signaling the happy news. The clock tower will remain purple until a loss or the end of the sports season. In the past, the bell tower only lit up for football victories, but now men's basketball and women's lacrosse victories are also worth celebrating; important victories in other sports can also be commemorated.

**Question 0**

What do students traditionally do at the start of every kick-off in a football match?

**Question 1**

Which football tradition has since been abandoned?

**Question 2**

What colour does the Clock Tower glow after a winning football match?

**Question 3**

What sound do the pupils make when the opposing team gains possession of the football?

**Question 4**

How long does the Clock Tower stay purple after a game is won?

**Question 5**

What do students traditionally do at the start of every kick-off in a football match?

**Question 6**

Which football tradition has since been discontinued?

**Question 7**

What colour does the Clock Tower glow after a winning football match?

**Question 8**

What sound do pupils make when the opposing team is dominating the football?

**Question 9**

How long does the clock tower stay white after a winning game?

**Text number 26**

Of particular note are two annual productions: the Waa-Mu show and the Dolphin show. Waa-Mu is an original musical written and produced almost entirely by students. Children's theatre on campus is represented by Griffin's Tale and the Purple Crayon Players. Its umbrella organisation, the Student Theatre Coalition, or StuCo, organises nine student theatre groups, several performance groups and over sixty independent productions each year. Many Northwestern alumni have used these productions as stepping stones to successful careers in television and film. For example, the Chicago-based Lookingglass Theatre Company, which originated in the Great Room at Jones Residential College, was founded in 1988 by several alumni, including David Schwimmer, and won a regional Tony Award in 2011.

**Question 0**

What are the two most important productions each year at Northwestern?

**Question 1**

Who writes and produces the Waa-Muu programme?

**Question 2**

What does StuCo stand for?

**Question 3**

How many student theatre groups does StuCo organise?

**Question 4**

Which theatre company was founded by several Northwestern alumni in 1988?

**Question 5**

What are the two most important productions each year at Southwestern?

**Question 6**

Who is the main singer in the Waa-Muu programme?

**Question 7**

What does StuPo stand for?

**Question 8**

How many student theatre groups does StuDo organise?

**Question 9**

Which theatre company was founded by several Southwestern alumni in 1988?

**Text number 27**

Many students are involved in community service in one way or another. Annual events include Dance Marathon, a 30-hour event that raised more than $1 million for charity in 2011, and Project Pumpkin, a Halloween party organized by the Northwestern Community Development Corps (NCDC), where more than 800 local children are invited to spend the afternoon playing games and eating candy. NCDC's mission is to connect hundreds of student volunteers to approximately twenty volunteer sites in Evanston and Chicago throughout the year. Many students have assisted with Special Olympics and alternative spring break trips to hundreds of service sites across the United States. Northwestern students also participate in the Freshman Urban Program for students interested in community service. A large and growing number of students participate in the university's Global Engagement Summer Institute (GESI) group trip to Asia, Africa or Latin America, organized in partnership with the Foundation for Sustainable Development. Several internationally recognized non-profit organizations have been established at Northwestern, including the World Health Imaging, Informatics and Telemedicine Alliance, which is the result of an engineering student's thesis.

**Question 0**

Which 30-hour event raised over $1 million for charity in 2011?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Halloween party to which more than 800 local children are invited?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Northwestern programme for students interested in community service?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a university group trip to Asia, Africa or Latin America?

**Question 4**

What does NCDC stand for?

**Question 5**

Which 24-hour event raised over $1 million for charity in 2011?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the Halloween party to which more than 700 local children are invited?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the Northwestern programme for teachers interested in community service?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the university's group service-learning trip to Australia?

**Question 9**

What does ICDC stand for?

**Text number 28**

Northwestern offers a range of housing options, including traditional dormitories and residence halls, which bring together students with a common intellectual interest. Residential colleges include the Residential College of Cultural and Community Studies (CCS), Ayers College of Commerce and Industry, Jones Residential College (Arts) and Slivka Residential College (Science and Engineering). Residential colleges include 1835 Hinman, Bobb-McCulloch, the Foster-Walker complex (commonly known as the Plex) and several others. In winter 2013, 39% of students belonged to a student union. Northwestern has 21 fraternities and 18 sororities.

**Question 0**

What percentage of students belonged to a student union in winter 2013?

**Question 1**

How many fraternities does Northwestern recognise?

**Question 2**

How many sisterhoods does Northwestern recognise?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the residential school for students interested in science and engineering?

**Question 4**

What dormitories are commonly called Plex?

**Question 5**

What percentage of students belonged to a fraternity or sorority in winter 2011?

**Question 6**

How many fraternities does Southwestern recognise?

**Question 7**

How many sisterhoods does Southwestern recognise?

**Question 8**

What is the name of a residential school for students interested in English?

**Question 9**

What dormitories are commonly called Flex?

**Text number 29**

The Daily Northwestern is the main newspaper for students. Founded in 1881, it is published on weekdays during the academic year and is run entirely by students. Although the newspaper serves the Northwestern community, it has no business ties to the university and is funded solely by advertisers. North by Northwestern is an online student magazine founded by students at the Medill School of Journalism in September 2006. It is published on weekdays and consists of updates on news stories and special events added throughout the day and on weekends. North by Northwestern also publishes a quarterly print magazine. The Syllabus is a student yearbook. First published in 1885, the yearbook is a review of events at Northwestern that year. Published by the Students Publishing Company and edited by Northwestern students, the yearbook is distributed at the end of May. Northwestern Flipside is a student satire magazine. Founded in 2009, Flipside publishes a weekly issue in print and online. Helicon is the university's literary magazine. It was founded in 1979 and is published twice a year, an online issue in the winter and a print issue supplemented by an online issue in the spring. The Protest is Northwestern's quarterly social justice magazine. Northwestern's Multicultural Student Affairs department also supports publications such as NUAsian magazine and blog on Asian and Asian American culture and issues facing Asian and Asian Americans, Ahora magazine, which covers Hispanic and Latino culture and campus life, BlackBoard magazine, which covers African American life, and Al Bayan, published by the Northwestern Muslim Students Association.

**Question 0**

What is the name of Northwestern's main student newspaper?

**Question 1**

Who is the editor of The Daily Northwestern?

**Question 2**

Who owns the Daily Northwestern?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the Northwestern undergraduate student yearbook?

**Question 4**

Which satirical magazine was founded in 2009?

**Question 5**

What is the name of Southwestern's main student newspaper?

**Question 6**

Who is the CEO of The Daily Southwestern?

**Question 7**

Who owns the Daily Southwestern?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the Southwestern undergraduate student yearbook?

**Question 9**

Which satirical magazine was founded in 2007?

**Text number 30**

The Northwestern University Law Review is the scholarly legal publication and student organization of Northwestern University School of Law. The primary purpose of the Law Review is to publish a broad journal of legal scholarship. The Law Review publishes four issues annually. Student editors make editorial and organizational decisions and select articles submitted by professors, judges, and legal professionals, as well as student articles. The Law Review has recently expanded its activities online and now publishes scholarly articles weekly on the Colloquy website. The Northwestern Journal of Technology and Intellectual Property is a law journal published by the Northwestern University School of Law's independent student society. Its Bluebook acronym is Nw. J. Tech. & Intell. Prop. The current editor-in-chief is Aisha Lavinier.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Northwestern School of Law's scholarly legal publication?

**Question 1**

What kind of magazine does the Law Review aim to publish?

**Question 2**

How many issues of the Law Review are published each year?

**Question 3**

Who publishes the Northwestern Journal of Technology and Intellectual Property?

**Question 4**

Who makes editorial decisions for The Northwestern University Law Review?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the Southwestern School of Law's scholarly legal publication?

**Question 6**

What kind of pieces does Law Review aim to publish?

**Question 7**

How many pieces does the Law Review publish each year?

**Question 8**

Who publishes the Southwestern Journal of Technology and Intellectual Property?

**Text number 31**

The Northwestern Interdisciplinary Law Review is a scholarly legal journal published annually by an editorial board of Northwestern University students. The journal's mission is to publish interdisciplinary legal research, drawing on disciplines such as history, literature, economics, philosophy and the arts. Founded in 2008, the journal publishes articles by professors, law students, practitioners and students. The journal is funded by the Buffett Center for International and Comparative Studies and the Office of the Provost.

**Question 0**

Which journal, founded in 2008, contains articles by professors and law students?

**Question 1**

Who funds the Northwestern Interdisciplinary Law Review?

**Question 2**

How often is The Northwestern Interdisciplinary Law Review published?

**Question 3**

Who publishes The Northwestern Interdisciplinary Law Review?

**Question 4**

Which journal, launched in 2018, contains articles by professors and law students?

**Question 5**

Who funds the Southwestern Interdisciplinary Law Review?

**Question 6**

How often is The Southwestern Interdisciplinary Law Review published?

**Question 7**

Who publishes the Southwestern Interdisciplinary Law Review?

**Text number 32**

Sherman Ave is a humour site that was founded in January 2011. The site frequently publishes content about Northwestern student life, and most of the writers on Sherman Ave are current Northwestern undergraduate students who write under pseudonyms. The publication is known among students for its interviews with prominent campus figures, its "freshman guide," its live-tweeting of football games, and its satirical campaign to stop the Vanderbilt University football team from licking baby seals in the fall of 2012.

**Question 0**

What is the name of Northwestern's humour website, launched in 2011?

**Question 1**

Under what name do many of the Sherman Ave staff writers write?

**Question 2**

Which website publishes the well-known "Freshman Guide"?

**Question 3**

What is the name of Northwestern's humour website, launched in 2012?

**Question 4**

What name do many of the singers on the Sherman Ave staff write under?

**Question 5**

Which website publishes the well-known "Sophomore Guide"?

**Text number 33**

Politics & Policy was founded at Northwestern and is dedicated to the analysis of current events and public policy. In 2010, students from the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Communication and the Medill School of Journalism founded the organization, which reaches students on more than 250 university campuses around the world. Politics & Policy is published several times a week and includes material ranging from short event summaries to extensive research. The organisation is partly funded by the Buffett Center.

**Question 0**

What is a publication dedicated to the analysis of current events and public policy?

**Question 1**

How many university campuses does Politics & Policy reach worldwide?

**Question 2**

Who is in charge of politics and policy?

**Question 3**

Who partly funds policy and politics?

**Question 4**

How often is Politics & Policy published?

**Question 5**

What is a publication dedicated to the analysis of current events and private politics?

**Question 6**

How many university campuses does Politics & Policy reach statewide?

**Question 7**

Who does not run politics and policy?

**Question 8**

Who funds politics and policy altogether?

**Question 9**

How often is Politics & Policy not published?

**Text number 34**

Northwestern has 19 intercollegiate athletics teams (8 men's and 11 women's) and numerous club sports. The women's lacrosse team won five consecutive NCAA national championships from 2005-2009, went undefeated in 2005 and 2009, won more NCAA championships in 2011 and 2012, winning seven NCAA championships in eight years, and holds multiple scoring records. The Helms Athletic Foundation recognizes the men's basketball team as the 1931 national champions. In the 2010-11 academic year, the Wildcats had one national championship, 12 teams in postseason play, 20 All-Americans, two CoSIDA Academic All-American selections, 8 CoSIDA Academic All0District selections, 1 Conference Coach of the Year and Player of the Year, 53 All-Conference and a record 201 Academic All-Big Ten athletes. Overall, 12 of Northwestern's 19 varsity programs participated in NCAA or bowl postseason play.

**Question 0**

How many men's track and field teams does Northwestern have?

**Question 1**

How many women's athletics teams does Northwestern have?

**Question 2**

How many consecutive NCAA championships did the women's lacrosse team win between 2005 and 2009?

**Question 3**

Who recognised the men's basketball team as the 1931 national champions?

**Question 4**

How many of Northwestern's 19 varsity programs had NCAA or bowl postseason appearances?

**Question 5**

How many women's athletics teams does Northwestern have?

**Question 6**

How many men's track and field teams does Northwestern have?

**Question 7**

How many consecutive NCAA championships did the men's lacrosse team win between 2005 and 2009?

**Question 8**

Who recognised the women's basketball team as the 1931 national champions?

**Question 9**

How many of Southwestern's 19 varsity programs had NCAA or bowl postseason appearances?

**Text number 35**

The football team plays at Ryan Field (formerly known as Dyche Stadium); the basketball, wrestling and volleyball teams play at the Welsh-Ryan Arena. Northwestern's sports teams are nicknamed the Wildcats. Prior to 1924, they were known as 'The Purple' and informally as 'The Fighting Methodists'. The name Wildcats was given to the university in 1924 by Chicago Daily Tribune writer Wallace Abbey, who wrote that even in defeat to the University of Chicago, "The football players had not come from Evanston; the Wildcats would be a name better suited to [Coach Glenn] Thistletwaite's boys." The name was so popular that university board members made "Wildcats" an official nickname just months later. In 1972, the student body voted to change the official nickname from "Wildcats" to "Purple Haze," but the new name never stuck.

**Question 0**

Where do Northwestern's basketball, wrestling and volleyball teams play?

**Question 1**

What is the nickname for Northwestern sports teams?

**Question 2**

What was the official nickname of Northwestern sports teams before 1924?

**Question 3**

What was the unofficial nickname for Northwestern sports teams before 1924?

**Question 4**

What name did the student council try unsuccessfully to rename the Wildcats in 1972?

**Question 5**

Where do Southwestern's basketball, wrestling and volleyball teams play?

**Question 6**

What is the nickname for Southwestern sports teams?

**Question 7**

What was the official nickname of Northwestern sports teams before 1922?

**Question 8**

What was the unofficial nickname for Northwestern sports teams before 1921?

**Question 9**

What name did the student council try unsuccessfully to rename the Wildcats in 1970?

**Text number 36**

The mascot of Northwestern Athletics is Willie Wildcat. But the first mascot was a live, caged bear cub named Furpaw from Lincoln Park Zoo, who was brought onto the field on game day to greet fans. But after a losing season, the team decided that Furpaw was to blame for its misfortune, and banished it forever from campus. Willie the Wildcat made his debut in 1933, first as a logo and then in three-dimensional form in 1947, when members of the Alpha Delta fraternity dressed as wildcats in the Homecoming Parade. The Northwestern University Marching Band (NUMB) performs at all home football games, leads cheers in the student section and performs at the end of the Alma Mater game.

**Question 0**

Who is the mascot of Northwestern Athletics?

**Question 1**

What was the first mascot for Northwestern Athletics?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the Northwestern Athletics bear cub mascot?

**Question 3**

Who did the sports team blame for its first losing season?

**Question 4**

What did the sports team do to the Furpaws after they lost the first season?

**Question 5**

Who is the mascot of Southwestern Athletics?

**Question 6**

What was the second mascot for Northwestern Athletics?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the Southwestern Athletics bear cub mascot?

**Question 8**

Who did the sports team blame for its first losing season?

**Question 9**

What did the sports team do to the Furpaws after they lost their third season?

**Text number 37**

Since 1936, Northwestern's football team has finished in the AP top 10 73 times (including five times in first place) and has won eight Big Ten Conference championships since 1903. Northwestern once had the longest losing streak in Division I-A, losing 34 consecutive games from 1979-1982. It did not participate in a bowl game since 1949 until the 1996 Rose Bowl. The team did not win a bowl since the 1949 Rose Bowl until the 2013 Gator Bowl. After the sudden death of football coach Randy Walker in 2006, 31-year-old former Northwestern All-American linebacker Pat Fitzgerald took over, becoming the youngest Division I FBS coach at the time.

**Question 0**

How many times has the Northwestern football team been in the top 10 since 1936?

**Question 1**

How many consecutive games did Northwestern lose during its longest losing streak from 1979-1982?

**Question 2**

What was the first bowl game Northwestern played in since 1949?

**Question 3**

What was the first bowl won by Northwestern since the 1949 Rose Bowl?

**Question 4**

Which Northwestern linebacker in 2006 became the youngest coach in the division/FBS at the time?

**Question 5**

How many times has a Southwestern football team been in the top 10 since 1936?

**Question 6**

How many consecutive games did Northwestern lose during its longest losing streak from 1980-1992?

**Question 7**

What was Northwestern's second bowl game since 1949?

**Question 8**

What was the first bowl won by Northwestern since the 1950 Rose Bowl?

**Question 9**

What was the first bowl won by Northwestern since the 1990 Rose Bowl?

**Text number 38**

In 1998, two former Northwestern basketball players were indicted and convicted of sports graft for being paid to run points in games against three other Big Ten schools during the 1995 season. The football team was embroiled in another betting scandal later that year, when federal prosecutors indicted four former players for perjury related to betting on their own games. In August 2001, Rashidi Wheeler, a senior safety, collapsed and died of an asthma attack during practice. An autopsy revealed that the NCAA-banned stimulant ephedrine was in his system, prompting Northwestern to investigate the prevalence of stimulants and other banned substances in all of its athletic programs. In 2006, the Northwestern women's soccer team was suspended and coach Jenny Haigh resigned after photos of alleged harassment were released.

**Question 0**

What were two former Northwestern basketball players charged and convicted of in 1998?

**Question 1**

What did federal prosecutors charge four former players with in a separate betting scandal?

**Question 2**

What did the autopsy reveal was in Rashidi Wheeler's body after he died in training?

**Question 3**

What made women's football coach Jenny Haigh resign in 2006?

**Question 4**

After the death of Rashidi Wheeler in 2001, which sports programmes were investigated for stimulants and other banned substances?

**Question 5**

What were two former Northwestern football players charged and convicted of in 1998?

**Question 6**

Why did federal prosecutors indict eight former players in a separate betting scandal?

**Question 7**

What did the autopsy reveal was in Rashidi Wheeler's body after he died during the game?

**Question 8**

What made women's football coach Jenny Haigh resign in 2006?

**Question 9**

After the death of Rashidi Wheeler in 2010, what sports programmes were investigated for stimulants and other banned substances?

**Text number 39**

The university employs 3,401 full-time faculty members at its eleven schools, including 18 members of the National Academy of Sciences, 65 members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 19 members of the National Academy of Engineering and 6 members of the Institute of Medicine. Notable faculty members include 2010 Nobel Prize-winning economist Dale T. Mortensen, nanoscientist Chad Mirkin, Tony Award-winning director Mary Zimmerman, management expert Philip Kotler, King Faisal International Prize in Science winner Sir Fraser Stoddart, Steppenwolf Theatre director Anna Shapiro, sex psychologist J. Michael Bailey; Holocaust denier Arthur Butz; Federalist Society founder Steven Calabresi; former weatherman Bernardine Rae Dohrn; ethnographer Gary Alan Fine; Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Garry Wills; American Academy of Arts and Sciences fellow Monica Olvera de la Cruz; and MacArthur grantees Stuart Dybek and Jennifer Richeson. Notable former faculty members include political advisor David Axelrod, artist Ed Paschke, author Charles Newman, Nobel Prize-winning chemist John Pople and military sociologist and "don't ask, don't tell" author Charles Moskos.

**Question 0**

How many full-time faculty members does Northwestern employ?

**Question 1**

Who is the Northwestern faculty member known as a Holocaust denier?

**Question 2**

Who is a Northwestern faculty member who has won the Pulitzer Prize?

**Question 3**

Who is the Northwestern faculty member who became a Tony Award-winning director?

**Question 4**

Who is a Northwestern faculty member who has won the Nobel Prize?

**Question 5**

How many full-time faculty members does Southwestern employ?

**Question 6**

Who is the Southwestern faculty member known as a Holocaust denier?

**Question 7**

Who is the Southwestern faculty member who has won the Pulitzer Prize?

**Question 8**

Who is the Southwestern faculty member who became a Tony Award-winning director?

**Question 9**

Who is the Southwestern faculty member who has won the Nobel Prize?

**Text number 40**

Northwestern has approximately 225,000 alumni in all fields of business, government, law, science, education, medicine, media and the performing arts. Among Northwestern's most notable alumni are US Senator and presidential candidate George McGovern, Nobel Prize-winning economist George J. Stigler, Nobel Prize-winning author Saul Bellow, Pulitzer Prize-winning composer and diarist Ned Rorem, award-winning composer Howard Hanson, Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Ali Babacan, historian and novelist Wilma Dykeman, and Presidential Prayer Breakfast founder Abraham Vereide. Northwestern School of Law graduates include Associate Justice John Paul Stevens of the US Supreme Court, Supreme Court Justice and UN Ambassador Arthur Joseph Goldberg, and Illinois Governor and Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson. Many Northwestern alumni are playing or have played important roles in Chicago and Illinois, including former Illinois Governor and convicted felon Rod Blagojevich, Chicago Bulls and Chicago White Sox owner Jerry Reinsdorf, and theatre director Mary Zimmerman. Northwestern alumnus David J. Skorton currently serves as president of Cornell University. Rahm Emanuel, Mayor of Chicago and former White House Chief of Staff, earned a Master's degree in Speech and Communication in 1985.

**Question 0**

Which Northwestern alumni is a prominent US Senator and presidential candidate?

**Question 1**

Which Northwestern alumni has become Turkey's Deputy Prime Minister?

**Question 2**

Which Northwestern alumni is known as the founder of the Presidential Prayer Breakfast?

**Question 3**

Which Northwestern alumni is a prominent Illinois governor and presidential candidate?

**Question 4**

Which Northwestern alumni is known for becoming the governor of Illinois and a convicted felon?

**Question 5**

Which Southwestern alumni is a prominent US Senator and presidential candidate?

**Question 6**

Which Northwestern alumni has become the Vice Premier of China?

**Question 7**

Which Southwestern alumni is known as the founder of the Presidential Prayer Breakfast?

**Question 8**

Which Northwestern alumni have become Chicago's governor and presidential candidate?

**Question 9**

Which Northwestern alumni is known as the governor of Texas and a convicted felon?

**Text number 41**

Northwestern's School of Communication has produced a particularly high number of actors, actresses, playwrights, and film and television writers and directors. Alumni who have influenced film and television include Ann-Margret, Warren Beatty, Jodie Markell, Paul Lynde, David Schwimmer, Anne Dudek, Zach Braff, Zooey Deschanel, Marg Helgenberger and Julia Louis-Dreyfus, Jerry Orbach, Jennifer Jones, Megan Mullally, John Cameron Mitchell, Dermot Mulroney, Charlton Heston, Richard Kind, Ana Gasteyer, Brad Hall, Shelley Long, William Daniels, Cloris Leachman, Bonnie Bartlett, Paula Prentiss, Richard Benjamin, Laura Innes, Charles Busch, Stephanie March, Tony Roberts, Jeri Ryan, Kimberly Williams-Paisley, McLean Stevenson, Tony Randall, Charlotte Rae, Paul Lynde, Patricia Neal, Nancy Dussault, Robert Reed, Mara Brock Akil, Greg Berlanti, Bill Nuss, Dusty Kay, Dan Shor, Seth Meyers, Frank DeCaro, Zach Gilford, Nicole Sullivan, Stephen Colbert, Sandra Seacat and Garry Marshall. Northwestern alumni include Gerald Freedman, Stuart Hagmann, Marshall W. Mason and Mary Zimmerman. Lee Phillip Bell hosted talk shows in Chicago from 1952 to 1986 and co-created the Daytime Emmy Award-winning soap operas The Young and the Restless in 1973 and The Bold and the Beautiful in 1987. Alumni such as Sheldon Harnick, Stephanie D'Abruzzo, Heather Headley, Kristen Schaal, Lily Rabe and Walter Kerr have excelled on Broadway, as has designer Bob Mackie. The Amsterdam-based comedy theatre Boom Chicago was founded by Northwestern alumni, and the school has become a training ground for future talent from The Second City, I.O., ComedySportz, Mad TV and Saturday Night Live. Tam Spiva wrote the scripts for The Brady Bunch and Gentle Ben. The number of Northwestern alumni working in theatre, film and television in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago is so great that there is a perception that there is such a thing as a "Northwestern Mafia".

**Question 0**

Who founded the Amsterdam-based comedy theatre Boom Chicago?

**Question 1**

Where did actor Warren Beatty go to school?

**Question 2**

Where did actor Charlton Heston go to school?

**Question 3**

Where did the director Gerald Freedman go to school?

**Question 4**

Which alumni were involved in the creation of "The Young and the Restless" and "The Bold and the Beautiful"?

**Question 5**

Who founded the Amsterdam-based comedy theatre Boom Chicago?

**Question 6**

Where did actor Warren Beatty not go to school?

**Question 7**

Which alumni was an actor in "The Young and the Restless" and "The Bold and the Beautiful"?

**Question 8**

Where did actor Charlton Heston not go to school?

**Text number 42**

The Medill School of Journalism has produced notable journalists and political activists, including 38 Pulitzer Prize winners. National correspondents, journalists and columnists such as Elisabeth Bumiller, David Barstow, Dean Murphy and Vincent Laforet of The New York Times, Gary Levin, Susan Page and Christine Brennan of USA Today, NBC correspondent Kelly O'Donnell, CBS:Richard Threlkeld, CNN correspondent Nicole Lapin and former CNN and current Al Jazeera America anchor Joie Chen, and ESPN staff Rachel Nichols, Michael Wilbon, Mike Greenberg, Steve Weissman, J. A. Adande and Kevin Blackistone. George R.R. Martin, the best-selling author of A Song of Ice and Fire, earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from Medill. Elisabeth Leamy is the recipient of 13 Emmy Awards and 4 Edward R. Murrow Awards.

**Question 0**

How many Pulitzer Prize winners studied at the Medill School of Journalism?

**Question 1**

Where did NBC correspondent Kelly O'Donnell go to school?

**Question 2**

Where did bestselling author George R. R. Martin get his Bachelor's and Master's degrees?

**Question 3**

How many Emmy Awards did alumna Elisabeth Leamy win?

**Question 4**

Which CBS correspondent graduated from the Medill School of Journalism?

**Question 5**

How many Pulitzer Prize winners studied at the Medill School of Science?

**Question 6**

Where did the ABC correspondent go to school?

**Question 7**

Where did bestselling author George R. R. Martin get his PhD?

**Question 8**

How many Emmy Awards did alumna Elisabeth Leamy not win?

**Question 9**

Which CBC correspondent is a graduate of the Medill School of Journalism?

**Text number 43**

Feinberg School of Medicine (formerly Northwestern University School of Medicine) has produced several notable graduates, including Mary Harris Thompson, Class of 1870, ad eundem, the first female surgeon in Chicago, the first female surgeon at Cook County Hospital and the founder of Mary Thomson Hospital, Roswell Park, Class of 1876, a prominent surgeon for whom the Roswell Park Cancer Institute in Buffalo, New York, is named, Daniel Hale Williams, Class of 1883, performed the first successful American open heart surgery; The only black founding member of the American College of Surgeons, Charles Horace Mayo, Class of 1888; Mayo Clinic founder, Carlos Montezuma, Class of 1889, one of the first Native Americans to receive a medical doctorate from any school; and the founder of the American Indian Association, Howard T. Ricketts, Class of 1897, who discovered the bacteria of the genus Rickettsia and identified the cause and mode of transmission of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Allen B. Kanavel, Class of 1899, Founder, Regent and President of the American College of Surgeons, internationally recognized as the founder of modern hand and peripheral neurosurgery, Robert F. Furchgott, Class of 1940, received the Lasker Prize in 1996 and the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1998 for the discovery of nitric oxide, Thomas E. Starzl, Class of 1952, performed the first successful liver transplant in 1967 and received the National Medal of Science in 2004 and the Lasker Prize in 2012, Joseph P. Kerwin, the first astronaut, flew on three Skylab flights and later served as NASA's Director of Space and Life Sciences; C. Richard Schlegel, Class of 1972, developed the dominant patent for a vaccine against human papillomavirus (known as Gardasil) to prevent cervical cancer; David J. Skorton, Class of 1974, noted cardiologist who became President of Cornell University in 2006, and Andrew E. Senyei, Class of 1979, inventor, venture capitalist and entrepreneur, founder of biotechnology and genetics companies, and university trustee.

**Question 0**

After which Feinburg School of Medicine graduate was the Roswell Park Cancer Institute named?

**Question 1**

Who was the first successful American open-heart surgery performed by a graduate of Feinburg Medical School?

**Question 2**

Which Feinburg medical school graduate founded the Mayo Clinic?

**Question 3**

Which Feinburg Medical School graduate founded the American College of Surgeons?

**Question 4**

Who was the first doctor in space to graduate from Feinburg Medical School?

**Question 5**

Which graduate was the Roswell UFO named after?

**Question 6**

Who was the first successful African open heart surgery performed by a graduate of Feinburg Medical School?

**Question 7**

Which graduate turned down the Mayo Clinic?

**Question 8**

Which Feinburg Medical School graduate founded the African College of Surgeons?

**Question 9**

Who was the last doctor in space to graduate from Feinburg Medical School?