**Document number 369**

**Text number 0**

Hyderabad (i/ˈhaɪdərəˌbæd/ HY-dər-ə-bad; often /ˈhaɪdrəˌbæd/) is the capital of the South Indian state of Telangana and the de jure capital of Andhra Pradesh.[A] Located on the Musi River, the 650 square kilometre (250 sq mi) city has a population of about 6.7 million and a metropolitan population of about 7.75 million, making it India's fourth most populous city and sixth most populous urban agglomeration. Hyderabad lies at an average altitude of 542 metres, and much of Hyderabad is located in hilly terrain around artificial lakes, such as Hussain Sagar - the origin of the city's founding - north of the city centre.

**Question 0**

Which city is the capital of Telangana?

**Question 1**

How many square kilometres does Hyderabad cover?

**Question 2**

Which river is Hyderabad on?

**Question 3**

What is the population of Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

At what altitude is Hyderabad in metres?

**Text number 1**

Founded by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah in 1591, Hyderabad remained under the control of the Qutb Shah dynasty for almost a century before the Mughal conquest. In 1724, the Mughal viceroy Asif Jah I declared his sovereignty and established his own dynasty, known as the Nizams of Hyderabad. The Nizam rulers became a principality under the British Raj and remained so for 150 years, with the city as its capital. The influence of the Nizams can still be seen in the Muslim culture of Hyderabad. The city continued to serve as the capital of the state of Hyderabad after its annexation to the Indian Union in 1948, and became the capital of Andhra Pradesh after the 1956 Reorganisation of States Act. Since 1956, the Rashtrapati Nilayam in the city has been the winter residence of the President of India. In 2014, the newly created state of Telangana seceded from Andhra Pradesh and the city became the joint capital of both states, with the transitional arrangement due to end by 2025.

**Question 0**

In what year was Hyderabad founded?

**Question 1**

Who is the person who founded Hyderabad?

**Question 2**

Which dynasty ruled Hyderabad until the early 1700s?

**Question 3**

Which Mughal viceroy created a dynasty in early 1700s Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

Which dynasty did Asif Jah I create?

**Text number 2**

The remnants of Qutb Shah and Nizam's rule are still visible, and the Charminar built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah has become a symbol of Hyderabad. Golconda Fort is another important landmark. The influence of Mughlai culture can also be seen in the city's distinctive cuisine, which includes Hyderabadi biryani and Hyderabadi haleem. The Qutb Shahs and Nizams established Hyderabad as a cultural centre, attracting men of letters from all over the world. Hyderabad emerged as India's most important cultural centre with the decline of the Mughal Empire in the mid-19th century, and artists migrated to the city from other parts of the Indian subcontinent. Although Hyderabad is losing its cultural dominance, it is now the second largest film producer in the country, thanks to the Telugu film industry.

**Question 0**

Who ordered the Chaminar?

**Question 1**

When did Hyderabad become culturally significant in India?

**Question 2**

Which two groups contributed to Hyderabad becoming a cultural centre?

**Question 3**

Which culture is most represented in Hyderabad's food?

**Question 4**

Hyderabad has the second largest film production industry in India, what is it called?

**Text number 3**

Hyderabad was historically known as the centre of the pearl and diamond trade, and is still known as the City of Pearls. Many of the city's traditional bazaars, such as Laad Bazaar, Begum Bazaar and Sultan Bazaar, have remained open for centuries. However, industrialisation throughout the 20th century attracted major Indian manufacturing, research and financial institutions such as Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, the National Geophysical Research Institute and the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology. Special economic zones focused on information technology have encouraged companies from all over India and the world to set up operations, and the emergence of the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries in the 1990s led to the region being dubbed India's "Genome Valley". Hyderabad is the fifth largest producer of India's GDP, with USD 74 billion.

**Question 0**

What objects have historically been traded in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

What is the nickname of Hyderabad?

**Question 2**

What are the three historic bazaars in Hyderabad?

**Question 3**

What is Hyderabad's economic output?

**Question 4**

What is Hyderabad's ranking among India's GDP contributing cities?

**Text number 4**

According to John Everett-Heath, author of the Oxford Concise Dictionary of World Place Names, Hyderabad means "Haydar city" or "lion city", from haydar (lion) and ābād (city). It was named in honour of Caliph Ali Ibn Abi Talib, also known as Haydar because of his lion-like prowess in battle. Andrew Petersen, a scholar of Islamic architecture, says the original name of the city was Baghnagar (City of Gardens). According to one popular theory, the city's founder, Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, named the city 'Bhagyanagar' or 'Bhāgnagar' after Bhagmat, a local nautch girl (dancing girl) with whom he was in love. He converted to Islam and adopted the title Hyder Mahal. The city was renamed Hyderabad in his honour. According to another source, the city was named after Quli Qutb Shah's son Haidar.

**Question 0**

What does the Oxford Concise Dictionary of World Place Names say Hyderabad means?

**Question 1**

Hyderabad was named after someone, who was it?

**Question 2**

What was Hyderabad originally known as, according to Andrew Petersen?

**Question 3**

Who founded Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

After which person has Hyderabad been renamed?

**Text number 5**

Archaeologists excavating near the city have found Iron Age sites that may date back to 500 BC. The area comprising modern Hyderabad and its surroundings was known as Golkonda (Golla Konda - 'shepherd's hill') and was ruled by the Chalukya dynasty from 624 to 1075 BC. After the Chalukya kingdom was split into four parts in the 1100s, Golkonda passed from 1158 to the Kakatiya dynasty, whose kingdom was located in Warangal, 148 km north-east of present-day Hyderabad.

**Question 0**

There may be Iron Age finds near Hyderabad, what are they thought to be from?

**Question 1**

By what name was the Hyderabad region known during the Chalukya dynasty?

**Question 2**

During which period did the Chalukya dynasty rule the Hyderabad region?

**Question 3**

When was the Calukyan kingdom divided into four parts?

**Question 4**

What was the capital of Golconda in the mid-13th century?

**Text number 6**

The Kakatiya dynasty was reduced to the vassal of the Khilji dynasty in 1310, after being overthrown by Alauddin Khilji, Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate. This lasted until 1321, when Allaudin Khilji's general Malik Kafur annexed the Kakatiya dynasty. During this period, Alauddin Khilji brought to Delhi the Koh-i-Noor diamond, said to have been mined from the Kollur mines of Golkonda. Muhammad bin Tughluq took over the Sultanate of Delhi in 1325, leaving Warangal under the control of the Tughlaq dynasty until 1347, when Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah, a governor under bin Tughluq, revolted against Delhi and established the Bahman Sultanate on the Deccan Tanga, whose capital was Gulbarga, 200 km west of Hyderabad. The Bahmani kings ruled the region until 1518 and were the first independent Muslim rulers of the Deccan.

**Question 0**

Who overthrew the Kakatiya dynasty in 1310?

**Question 1**

What entity merged the Kakatiya dynasty?

**Question 2**

What did Malik Kafur do to the Kakatiya dynasty in 1321?

**Question 3**

In what year did Muhammad bin Tughluq take over the Delhi Sultanate?

**Question 4**

When was the Behman Sultanate founded?

**Text number 7**

The governor of Golconda, Sultan Quli, rebelled against the Bahmani sultanate and founded the Qutb Shahi dynasty in 1518; he rebuilt the mud fortress of Golconda and renamed the city "Muhammad nagar". The Fifth Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah founded Hyderabad on the banks of the Musi River in 1591 to avoid the water shortage experienced in Golconda. During his reign, he built a Charminar and a Mecca Masjid in the city. On 21 September 1687, the Sultanate of Golkonda came under the control of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb after a year-long siege of the Golkonda fort. The annexed territory was renamed Deccan Suba (Deccan Province) and the capital was moved from Golkonda to Aurangabad, about 550 km northwest of Hyderabad.

**Question 0**

What was Sultan Quli's position?

**Question 1**

Who was Sultan Quli rebelling against?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Qutb dynasty come into being?

**Question 3**

When was Hyderabad founded?

**Question 4**

Where was the capital of Deccan Suba moved to in the late 17th century?

**Text number 8**

In 1713, the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar appointed Asif Jah I as viceroy of Deccan, with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk (administrator of the kingdom). In 1724, Asif Jah I defeated Mubariz Khan and gained autonomy for the Deccan Suban, renamed the region Hyderabad Deccan and started what came to be known as the Asif Jah dynasty. Subsequent rulers retained the title Nizam ul-Mulk and were referred to as Asif Jahi Nizams or Nizams of Hyderabad. The death of Asif Jah I in 1748 led to a period of political unrest as his sons, supported by opportunistic neighbouring states and colonial powers, vied for the throne. The accession of Asif Jah II, who ruled from 1762 to 1803, ended the instability. In 1768, he signed the Treaty of Masulipatnam, in which he ceded the coastal territory to the East India Company for a fixed annual rent.

**Question 0**

What was Farrukhsiyar's position?

**Question 1**

Who was the viceroy of Deccan during the reign of Farrukhsiyar?

**Question 2**

What was the official title of the Deccan Viceroy?

**Question 3**

What year did Mubariz Khan defeat Asif Jah I?

**Question 4**

Why did Asif Jah I rename Deccan Suba?

**Text number 9**

In 1769, Hyderabad became the official capital of Nizami. In response, Hyder Ali (Dalwai of Mysore), Baji Rao I (Peshwa of the Maratha Kingdom) and Basalath Jung (Asif Jah II:the elder brother of Asif Ali (supported by the Marquis de Bussy-Castelnau)), the Nizam signed a secondary alliance with the East India Company in 1798, which allowed the British Indian army to occupy Bolarum (now Secunderabad) to protect the state's borders, for which the Nizams paid the British an annual subsistence fee.

**Question 0**

In what year did Hyderabad become the capital of Nizam?

**Question 1**

Who did Nizam ally with in the late 1700s?

**Question 2**

Which army occupied the city of Hyderabad on protection duty?

**Question 3**

What was the title of Baji Rao I?

**Question 4**

What was Hyder Ali's name?

**Text number 10**

After India's independence, Nizam declared its intention to remain independent and not to join the Indian Union. The Hyderabad State Congress, with the support of the Indian National Congress and the Communist Party of India, began agitating against Nizam VII in 1948. On 17 September that year, the Indian army took over Hyderabad state after an invasion known as Operation Polo. After the defeat of his forces, Nizam VII surrendered to the Indian Union by signing the Instrument of Accession, which made him the Rajpramukh (princely governor) of the state until 31 October 1956. Between 1946 and 1951, the Communist Party of India fomented a revolt by feudal lords of Telangana against the Telangana region. The Constitution of India, which came into force on 26 January 1950, made Hyderabad one of the B states of India, with Hyderabad city as its capital. In his 1955 report Thoughts on Linguistic States, the then Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee of India, B.R. Ambedkar, proposed that Hyderabad be designated as the second capital of India because of its convenience and strategic central location. Since 1956, the Rashtrapati Nilayam in Hyderabad has been the second official residence and office of the President of India, who stays there once a year during the winter and conducts official business, particularly in the south of India.

**Question 0**

On what day did the Indian army take over Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

What was the code name of the Indian Army's Hyderabad attack?

**Question 2**

Who did Nizam defeat in the Indian army?

**Question 3**

Which uprising took place between 1946 and 1951?

**Question 4**

On what date did the Indian Constitution come into force?

**Text number 11**

On 1 November 1956, the Indian states were reorganised according to language. The state of Hyderabad was divided into three parts, which were merged with neighbouring states to form the present states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The nine Telugu and Urdu-speaking districts of Hyderabad state in Telangana region were merged with the Telugu and Urdu-speaking Andhra state to form Andhra Pradesh, with Hyderabad as its capital. Several protests, collectively known as the Telangana movement, attempted to nullify the merger and called for the creation of a new state of Telangana. Major actions took place in 1969 and 1972, with a third beginning in 2010. The city suffered several blasts: a 2002 blast in Dilsukhnagar claimed two lives; terrorist bombs in May and August 2007 caused communal tensions and riots; and two bombs exploded in February 2013. On 30 July 2013, the Indian government declared that part of Andhra Pradesh would be carved out as the new state of Telangana and that the city of Hyderabad would be the capital and part of Telangana, while the city would also remain the capital of Andhra Pradesh for up to ten years. The proposal was approved by the Union Cabinet on 3 October 2013, and in February 2014 the Telangana Bill was passed by both houses of Parliament. With the final assent of the President of India in June 2014, the state of Telangana was formed.

**Question 0**

On what day was the state of Hyderabad divided into three parts?

**Question 1**

Into which three states was Hyderabad divided?

**Question 2**

Which state became the capital of Hyderabad in the mid-19th century?

**Question 3**

When was Telangana state announced?

**Question 4**

What was the official date of the creation of the state of Telangana?

**Text number 12**

Hyderabad is located in the southern part of Telangana in south-east India, 1,566 kilometres south of Delhi, 699 kilometres south-east of Mumbai and 570 kilometres north of Bangalore by road. It is located on the banks of the Musi River, in the northern part of the Deccan Plain. Greater Hyderabad covers an area of 650 square kilometres, making it one of the largest metropolitan areas in India. Hyderabad has an average altitude of 542 metres and is situated on a sloping terrain of mainly grey and pink granite with small hills, the highest of which is the Banjara Hills at 672 metres. The town has numerous lakes, called sagar, which means 'sea'. Examples include the artificial lakes created by the dams of the Musi River, such as Hussain Sagar (built in 1562 near the city centre), Osman Sagar and Himayat Sagar. In 1996, the city had 140 lakes and 834 water reservoirs (ponds).

**Question 0**

How far south of Delhi is Hyderabad in kilometres?

**Question 1**

In which region of the Deccan Plain is Hyderabad located?

**Question 2**

How big in square kilometres is Greater Hyderabad?

**Question 3**

What are the highest hills in Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

When was Hussain Sagar Lake built?

**Text number 13**

Hyderabad has a tropical humid and dry climate (Köppen Aw), bordered by a hot semi-arid climate (Köppen BSh). The average annual temperature is 26.6 °C (79.9 °F); monthly averages are 21-33 °C (70-91 °F). Summers (March-June) are hot and humid, with average temperatures above 30 °C (86 °F). From April to June, maximum temperatures often exceed 40 °C (104 °F). The coolest months are Christmas and January, when the lowest temperatures sometimes fall to 10°C. May is the hottest month, with daytime temperatures ranging between 26 and 39°C. December is the coldest month, with temperatures ranging between 14.5 and 28°C.

**Question 0**

What is the average annual temperature in Hyderabad in degrees Celsius?

**Question 1**

Köppen Aw refers to what kind of climate?

**Question 2**

Which months of the year are summer in Hyderabad?

**Question 3**

What is the typical minimum temperature in degrees Celsius in winter in Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

What is usually the hottest month in Hyderabad?

**Text number 14**

Hyderabad's lakes and the sloping terrain of its low hills provide a habitat for many species of plants and animals. The city's forest area and its surroundings comprise ecologically and biologically important areas that are preserved in the form of national parks, zoos, mini zoos and wildlife sanctuaries. Nehru Zoological Park, the only major zoo in the city, is India's first zoo with a lion and tiger zoo. Hyderabad has three national parks (Mrugavan National Park, Mahavir Harina Vanasthal National Park and Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park), and Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary is about 50 km from the city. Other nature reserves in Hyderabad include Kotla Vijayabhaskara Reddy Botanical Garden, Shamirpet Lake, Hussain Sagar, Fox Sagar Lake, Mir Alam Tank and Patancheru Lake, which is home to regional birds and attracts seasonal migratory birds from all over the world. The Telangana Forest Department, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Animal Welfare Board of India, Blue Cross of Hyderabad and the University of Hyderabad are among the agencies involved in environmental and wildlife conservation.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the largest zoo in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

Hyderabad's largest zoo is known as India's first zoo to have what two different species of animals in a safari park?

**Question 2**

How many national parks are there in Hyderabad?

**Question 3**

Two of Hyderabad's national parks are Mrugavan National Park and Mahavir Harina Vanasthal National Park, which is the third?

**Question 4**

Which nature reserve in Hyderabad is known to be home to migratory birds?

**Text number 15**

The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) oversees the city's 18 "districts", which cover a total of 150 wards. Each district is represented by a corporator elected by popular vote. The corporators elect the mayor, who is the official head of the GHMC; executive power is vested in the municipal commissioner, who is appointed by the state government. The GHMC is responsible for the city's infrastructure, including the construction and maintenance of roads and sewers, urban planning, including building regulation, maintenance of municipal markets and parks, solid waste management, birth and death certificates, business licensing, property tax collection, and social services, including maternal and child health care, pre-school and out-of-school education. The GHMC was formed in April 2007 by merging the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad (MCH) with 12 municipalities of Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Medak districts covering an area of 650 km2.3 In the 2016 Telangana municipal elections, Rashtra Samithi formed a majority and the current mayor is Bonthu Ram Mohan. The Secunderabad Cantonment Board is the municipal administration authority that oversees an area of 40.1 km2 (15.5 sq mi):93 which contains several military camps.:2 The campus of Osmania University is independently managed by the university authority.:93

**Question 0**

Who controls the infrastructure in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

How many wards are there in Hyderabad?

**Question 2**

In what year was the GHMC founded?

**Question 3**

How large an area (in square kilometres) does the GHMC cover?

**Question 4**

Which board controls the military zones in Hyderabad?

**Text number 16**

The municipal administrative divisions are, in ascending order, the Hyderabad Police Station Area, Hyderabad District, GHMC Area ("Hyderabad City") and Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) Area. HMDA is a non-political urban planning agency covering the GHMC and its suburban areas, which extend to 54 mandals in five districts surrounding the city. It coordinates development activities in the GHMC and suburban municipalities and manages bodies such as the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB).

**Question 0**

Which Hyderabad agency is responsible for the largest area?

**Question 1**

What is HMDA mainly responsible for?

**Question 2**

What does HMDA stand for?

**Question 3**

What does HMWSSB stand for?

**Question 4**

Hyderabad city can be called something other than administrative offices, what?

**Text number 17**

The HMWSSB regulates rainwater harvesting, drainage services and water supply, which is sourced from a number of reservoirs in the suburbs. In 2005, the HMWSSB started operating a 116 km long water pipeline from the Nagarjuna Sagar dam to meet growing demand. Telangana Southern Power Distribution Company Limited manages the electricity distribution. As of October 2014, there were 15 fire stations in the city, operated by the Telangana State Disaster and Fire Response Department. The state-owned India Post has five main post offices and several sub-post offices in Hyderabad, supplemented by private courier services.

**Question 0**

Which dam started supplying water to Hyderabad in 2005?

**Question 1**

Apart from sewerage and water supply, what is the one thing that HMWSSB regulates?

**Question 2**

How long is the pipeline from the Nagarjuna Sagar dam used by HMWSSB?

**Question 3**

Which company is responsible for electricity in Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

Who is responsible for the fire stations in Hyderabad?

**Text number 18**

Hyderabad generates around 4 500 tonnes of solid waste every day, which is transported from collection units in Imlibun, Yousufguda and Lower Tank Bund to the landfill in Jawaharnagar. The disposal is being handled by an integrated solid waste management project launched by GHMC in 2010. Rapid urbanisation and increased economic activity has also led to increased pollution of industrial waste, air, noise and water, which is regulated by the Telangana Pollution Control Board (TPCB). In 2006, air pollution from various sources accounted for 20-50% of air pollution from vehicles, 40-70% from a combination of vehicle emissions and road dust, 10-30% from industrial emissions and 3-10% from burning of household waste. The number of deaths from atmospheric particles is estimated at 1 700-3 000 per year. Around Hyderabad, groundwater, with a hardness of up to 1000 ppm, about three times higher than desirable, is the main source of drinking water, but a growing population and the resulting increase in demand has led not only to a decline in groundwater levels but also in the water levels of rivers and lakes. The shortage is further exacerbated by the pollution of the city's water sources by inadequately treated waste water from industrial wastewater treatment plants.

**Question 0**

Where to dispose of solid waste in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

Who is responsible for the disposal of solid waste in Hyderabad?

**Question 2**

How much of Hyderabad's air pollution comes exclusively from vehicles?

**Question 3**

How many deaths are believed to be caused by air pollution in Hyderabad each year?

**Question 4**

What is the hardness of the water in Hyderabad?

**Text number 19**

The Commissioner for Health and Family Affairs is responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring all activities related to health and preventive services. In 2010[update]-11 the city had 50 state hospitals, 300 private and charitable hospitals and 194 care homes with around 12 000 hospital beds, less than half of the required 25 000. For every 10 000 inhabitants, the city has 17.6 hospital beds, 9 specialists, 14 nurses and 6 doctors. There are also around 4 000 individual clinics and 500 medical diagnostic centres. Many residents prefer private clinics because of the long distances to state facilities, poor quality of care and long waiting times,:60-61 despite the fact that a large proportion of the city's residents are covered by state health insurance: 24% according to the 2005 National Family Health Survey:41 As of 2012[update], many new private hospitals of various sizes had opened or were under construction. Hyderabad also has outpatient and inpatient clinics using Unani, homeopathic and Ayurvedic therapies.

**Question 0**

Which agency is responsible for health and welfare services in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

How many government hospitals were there in Hyderabad in 2010?

**Question 2**

How many beds are available in all hospitals and nursing homes in Hyderabad combined?

**Question 3**

How many nurses per 10 000 people are there in Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

What type of institution do people choose because of the long distances and poor care in state hospitals?

**Text number 20**

The 2005 National Family Health Survey reported that the city's total fertility rate is 1.8:47, which is below replacement rate. Only 61% of the children had received all basic vaccinations (BCG, measles and full polio and DPT vaccinations), which is lower than all other cities surveyed except Meerut:98. The infant mortality rate was 35/1000 live births, and the under-five mortality rate was 41/1000 live births:97 The study also found that one-third of women and one-quarter of men are overweight or obese, 49% of children under five are anaemic and up to 20% of children are underweight:44, 55-56. More than 2% of women and 3% of men have diabetes:57.

**Question 0**

What percentage of children in Hyderabad city received basic immunisation in 2005?

**Question 1**

Which is the only city with a lower child immunisation rate than Hyderabad in the 2005 National Family Health Survey?

**Question 2**

What was the fertility rate in Hyderabad according to the 2005 survey?

**Question 3**

What was the immunisation rate of children in Hyderabad according to a 2005 survey?

**Question 4**

According to a 2005 study, only one city had a lower child immunisation rate than Hyderabad, which was it?

**Question 5**

According to the 2005 survey, what was the situation in Hyderabad?

**Question 6**

What percentage of children were underweight in the 2005 Hyderabad survey?

**Text number 21**

When the GHMC was established in 2007, the municipality's area increased from 175 to 650 square kilometres. The population thus increased by 87%, from 3 637 483 in the 2001 census to 6 809 970 in the 2011 census, 24% of whom are migrants from other parts of India:2 and Hyderabad is the fourth most populous city in the country. As of 2011[update], the population density is 18,480/km2 (47,900/q mi). In the same 2011 census, Hyderabad had a population of 7,749,334, making it the sixth most populous conurbation in the country. Since then, the electoral authorities have estimated the population of Hyderabad at 9.1 million at the beginning of 2013, but it is expected to exceed 10 million by the end of the year. There are 3 500 802 men and 3 309 168 women. The sex ratio is 945 women per 1,000 men, higher than the national average of 926 women per 1,000 men. Of children aged 0-6 years, 373 794 are boys and 352 022 girls - a sex ratio of 942/1000. The literacy rate is 82.96% (males 85.96% and females 79.79%), higher than the national average of 74.04%. Socio-economic and social status is 20% upper class, 50% middle class and 30% working class.

**Question 0**

What was the Hyderabad area before the GHMC?

**Question 1**

What was the population of Hyderabad in the 2011 census?

**Question 2**

What was the population density of Hyderabad in 2011?

**Question 3**

How many women were in Hyderabad in the 2011 census?

**Question 4**

What is the literacy rate in Hyderabad?

**Text number 22**

The people of Hyderabad, called "Hyderabadis", are mainly Telugu and Urdu speaking people, with a minority of Bengali, Gujarati (including Memo), Kannada (including Nawayathi), Malayalam, Marathi, Marwar, Odai, Punjabi, Tamil and Uttar Pradesh communities. Hyderabad speaks a unique Urdu dialect called Hyderabadi Urdu, which is a form of Dakhini, and is the mother tongue of most Muslims in Hyderabad. It is a unique community that owes much of its history, language, food and culture to Hyderabad and the various dynasties that have ruled it in the past. The area is also home to Hadhram Arabs, African Arabs, Armenians, Abyssinians, Iranians, Pathans and Turks, communities of which the Hadhram Arab communities are the largest, and which declined after the state of Hyderabad became part of the Indian federation because they lost the protection of the Nizami.

**Question 0**

What are people living in Hyderabad called?

**Question 1**

There are two main languages spoken in Hyderabad, what are they?

**Question 2**

What is the main language of most Muslims in Hyderabad?

**Question 3**

What is the largest ethnic community in Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

Hyderabadi is the language of which language type?

**Text number 23**

In the metropolitan area, 13% of the population live below the poverty line. According to a 2012 GHMC report to the World Bank, Hyderabad has 1,476 slums with a total population of 1.7 million, of which 66% live in 985 slums in the 'core' of the city (the part of Hyderabad before the April 2007 expansion) and the remaining 34% in 491 slums in suburban tenements. About 22 percent of slum households had migrated from across India in the last decade of the 20th century, and 63 percent claimed to have lived in slums for more than 10 years.55 The overall literacy rate in slums is 60-80 percent, and the female literacy rate is 52-73 percent. A third of slums have basic service connections, and the rest depend on government-provided universal public services. There are 405 government schools, 267 government-supported schools, 175 private schools and 528 community facilities in slum areas, according to a 2008 study by the Centre for Good Governance.70 The slum population is about 50%. 6 % of households in slums are nuclear families, 18 % are very poor with incomes of USD 300 or less per year, 73 % live below the poverty line (the normal poverty line recognised by the Andhra Pradesh government is USD 360 per year), 27 % of the main wage earners are casual labourers and 38 % of the main wage earners are illiterate. Around 3.72% of slum children aged 5-14 years are out of school and 3.17% are engaged in child labour, of which 64% are boys and 36% are girls. The largest employers of child labour are street vendors and construction sites. 35% of children in employment are engaged in hazardous work:59

**Question 0**

What percentage of Hyderabad's population is below the poverty line?

**Question 1**

What proportion of Hyderabad's population lived in slums in 2012?

**Question 2**

What is the literacy rate in the slums of Hyderabad?

**Question 3**

How many private schools are there in the slums of Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

What proportion of children in Hyderabad are in hazardous jobs?

**Text number 24**

The southern part of Hyderabad city centre has many historical and tourist attractions, including Charminar, Mecca Masjid, Salar Jung Museum, Nizam Museum, Falaknuma Palace and the traditional shopping corridor including Pearl Market, Laad Bazaar and Madina Circle. On the north side of the river are hospitals, colleges, major railway stations and commercial areas such as Begum Bazaar, Koti, Abids, Sultan Bazaar and Moazzam Jahi Market, as well as administrative and recreational facilities, such as the Reserve Bank of India, Telangana Secretariat, Hyderabad Mint, Telangana Legislative Building, Public Gardens, Nizam Club, Ravindra Bharathi, State Museum, Birla Temple and Birla Planetarium.

**Question 0**

In which area of Hyderabad is the Mecca Masjid located?

**Question 1**

On which side of the river is Begum Bazaar located?

**Question 2**

Hyderabad's South Central is usually home to which attractions?

**Text number 25**

North of Hyderabad city centre are Hussain Sagar, Tank Bund Road, Rani Gunj and Secunderabad Railway Station. Most of the city's parks and recreational centres such as Sanjeevaiah Park, Indira Park, Lumbini Park, NTR Garden, Buddha Statue and Tank Bund Park are located here. In the northwestern part of the city, there are upscale residential and commercial areas such as Banjara Hills, Jubilee Hills, Begumpet, Khairatabad and Miyapur. At the northern end are industrial areas like Sanathnagar, Moosapet, Balanagar, Patancheru and Chanda Nagar. At the north-eastern end are residential areas. In the eastern part of the city are several defence research centres and Ramoji Film City. The 'Cyberabad' area in the south-west and west of the city has grown rapidly since the 1990s. It is home to information technology and biopharmaceutical companies and landmarks such as Hyderabad Airport, Osman Sagar, Himayath Sagar and Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park.

**Question 0**

Where in Hyderabad is Secunderabad railway station?

**Question 1**

In which district of Hyderabad city is Jubilee Hills located?

**Question 2**

Where are the defence centres in Hyderabad?

**Question 3**

In which district of Hyderabad is Hyderabad Airport located?

**Question 4**

Cyberabad has a national park, what is it?

**Text number 26**

The traditional buildings of the Qutb Shah and Nizam era are a testament to Indo-Islamic architecture, influenced by medieval, Mughal and European styles. After the flooding of the Musi River in 1908, the city was expanded and urban monuments were built, especially under Mir Osman Ali Khan (VII Nizam), whose architectural patronage has made him the creator of modern Hyderabad. In 2012, the Indian government declared Hyderabad the first 'Best Heritage Site of India'.

**Question 0**

After which year's flood did Hyderabad expand?

**Question 1**

Which river was flooded in 1908 before the expansion of Hyderabad?

**Question 2**

Mir Osman Ali Khan had a name, what was it?

**Question 3**

What India declared in Hyderabad om 2012?

**Question 4**

What kind of heritage architecture is mainly on display in Hyderabad?

**Text number 27**

The architecture of Qutb Shah in the 16th and early 17th centuries followed classical Persian architecture with domes and colossal arches. The oldest surviving Qutb Shahi building in Hyderabad is the ruins of the 16th century Golconda Fort. Charminar, Mecca Masjid, Charkaman and the tombs of Qutb Shah are other buildings of this period. Of these buildings, the Charminar has become an icon of the city; located in the centre of old Hyderabad, it is a square building with sides 20 metres long and four large arches, each facing the road. At each corner is a 56-metre-high minaret. Most of the historic bazaars that still exist were built on the street north of the Charminar towards the Golconda fortress. Charminar, the tombs of Qutb Shah and the Golconda Fort are considered to be national monuments of national importance in India; in 2010, the Indian government proposed that the sites be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.:11-18

**Question 0**

What are the influences on the architecture of Qutb Shah?

**Question 1**

What is the oldest piece of Qutb Shah architecture in Hyderabad?

**Question 2**

Which iconic historic building is located in the centre of old Hyderabad?

**Question 3**

The Indian government proposed that Charminar become a UNESCO World Heritage Site, what other two monuments were proposed for the same status?

**Question 4**

How high are the minarets in Charminar?

**Text number 28**

One of the oldest surviving examples of Nizam architecture in Hyderabad is the Chowmahalla Palace, which was the centre of royal power. It showcases a diverse range of architectural styles from Baroque to neoclassical royal court. Other palaces include Falaknuma Palace (inspired by the style of Andrea Palladio), Purani Haveli, King Kothi and Bella Vista Palace, all built at the height of the Nizam regime in the 19th century. During the reign of Mir Osman Ali Khan, European styles emerged alongside Indo-Islamic styles. These styles are reflected in the Falaknuma Palace and many city monuments such as the Hyderabad High Court, Osmania Hospital, Osmania University, the State Central Library, City College, Telangana Legislative Assembly, State Archaeological Museum, Jubilee Hall and the Hyderabad and Kachiguda railway stations. Other notable landmarks include Paigah Palace, Asman Garh Palace, Basheer Bagh Palace, Errum Manzil and the Spanish Mosque, all built by the Paigah family.:16-17

**Question 0**

What type of architecture does Chowmahalla Palace represent?

**Question 1**

The royal courtyard at Chowmahalla Palace is an example of what architectural style?

**Question 2**

Which Hyderabad palace was affected by Andrea Palladio's work?

**Question 3**

In which century was the Bella Vista Palace built?

**Question 4**

Which family built the Basheer Bagh Palace?

**Text number 29**

Hyderabad is Telangana's largest producer of gross domestic product (GDP), taxes and other revenues, as well as the sixth largest deposit centre and the fourth largest credit centre in the country, according to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in June 2012. Its GDP of USD 74 billion made it the fifth largest contributor to India's total output in 2011-12, with an annual per capita income of ₹44,300 (USD 660) in 2011. In 2006[update], the city's largest employers were the governments of Andhra Pradesh (113,098 employees) and India (85,155 employees). According to a 2005 survey, 77% of men and 19% of women in the city were employed. The service sector remains the dominant sector in the city, with 90% of the employed labour force working in this sector.

**Question 0**

Where did Hyderabad rank in 2012 as a producer of Talangana's GDP?

**Question 1**

Where did Hyderabad rank in India in 2012 in terms of deposits?

**Question 2**

What was Hyderabad's GDP in US dollars in 2011-2012?

**Question 3**

How many people were employed by the Andhra Pradesh government in 2006?

**Question 4**

What percentage of women in Hyderabad were employed in 2005?

**Text number 30**

Hyderabad's role in the pearl trade has earned it the name 'Pearl City', and until the 1700s the city was also the only major global diamond trading centre. Industrialisation began under Nizam in the late 19th century, fuelled by the expansion of railways linking the city to major ports. From the 1950s to the 1970s, Indian companies such as Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), Bharat Electronics (BEL), Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH) and Andhra Bank (AB). Hyderabad Securities, formerly known as the Hyderabad Stock Exchange (HSE), and the regional office of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) are located in the city. In 2013, the Hyderabad branch of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) was projected to provide operational and transactional services to the BSE Mumbai by the end of 2014. The growth of the financial services sector has helped Hyderabad evolve from a traditional industrial city to a cosmopolitan industrial service centre. The growth of information technology (IT), information technology-enabled services (ITES), insurance and financial institutions since the 1990s has expanded the services sector, and these primary economic activities have boosted the ancillary sectors of trade, transport, warehousing, communications, real estate and retail.

**Question 0**

In the 1700s there was one major global diamond trading centre, what was it?

**Question 1**

When was the Hyderabad rail service extended?

**Question 2**

During which period was the Defence Research and Development Organisation established?

**Question 3**

What did the Hyderabad Stock Exchange become known as?

**Question 4**

At the end of 2014, which entity will provide transaction services for BSE-Mumbai?

**Text number 31**

The establishment of the public sector company Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) in 1961 was followed over the decades by the opening of manufacturing and research facilities of many national and global companies in the city. In 2010[update], the city manufactured a third of India's bulk pharmaceuticals and 16% of biotechnology products, contributing to its reputation as the "Pharmaceutical Capital of India" and "India's Genome Valley". Hyderabad is a global information technology hub, hence the name Cyberabad (Cyber City). In 2013[update], it accounted for 15% of India's exports and 98% of Andhra Pradesh's exports in the IT and ITES sectors, and 22% of NASSCOM members are from the city. The development of HITEC City, an urban area with extensive technological infrastructure, prompted multinational companies to set up offices in Hyderabad. The city is home to more than 1 300 IT and ITES companies, including global conglomerates such as Microsoft (which has the largest R&D campus outside the US), Google, IBM, Yahoo!, Dell, Facebook,:3 and large Indian companies such as Tech Mahindra, Infosys, Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), Polaris and Wipro:3 In 2009, the World Bank ranked the city as the second best Indian city for business. The city and its suburbs have the largest number of special economic zones of any city in India.

**Question 0**

In what year was Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited founded?

**Question 1**

What percentage of India's bulk pharmaceuticals were produced in Hyderabad in 2010?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Andhra Pradesh's IT infrastructure exports originated from Cyberabad in 2013?

**Question 3**

How many ITES and IT companies are located in HITEC City?

**Question 4**

What ranking was HITEC City given in India by the World Bank Group in 2009?

**Text number 32**

As in the rest of India, Hyderabad has a large informal economy, employing 30% of the workforce.71 According to a 2007 study, there were between 40,000 and 50,000 street vendors in the city, and the number was growing.9 Of the street vendors, 84% are men and 16% are women.12 Four-fifths are "local vendors", operating from a fixed location, often with their own stall.15-16 Most finance their activities from personal savings; only 8 per cent borrow from lenders.:19 Vendors' earnings range from ₹50 (74 cents) to ₹800 (US$12) per day.:25 Other unorganised sectors of the economy include dairy farming, poultry farming, brick making, casual labourers and domestic workers. The informal economy makes up a large share of the urban poor:71

**Question 0**

What proportion of Hyderabad's employed people work informally?

**Question 1**

How many street vendors were there in Hyderabad in 2007?

**Question 2**

What percentage of street vendors in Hyderabad were men in 2007?

**Question 3**

What percentage of street vendors in Hyderabad owned their own stalls in 2007?

**Question 4**

What proportion of street vendors in Hyderabad took out loans to finance their activities in 2007?

**Text number 33**

Hyderabad emerged as India's most important cultural centre as the Mughal Empire declined. After the fall of Delhi in 1857, performing artists, especially from the north and west of India, migrated to the city under the auspices of the Nizami, enriching the cultural landscape. This migration led to a mixing of north and south Indian languages, cultures and religions, which has since led to the coexistence of Hindu and Muslim traditions for which the city has become known.:viii The mixing of north and south is also a consequence of the fact that both Telugu and Urdu are official languages of Telangana. The mixing of religions has also led to Hyderabad celebrating many festivals, such as Ganesh Chaturth, Diwali and Bonalu for Hindus and Eid ul-Fitr and Eid al-Adha for Muslims.

**Question 0**

Which event put Hyderabad at the top of India's cultural centres?

**Question 1**

What major event in India in 1857 caused the migration of performance artists to Hyderabad?

**Question 2**

What are the official languages of Telangana?

**Question 3**

Which religious group is holding an Eid ul-Fitr celebration in Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

Diwali is a tradition of which religion?

**Text number 34**

In the past, the rulers and nizams of Qutb Shah attracted artists, architects and writers from all over the world by protecting them. The resulting ethnic mix favoured cultural events such as mushairos (poetry symposiums). The Qutb Shahi dynasty particularly encouraged the growth of Urdu literature by the deans, resulting in the deans' Masnavi and Diwan poetry, among the earliest Urdu manuscripts available. The book Lazzat Un Nisa, compiled at the court of Qutb Shah in the 15th century, contains erotic paintings with diagrams of secret medicines and stimulants in the ancient Eastern form of sexual art. During the Nizami reign, many literary reforms were made and Urdu was introduced as the language of the court, administration and education. In 1824, a collection of Urdu ghazal poems entitled Gulzar-e-Mahlaqa was published in Hyderabad by Mah Laqa Bai - the first Urdu woman poet to produce a Diwan.

**Question 0**

What are Musharidae?

**Question 1**

Which dynasty supported the deans' Urdu literature movement?

**Question 2**

When was Lazzat Un Nisa completed?

**Question 3**

Where is Lazzat Un Nisa assembled?

**Question 4**

Who wrote Gulzar-e-Mahlaqa?

**Text number 35**

Hyderabad has continued this tradition since 2010 with the annual Hyderabad Literature Festival, which showcases the city's literary and cultural creativity. Among those involved in promoting literature are Sahitya Akademi, Urdu Academy, Telugu Academy, National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, Comparative Literature Association of India and Andhra Saraswata Parishad. Literary development is also supported by government institutions such as the State Central Library, the largest public library in the state, established in 1891, and other major libraries such as the Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam, the British Library and the Sundarayya Vignana Kendram.

**Question 0**

What year did the Hyderabad Literature Festival start?

**Question 1**

In what year was Hyderabad's largest public library founded?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the largest public library in Hyderabad?

**Question 3**

What is one of the activities that the Telugu Academy is seen to have contributed to?

**Text number 36**

South Indian music and dances, such as Kuchipudi and Bharatanatyam, are popular in the Deccan region. Thanks to their cultural policies, North Indian music and dance gained popularity during the reign of the Mughals and Nizams, and it was during their reign that it became a tradition among the nobility to socialise with tawaifs (courtesans). These courtesans were revered as the embodiment of etiquette and culture, and were appointed to teach singing, poetry and classical dance to many of the children of the nobility. This gave rise to certain styles of court music, dance and poetry. In addition to Western and Indian popular music genres such as film music, Hyderabad residents play urban-based marfa music, dholak ke geet (household songs based on local folklore) and qawwal, especially at weddings, festivals and other celebrations. The state government organises the Golconda Music and Dance Festival, Taramat Music Festival and Premavath Dance Festival to promote music development.

**Question 0**

What is the Deccan region culturally known for?

**Question 1**

During the reign of which two groups did North Indian dance and music become popular?

**Question 2**

What is tawaif?

**Question 3**

What kind of music is dholak ke geet?

**Question 4**

Who is responsible for the Taramati Music Festival?

**Text number 37**

Although the city is not particularly known for theatre and drama, the state government promotes theatre through a number of programmes and festivals at the Ravindra Bharati, Shilpakala Vedika and Lalithakala Thoranam theatres. Although Numaish is not a purely musical event, Numaish is a popular annual exhibition of local and national consumer products with some musical performances. The city is home to the Telugu film industry, commonly known as Tollywood, and as of 2012[update] it has produced the second highest number of films in India after Bollywood. Films are also produced in the local Hyderabad dialect, and have been growing in popularity since 2005. The city has also hosted international film festivals such as the International Children's Film Festival and the Hyderabad International Film Festival. In 2005, Guinness World Records declared Ramoji Film City the world's largest film studio.

**Question 0**

What kind of art can you encounter in Lalithakala Thoranam?

**Question 1**

What is Numaish?

**Question 2**

What is the popular name of the Telugu film industry?

**Question 3**

Where did the Telugu film industry rank in 2012 in India compared to Bollywood?

**Question 4**

What did the Guinness World Records say about Ramoji Film City in 20015?

**Text number 38**

The area is famous for the Golconda and Hyderabad painting styles, which are branches of Deccan painting. The Golconda style is an indigenous style developed in the 16th century, mixing foreign techniques and somewhat reminiscent of the Vijayanagara paintings of neighbouring Mysore. The Golconda style usually uses a lot of shimmering gold and white colours. The Hyderabad style originated in the 17th century during the Nizami period. Influenced by Mughal painting, the style uses bright colours and mostly depicts regional landscapes, culture, costumes and jewellery.

**Question 0**

Golconda is what kind of painting?

**Question 1**

In which century did the painting of Golconda develop?

**Question 2**

What colours are usually used in Golconda painting?

**Question 3**

In which century did Hyderabad-style painting develop?

**Question 4**

What kind of scenes does a Hyderabad-style painting usually contain?

**Text number 39**

Although not a craft centre in itself, the art supported by the Mughals and Nizams attracted artisans from the region to Hyderabad. Such crafts include: Bidriware, a metalwork craft from neighbouring Karnataka that became popular in the 1700s and has since been granted a geographical indication under WTO regulations; and Zari and Zardozi, embroidery-themed works on textiles using gold, silver and other metal threads in elaborate patterns. Another example of Hyderabad-oriented handicrafts is the kalamkari, a hand-painted or printed cotton textile from the cities of Andhra Pradesh. This handicraft is distinctive in that it incorporates both the Hindu style known as Srikalahasti, which is done entirely by hand, and the Islamic style known as Machilipatnam, which uses both hand and print techniques. Examples of Hyderabad's art and handicrafts can be found in several museums, including the Salar Jung Museum (which has "one of the largest one-man collections in the world"), the AP State Archaeological Museum, the Nizam Museum, the City Museum and the Birla Science Museum.

**Question 0**

In which century did metalwork become popular in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

Under which law is the geographical indication granted?

**Question 2**

What is Zardozi an example of?

**Question 3**

What is Kalamkari?

**Question 4**

What is the style of fish stall?

**Text number 40**

Hyderabad's cuisine includes a wide variety of rice, wheat and meat dishes, and a skilful use of different spices. Hyderabadi biryani and Hyderabadi haleem, a mix of Mughlai and Arabic dishes, have become iconic Indian dishes. Hyderabadi cuisine has been heavily influenced by Mughal and to some extent French, Arabic, Turkish, Iranian and indigenous Telugu and Marathwada cuisines. Other popular local dishes include nihari, chakna, baghara baingan and desserts qubani ka meetha, double ka meetha and kaddu ki kheer (a sweet porridge made from sweet cucumber).

**Question 0**

What kind of food is usually served in Hyderabad cuisine?

**Question 1**

What is the big impact on food in Hyderabad?

**Question 2**

What is kaddu ki kheer?

**Question 3**

Which dishes are mentioned in the Hyderabadi haleem?

**Text number 41**

One of Hyderabad's earliest newspapers, The Deccan Times, was founded in the 1780s. Today, the main Telugu newspapers in Hyderabad are Eenadu, Andhra Jyothy, Sakshi and Namaste Telangana, while the main English-language newspapers are The Times of India, The Hindu and The Deccan Chronicle. The major Urdu newspapers are The Siasat Daily, The Munsif Daily and Etemaad. In addition, many coffee-table magazines, professional journals and research journals are published regularly. The Secunderabad Cantonment Board established the first radio station in the state of Hyderabad around 1919. Deccan Radio was the first public radio station in the city, starting on 3 February 1935, and FM broadcasting began in 2000. Channels available in Hyderabad include All India Radio, Radio Mirchi, Radio City, Red FM and Big FM.

**Question 0**

When was The Deccan Times founded?

**Question 1**

What is The Deccan Chronicle?

**Question 2**

What type of newspaper is The Siasat Daily?

**Question 3**

In what year was Hyderabad's first radio station established?

**Question 4**

On what day did Hyderabad's first public radio station start broadcasting?

**Text number 42**

Television broadcasting in Hyderabad began in 1974 with the launch of the Government of India's public service broadcaster Doordarshan, which broadcasts two free-to-air terrestrial television channels and one satellite channel. Private satellite channels began in July 1992 with the launch of Star TV. Satellite TV channels can be watched via cable subscription, direct satellite transmission or internet-based TV. Hyderabad's first optional Internet access became available in the early 1990s and was limited to software development companies. The first public Internet service started in 1995, and the first private Internet service provider started operating in 1998. In 2015, high-speed public WiFi was introduced in parts of the city.

**Question 0**

When did Doordarshan start his mission in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

Which satellite network started broadcasting to Hyderabad in July 1992?

**Question 2**

What year did the public first get access to the internet in Hyderabad?

**Question 3**

The first private company to offer internet service in Hyderabad started offering it in what year?

**Question 4**

What is Doordarshan?

**Text number 43**

Hyderabad's public and private schools are managed by the Central Board of Secondary Education and follow a "10+2+3" plan. Around two thirds of pupils attend private schools. The languages of instruction are English, Hindi, Telugu and Urdu. Depending on the school, students are required to take the Secondary School Certificate or the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education. After secondary education, students enrol in schools or youth colleges with tertiary education. Admission to vocational colleges in Hyderabad, many of which are under either the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad (JNTUH) or Osmania University (OU), is through the Engineering Agricultural and Medical Common Entrance Test (EAM-CET).

**Question 0**

Which body supervises the schools in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

What percentage of students are in private schools in Hyderabad?

**Question 2**

What languages are taught in Hyderabad schools?

**Question 3**

What kind of curriculum does the Central Board of Secondary Education use in Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

Students in Hyderabad may be required to have two different certificates, one of which is the Secondary School Certificate, but which is the other?

**Text number 44**

Hyderabad has 13 universities: two private universities, two colleges, six state universities and three central universities. The central universities are the University of Hyderabad, the Maulana Azad National Urdu University and the University of English and Foreign Languages. Founded in 1918, Osmania University was Hyderabad's first university, and as of 2012[update] it is India's second most popular university among international students. Founded in 1982, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University is India's first distance learning open university.

**Question 0**

How many universities are there in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

How many of Hyderabad's universities are state-run?

**Question 2**

Maulana Azad National Urdu University is a university that represents which type of university?

**Question 3**

In what year was the University of Osmania founded?

**Question 4**

In 1982, the first distance learning university was opened in India, what is it called?

**Text number 45**

Hyderabad also has several centres specialising in specific fields such as biomedicine, biotechnology and the pharmaceutical industry, including the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) and the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN). Hyderabad has five major medical colleges - Osmania Medical College, Gandhi Medical College, Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Deccan College of Medical Sciences and Shadan Institute of Medical Sciences - and several associated teaching hospitals. The Government Nizamia Tibbi College is a college of unani medicine. Hyderabad is also the headquarters of the Indian Heart Association, a non-profit cardiovascular education foundation.

**Question 0**

How many medical schools are there in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

What kind of medicine is taught at the state-run Nizamia Tibbi College?

**Question 2**

Which non-profit cardiovascular education association is headquartered in Hyderabad?

**Text number 46**

Institutes in Hyderabad include the National Institute of Rural Development, Indian School of Business, Institute of Public Enterprise, Administrative Staff College of India and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy. Technical and engineering institutes include the International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad (IIITH), Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani - Hyderabad (BITS Hyderabad) and Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (IIT-H), as well as agricultural engineering institutes such as the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University. Hyderabad also has fashion design schools such as Raffles Millennium International, NIFT Hyderabad and Wigan and Leigh College. National Institute of Design, Hyderabad (NID-H), offers undergraduate and postgraduate courses since 2015.

**Question 0**

What kind of school is Raffles Millennium International?

**Question 1**

What is the school otherwise known as IIT-H?

**Question 2**

There is a research institute in Hyderabad known as ICRISAT, what does it stand for?

**Question 3**

What is Wigan and Leigh College like?

**Text number 47**

The most popular sports in Hyderabad are cricket and football. At the professional level, the city has hosted national and international sporting events such as the 2002 Indian National Games, the 2003 Afro-Asian Games, the AP Tourism Hyderabad Open women's tennis tournament in 2004, the 2007 World Military Championships, the 2009 Badminton World Championships and the 2009 IBSF Snooker World Championships. The city has several venues suitable for professional competitions, including the Swarnandhra Pradesh Sports Complex for field hockey, G. M. C. Balayogi Stadium in Gachibowl for athletics and football and for cricket, the Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium and the Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium, home ground of the Hyderabad Cricket Association. Hyderabad has hosted many international cricket matches, including the 1987 and 1996 ICC Cricket World Cups. The Hyderabad cricket team represents the city in the Ranji Trophy - a first-class cricket tournament between states and cities in India. Sunrisers Hyderabad, who play in the Indian Premier League, also play in Hyderabad. The previous franchise was Deccan Chargers, who won the 2009 Indian Premier League in South Africa.

**Question 0**

The two most popular sports played in Hyderabad are football, which is the other?

**Question 1**

Which two world championships were held in Hyderabad in 2009?

**Question 2**

What sport is played at the Swarnandhra Pradesh Sports Centre?

**Question 3**

Where is G.M.C. Balayohi Stadium located?

**Question 4**

What is the home stadium of Hyderabad Cricket Club?

**Text number 48**

During the British rule, Secunderabad became a well-known sports centre, and many racecourses, parade grounds and polo fields were built there.18 Many elite clubs founded by the Nizams and the British, such as the Secunderabad Club, the Nizam Club and the Hyderabad Race Club, known for its horse races and especially the annual Deccan Derby, still exist. More recently, motor sports have become popular, with the Andhra Pradesh Motor Sports Club organising popular events such as the Deccan ¼ Mile Drag Race, TSD Rallies and 4x4 off-road rallies.

**Question 0**

At what time was Secunderabad an important sports centre?

**Question 1**

What kind of races are popular at the Hyderabad Race Club?

**Question 2**

Which organisation is organising the TSD Rally?

**Question 3**

Under whose auspices were the Secunderabad Club and the Nizam Club formed?

**Question 4**

Which annual derby is held at the Hyderabad Race Club?

**Text number 49**

International level athletes from Hyderabad include cricketers Ghulam Ahmed, M. L. Jaisimha, Mohammed Azharuddin, V. V. S. Laxman, Venkatapathy Raju, Shivlal Yadav, Arshad Ayub, Syed Abid Ali and Noel David; footballers Syed Abdul Rahim, Syed Nayeemuddin and Shabbir Ali; tennis player Sania Mirza; badminton players S. M. Arif, Pullela Gopichand, Saina Nehwal, P. V. Sindhu, Jwala Gutta and Chetan Anand; hockey players Syed Mohammad Hadi and Mukesh Kumar; rifle shooters Gagan Narang and Asher Noria and bodybuilder Mir Mohtesham Ali Khan.

**Question 0**

What are Ghulam Ahmed and Shivlal Yadav like as athletes?

**Question 1**

What sports does Sania Mirza play?

**Question 2**

What sports does Gagan Narang play?

**Question 3**

Who is a prominent bodybuilder from Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

What are Pullela Gopichand and Saina Nehwal known for in Hyderabad?

**Text number 50**

In Hyderabad, the most commonly used modes of medium-distance transport include state-owned services such as light rail and buses, as well as private taxis and autorickshaws. Bus services operate from the Mahatma Gandhi bus station in the city centre and carry more than 130 million passengers daily across the network.76 Hyderabad's light rail system, the Multi-Modal Transport System (MMTS), is a three-line suburban train service with more than 160,000 passengers daily. These government services are complemented by minibus services operated by Setwin (Society for Employment Promotion & Training in Twin Cities). Hyderabad is also served by intercity rail services; the main and largest station is Secunderabad Railway Station, which serves as the headquarters of the Southern Central Railway of Indian Railways and as a hub for both buses and MMTS light rail services linking Secunderabad and Hyderabad. Other important railway stations in Hyderabad include Hyderabad Deccan Station, Kachiguda Railway Station, Begumpet Railway Station, Malkajgir Railway Station and Lingampally Railway Station. The Hyderabad Metro, a new express tram system, will be added to the existing public transport infrastructure and is expected to operate three lines by 2015.

**Question 0**

What type of transport, not owned by the state, is commonly used in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

How many people are transported daily on the Hyderabad bus network?

**Question 2**

What is the Hyderabad light rail system?

**Question 3**

How many passengers use the Hyderabad light rail system every day?

**Question 4**

By the way, what is Setwin known as?

**Text number 51**

In 2012[update] there were more than 3.5 million vehicles in the city, of which 74% were two-wheelers, 15% were cars and 3% were three-wheelers. The remaining 8% are buses, goods vehicles and taxis. The large number of vehicles combined with the relatively low road coverage - roads cover only 9.5% of the total area of the city:79 - has led to extensive traffic congestion, especially as 80% of passengers and 60% of freight are transported by road:3 To ease congestion, the Inner Ring Road, Outer Ring Road, Hyderabad Elevated Expressway, India's longest flyover and various interchanges, flyovers and underpasses were built. The maximum speed limits within the city are 50 km/h for two-wheelers and passenger cars, 35 km/h for autorickshaws and 40 km/h for light commercial vehicles and buses.

**Question 0**

How many vehicles were driving in Hyderabad in 2012?

**Question 1**

What percentage of vehicles in Hyderabad were cars in 2012?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Hyderabad city was covered by roads in 2012?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Hyderabad's freight was transported by road in 2012?

**Question 4**

What is the maximum speed of buses in Hyderabad?

**Text number 52**

Hyderabad lies at the junction of three national highways connecting it to six other states: the NH-9 runs 841 km east-west between Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh and Pune, Maharashtra; and the 280 km long NH-163 connects Hyderabad to Bhopalpatnam, Chhattisgarh; and NH-765 connects Hyderabad to Srisailam. Five state highways, SH-1, SH-2, SH-4, SH-5 and SH-6, either start from Hyderabad or pass through Hyderabad:58

**Question 0**

How many national highways form an intersection in Hyderabad?

**Question 1**

How many states are connected from the Hyderabad highways?

**Question 2**

How many kilometres long is the NH-7?

**Question 3**

How many state highways pass through or start from Hyderabad?

**Question 4**

Which road connects Hyderabad and Bhopalpatnam?

**Document number 370**

**Text number 0**

Santa Monica is a beach city in western Los Angeles County, California, United States. The city is named after the Christian saint Monica. Located on the shores of Santa Monica Bay, the city is bordered on three sides by the City of Los Angeles: the Pacific Palisades to the north, Brentwood to the northeast, Sawtelle to the east, Mar Vista to the southeast, and Venice to the south. Santa Monica is known for its affluent single-family neighborhoods, but there are also many residential neighborhoods consisting mainly of condominiums and apartments. More than two-thirds of Santa Monica's residents are renters. According to the Census Bureau, Santa Monica's population in 2010 was 89,736.

**Question 0**

What kind of city is Santa Monica?

**Question 1**

In which part of Los Angeles County is it located?

**Question 2**

What is Santa Monica named after?

**Question 3**

How many people in Santa Monica rent their homes?

**Question 4**

What was the population in 2010 according to the Census Bureau?

**Question 5**

How many tenants are there in Santa Monica?

**Question 6**

What is west of Santa Monica?

**Question 7**

How many condominiums are there in Santa Monica?

**Question 8**

What is the population of Brentwood?

**Question 9**

What kind of city is Pacific Palisades?

**Text number 1**

Santa Monica was long inhabited by the Tongva people. In the Tongva language, Santa Monica was called Kecheek. The first non-native group to arrive in the area was explorer Gaspar de Portolà, who camped near the intersection of present-day Barrington Avenue and Ohio Avenue on August 3, 1769. There are two different versions of the town's name. One is that it was named in honour of the feast day of St. Monica (mother of St. Augustine), but her feast day is actually 4 May. The other version says that Juan Crespí named it after the Kuruvungna Springs (Serra Springs) spring pair, which commemorated the tears shed by Saint Monica for the early impiety of her son.

**Question 0**

What did the indigenous people of Santa Monica call it in the past?

**Question 1**

What was the indigenous name of the Santa Monica region?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the first explorer to come into contact with the natives?

**Question 3**

On what day is the Santa Monica celebrations held?

**Question 4**

When did the explorer arrive in Santa Monica?

**Question 5**

What language did Gaspar de Portola speak?

**Question 6**

What year was Ohio Avenue first built?

**Question 7**

On what day did Saint Monica die?

**Question 8**

In what year did Juan Crespi visit the area where Santa Monica is now located?

**Question 9**

What language did Juan Crespi speak?

**Text number 2**

In the early 1900s, Santa Monica and Venice or their vicinity were increasingly populated by Asian-Americans. A Japanese fishing village was located near Long Wharf, and a small number of Chinese lived or worked in both Santa Monica and Venice. White Americans often had different attitudes towards these two ethnic minorities, often welcoming the Japanese but condescending towards the Chinese. Japanese village fishermen were an integral economic part of the Santa Monica Bay community.

**Question 0**

Which ethical group grew in the 20th century?

**Question 1**

What kind of village was Long Wharf?

**Question 2**

What other ethnic minority was mistreated by white Americans?

**Question 3**

How many ethnic minorities were treated differently in Santa Monica?

**Question 4**

What role did the fishing village play in Santa Monica?

**Question 5**

In which century did white Americans start living in Santa Monica?

**Question 6**

How did the Japanese treat the Chinese in Santa Monica?

**Question 7**

In which city is Long Wharf located?

**Question 8**

Which city had more Chinese inhabitants?

**Question 9**

In what century was the Santa Monica Bay community founded?

**Text number 3**

Donald Wills Douglas Sr. built a factory for the Douglas Aircraft Company at Clover Field (Santa Monica Airport) in 1922. In 1924, four Douglas-built aircraft took off from Clover Field and attempted the first round-the-world flight in the air. The two planes returned after covering 27 553 miles (44 342 km) in 175 days, and were greeted by 200 000 people (estimated) on their return trip on 23 September 1924. The Douglas Company (later McDonnell Douglas) maintained offices in the city until the 1960s.

**Question 0**

Who built a factory in a clover field?

**Question 1**

What was the Clover Field building for?

**Question 2**

What were the first things the aircraft built by Clover Field tried to do?

**Question 3**

In which decade did the Douglas company have offices in Santa Monica?

**Question 4**

How many planes returned from a round-the-world trip in 1924?

**Question 5**

In what year was Donald Wills Douglas, Sr. born?

**Question 6**

How many people worked for Douglas?

**Question 7**

In what year was the Douglas Company renamed McDonnell Douglas?

**Question 8**

Who was one of the pilots who flew four Douglas-built aircraft in an attempt to make the first aerial circumnavigation of the globe?

**Question 9**

In what decade did Donald Wills Douglas Jr. die?

**Text number 4**

Douglas' business grew astronomically at the start of the Second World War, employing up to 44,000 people in 1943. To protect against air raids, set designers at Warner Brothers Studios produced an elaborate camouflage that disguised the factory and the airfield. The RAND Corporation began as a project of the Douglas Company in 1945 and became an independent think tank on 14 May 1948. RAND eventually acquired a 61,000 m² (15 acre) campus centrally located between the Civic Center and the pier entrance.

**Question 0**

What made Douglas grow as a company?

**Question 1**

How many people did the company employ in 1943?

**Question 2**

Which designers did the company use to disguise themselves?

**Question 3**

What was the camouflage supposed to do?

**Question 4**

Which company started as a project in 1945?

**Question 5**

How many people worked at Warner Brothers Studios?

**Question 6**

In what year was the Douglas Company founded?

**Question 7**

What year did the Second World War end?

**Question 8**

How big was the Warner Brother Studios campus?

**Question 9**

How many people did RAND employ?

**Text number 5**

The Santa Monica Looff Hippodrome (carousel) is a National Historic Landmark. It is located on the Santa Monica Pier, which was built in 1909. The La Monica Ballroom on the pier was once the largest ballroom in the United States and the source of many New Year's Eve national network broadcasts. The Santa Monica Civic Auditorium was a major music venue for several decades, and hosted the Academy Awards in the 1960s. McCabe's Guitar Shop remains a leading acoustic performance venue and retail store. Bergamot Station is a city-owned art gallery district that includes the Santa Monica Museum of Art. The city is also home to the California Heritage Museum and the Angels Attic Dollhouse and Toy Museum.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Sanat Monica pier built?

**Question 1**

Which historic landmark is located on the pier?

**Question 2**

La Monica Ballroom used to be what kind of ballroom in the US?

**Question 3**

Where were the Oscars held in the 1960s?

**Question 4**

What place is still considered a major acoustic performance area?

**Question 5**

What year was the Santa Monica Looff Hippodrome built?

**Question 6**

In which decade was the Santa Monica Civic Auditorium built?

**Question 7**

In what year was the California Heritage Museum founded?

**Question 8**

Which building is home to the Angels Attic dolls' house?

**Question 9**

What year was the toy museum built?

**Text number 6**

Downtown is home to the Third Street Promenade, a large, pedestrian-only shopping area that stretches three blocks between Wilshire Blvd and Broadway (not the same Broadway as downtown Los Angeles and South Los Angeles). Third Street is closed to vehicles for these three blocks to allow people to walk, congregate, shop and enjoy the street performers. Santa Monica Place, which features Bloomingdale's and Nordstrom in a three-level open-air environment, is located at the south end of the Promenade. In fall 2010, the mall reopened after a renovation as a modern shopping, entertainment and restaurant complex with more outdoor space.

**Question 0**

Third Street Promenade is located in which part of Santa Monica?

**Question 1**

How big is the Third Street Promenade?

**Question 2**

Since when is Third Street closed?

**Question 3**

Which two large department stores are located on the Third Street Promenade?

**Question 4**

What year was the shopping centre reopened?

**Question 5**

How long is Wilshire Blvd.?

**Question 6**

What year was Third Street closed to vehicles?

**Question 7**

What year did Nordstrom open its store?

**Question 8**

What's at the north end of the Promenade?

**Question 9**

How long is Broadway?

**Text number 7**

Every fall, the Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce hosts The Taste of Santa Monica event at the Santa Monica Pier. Visitors can sample food and drinks from Santa Monica's restaurants. Other annual events include the Business and Consumer Expo, Sustainable Quality Awards, Santa Monica Cares Health and Wellness Festival and State of the City. Swanky Shutters on the Beach offers an excursion to the famous Santa Monica Farmers' Market to select and contribute materials that will become that evening's special "Market Dinner."

**Question 0**

What events will the Chamber of Commerce organise in the autumn?

**Question 1**

Where is the Taste of Santa Monica held each year?

**Question 2**

What can visitors do at the Taste of Santa Monica?

**Question 3**

Who will provide guests with these samples at the event?

**Question 4**

Which hotel offers an excursion to the famer's market for an impressive dinner?

**Question 5**

What time of year is the Business and Consumer Expo?

**Question 6**

What time of year is the city's event?

**Question 7**

What time of year are the Sustainable Quality Awards held?

**Question 8**

What is one of the restaurants that are part of The Taste of Santa Monica?

**Question 9**

Where is the Santa Monica Cares Health and Wellness Festival?

**Text number 8**

Santa Monica is classified as a subtropical Mediterranean climate (Köppen Csb), with an average of 310 sunny days per year. It is located in USDA plant hardiness zone 11a. Due to its location on a wide, open bay, morning fog is a common occurrence in May, June and early July (due to sea temperature fluctuations and currents). Like the rest of the Los Angeles area, residents have specific terminology for this phenomenon: 'May grey' and 'June gloom'. Cloudy skies are common on June mornings, but usually a strong sun burns off the haze by noon. In late winter/early summer, daily fog is also a phenomenon. It occurs suddenly and can last for a few hours or after sunset. Nevertheless, in June it is sometimes cloudy and cool all day, although the rest of the Los Angeles area is sunny and warmer. Sometimes the sun can shine on the east side of 20th Street, while the coastal area is cloudy. In general, the beach is 5-10 degrees Fahrenheit (3-6 degrees Celsius) cooler than inland on summer days and 5-10 degrees warmer on winter nights.

**Question 0**

How many days does the sun shine in Santa Monica each year?

**Question 1**

In which USDA sustainability zone is Santa Monica located?

**Question 2**

What generally happens on May mornings?

**Question 3**

What have the locals come up with for a May morning?

**Question 4**

What is the beach temperature in Fahrenheit in summer ?

**Question 5**

What kind of weather is common in April?

**Question 6**

What is the average summer night-time temperature in Santa Monica?

**Question 7**

What is the average winter temperature in Fahrenheit?

**Question 8**

How many days in Santa Monica are foggy each year?

**Question 9**

How many days a year is it cloudy in the coastal area?

**Text number 9**

Santa Monica is one of the most environmentally active municipalities in the country. The City first introduced a Sustainable City Plan in 1992, and in 1994 was one of the first cities in the country to formally adopt a comprehensive sustainability plan that sets waste reduction and water conservation policies for both the public and private sectors through its Office of Sustainability and Environment. Eighty-two percent of the city's public works vehicles now run on alternative fuels, including nearly 100 percent of the city's bus system, making it one of the largest such fleets in the country. Santa Monica's fleet vehicles and buses purchase their natural gas from Redeem, a Southern California-based renewable and sustainable natural gas supplier that obtains natural gas from methane produced from organic landfill waste that has not been crushed.

**Question 0**

In which two years were the first sustainable urban development plans introduced?

**Question 1**

Which two sectors have adopted water protection policies?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the city's public work vehicles use alternative fuels?

**Question 3**

What percentage of bus and coach systems use alternative fuels?

**Question 4**

Which company supplies natural gas to the city?

**Question 5**

What year did Santa Monica convert almost 100% of its municipal bus system to alternative fuels?

**Question 6**

In what year was Redeem founded?

**Question 7**

In which city is Redeem headquartered?

**Question 8**

In which city can Redeem get methane gas that has not been extracted?

**Question 9**

What is the total number of City of Santa Monica public works vehicles?

**Text number 10**

The Urban Stormwater Facility (SMURFF), the first of its kind in the United States, collects and treats 3.5 million gallons (13,000 m3) of water per week that would otherwise drain into the Bay through storm drains, and sells it back to the city's end users for reuse as grey water, while bioswales throughout the city allow rainwater to be absorbed and recharged into the groundwater. Groundwater supplies, in turn, play an important role in the City's Sustainable Water Master Plan, in which Santa Monica has set a goal of achieving 100% water self-sufficiency by 2020. The City has a number of programs to encourage residents to conserve water, including a $1.50 per square foot rebate for those who replace water-intensive lawns with more local drought-tolerant gardens that require less water.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the urban waste water treatment plant?

**Question 1**

How many gallons of water (SMURFF) do you treat each week?

**Question 2**

By what year will Santa Monica be water independent?

**Question 3**

How much money per square foot do residents get back for their participation in water conservation?

**Question 4**

If (SMURFF) did not collect water, where would it go?

**Question 5**

How much does SMURFF charge for grey water per gallon?

**Question 6**

How much rain falls in Santa Monica each week?

**Question 7**

How much water is used each week in water-rich lawns?

**Question 8**

What is the year of establishment of the Sustainable Water Master Plan?

**Question 9**

How much water per week is used in local drought-tolerant gardens?

**Text number 11**

The city is also implementing a 5-year and 20-year cycling action plan, which aims to achieve a 14-35% cycling share by 2030 by installing improved cycling infrastructure across the city. Other environmental initiatives include recycling and composting bins (in addition to garbage, yard waste and recycling bins), farmers' markets, community gardens, garden sharing, an urban forest initiative, a home collection service for hazardous materials, certification of eco-friendly businesses and a municipal bus system, which is currently being revamped to be integrated with the soon-to-open Expo Line.

**Question 0**

In which year will the city build the cycling infrastructure?

**Question 1**

The city's bus system is oversized to work with what other program?

**Question 2**

The city has two cycling action plans, which will last for how many years?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the city's modal share is targeted by the cycling target?

**Question 4**

What type of business certificate do they intend to extend?

**Question 5**

In what year will the Expo Line open?

**Question 6**

In what year is the Urban Forest Initiative expected to achieve its objectives?

**Question 7**

How long has there been curbside recycling in Santa Monica?

**Question 8**

What percentage of yard waste is recycled?

**Question 9**

What percentage of rubbish is put in recycling bins?

**Text number 12**

There were 46,917 households, of which 7,835 (16.7%) had children under the age of 18, 13,092 (27.9%) had married couples of the opposite sex living together, 3,510 (7.5%) had a female housekeeper without a husband and 1,327 (2.8%) had a male housekeeper without a wife. There were 2 867 (6.1%) unmarried partnerships of the opposite sex and 416 (0.9%) same-sex married couples or partnerships. 22 716 households (48.4%) consisted of individuals, and 5 551 (11.8%) had a person aged 65 or over living alone. The average household size was 1.87. There were 17 929 families (38.2% of all households), with an average family size of 2.79.

**Question 0**

What was the average family size?

**Question 1**

What percentage of households consisted of one person?

**Question 2**

What percentage of households had a person aged 65 or over living in them?

**Question 3**

How many same-sex couples were there?

**Question 4**

What percentage of your household has children under 18?

**Question 5**

How many people under 18 live in Santa Monica?

**Question 6**

How many people under 65 live in Santa Monica?

**Question 7**

How many same-sex female married couples are there?

**Question 8**

What is the average household size for people aged 65 and over?

**Question 9**

What is the average family size of same-sex married couples?

**Text number 13**

According to the 2000 census, there were 84 084 people, 44 497 households and 16 775 families living in the city. The population density is 10 178.7 inhabitants per square mile (3 930.4/km²), with 47 863 dwellings and an average density of 5 794.0 dwellings per square mile (2 237.3/km²). The racial makeup of the city is 78.29% White, 7.25% Asian, 3.78% African American, 0.47% Native American, 0.10% Pacific Islander, 5.97% other races, and 4.13% bi-racial or multi-racial. 13.44% of the population is Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race. There are 44,497 households, of which 15.8% have children under 18, 27.5% are married couples living together, 7.5% have a female housekeeper without a husband and 62.3% are non-familial. Of all households, 51.2% are made up of individuals and 10.6% have a person aged 65 or over living alone. The average household size is 1.83 and the average family size is 2.80.

**Question 0**

How many citizens were there in the 2000 census?

**Question 1**

How many urban families were there?

**Question 2**

What is the population density per square kilometre?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the population was under 18 in the 2000 census?

**Question 4**

What was the average family size in 2000?

**Question 5**

How many children under 18 live in Santa Monica?

**Question 6**

What is the average family size of Latinos?

**Question 7**

What is the average household size of Pacific Islanders?

**Question 8**

How big is Santa Monica in terms of land area?

**Question 9**

What percentage of the population have male family members who do not have a wife?

**Text number 14**

Santa Monica College is a junior college originally founded in 1929. Many SMC graduates go on to the University of California. The college is 14 hectares (35 acres) in size and enrolls 30,000 students each year. The Frederick S. Pardee RAND Graduate School, part of the RAND Corporation, is the largest public law graduate school in the United States. The Art Institute of California - Los Angeles is also located in Santa Monica, near Santa Monica Airport. Universities and colleges within 35 km of Santa Monica include Santa Monica College, Antioch University Los Angeles, Loyola Marymount University, Mount St. Mary's College, Pepperdine University, California State University, Northridge, California State University, Los Angeles, UCLA, USC, West Los Angeles College, California Institute of Technology (Caltech), Occidental College (Oxy), Los Angeles City College, Los Angeles Southwest College, Los Angeles Valley College and Emperor's College of Traditional Oriental Medicine.

**Question 0**

What year was Santa Monica Junior College founded?

**Question 1**

How many acres of land does Santa Monica Junior College have?

**Question 2**

In which area is the Santa Monica Art Institute located?

**Question 3**

What is the radius of the numerous colleges and universities in Santa Monica?

**Question 4**

How many students enrol at SMC each year?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Frederick S. Pardee RAND Graduate School founded?

**Question 6**

How many acres is the Frederick S. Pardee RAND Graduate School campus?

**Question 7**

How many students study at the Frederick S. Pardee RAND Graduate School?

**Question 8**

What is the size of The Art Institute of California - Los Angeles campus?

**Question 9**

How many students study at Emperor's College of Traditional Oriental Medicine?

**Text number 15**

Santa Monica has a cycling action plan and recently launched a bicycle sharing scheme in November 2015. The Marvin Braude Bike Trail runs through the city. Santa Monica has received the Bicycle Friendly Community Award from the League of American Bicyclists (Bronze in 2009 and Silver in 2013) and local bicycle advocacy organizations include Santa Monica Spoke, the local chapter of the Los Angeles County Bicycle Coalition. Santa Monica is considered one of the leading providers of bicycle infrastructure and programming in Los Angeles County [referenced ].

**Question 0**

Which plan launched the bicycle sharing scheme?

**Question 1**

When was the Santa Monica bicycle sharing scheme launched?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the cycle route through Santa Monica?

**Question 3**

When did Santa Monica receive the most recent Bicycle Friendly Community Award?

**Question 4**

What other year did Santa Monica receive the Bicycle Friendly Community award?

**Question 5**

When was the Marvin Braude Bike Trail built?

**Question 6**

In which month in 2009 did Santa Monica receive the Bronze Bicycle Friendly Community Award?

**Question 7**

In what year was the American Bicycle Federation founded?

**Question 8**

Where is the League of American Bicyclists headquarters?

**Question 9**

Who was the founder of the American Cyclists' Federation?

**Text number 16**

The Santa Monica Freeway (Interstate 10) starts in Santa Monica near the Pacific Ocean and runs east. The Santa Monica Freeway between Santa Monica and downtown Los Angeles is one of the busiest freeways in North America. After passing through Los Angeles County, I-10 crosses seven more states and ends in Jacksonville, Florida. A road sign in Santa Monica designates this route as the Christopher Columbus Transcontinental Highway. Route 2 (Santa Monica Boulevard) begins in Santa Monica, barely missing Route 1 at Lincoln Boulevard, and continues northeast through Los Angeles County, through the Angeles National Forest, crosses the San Gabriel Mountains as the Angeles Crest Highway, and ends in Wrightwood. Santa Monica is also the western (Pacific) terminus of historic U.S. Route 66. Near Santa Monica's eastern border, Sepulveda Boulevard runs from Long Beach in the south to the northern end of the San Fernando Valley. East of Santa Monica is Interstate 405, the "San Diego Freeway," a major north-south route in Los Angeles County and Orange County, California.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Santa Monica Freeway?

**Question 1**

Where does the Santa Monica Freeway start around here?

**Question 2**

How many other states does Highway 10 pass through besides California?

**Question 3**

In which city and state does Highway 10 end?

**Question 4**

Where does State Route 2 begin?

**Question 5**

How many kilometres is Highway 2 long?

**Question 6**

Which street is the Santa Monica Freeway?

**Question 7**

How many kilometres from Santa Monica is the Angeles National Forest?

**Question 8**

How long is the 405 freeway in miles?

**Question 9**

Which street is the exit to State Highway 1?

**Text number 17**

The historical aspects of the Expo line route are worth noting. It uses the Santa Monica Air Line, which provided electric freight and passenger service between Los Angeles and Santa Monica starting in the 1920s. The service was discontinued in 1953, but diesel-powered freight service to warehouses along the route continued until 11 March 1988. The discontinuation of the line raised community concerns, and the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority purchased the entire route from Southern Pacific. The line was built in 1875 as the steam-powered Los Angeles and Independence Railroad, which carried mining ore to ships in Santa Monica Harbor and as a passenger train to the beach.

**Question 0**

In what decade did the Santa Monica Expo Air Line begin operating cargo and passenger service?

**Question 1**

In what year did Santa Monica's freight and passenger services cease?

**Question 2**

How long did diesel-powered freight transport last?

**Question 3**

What was the result of the discontinuation of the use of the line for deliveries?

**Question 4**

Who bought Expo Rail from Southern Pacific?

**Question 5**

What year was the first use of diesel-powered goods transport to warehouses on the Expo Line?

**Question 6**

What year did the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority take over the Expo Line from Southern Pacific?

**Question 7**

In what year were electric freight trains invented?

**Question 8**

The Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority was founded in a decade?

**Question 9**

What year was the Port of Santa Monica built?

**Text number 18**

In 2006, crime in Santa Monica affected 4.41% of the population, slightly lower than the national average crime rate of 4.48%. The majority of crime was property crime, which affected 3.74 percent of Santa Monica's population in 2006; this was higher than the crime rates for Los Angeles County (2.76 percent) and California (3.17 percent), but lower than the national average (3.91 percent). These per capita crime rates were calculated based on Santa Monica's approximately 85,000 full-time residents. However, the Santa Monica Police Department has suggested that the actual per capita crime rate is much lower, as tourists, workers and beachgoers can bring the city's daytime population to between 250,000 and 450,000.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the population was affected by crime in 2006?

**Question 1**

Which crimes made up the bulk of crime in 2006?

**Question 2**

What percentage of crimes were purely property crimes in 2006?

**Question 3**

How are Santa Monica's per capita crime rates calculated?

**Question 4**

According to the Santa Monica Police Department, the per capita crime rate varies in what ways?

**Question 5**

How many police officers are there in the Santa Monica Police Department?

**Question 6**

What was the average crime rate in Los Angeles County in 2006?

**Question 7**

What was the average crime rate in California in 2006?

**Question 8**

How many beachgoers are there in Santa Monica every day?

**Question 9**

How many people work in Santa Monica every day?

**Text number 19**

In 1999, a double murder took place in the Westside Clothing store on Lincoln Boulevard. During the incident, Culver City gang members David "Puppet" Robles and Jesse "Psycho" Garcia entered the store in disguise and opened fire, killing Anthony and Michael Juarez. They then ran out in a getaway car driven by a third Culver City gang member, who is now also in custody. The clothing store was believed to be a local hangout for Santa Monica gang members. Among the dead were two men from Northern California who had just visited the store's owner, a cousin, to see if they could open a similar store in their area. Police say the incident was in retaliation for the shooting of the Santa Monica 13 gang a few days before the Juarez brothers were shot.

**Question 0**

What year was the double murder?

**Question 1**

Where was this homicide committed?

**Question 2**

Which gang is mentioned in connection with this crime?

**Question 3**

Which two people died in the shop?

**Question 4**

Where is the driver of the getaway car in the Culver City gang murder?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the third Culver City gang member?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the owner of Westside Clothing?

**Question 7**

Which member of the Santa Monica 13 gang was shot just days earlier?

**Question 8**

Which city were the victims from?

**Question 9**

In what year was Westside Clothing founded?

**Text number 20**

Hundreds of films have been shot in Santa Monica, or some of them have been set there. One of the oldest outdoor scenes shot in Santa Monica is in Buster Keaton's Spite Marriage (1929), which shows much of 2nd Street. The comedy It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World (1963) had several scenes shot in Santa Monica, including along the California Incline, leading to the film's treasure trove, 'The Big W'. In Sylvester Stallone's Rocky III (1982), Rocky Balboa and Apollo Creed train against Clubber Lang by running on Santa Monica Beach, and Stallone's Demolition Man (1993) features Santa Monica scenery. Henry Jaglom's indie film Someone to Love (1987), the last film in which Orson Welles appeared, is set in Santa Monica's venerable Mayfair Theatre. Heathers (1989) used Santa Monica's John Adams Middle School in many of its exterior shots. The Truth About Cats & Dogs (1996) is set entirely in Santa Monica, specifically the Palisades Park area, and features a radio station reminiscent of Santa Monica College's KCRW. 17 Again (2009) was filmed in Samohi. Other films with significant exterior shots in Santa Monica include Fletch (1985), Species (1995), Get Shorty (1995) and Ocean's Eleven (2001). Richard Ross's biographical film Aimee Semple McPherson begins and ends on Santa Monica Beach. In Iron Man, Santa Monica Pier and the surrounding communities are involved as Tony Stark tests his experimental flight suit.

**Question 0**

What is one of the oldest outdoor photos of Santa Monica?

**Question 1**

What does this iconic outdoor photo look like?

**Question 2**

In which 1982 film does Sylvester Stallone run on the beach in Santa Monica?

**Question 3**

Which 1996 film was set entirely in Santa Monica?

**Question 4**

Which film was shot in Samoh?

**Question 5**

What is one of the streets of Santa Monica in It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, World?

**Question 6**

Who played the role of Apollo Creed?

**Question 7**

Who directed It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, World?

**Question 8**

What year did John Adams Middle School first open its doors?

**Question 9**

Who plays Iron Man?

**Text number 21**

Santa Monica is featured in the video games True Crime: Streets of LA (2003), Vampire: The Masquerade - Bloodlines (2004), Grand Theft Auto San Andreas (2004) as a fictional neighbourhood - Santa Maria Beach, Destroy All Humans! (2004), Tony Hawk's American Wasteland (2005), L.A. Rush (2005), Midnight Club: Los Angeles (2008), Cars Race-O-Rama (2009), Grand Theft Auto V (2013) as the fictional neighbourhood - Del Perro, Call of Duty: Ghosts (2013) as the fictional US military base - Fort Santa Monica, The Crew (2014), Need for Speed (2015).

**Question 0**

What games is Santa Monica involved in?

**Question 1**

What year was Tony Hawk's American Wasteland released?

**Question 2**

Which video game has Santa Monica in 2003?

**Question 3**

Grand theft Auto V was released what year?

**Question 4**

Which video game featured Santa Monica in 2015?

**Question 5**

What year is Vampire: The Masquerade - Bloodlines?

**Question 6**

Who was the main character in Grand Theft Auto V?

**Question 7**

Who was the main designer of Cars Race-O-Rama?

**Question 8**

What city is Tony Hawk from?

**Question 9**

What year is Destroy All Humans! set in?

**Document number 371**

**Text number 0**

Washington University in St. Louis (Wash. U. or WUSTL) is a private research university located in St. Louis, Missouri, United States. Founded in 1853 and named after George Washington, the university has students and faculty from all 50 US states and more than 120 countries. Washington University is home to 25 Nobel laureates, nine of whom have done most of their groundbreaking research at the university. U.S. News and World Report has ranked Washington University's undergraduate program 15th in the world. The Academic Ranking of World Universities ranks the university 32nd in the world.

**Question 0**

When was the University of Washington founded?

**Question 1**

How many Nobel laureates have been in contact with the University of Washington?

**Question 2**

Where is Washington University ranked in the Academic Ranking of World Universities?

**Question 3**

Who is the University of Washington named after?

**Question 4**

How many different countries are the faculty and students at the University of Washington from?

**Question 5**

Which undergraduate degree programme is ranked number one in the US?

**Question 6**

Where was U.S. News and World Report first published?

**Question 7**

What year did the first Nobel laureate graduate from the University of Washington?

**Question 8**

Which university is ranked number 1 in the world in the world academic ranking of universities?

**Question 9**

What year did the first international student start at the University of Washington?

**Text number 1**

The first Chancellor of the University was Joseph Gibson Hoyt. Crow secured the university's charter from the Missouri General Assembly in 1853, and Eliot was appointed chairman of the board. Eliot sought early support from local businessmen, including John O'Fallon, but was unsuccessful in securing a permanent endowment. The University of Washington is unusual among major American universities in having no previous endowment fund. The institution received no support from a religious organization, a single wealthy patron, or earmarked government support.

**Question 0**

Who was the first Chancellor of the University of Washington?

**Question 1**

When did the University of Washington get its charter?

**Question 2**

What makes the University of Washington unique among other American universities?

**Question 3**

Who was the first president of the University of Washington?

**Question 4**

Which local businessman supports the University of Washington?

**Question 5**

In what year was Joseph Gibson Hoyt born?

**Question 6**

Who was one of the members of the Missouri General Assembly in 1853?

**Question 7**

What did John O'Fallon do for a living?

**Question 8**

What was one of the largest American universities to start with previous funding?

**Question 9**

Who named it the University of Washington?

**Text number 2**

In the three years following its creation, the university had three different names. The Board of Trustees first adopted "Eliot Seminary", but William Eliot did not want to name the university after himself and opposed the establishment of a seminary whose function would have been indirectly to teach religious faith. He favoured a non-religious university. In 1854, the Board of Trustees changed the name to the "Washington Institute" in honour of George Washington. Naming the university after the nation's first president just seven years before the American Civil War and at a time of national division was no coincidence. During this conflict, George Washington was widely admired by Americans as the father of the United States and a symbol of national unity. The Board of Trustees believed that the University should be a force for unity in a heavily divided Missouri. In 1856, the university changed its name to "Washington University". The university changed its name one more time in 1976, when the Board of Trustees voted to add the suffix "St. Louis" to distinguish the university from nearly two dozen other universities bearing the Washington name.

**Question 0**

What was one of the names originally considered for Washington University in St. Louis?

**Question 1**

What name was given to the University of Washington by the Board of Governors in 1854?

**Question 2**

Why did the Board of Trustees decide to name Washing University after George Washington?

**Question 3**

When was the University of Washington renamed?

**Question 4**

When was the suffix "St. Louis" added to Washington University?

**Question 5**

What year was the University of Washington founded?

**Question 6**

Who was one of the trustees of the University of Washington in 1976?

**Question 7**

Who originally wanted the University of Washington to hold a seminar?

**Question 8**

Who was the country's second president?

**Question 9**

Who was one of the members of the Board of Trustees in 1854?

**Text number 3**

Although established as a university, for many years Washington University operated mainly as a night school, located at the corner of 17th Street and Washington Avenue in downtown St. Louis. Due to limited financial resources, the University of Washington initially used public buildings. Teaching began on 22 October 1854 in the Benton School building. Initially, the university paid for evening classes, but as they grew in popularity, funding was transferred to the St. Louis public schools. Eventually, the Board of Trustees raised funds for the construction of Academic Hall and half a dozen other buildings. The university was later divided into three departments: the Manual Training School, Smith Academy and Mary Institute.

**Question 0**

Where was the University of Washington located?

**Question 1**

When did the University of Washington start teaching?

**Question 2**

In which building at the University of Washington were classroom lessons first held?

**Question 3**

What were the three divisions of the University of Washington?

**Question 4**

What type of school did the University of Washington first operate?

**Question 5**

On which road was the Benton school building located?

**Question 6**

Which road was Academic Hall located on?

**Question 7**

What year was the university divided into three departments?

**Question 8**

When did the first school year end?

**Question 9**

What year did the University of Washington become a day school?

**Text number 4**

In 1867, the university opened the first private, non-denominational law school west of the Mississippi River. By 1882, the University of Washington had expanded into numerous departments located in various buildings throughout St. Louis. Washington University first offered medical education in 1891, when St. Louis Medical College decided to join the university and establish a medical school. In the 1890s, Robert Sommers Brookings, chairman of the board of trustees, undertook the task of reorganizing the university's finances, putting them on a sound footing, and purchasing land for a new campus.

**Question 0**

When did the University of Washington open its law school?

**Question 1**

When did the University of Washington establish its Faculty of Medicine?

**Question 2**

Who was Robert Somers Brookings?

**Question 3**

When did St. Louis Medical College join Washington University?

**Question 4**

In what year was Robert Sommers Brookings born?

**Question 5**

In what year was St. Louis Medical College founded?

**Question 6**

What was the first private sectarian law school west of the Mississippi River?

**Question 7**

What was the first public law school west of the Mississippi River?

**Question 8**

What was the first private sectarian school west of the Mississippi River?

**Text number 5**

Washington University spent its first half-century in downtown St. Louis in the area bounded by Washington Avenue, Lucas Place and Locust Street. Thanks to the dramatic expansion of the Manual School and the new philanthropy of Robert Brookings, the university began to move west in the 1890s. The university's board of trustees began the process of finding a suitable site and hired the Boston landscape architecture firm Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot. A committee of Robert S. Brookings, Henry Ware Eliot and William Huse found a 103-acre (41.7-hectare) site just beyond Forest Park, west of the city limits in St. Louis County. The elevation of the land was thought to resemble the Acropolis, and inspired the nickname "Hilltop" for the campus, which was renamed the Danforth Campus in 2006 in honor of former Chancellor William H. Danforth.

**Question 0**

Where the University of Washington was located in the first half of the 19th century.

**Question 1**

When did the University of Washington start expanding westwards?

**Question 2**

Which architectural firm was hired by the University of Washington Board of Trustees?

**Question 3**

Who was on the committee that found a new site for the University of Washington?

**Question 4**

What was the nickname given to the new campus?

**Question 5**

In which decade was the Manual School founded?

**Question 6**

Who was one of the members of the university's Board of Governors in the 1890s?

**Question 7**

What city was Robert Brookings originally from?

**Question 8**

Who designed Manual School?

**Question 9**

Which street is the Danforth campus now located on?

**Text number 6**

In 1899, the university opened a national design competition for a new campus. The well-known Philadelphia firm Cope & Stewardson won unanimously with their design for a Collegiate Gothic quadrangle inspired by Oxford and Cambridge Universities. The foundation stone for the first building, Busch Hall, was laid on 20 October 1900. Construction of Brookings Hall, Ridgley and Cupples began shortly afterwards. The school delayed the commissioning of these buildings until 1905 to accommodate the 1904 World's Fair and Olympics. The delay allowed the university to build ten buildings instead of the seven originally planned. Cope & Stewardson's original design and its choice of building materials have, with a few exceptions, guided the construction and expansion of the Danforth campus to this day.

**Question 0**

When did the University of Washington hold a national design competition for a new campus?

**Question 1**

Which company won the University of Washington's national design competition?

**Question 2**

When was the foundation stone of Busch Hall laid?

**Question 3**

What were the names of the three buildings built after Busch Hall?

**Question 4**

Why did the University of Washington delay the commissioning of new campus buildings until 1905?

**Question 5**

What year was Oxford founded?

**Question 6**

On what day was the cornerstone of Brookings Hall laid?

**Question 7**

On what date did construction of the Cupples building start?

**Question 8**

When was the construction of Ridgley completed?

**Question 9**

In what year was Cope & Stewardson founded?

**Text number 7**

After working for several years at the University of Chicago, Arthur Holly Compton returned to St. Louis in 1946 as the ninth chancellor of the University of Washington. Compton re-established the University of Washington football team and announced that athletics would henceforth be played on a "purely amateur basis" without athletic scholarships. Under Compton's leadership, enrolment at the university increased dramatically, largely due to World War II veterans using their GI Bill benefits.

**Question 0**

What role did Arthur Holly Compton play at the University of Washington?

**Question 1**

Who re-established the University of Washington football team?

**Question 2**

What contributed to the increase in student numbers at the University of Washington during Arthur Holly Compton's chancellorship?

**Question 3**

What was Arthur Holly Compton's proclamation on athletics at the University of Washington?

**Question 4**

Where did Arthur Holly Compton work before returning to the University of Washington?

**Question 5**

Who was the eighth Chancellor of the University of Washington?

**Question 6**

What year was the University of Washington's first football program discontinued?

**Question 7**

In what year did the Second World War start?

**Question 8**

What was Arthur Holly Compton's position at the University of Chicago?

**Question 9**

What year was the University of Chicago founded?

**Text number 8**

The process of separation at the University of Washington began in 1947 with the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Social Work. In the mid- and late 1940s, the university was the subject of critical editorials in local African-American newspapers, letter-writing campaigns by churches and the local Urban League, and legal briefs by the NAACP to remove the university's tax-exempt status. In the spring of 1949, the University of Washington student group Student Committee for the Admission of Negroes (SCAN) began campaigning for full racial integration. In May 1952, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution separating the school's undergraduate departments.

**Question 0**

When did the University of Washington start desegregating?

**Question 1**

What were the first integrated schools at the University of Washington?

**Question 2**

Which student group campaigned for full integration at the University of Washington in 1949?

**Question 3**

Which organisation sought to strip the University of Washington of its tax-exempt status in the 1940s?

**Question 4**

When did the Board of Trustees pass a resolution to desegregate the University of Washington's undergraduate department?

**Question 5**

In what year was a student committee set up to admit Negroes?

**Question 6**

What was one of the last schools at the University of Washington to desegregate?

**Question 7**

In what year was the University of Washington's Department of Social Work established?

**Question 8**

What is the NAACP and its acronym?

**Question 9**

In what year was the local Urban League founded?

**Text number 9**

In the second half of the 20th century, the University of Washington transformed itself from a strong regional university into a national research institution. In 1957, planning began for the South 40 Building, a complex of modern dormitories. As more housing was added to the campus, the University of Washington, which had previously been a "street school" for mainly commuter students, began to attract more national applicants. By 1964, more than two-thirds of incoming students came from outside the St. Louis area.

**Question 0**

When did the University of Washington start building the dormitory complex?

**Question 1**

What was the name given to the new housing complex at the University of Washington?

**Question 2**

How did the construction of the new housing complex at the University of Washington affect the student population?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Washington University students were from outside the St. Louis area by 1964?

**Question 4**

When did the University of Washington become a national research institute?

**Question 5**

What year was the construction of the "South 40" started?

**Question 6**

What year was "South 40" completed?

**Question 7**

What percentage of incoming students came from outside the St. Louis area in 1957?

**Question 8**

What type of accommodation did the students live in?

**Text number 10**

The Commission on Presidential Debates has selected the University of Washington to host more presidential and vice-presidential debates than any other institution in history. The US presidential debates were held at the University of Washington Sports Center in 1992, 2000, 2004 and 2016. A presidential debate was scheduled for 1996, but the candidates' debate was cancelled due to scheduling conflicts between the candidates. The University held the only vice-presidential debate of 2008, between Republican Sarah Palin and Democrat Joe Biden on 2 October 2008, also at the Washington University Athletic Complex.

**Question 0**

In what years were the presidential debates held at the University of Washington?

**Question 1**

In which University of Washington building were the presidential debates held?

**Question 2**

Why was the 1996 presidential debate at the University of Washington cancelled?

**Question 3**

When was the only vice-presidential debate held at the University of Washington?

**Question 4**

Who were the candidates in the vice-presidential debate at the University of Washington?

**Question 5**

What year was the University of Washington sports centre built?

**Question 6**

Who was one of the presidential candidates that was debated in 1992?

**Question 7**

Who was one of the presidential candidates in the 2000 debate?

**Question 8**

Who was one of the presidential candidates in 1996?

**Question 9**

Was it a presidential or vice-presidential debate at the University of Washington in 2000?

**Text number 11**

Although Chancellor Wrighton had said after the 2004 debate that it would be "unlikely" that the university would host a second debate and was unwilling to commit to it, he later changed his mind and the university submitted a bid for the 2008 debates. "These unique events are great experiences for our students, they promote understanding of important issues nationally and allow us to bring national and international attention to the St. Louis area, one of America's great metropolitan areas," Wrighton said.

**Question 0**

What was Chancellor Wrighton's initial reaction to the idea of a second presidential debate at the University of Washington after 2004?

**Question 1**

What did Chancellor Wrighton say was one of the reasons for holding another debate at the University of Washington?

**Question 2**

In what year did Chancellor Wrighton make his second bid since 2004 for the presidential debate at the University of Washington?

**Question 3**

In what year did Wrighton become Chancellor?

**Question 4**

Who said it was "likely" that their university would ask for a second debate in 2004?

**Question 5**

Who said in 2008: 'These joint events are a great experience for our students...'?

**Question 6**

What kind of events bring local attention to the St Louis area?

**Question 7**

What was the first year the University of Washington held a presidential debate?

**Text number 12**

In 2013, the University of Washington received a record 30,117 applications for its freshman class of 1,500 students, with an acceptance rate of 13.7 percent.More than 90 percent of incoming freshmen whose high schools made the list were in the top 10 percent of their high school class. In 2006, the university ranked fourth in the nation in the number of National Merit Scholar graduates, according to the National Merit Scholar Corporation's annual report, and second among private universities in the number of National Merit Scholar graduates. In 2008, the Princeton Review ranked the University of Washington No. 1 in quality of life, among other top rankings. In addition, the Olin Business School's undergraduate program is among the top four in the country. The Olin Business School's undergraduate program is also among the most competitive in the country: in 2007, only 14% of applicants were accepted, and it was ranked number one in the country by BusinessWeek with an average SAT score of 1492 M+CR.

**Question 0**

How many applications did the University of Washington receive in 2013?

**Question 1**

What percentage of incoming freshmen at the University of Washington were in the top 10 of their class in 2013?

**Question 2**

Where did the University of Washington rank among private universities for National Merit Scholar freshmen in 2006?

**Question 3**

When was the University of Washington ranked #1 for quality of life?

**Question 4**

What percentage of applicants were accepted to Olin Business School in 2007?

**Question 5**

Which private university had the highest number of National Merit Scholar freshmen in 2006?

**Question 6**

What was the University of Washington's ranking in 2006 for quality of life?

**Question 7**

What percentage of applicants was accepted by Olin Business School in 2006?

**Question 8**

How many applications did the University of Washington receive in 2006?

**Question 9**

How many were in the freshman class of 2006?

**Text number 13**

Postgraduate education includes the Faculty of Medicine, currently ranked sixth in the country, and the George Warren Brown Faculty of Social Work, currently ranked first. The University of Washington's occupational therapy program is currently ranked first in U.S. News & World Report's 2016 rankings, and the physical therapy program is also ranked first. In the 2015 edition, the School of Law ranked 18th and the Olin Business School ranked 19th. In addition, DesignIntelligence magazine ranked the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Design ninth in the nation in its 2013 edition of "America's Best Architecture and Design Schools."

**Question 0**

What is the current national ranking of the University of Washington School of Medicine?

**Question 1**

What is the current national ranking of the Brown School of Social Work?

**Question 2**

Which program at the University of Washington ranked first in the 2016 U.S. News & World Reports rankings?

**Question 3**

Where did U.S. News & World Reports rank the law school in 2015?

**Question 4**

What year did the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Design rank ninth according to Designintellence?

**Question 5**

Which medical school is ranked first in the country?

**Question 6**

What is the ranking of the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Design in 2016?

**Question 7**

Who ranked George Warren Brown School of Social Work first in the country?

**Question 8**

Who ranked the University of Washington School of Medicine sixth in the country?

**Question 9**

What was the ranking of the Faculty of Medicine in 2013?

**Text number 14**

The University of Washington's North Campus and West Campus are mainly administrative functions that are not student-oriented. The North Campus is located in St. Louis City near Delmar Loop. In 2004, the University purchased the building and adjacent property that formerly housed the Angelica Uniform Factory. The North Campus houses several University administrative departments, including Quadrangle Housing, Accounting and Treasury Services, Parking and Transportation Services, Army ROTC and Network Technology Services. The North Campus also houses storage space for the Department of Performing Arts. Recent additions to the North Campus facilities include a small food court operated by Bon Appétit Management Company, the University's campus food service provider, which was completed in the spring 2007 semester, and the Family Learning Center operated by Bright Horizons, which opened in September 2010.

**Question 0**

Where is the University of Washington's North Campus?

**Question 1**

When was the building and property acquired for the University of Washington's North Campus?

**Question 2**

What was previously used in the University of Washington's North Campus building?

**Question 3**

Which department at the University of Washington North Campus has outdoor storage available?

**Question 4**

Who is the University of Washington's food provider on campus?

**Question 5**

On which campuses are the administrative functions for students located?

**Question 6**

How close is West Campus located?

**Question 7**

In what year did the school acquire the West Campus building?

**Question 8**

In what year did Bob Appetit Management Company become the campus food service provider?

**Question 9**

What is something that is located on the West Campus?

**Text number 15**

The West Campus is located approximately 1.6 km west of the Danforth Campus in Clayton, Missouri, and consists mainly of a four-storey former department store building with mainly administrative space. The West Campus building housed the Clayton branch of the Famous-Barr department store until 1990, when the university purchased the property and adjacent parking lot and began renovations. Today, the basement level houses the West Campus Library, the University Archives, the Modern Graphic History Library and conference facilities. The ground floor continues to house retail space. The upper floors house the consolidated capital facilities for the Danforth and Medical School campuses, alumni and development offices, and information systems offices. The second floor also houses a music practice space. The West Campus also houses the Center for the Application of Information Technologies (CAIT), which provides information technology training services.

**Question 0**

Where is the University of Washington's Western Campus?

**Question 1**

What used to be located on the University of Washington's West Campus?

**Question 2**

When did the university acquire the property for the West Campus?

**Question 3**

What is located in the basement of the West Campus?

**Question 4**

Which department on the West Campus offers IT services?

**Question 5**

On which floor are the information system offices located?

**Question 6**

Where is the Danforth Campus located?

**Question 7**

What year did Famous-Barr department store open in Clayton, Missouri?

**Question 8**

On which floor are the capital gifts?

**Question 9**

Which floor is the alumni and development sections?

**Text number 16**

Tyson Research Center is an 809-hectare (2,000-acre) field station located west of St. Louis along the Meramec River. The University of Washington received Tyson as surplus property from the federal government in 1963. The university uses it as a biological field station and research and education center. In 2010, the Living Learning Center was named one of the first two buildings to be nationally recognized as a "living building" under the Living Building Challenge. It was opened to serve as a biological research station and classroom for summer students.

**Question 0**

Where is the Tyson Research Center located?

**Question 1**

When did the University of Washington acquire the property for the Tyson Research Center?

**Question 2**

What is the mission of the Tyson Research Centre?

**Question 3**

When was the Living Learning Center approved as a "living building"?

**Question 4**

Who previously owned the property where the Tyson Research Center is located?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Living Learning Center founded?

**Question 6**

How big is the University of Washington campus?

**Question 7**

What was the other building accredited as a "living building" besides the Living Learning Center?

**Question 8**

What year was the Living Building Challenge competition launched?

**Text number 17**

The University of Washington's School of Arts & Sciences comprises three departments: the College of Arts & Sciences, the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences and the University College in Arts & Sciences. Barbara Schaal is Dean of the School of Arts & Sciences. James E. McLeod was Vice Provost for Students and Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences; according to a university news release, he died at the university's Barnes-Jewish Hospital on Tuesday, September 6, 2011, of kidney failure following a two-year battle with cancer. Richard J. Smith is Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

**Question 0**

How many departments make up Arts & Sciences at the University of Washington?

**Question 1**

Who is the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the University of Washington?

**Question 2**

What was James Mcleod's position at the University of Washington?

**Question 3**

When did James Mcleod die?

**Question 4**

What is Richard J. Smith's position at the University of Washington?

**Question 5**

In what year did Barbara Schaal become Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences?

**Question 6**

In what year did Jame E. McLeod become Vice-Chancellor for Students?

**Question 7**

In what year did Jame E. McLeod become Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences?

**Question 8**

Who is the current Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences?

**Question 9**

Who is the current vice-principal for students?

**Text number 18**

The Olin Business School was founded as the School of Commerce and Finance in 1917, and was named after entrepreneur John M. Olin in 1988. The school's academic programs include BSBA, MBA, Professional MBA (PMBA), Executive MBA (EMBA), MS in Finance, MS in Supply Chain Management (MS in Supply Chain Management), MS in Customer Analytics (MS in Customer Analytics), Master of Accounting (Master of Accounting), Global Master of Finance Dual Degree Program and PhD programs, as well as non-degree executive education. In 2002, an Executive MBA programme was established in Shanghai in collaboration with Fudan University.

**Question 0**

When was Olin Business School founded?

**Question 1**

What was the original name of Olin Business School?

**Question 2**

Who is Olin Business School named after?

**Question 3**

When was Olin Business School designated?

**Question 4**

Where did the University of Washington establish the Executive MBA programme in 2002?

**Question 5**

When was John M. Olin born?

**Question 6**

In what year was Fudan University founded?

**Question 7**

In what sector was John M. Olin an entrepreneur?

**Question 8**

In what year did Olin Business School start offering the MS in Finance?

**Question 9**

In what year did John M. Olin die?

**Text number 19**

Olin has more than 16 000 alumni students worldwide. In recent years, the school's endowment has grown to $213 million (2004), with annual donations averaging $12 million per year. Simon Hall was opened in 1986 with a gift from John E. Simon. On May 2, 2014, the $90 million combined Knight and Bauer Halls were dedicated following a $15 million gift from Charles F. Knight and Joanne Knight and a $10 million gift from George and Carol Bauer through the Bauer Foundation.

**Question 0**

How many alumni does Olin Business School have worldwide?

**Question 1**

What is Olin Business School's endowment in 2004?

**Question 2**

When did Simon Hall open?

**Question 3**

Who made the donation that allowed Simon Hall to open?

**Question 4**

When were the Knight and Bauer Halls inaugurated?

**Question 5**

How much money did John E. Simon donate?

**Question 6**

In what year was the Bauer Foundation established?

**Question 7**

How much did it cost to build Simon Hall?

**Question 8**

How much did it cost to build Knight Hall?

**Question 9**

How much did it cost to build Bauer Hall?

**Text number 20**

BSBA students complete 40-60 percent of their courses within the business school and can officially declare a major in eight areas: accounting, entrepreneurship, finance, healthcare management, marketing, business economics and strategy, organization and human resources, international business, and operations and supply chain management. Postgraduate students can pursue the MBA either full-time or part-time. Students can also take elective courses from other disciplines at the University of Washington, including law and many others. Mahendra R. Gupta is Dean of the Olin Business School.

**Question 0**

How many majors are offered to students at the University of Washington School of Business?

**Question 1**

What options are available for graduate students to pursue an MBA at the University of Washington?

**Question 2**

Who is the Dean of the Olin Business School?

**Question 3**

What percentage of coursework for undergraduate students at the University of Washington is taken in the School of Business?

**Question 4**

Which university did Mahendra R. Gupta graduate from?

**Question 5**

How many different MBA degrees does the University of Washington offer?

**Question 6**

How can undergraduate students participate in BSBA studies?

**Question 7**

What percentage of MBA students' courses are in business school?

**Text number 21**

Washington University School of Law offers joint degree programmes with the Olin Business School, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, School of Medicine and School of Social Work. It also offers LLMs in Intellectual Property and Technology Law, LLMs in Taxation, LLMs in US Law for Foreign Lawyers, Master of Juridical Science (MJS) and Juris Scientiae Doctoris (JSD). The School of Law offers three semesters of courses in spring, summer and autumn, and a minimum of 85 hours of coursework is required for the JD degree.

**Question 0**

With which schools does Washington University School of Law offer joint degree programmes?

**Question 1**

What LLM degree programmes does Washington University School of Law offer?

**Question 2**

How many semesters does Washington University School of Law offer courses?

**Question 3**

How many hours of coursework are required to earn a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Washington School of Law?

**Question 4**

What seasons are courses offered at the University of Washington School of Law?

**Question 5**

Which school does someone have to attend to get an LLM in Taxation?

**Question 6**

How many semesters does it take to complete an LLM in Taxation?

**Question 7**

Which school must a student attend to obtain a Master of Laws degree?

**Question 8**

How many semesters does it take to earn an LLM in Intellectual Property and Technology Law?

**Question 9**

Which is one of the schools in which Juris Scientiae Doctoris participates?

**Text number 22**

In the 2015 US News & World Report America's Best Graduate Schools, the Faculty of Law is ranked 18th out of more than 180 law schools. In particular, its clinical training program is currently ranked 4th in the country. This year, the median score placed the average student in the 96th percentile of exam takers. The law school is offering a full-day day program for the J.D. degree beginning in August. The School of Law is housed in a state-of-the-art building, Anheuser-Busch Hall (opened in 1997), which combines traditional architecture, a five-story open library, a combination of indoor and outdoor spaces, and the latest in wireless and other technology. The National Jurist ranked the University of Washington fourth among the "25 most connected law schools".

**Question 0**

Where does the University of Washington School of Law rank in the 2015 US News & World Report America's Best Graduate Schools list?

**Question 1**

Where do students at the University of Washington School of Law rank on average among test takers?

**Question 2**

When does the full-time, course-based J.D. program at the University of Washington School of Law begin?

**Question 3**

Which building is home to the University of Washington School of Law?

**Question 4**

Where does the University of Washington Law School rank among the "25 most connected law schools"?

**Question 5**

In 2015, US News & World Report ranked which graduate school as the best?

**Question 6**

Which university is ranked first among the "25 most networked law schools"?

**Question 7**

What year did the National Jurist rank the University of Washington among the "25 most networked law schools"?

**Question 8**

In what year was the clinical training programme established?

**Question 9**

What year was the clinical training programme ranked fourth in the country?

**Text number 23**

Founded in 1891, the University of Washington School of Medicine is considered one of the world's leading centres for medical research and education. The school is ranked first in the country in student recruitment. Among its many recent initiatives, the University of Washington's Genome Center (headed by Richard K. Wilson) played a leading role in the human genome project, producing 25% of the completed sequence. The school pioneered bedside teaching and led the transformation of empirical knowledge into scientific medicine. The Faculty of Medicine works in partnership with St. Louis Children's Hospital and Barnes-Jewish Hospital (part of BJC HealthCare), where all physicians are faculty members of the school.

**Question 0**

When was the University of Washington Medical School established?

**Question 1**

Where does the University of Washington School of Medicine rank in student selection?

**Question 2**

Who is the director of the University of Washington Genome Center?

**Question 3**

How big a role did the University of Washington's Genome Center play in sequencing the human genome?

**Question 4**

Which hospitals collaborate with Washington University School of Medicine?

**Question 5**

Who is the head of the University of Washington's medical school?

**Question 6**

What year did the University of Washington Medical School partner with St. Louis Children's Hospital?

**Question 7**

What year did the University of Washington Medical School partner with Barnes-Jewish Hospital?

**Question 8**

In what year was St Louis Children's Hospital founded?

**Question 9**

In what year was Barnes-Jewish Hospital founded?

**Text number 24**

The George Warren Brown School of Social Work, which traces its roots back to the 1909 University School of Social Economics, was founded in 1925 (commonly known as the Brown School or Brown). Brown's academic degrees include a Master of Social Work (MSW), a Master of Public Health (MPH), a Doctor of Social Work and a Doctor of Public Health. It is currently ranked number one among master's programs in social work in the United States. The school was founded by Bettie Bofinger Brown and named after her husband George Warren Brown, a St. Louis philanthropist and founder of the Brown Shoe Company. The school was the first in the country to have a building dedicated to social work education and is a founding member of the Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health. The school operates in the Brown and Goldfarb Halls buildings, but a third building expansion is currently underway and is scheduled for completion in summer 2015. The new building, adjacent to Brown and Goldfarb Halls, is LEED Gold certified and will add approximately 105,000 square feet, more than doubling the school's teaching, research and program space.

**Question 0**

When was George Warren Brown School of Social Work founded?

**Question 1**

What other names is the George Warren Brown School of Social Work known by?

**Question 2**

What degree programmes does the George Warren Brown School of Social Work offer?

**Question 3**

In which roles was George Warren Brown known?

**Question 4**

Where is the George Warren Brown School of Social Work located?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Association of Public Health Schools and Programmes founded?

**Question 6**

In what year did Brown start offering a Master's degree in social work?

**Question 7**

In what year did George Warren Brown die?

**Question 8**

What year was Goldfarb Hall built?

**Question 9**

How big is Brown Hall?

**Text number 25**

The school has many nationally and internationally renowned researchers in the fields of social protection, health care, health inequalities, communication, social and health policy and individual and family development. Many faculty members have training in both social work and public health. The current Dean of the School is Edward F. Lawlor. In addition to the university-wide Institute of Public Health, Brown has 12 research centers. The Brown School Library collects materials on a wide range of topics, in particular: children, youth and families, gerontology, health, mental health, social and economic development, family therapy and leadership. The library maintains subscriptions to over 450 academic journals.

**Question 0**

Who is the current Dean of the Brown School?

**Question 1**

How many research centres does the Brown School have?

**Question 2**

What subjects does the Brown School Library collection contain?

**Question 3**

How many scientific journals does the Brown School Library subscribe to?

**Question 4**

In which areas are researchers represented in the Brown School Library?

**Question 5**

How many academic journal subscriptions to mental health journals does the Brown School Library have?

**Question 6**

How many nationally and internationally renowned researchers work at Brown?

**Question 7**

How many subscriptions to scientific journals on gerontology does the Brown School Library have?

**Question 8**

How many of the institution's staff have received training in both social work and public health?

**Question 9**

How many subscriptions to academic journals on family therapy does the Brown School Library have?

**Text number 26**

Founded in 1881, the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum is one of the oldest educational museums in the country. The collection includes works by American and European artists from the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries, including George Caleb Bingham, Thomas Cole, Pablo Picasso, Max Ernst, Alexander Calder, Jackson Pollock, Rembrandt, Robert Rauschenberg, Barbara Kruger and Christian Boltanski. The complex also houses the Newman Money Museum, which measures 300 square metres. In October 2006, the Kemper Art Museum moved from its previous location, Steinberg Hall, to new premises designed by former faculty member Fumihiko Maki. Interestingly, the new Kemper Art Museum is located directly across the street from Steinberg Hall, which was Maki's first commission in 1959.

**Question 0**

When was the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum founded?

**Question 1**

Which centuries does the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum have collections from?

**Question 2**

When did the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum move?

**Question 3**

Who designed the new Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum?

**Question 4**

Which institution was Fumihiko Mak's first commission?

**Question 5**

What is the oldest educational museum in the country?

**Question 6**

In what year was George Caleb Bingham born?

**Question 7**

In what year was the Newman Museum of Money founded?

**Question 8**

How big is the Kemper Art Museum?

**Question 9**

Who designed the Newman Museum of Money?

**Text number 27**

Almost all faculty members at the University of Washington are engaged in academic research,[citation needed] providing opportunities for both undergraduate and graduate students at the university's seven schools. Many of the University of Washington's research centers and institutes are known for their interdisciplinary and interdepartmental collaboration, and are collaborations among many areas of the campus. More than 60 percent of undergraduate students participate in faculty research across all disciplines; engaging undergraduate students in advanced research is a priority for the department. It is considered one of the top 10 private research universities in the country by the Center for Measuring University Performance. The Danforth campus houses a dedicated Office of Undergraduate Research, which serves as a resource that publicizes research opportunities, advises students on finding suitable positions that match their interests, publishes undergraduate research journals, and awards research grants that enable students to conduct research financially.

**Question 0**

How many schools are there at the University of Washington?

**Question 1**

What percentage of undergraduate students participate in faculty research?

**Question 2**

How does the Center for Measuring University performance rank the University of Washington?

**Question 3**

Where is the undergraduate research office located?

**Question 4**

What percentage of University of Washington faculty members are engaged in academic research?

**Question 5**

Where is the University Performance Measurement Centre located?

**Question 6**

What is considered to be the top 10 private research universities in the country?

**Question 7**

Which university is known for interdisciplinarity and departmental cooperation?

**Text number 28**

During fiscal year 2007, research grants totaled $537.5 million, of which $444 million was federal obligations. The University has more than 150 National Institutes of Health-funded inventions, many of which are licensed to private companies. Government agencies and non-profit foundations such as NIH, the US Department of Defense, the National Science Foundation and NASA provide the majority of research grants, and the University of Washington is one of the largest recipients of NIH grants year after year. Nearly 80% of NIH grants to Missouri State institutions went to the University of Washington alone in 2007. The University of Washington and its medical school play a major role in the human genome project, contributing about 25% of the completed sequence. The Genome Sequencing Centre has deciphered the genomes of many animals, plants and cellular animals, including platypus, chimpanzee, cat and corn.

**Question 0**

How much financial support did the University of Washington receive in 2007?

**Question 1**

How many inventions at the University of Washington are funded by the National Institutes of Health?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Missouri's NH grant money went to the University of Washington?

**Question 3**

How much of the University of Washington's medical faculty was involved in the human genome project?

**Question 4**

Which organisms' genomes have been decoded by the Washington University Medical Center's Genome Sequencing Center?

**Question 5**

How much money did the University of Washington receive in total research funding in FY 2006?

**Question 6**

What was the total amount of federal obligations used for research support in fiscal year 2007?

**Question 7**

In what year was the human genome project launched?

**Question 8**

What percentage of plants have been sequenced?

**Question 9**

What percentage of animals are sequenced?

**Text number 29**

The University of Washington has more than 300 student organisations. Most are funded by the University of Washington Student Union, which has an annual budget of over $2 million and is entirely student-run, making it one of the largest student union budgets in the country. The Student Union, known as SU for short, sponsors large-scale campus programs such as the WILD Concert (a semester-long concert in the courtyard) and free copies of the New York Times, USA Today and St. Louis Post-Dispatch through The Collegiate Readership Program. It also participates in the Assembly Series, a weekly lecture series produced by the university, and sponsors campus television station WUTV and radio station KWUR. KWUR was named the best radio station in St. Louis by the Riverfront Times in 2003, even though its signal extends only a few blocks off campus. The campus has 11 fraternities and 9 sororities, and about 35 percent of students are involved in Greek life. The Congress of the South 40 (CS40) is a residential life and events programming committee that operates outside of SU. Funding for CS40 comes from the Housing Activities Fee for each student living in the South 40.

**Question 0**

How many student organisations are there on campus at the University of Washington?

**Question 1**

How are most student organisations at the University of Washington funded?

**Question 2**

What is the annual budget of the University of Washington Student Union?

**Question 3**

How many student bodies are there at the University of Washington?

**Question 4**

What percentage of students are involved in Greek life at the University of Washington?

**Question 5**

What percentage of student organisations receive funding from the Student Government Association of the University of Washington?

**Question 6**

How much does the University of Washington radio programme cost per year?

**Question 7**

What year did KWUR radio station start operating?

**Question 8**

How much does it cost each year to organise the Southern Congress of 40 Member States?

**Question 9**

How many weekly lecture series are held on the University of Washington campus each year?

**Text number 30**

The University of Washington has a large number of student-led music groups, 12 of which are official a cappella groups. The Pikers, an all-male group, is the oldest such group on campus. The Greenleafs, an all-female group, is the oldest (and only) all-female group on campus. The Mosaic Whispers, founded in 1991, are the oldest community singing group on campus. They have produced 9 albums and performed on several compilation albums, including Ben Folds' Ben Folds Presents: University A Cappella! The Amateurs, who also performed on this album, are another campus community singing group, formed in 1991. It has recorded seven albums and toured extensively. After Dark is an a cappella group founded in 2001. It has released three albums and won several CARA (Contemporary A Capella Recording) awards. In 2008, the group appeared on MSNBC during the vice-presidential debate, performing songs written specifically about Joe Biden and Sarah Palin. Founded in 2010, The Ghost Lights is the newest and only Broadway, film and television soundtrack group on campus. It has performed at several charity concerts in the St. Louis area, and in November 2010 it was honoured to perform for Nobel Prize winner Douglass North at his birthday party.

**Question 0**

How many a cappella groups are there at the University of Washington?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the oldest a cappella ensemble at the University of Washington?

**Question 2**

What is the oldest female a cappella group at the University of Washington?

**Question 3**

When was the oldest co-ed a cappella ensemble at the University of Washington founded?

**Question 4**

When did the After Dark group appear on MSNBC?

**Question 5**

How many members are in The Pikers a cappella band?

**Question 6**

What year was Greenleaf founded?

**Question 7**

How many albums have The Pikers produced?

**Question 8**

Which university did Nobel Prize winner Douglass North graduate from?

**Question 9**

How many albums have The Greenleafs produced?

**Text number 31**

More than 50% of undergraduate students live on campus. The majority of the campus dorms are located in the South 40 area, named after the 40 hectares (160 000 m2) of land south of the Danforth campus. All of the freshman buildings are located there, as well as several upperclassmen buildings, which are set up under the traditional dormitory system. All the residential buildings are co-educational. South 40 is arranged as a pedestrian-friendly environment, with the residential buildings surrounding a central recreational lawn known as the Swamp. The Bear's Den (the largest dining hall on campus), Habif Health and Wellness Center (student health services), Residential Life Office, University Police Headquarters, various student-owned businesses (e.g. Wash U Wash), and baseball, softball and intramural fields are also located on South 40.

**Question 0**

What percentage of University of Washington students live on campus?

**Question 1**

Where are most dorms located at the University of Washington?

**Question 2**

Where did the South 40 get its name?

**Question 3**

Where are all the freshman dorms at the University of Washington located?

**Question 4**

What is the gender distribution of University of Washington dorms?

**Question 5**

What percentage of dormitories are located in the South 40 area?

**Question 6**

How big is the Danforth campus?

**Question 7**

Where else but on the South 40 are there upper class buildings?

**Question 8**

What is the environment like at Danforth Campus?

**Question 9**

How many student-owned businesses are there in the South 40 region?

**Text number 32**

Another group of residential buildings, known as the Village, is located in the northwest corner of the Danforth Campus. The North Side is open only to upperclassmen and January scholarship recipients and consists of Millbrook Apartments, The Village, apartments on the Village East campus and all fraternity houses except Zeta Beta Tau, which is located off campus and northwest of South 40. The University of Washington sororities do not have their own houses. The Village is a group of residence halls where students with similar interests or academic goals apply to live in small groups of 4-24, called BLOCs, with non-BLOCs. As in the South 40, the residential buildings around the Village are surrounded by recreational lawns.

**Question 0**

Where is the University of Washington Village located?

**Question 1**

Which students are allowed to live in the University of Washington's North Side halls of residence?

**Question 2**

How many students have been formed in the Bloke?

**Question 3**

What kind of housing is there north of the University of Washington?

**Question 4**

How are students grouped in BLOCS Village residencies?

**Question 5**

Which North Side building is closest to the Zeta Beta Tau house?

**Question 6**

What's northeast of the University of Washington?

**Question 7**

How many sororities are there at the University of Washington?

**Question 8**

How many student bodies are there at the University of Washington?

**Question 9**

How many January scholarship holders does the University of Washington typically have?

**Text number 33**

The University of Washington supports four major student-run media. The university's student newspaper, Student Life, is available to students. KWUR (90.3 FM) serves as the official student radio station; the station also attracts listeners in the surrounding area with its eclectic and free-form music programming. WUTV is the university's closed circuit television channel. The university's main student-run political publication is the Washington University Political Review (nicknamed "WUPR"), which is, in its own words, a "diverse" monthly magazine. Washington University students publish two literary and arts journals, The Eliot Review and Spires Intercollegiate Arts and Literary Magazine. The university community is also served by numerous other publications, ranging from in-house academic journals to glossy alumni magazines and the student-run satirical campus newspaper WUnderground.

**Question 0**

How many media outlets does the University of Washington support?

**Question 1**

What is the official student radio station of the University of Washington?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a political publication from the University of Washington?

**Question 3**

What is the University of Washington's closed circuit television network?

**Question 4**

What are the names of the art journals published by the University of Washington?

**Question 5**

How many student-run political publications are there at the University of Washington?

**Question 6**

How often do students at the University of Washington publish their literary and artistic publications?

**Question 7**

What has the surrounding community called the content of student life?

**Question 8**

How often are internal academic journals usually published?

**Question 9**

How often are glossy alumni magazines sent to former students?

**Text number 34**

The University of Washington sports teams are called the Bears, members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and participate in the University Athletic Association at the Division III level. The Bears have won 19 NCAA Division III championships - one in women's cross country (2011), one in men's tennis (2008), two in men's basketball (2008, 2009), five in women's basketball (1998-2001, 2010) and 10 in women's volleyball (1989, 1991-1996, 2003, 2007, 2009) - and 144 UAA championships in 15 different sports. The Athletics Department is headed by John Schael, who has been Director of Athletics since 1978. Winner of the 2000 Division III Central Region National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics/Continental Airlines Athletics Director of the Year Award, Schael has helped orchestrate the transformation of Bears athletics into one of the best departments in Division III.

**Question 0**

What are the names of the University of Washington sports teams?

**Question 1**

At what level do University of Washington sports teams compete?

**Question 2**

How many NCAA division championships have University of Washington sports teams won?

**Question 3**

In what years did the University of Washington men's basketball teams win divisional titles?

**Question 4**

Who is the head of the University of Washington Athletics Department?

**Question 5**

When did the University of Washington become part of the University Athletic Association?

**Question 6**

How many NCAA Division III women's tennis titles have they won?

**Question 7**

How many NCAA Division III men's cross-country championships have they won?

**Question 8**

What sports did John Schael play during his studies?

**Question 9**

how many NCAA Division III men's volleyball titles have they won?

**Document number 372**

**Text number 0**

Unlike the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is a domestic security service, the CIA has no law enforcement functions and focuses mainly on foreign intelligence gathering, with limited domestic intelligence collection. Although the CIA is not the only US government agency specialising in HUMINT, it is the national leader in coordinating and harmonising HUMINT activities across the intelligence community. Moreover, the CIA is the only agency with the statutory authority to conduct and oversee covert activities on behalf of the President, unless the President determines that another agency is better suited to conduct such activities. For example, it can exercise foreign policy influence through its tactical divisions, such as its Special Operations Division.

**Question 0**

What is the main focus of the CIA?

**Question 1**

What is the FBI?

**Question 2**

What is the only agency with the power to act on behalf of the President?

**Text number 1**

The Executive Office also supports the US military by providing information it collects, receiving information from military intelligence organisations and cooperating in the field. The day-to-day running of the CIA is the responsibility of the Director General, with each branch having its own Director. The Deputy Director for Military Affairs, a senior military officer, manages the relationship between the CIA and the Unified Combatant Commands, which produce regional/operational intelligence and consume national intelligence.

**Question 0**

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

**Question 1**

What is the name of the person who manages relations between the CIA and the Combined Armed Forces?

**Question 2**

In what three ways does the executive branch support the US military?

**Text number 2**

The Analysis Department produces all-source intelligence research on key foreign and intercontinental issues related to sensitive topics that are powerful and sometimes antigovernment. It has four regional analysis teams, six international analysis teams and three teams focusing on policy, intelligence and staff support. The office has an Iraq desk and regional analysis offices covering Middle East and South Asia analysis, Russia and Europe analysis, Asia and the Pacific, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Africa analysis and Africa analysis.

**Question 0**

Who produces all the source surveys?

**Question 1**

How many regional analysis teams does the analysis department have?

**Question 2**

How many teams are there in the analysis department for international issues?

**Question 3**

For which country does the analysis department have a dedicated office?

**Question 4**

How many teams in the analysis department focus on policy, collection and staff support?

**Text number 3**

The Operations Division is responsible for foreign intelligence collection, mainly from secret HUMINT sources, and covert operations. Its name reflects its role as a human intelligence coordinator between other parts of the US intelligence community that have their own HUMINT operations. This department was created in an effort to end years of competition for influence, philosophy and budget between the US Department of Defense (DOD) and the CIA. Despite this, the DOD recently created its own global clandestine intelligence service, the Defense Clandestine Service (DCS), which operates under the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).

**Question 0**

Which agency is responsible for collecting foreign intelligence?

**Question 1**

What is the main reason for setting up an operational department?

**Question 2**

Which intelligence service was recently set up by the Ministry of Defence?

**Question 3**

What does DIA stand for?

**Question 4**

What is DOD short for?

**Text number 4**

The CIA established its first training institute, the Office of Training and Education, in 1950. After the end of the Cold War, the CIA's training budget was cut, which had a negative impact on staff retention. In response, the Director of Central Intelligence, George Tenet, established the CIA University in 2002. The CIA University runs 200-300 courses each year, training new recruits as well as experienced intelligence officers and CIA support staff. The Institute works in partnership with the National Intelligence University and includes the Sherman Kent School for Intelligence Analysis, which is part of the Analysis Department of the University.

**Question 0**

In what year did the CIA set up its first training institute?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the first training institute set up by the CIA?

**Question 2**

Which event reduced the CIA's training budget?

**Question 3**

Who was the head of the Central Intelligence Agency in 2002?

**Question 4**

How many annual courses does the CIA University have?

**Text number 5**

Details of the overall US intelligence budget are secret. According to the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, the Director of Central Intelligence is the only federal government employee who can use "non-appropriated" government funds. The government has disclosed the total amount of all non-military intelligence spending since 2007; the figure for fiscal year 2013 is $52.6 billion. According to the 2013 mass surveillance releases, the CIA's 2013 budget is $14.7 billion, 28 percent of the total and nearly 50 percent more than the National Security Agency's budget; the CIA's HUMINT budget is $2.3 billion; the SIGINT budget is $1.7 billion; and CIA spending on security and logistics for operations is $2.5 billion. "Covert action" programs, which include a variety of activities such as CIA drones and countering Iran's nuclear program, are $2.6 billion.

**Question 0**

What year was the Central Intelligence Agency Act created?

**Question 1**

Who is the only federal employee who can spend money without a warrant?

**Question 2**

How much money was spent on non-military intelligence in 2013?

**Question 3**

What was the CIA's annual budget for HUMINT in 2013?

**Question 4**

What are the two important things in the CIA's "covert action programmes"?

**Text number 6**

Several attempts have been made to obtain general information on the budget. The result revealed that the CIA's annual budget for fiscal year 1963 was $550 million ($4.3 billion in 2016, adjusted for inflation) and the total intelligence budget for fiscal year 1997 was $26.6 billion ($39.2 billion in 2016, adjusted for inflation). Data have been published inadvertently; for example, former CIA official and Deputy Director of National Intelligence Mary Margaret Graham said in 2005 that the annual intelligence budget was $44 billion, and in 1994 Congress inadvertently published a non-military national intelligence budget of $43.4 billion (in 2012 dollars) in 1994, including $4.8 billion for the CIA. When the Marshall Plan was adopted and allocated $13.7 billion over five years, 5% of this money, or $685 million, was made available to the CIA.

**Question 0**

What was the first year the CIA budget was published?

**Question 1**

Who revealed the CIA's budget for 2005?

**Question 2**

Which group accidentally published the CIA's external budget in 1994?

**Question 3**

Which plan allocated $13.7 billion over five years?

**Question 4**

What percentage of the $13.7 billion did the CIA receive?

**Text number 7**

CIA:s role and tasks are roughly equivalent to those of the UK Secret Intelligence Service (SIS or MI6), Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS), Egyptian General Intelligence Service, Russian Foreign Intelligence Service (Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki), Indian Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), France's Direction Générale de la Sécurité Extérieure (DGSE) and Israel's Mossad. The former agencies both collect and analyse information, while some, such as the US State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, are purely analytical agencies.

**Question 0**

What is the UK response to the CIA?

**Question 1**

What does ASIS stand for?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Israeli intelligence service?

**Question 3**

What is the abbreviation for the French Intelligence Service?

**Question 4**

What is the abbreviation for the Indian Research and Analysis Wing?

**Text number 8**

The US intelligence community's closest links with other foreign intelligence agencies are with English-speaking countries: Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. With these four countries, intelligence-related messages can be shared through a special communication tag. As an indication of the close operational cooperation between the United States, a new message distribution label has been created on the main US military communication network. Previously, the NOFORN (i.e. No Foreign Nationals) marking required the sender of the message to specify which non-US countries could receive the information. The new handling warning USA/AUS/CAN/GBR/NZL Five Eyes, used primarily for intelligence messages, is a more convenient way to indicate that the data can be shared with Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

**Question 0**

Which four countries can exchange data with the US IC?

**Question 1**

What does NOFORN stand for?

**Question 2**

What is the specific marking that indicates that messages can be shared with these five other countries?

**Text number 9**

The success of British commandos in World War II prompted US President Franklin D. Roosevelt to authorise the creation of an intelligence service, modelled on the British Secret Intelligence Service (MI6), and the Special Operations Executive. This led to the creation of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Shortly after the end of World War II, on 20 September 1945, Harry S. Truman signed an order abolishing the OSS, and by October 1945 its functions had been divided between the State and War Departments. The division lasted only a few months. The first public mention of the "Central Intelligence Agency" appeared in a proposal for command reorganization submitted by Jim Forrestal and Arthur Radford to the US Senate Military Affairs Committee in late 1945. Despite opposition from the military, the State Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Truman created the National Intelligence Authority in January 1946, the direct precursor of the CIA. Its operational extension was known as the Central Intelligence Group (CIG).

**Question 0**

Who was the President who authorised the creation of the intelligence service?

**Question 1**

Whose secret intelligence service was the US intelligence service modelled on?

**Question 2**

What is OSS?

**Question 3**

Who signed the order to get rid of the OSS?

**Question 4**

In what year was the OSS abolished?

**Text number 10**

Lawrence Houston, a senior lawyer for the SSU, CIG and later the CIA, was one of the principal drafters of the National Security Act of 1947, which abolished the NIA and CIG and established both the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency. In 1949, Houston helped draft the Central Intelligence Agency Act (Public Law 81-110), which authorized the agency to use confidential fiscal and administrative procedures and exempted it from most restrictions on the use of federal funds. It also exempted the CIA from the obligation to disclose its "organization, mission, officers, titles, salaries, or number of personnel employed." It created the PL-110 program to deal with defectors and other "essential aliens" who were not subject to normal immigration procedures.

**Question 0**

How were the NIA and CIG got rid of?

**Question 1**

Which programme dealt with "necessary aliens" who were not covered by normal immigration policy?

**Question 2**

Lawrence Houston helped draft which law in 1949?

**Text number 11**

At the beginning of the Korean War, the CIA still had only a few thousand employees, of whom a thousand worked on analysis. Intelligence information came mainly from the Office of Reports and Estimates, which compiled its daily reports from State Department cables, military dispatches and other public documents. The CIA still lacked its own intelligence capabilities. On 21 August 1950, shortly after the invasion of South Korea, Truman announced Walter Bedell Smith as the new CIA director to correct what was considered a serious intelligence failure[clarification needed].[clarification needed].

**Question 0**

Who was appointed as the new director of the CIA in 1950?

**Question 1**

Where did most of the CIA's intelligence come from before 1950?

**Question 2**

Which president announced the new CIA director?

**Text number 12**

The CIA was subject to various requirements by the various bodies that supervise it. Truman wanted a centralised team to organise the information that came to him, the Department of Defence wanted military intelligence and covert action, and the State Department wanted to bring about global political change favourable to the United States. Thus, the CIA's two responsibilities were covert action and covert intelligence. One of the main targets of intelligence was the Soviet Union, which had also been a priority area for the CIA's predecessors.

**Question 0**

Who wanted the CIA to have a central group to organise information for him?

**Question 1**

What did the Ministry of Defence want from the CIA?

**Question 2**

What did the State Department want the CIA to do?

**Question 3**

What was one of the main targets of the reconnaissance?

**Text number 13**

General Hoyt Vandenberg, co-director of the CIG, established the Office of Special Operations (OSO) and the Office of Reports and Evaluation (ORE). Initially, OSO's mission was espionage and subversion abroad, with a budget of $15 million, the largesse of a few congressional patrons. Vandenberg's objectives were much like those set by his predecessor; to find out "everything about Soviet forces in Eastern and Central Europe - their movements, capabilities and intentions". This task fell to 228 expatriate personnel covering Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

**Question 0**

Who set up the Office of Special Operations?

**Question 1**

What was the original budget of the Office of Special Operations?

**Question 2**

Who was OSO trying to track down and obtain information from?

**Question 3**

What does ORE stand for?

**Text number 14**

On June 18, 1948, the National Security Council issued Directive 10/2, which called for covert action against the Soviet Union and authorized covert operations against "hostile foreign states or groups" that could be interdicted by the US government if necessary. To this end, an Office of Policy Coordination was established within the new CIA. The OPC was quite unique; OPC Director Frank Wisner answered not to the CIA Director but to the Secretaries of Defence and State, the Secretary of State and the NSC, and OPC activities were secret even from the CIA Director. Most CIA stations had two station chiefs, one working for the OSO and the other for the OPC.

**Question 0**

Directive 10/2 called for action against whom?

**Question 1**

In which year was Directive 10/2 adopted?

**Question 2**

Who was the head of the OPC?

**Question 3**

How many chiefs were there at most CIA stations?

**Text number 15**

The CIA's early success was poor, as it was unable to provide sufficient intelligence on the Soviet takeovers of Romania and Czechoslovakia, the Soviet blockade of Berlin and the Soviet atomic bomb project. In particular, the Agency failed to predict China's entry into the Korean War with 300 000 troops. The notorious double agent Kim Philby was Britain's liaison with the US Central Intelligence Agency. Through him, the CIA coordinated hundreds of air drops inside the Iron Curtain, all of which were compromised by Philby. Arlington Hall, the nerve centre of CIA cryptanalysis, was compromised by Bill Weisband, a Russian translator and Soviet spy. The CIA would again use the tactic of parachuting agents behind enemy lines into China and North Korea. This too would be unsuccessful.

**Question 0**

How many soldiers did the Chinese send to the Korean War?

**Question 1**

Who risked hundreds of airdrops?

**Question 2**

Who was the Russian translator and Soviet spy?

**Document number 373**

**Text number 0**

Pain is a distressing sensation often caused by strong or damaging stimuli, such as stubbing a toe, burning a finger, putting alcohol in a cut and knocking over a "funny bone". As pain is a complex and subjective phenomenon, defining it has been a challenge. The definition widely used by the International Association for the Study of Pain states: "Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with, or described by, actual or potential tissue damage." In medical diagnosis, pain is a symptom.

**Question 0**

What kind of stimulus causes pain?

**Question 1**

What is pain like?

**Question 2**

Why has defining pain been a challenge?

**Question 3**

Which definition of organisation is widely used?

**Question 4**

What is pain considered to be for medical diagnosis?

**Question 5**

What is the definition of pain used by the International Association for Pain Research?

**Question 6**

What is pain in a complex diagnosis?

**Question 7**

What is the National Association for the Study of Pain's definition of pain?

**Question 8**

What is a powerful phenomenon?

**Text number 1**

Pain is the most common reason for visiting a doctor in most developed countries. It is a major symptom of many diseases and can affect a person's quality of life and general ability to function. Psychological factors such as social support, hypnotic suggestion, tension or distraction can have a significant impact on the intensity or discomfort of pain. In some discussions of physician-assisted suicide or euthanasia, pain has been used as a justification for allowing terminally ill patients to end their lives.

**Question 0**

What is the most common reason why people go to the doctor in first world countries?

**Question 1**

How can pain affect a person's quality of life and general functioning?

**Question 2**

Tension and distraction are what factors that influence the intensity of pain?

**Question 3**

What pain has sometimes been used as an argument to allow terminally ill patients to do?

**Question 4**

What is the advanced symptom in most diseases?

**Question 5**

What are social suggestion, hypnotic arousal and deception?

**Question 6**

What has been used to justify assisted suicide for patients?

**Question 7**

What is the most common reason for euthanasia by a doctor?

**Text number 2**

In 1994, the International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP) classified pain according to its specific characteristics because a more useful system was needed to describe chronic pain: (2) the system whose dysfunction may cause the pain (e.g. nervous system, digestive system), (3) duration and mode of occurrence, (4) intensity and time since onset, and (5) aetiology. However, Clifford J. Woolf and others have criticised this system as inadequate to guide research and treatment. Woolf proposes three categories of pain: (1) nociceptive pain, (2) inflammatory pain associated with tissue damage and immune cell infiltration, and (3) pathological pain, which is a medical condition resulting from damage to or abnormal functioning of the nervous system (e.g. fibromyalgia, irritable bowel syndrome, tension-type headache).

**Question 0**

In what year did the IASP respond to the need for a more useful system for describing pain?

**Question 1**

How many pain categories does the IASP system take into account?

**Question 2**

Who has criticised the IASP system?

**Question 3**

What do some people think the IASP system is inadequate for?

**Question 4**

How many categories of research does Woolf encourage?

**Question 5**

What was ISAP doing in 1949?

**Question 6**

How many levels of pain does J. Woolf Clifford suggest?

**Question 7**

What is the definition of pathological dysfunction?

**Question 8**

What system is Woolf J. Clifford criticising?

**Question 9**

What was needed in 1949?

**Text number 3**

Pain is usually transient and lasts only until the harmful stimulus is removed or the underlying lesion or pathology has healed, but some painful conditions, such as rheumatoid arthritis, peripheral neuropathy, cancer and idiopathic pain, can persist for years. Long-lasting pain is called chronic or persistent pain and pain that disappears quickly is called acute pain. Traditionally, the distinction between acute and chronic pain has been based on an arbitrary time interval from pain onset; the two most commonly used cut-off points are 3 months and 6 months from pain onset, although some theorists and researchers have set the transition from acute to chronic pain at 12 months:93 others use acute for pain lasting less than 30 days, chronic for pain lasting more than six months, and subacute for pain lasting one to six months. A popular alternative definition of chronic pain, which does not include an arbitrarily defined duration, is "pain that exceeds the expected recovery time". Chronic pain can be classified as cancer pain or benign pain.

**Question 0**

What is usually temporary?

**Question 1**

How long does the pain usually last?

**Question 2**

Why is it called pain that goes away quickly?

**Question 3**

What has been used to arbitrarily measure the difference between acute and chronic pain?

**Question 4**

What might chronic pain sometimes be called?

**Question 5**

What kind of transient pain lasts for years?

**Question 6**

What is long-lasting acute pain called?

**Question 7**

How many months does acute pain last?

**Question 8**

What is a popular definition that uses an arbitrarily determined period of time?

**Text number 4**

Nociceptive pain is caused by stimulation of peripheral nerve fibres that respond to stimuli approaching or exceeding a noxious intensity (nociceptors) and can be classified according to the form of the noxious stimulus. The most common categories are "thermal" (e.g. heat or cold), "mechanical" (e.g. compression, tearing, cutting, etc.) and "chemical" (e.g. iodine in a cut or chemicals released during inflammation). Some nociceptors respond to more than one of these modalities, which is why they are called polymodal.

**Question 0**

What type of pain is stimulated by nociceptors?

**Question 1**

How is nociceptive pain classified?

**Question 2**

The pain temperature class deals with which two temperature ranges?

**Question 3**

Crushing, tearing and cutting are examples of what type of pain?

**Question 4**

What is the term for nociceptors that respond to more than one type of stimulus?

**Question 5**

What kind of pain is caused by fibre stimulation?

**Question 6**

What are the general categories of pain modalities?

**Question 7**

What does mechanical pain refer to besides a cold?

**Text number 5**

Nociceptive pain can also be divided into "visceral", "deep somatic" and "superficial somatic" pain. Visceral structures are highly sensitive to stretching, ischemia and inflammation, but relatively insensitive to other stimuli that normally cause pain in other structures, such as burning and cutting. Visceral pain is diffuse, difficult to localise and often focused on a distant, usually superficial, structure. It may be accompanied by nausea and vomiting and can be described as nauseating, deep, clenching and dull. Deep somatic pain is caused by stimulation of nociceptors in ligaments, tendons, bones, blood vessels, fasciae and muscles and is dull, aching, poorly localised pain. Examples include sprains and fractures. Superficial pain is caused by activation of nociceptors in the skin or other superficial tissue and is sharp, well-defined and clearly localised. Examples of injuries causing superficial somatic pain are minor wounds and minor (first degree) burns.

**Question 0**

What type of pain is visceral pain?

**Question 1**

Which structures are sensitive to stretching but not very sensitive to burning?

**Question 2**

What can be associated with visceral pain?

**Question 3**

What type of pain is dull, aching and difficult to localise?

**Question 4**

What kind of pain is caused by first degree burns?

**Question 5**

What are the categories of visceral pain?

**Question 6**

What causes deep visceral pain?

**Question 7**

What are examples of deep visceral pain?

**Question 8**

What is the origin of superficial somatic pain?

**Text number 6**

The prevalence of ghost pain is almost 82% in upper limb amputees and 54% in lower limb amputees. One study found that eight days after amputation 72% of patients had ghost pain and six months later 65% of patients had ghost pain. Some amputees have constant pain of varying intensity or quality, others have pain several times a day or only once a week or two. The pain is often described as stabbing, crushing, burning or cramping. If the pain is persistent over a long period of time, parts of the intact body may become sensitised so that touching them causes pain in the ghost limb, or ghost limb pain may be associated with urination or defecation.

**Question 0**

What percentage of people who have had their upper limbs amputated experience ghost pain?

**Question 1**

What proportion of lower limb amputees experience ghost pain?

**Question 2**

What percentage of people who had limb amputations still felt pain in those limbs six months later?

**Question 3**

What can happen to intact body parts if the pain persists for a long time?

**Question 4**

What may be involved in urination in amputees?

**Question 5**

What do 54% of upper limb amputees experience?

**Question 6**

What do 82% of lower limb amputees experience?

**Question 7**

What did 72% of patients experience six days after amputation?

**Question 8**

What do 65% of patients report eight months after amputation?

**Text number 7**

Injections of local anaesthetic into nerves or sensitive areas of the stump can relieve pain for days, weeks or sometimes permanently, although the drug wears off within hours; and small injections of hypertonic saline into the soft tissue between vertebrae cause localised pain that radiates into the phantom pain for about ten minutes, after which the phantom pain may be partially or completely relieved for hours, weeks or even longer. In some patients, the pain is relieved by intense vibration or electrical stimulation of the stump or by a current produced by electrodes surgically implanted in the spinal cord.

**Question 0**

What happens when the anaesthetic injection is directed to the nerves in the limb stump?

**Question 1**

How long can an anaesthetic last to relieve pain, even if its effect wears off within a few hours?

**Question 2**

What is injected in small amounts into the soft tissue between the vertebrae to produce localised pain?

**Question 3**

Vibration of the stump of an amputated limb can cause what in some patients?

**Question 4**

What happens when an injection is given into the nerves?

**Question 5**

Where is the saline solution injected?

**Question 6**

What does intense stimulation offer?

**Question 7**

What does electric vibration offer?

**Text number 8**

Paraplegia, the loss of sensation and voluntary motor control after severe spinal cord injury, can be associated with waist pain at the level of the spinal cord injury, visceral pain due to bladder or bowel obstruction, or phantom limb pain in five to ten percent of paraplegics in areas where sensation is completely lost. This phantom limb pain is initially described as a burning or stabbing pain, but can develop into a sharp pinching or clenching pain or a sensation of fire running down the legs or a knife twisting in the flesh. The pain may start immediately or years after the injury. Surgical treatment rarely provides lasting relief.

**Question 0**

What is paralysis?

**Question 1**

What can cause paralysis?

**Question 2**

What is the initial phantom pain sensation experienced by people with spinal cord injury?

**Question 3**

For example, what type of pain is a knife twisting in the flesh?

**Question 4**

What is an ineffective treatment for chronic pain that rarely provides any real relief?

**Question 5**

What is loss of consciousness?

**Question 6**

How is phantom pain in the spine initially described?

**Question 7**

Which treatment offers lasting relief?

**Text number 9**

People with long-term pain often have psychological disorders, and scores on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory scales for hysteria, depression and hypochondria ("neurotic triad") are elevated. Some researchers have argued that it is this neuroticism that causes acute pain to become chronic, but clinical evidence suggests the opposite, that chronic pain causes neuroticism. When long-term pain is relieved by a therapeutic intervention, neurotic triad and anxiety scores fall, often to normal levels. Self-esteem, which is often low in chronic pain patients, also improves when pain is relieved.

**Question 0**

When people have long-term pain, what do they often show?

**Question 1**

Into which triad are the hysteria, depression and hypochondria inventory scales classified?

**Question 2**

Clinical evidence shows that neuroticism is caused by what?

**Question 3**

If long-term pain can be relieved by therapy, what does a person's neurotic triad score do?

**Question 4**

What shows that many patients have improved when their pain is relieved?

**Question 5**

What do people with long-term mental disorders show?

**Question 6**

What are the scales of the Multiphasic Minnesota Personality Inventory?

**Question 7**

What is a neurotic triad?

**Question 8**

What is acute pain said to cause?

**Text number 10**

Breakthrough pain is transient acute pain that occurs suddenly and is not relieved by the patient's usual pain management. It is common in cancer patients, who often have background pain that is usually well controlled by medication, but who also sometimes have severe pain attacks that occasionally "pass" through the medication. The characteristics of breakthrough cancer pain vary from person to person and according to the cause. Treatment of breakthrough pain may require the effective use of opioids such as fentanyl.

**Question 0**

What is the term for pain that is acute and cannot be relieved by conventional pain management?

**Question 1**

How do cancer patients usually manage their underlying pain?

**Question 2**

For whom is breakthrough pain common?

**Question 3**

Which class of drugs is fentanyl an example of?

**Question 4**

Which breakthrough pain-related activity requires heavy use of opioids?

**Question 5**

What is acute transient pain?

**Question 6**

What is involved in the treatment of acute transient pain?

**Question 7**

How does acute transient pain occur?

**Text number 11**

Although discomfort is an essential part of the IASP definition of pain, in some patients it is possible to induce a condition described as severe pain without discomfort by morphine injection or psychosurgery. Such patients report that they experience pain but are not bothered by it; they recognise the sensation of pain but suffer little or no pain. Indifference to pain may also be rare from birth; these people have normal nerves in medical examinations and experience pain as unpleasant, but do not avoid the repetition of the pain stimulus.

**Question 0**

The IASP definition of pain includes as an integral part of which aspect?

**Question 1**

What is it possible to achieve that, contrary to expectations, is not unpleasant?

**Question 2**

What type of injection has caused patients to report that they have pain but it does not bother them?

**Question 3**

How much do some psychosurgical patients suffer from pain?

**Question 4**

What kind of perspective on pain do some people with perfectly normal nerves have at birth?

**Question 5**

What is an essential part of the AISP pain definition?

**Question 6**

What is the result of a psychosurgical injection?

**Question 7**

What is present from birth?

**Text number 12**

A much smaller proportion of people do not feel pain because of a congenital abnormality of the nervous system, known as "congenital insensitivity to pain". Children with this disorder suffer careless repetitive damage to their tongue, eyes, joints, skin and muscles. Most people with congenital insensitivity to pain have one of the five inherited sensory and autonomic neuropathies (including familial dysautonomia and congenital insensitivity to pain with anhidrosis). In these conditions, pain sensitivity is reduced in association with other neurological abnormalities, particularly of the autonomic nervous system. A very rare syndrome associated with isolated congenital insensitivity to pain has been linked to mutations in the SCN9A gene, which encodes a sodium channel (Nav1.7) essential for conduction of pain nerve impulses.

**Question 0**

A nervous system abnormality can make a small proportion of people insensitive to what?

**Question 1**

What is it when someone is born without feeling pain because of their nervous system?

**Question 2**

What happens to children with congenital pain inhibition?

**Question 3**

What is the life expectancy of people who do not feel pain?

**Question 4**

Which gene is responsible for encoding the sodium channel required to conduct pain nerve impulses?

**Question 5**

What is congenital insensitivity to pain?

**Question 6**

What are the top five things most people with congenital pain tolerance have?

**Question 7**

What is congenital dysautonomia?

**Question 8**

What is associated with mutations in the SCA9N gene?

**Question 9**

What does the SCA9N gene do?

**Text number 13**

In 1644, René Descartes theorized that pain was a disturbance that traveled along nerve fibers until the disturbance reached the brain, transforming the perception of pain from a spiritual, mystical experience into a physical, mechanical sensation[citation needed]. Descartes' work, along with that of Avicenna, foreshadowed the development of 19th century special theory. Specificity theory saw pain as "a specific sensation with its own sensory apparatus, independent of touch and other senses". Another theory that emerged in the 17th and 19th centuries was the intensity theory, which did not consider pain as a unique sensory modality but as an emotional state induced by stimuli that were more intense than normal, such as intense light, pressure or temperature. By the mid-1890s, the specific theory was mainly advocated by physiologists and doctors, and the intensive theory mainly by psychologists. However, after the clinical observations of Henry Head and the experiments of Max von Frey, psychologists almost massively shifted towards specificity, and by the end of the century most textbooks on physiology and psychology presented pain specificity as a fact.

**Question 0**

When did Descartes make his theories on pain clear?

**Question 1**

What did Descartes think pain was?

**Question 2**

According to which theory is pain a specific sensation?

**Question 3**

What kind of state does intensive theory consider pain to be?

**Question 4**

Who moved to the theory of mass specificity?

**Question 5**

Who theorised about pain in 1464?

**Question 6**

What did Descartes Rene theorise about pain?

**Question 7**

Who foresaw the development of special theory in the 18th century?

**Question 8**

What was the perception of specificity by the mid-1980s?

**Question 9**

What did Henry von Frey and Max Head do?

**Text number 14**

In 1955 DC Sinclair and G Weddell developed the theory of peripheral patterns, based on a proposal made by John Paul Nafe in 1934. They proposed that all the fibrous endings of the skin (except for the hair cell nerve endings) are identical and that pain is caused by intense stimulation of these fibres. Another 20th century theory was the gate control theory, proposed by Ronald Melzack and Patrick Wall in 1965 in the Science article "Pain Mechanisms: A New Theory". The authors proposed that both thin (pain) and large diameter (touch, pressure, vibration) nerve fibres carry information from the site of injury to two destinations in the spinal cord in the spinal cord, and that the greater the activity of the large fibres relative to the activity of the thin fibres in the inhibitory cell, the less pain is felt. Both peripheral pattern theory and gate control theory have been superseded by more modern pain theories[referred ].

**Question 0**

In what year was the peripheral pattern theory developed?

**Question 1**

Whose suggestion led to the development of the peripheral pattern theory?

**Question 2**

What did DC Sinclair and G Weddell propose as a property of all skin fibre endings?

**Question 3**

What does gate control theory determine, the diameter of which is responsible for the amount of pain sensation?

**Question 4**

Why did peripheral pattern theory and gate control theory take a back seat?

**Question 5**

What was DC Sinclair developing in 1934?

**Question 6**

What did DC Weddell and G Sinclair develop?

**Question 7**

What is the basis of the 1934 peripheral model theory?

**Question 8**

Which article was introduced in 1956?

**Question 9**

What did Ronald Wall and Patrick Melzack present?

**Text number 15**

In 1968, Ronald Melzack and Kenneth Casey described pain in terms of its three dimensions: 'sensory-discriminative' (sensing the intensity, location, quality and duration of pain), 'affective-motivational' (discomfort and the desire to escape discomfort) and 'cognitive-evaluative' (cognitions such as appraisal, cultural values, distractions and hypnotic suggestion). According to their theory, pain intensity (sensory-discriminative dimension) and unpleasantness (affective-motivational dimension) are not determined solely by the magnitude of the painful stimulus, but "higher" cognitive functions may influence perceived intensity and unpleasantness. Cognitive functions "may affect both sensory and affective experience, or they may alter the primarily affective-motivational dimension. Thus, excitement in games or war seems to inhibit both dimensions of pain, whereas suggestion and placebo may modulate the affective-motivational dimension and leave the sensory-discriminative dimension relatively unaffected." (p. 432) The paper concludes with a call to action: "Pain can be treated not only by attempting to reduce sensory information with anaesthetic blocks, surgical interventions and the like, but also by influencing motivational-affective and cognitive factors." (p. 435)

**Question 0**

How many dimensions did Melzack and Casey describe pain?

**Question 1**

The affective-motivational dimension of pain is characterised by what need?

**Question 2**

According to Melzack and Casey's theory, what could influence the perception of the magnitude of pain?

**Question 3**

The excitement of war games seems to prevent what pain?

**Question 4**

Where did Melack and Casey's paper end with the call?

**Question 5**

Who photographed pain in 1986?

**Question 6**

How many dimensions did Ronald Casey and Kenneth Melzack use to describe pain?

**Question 7**

How many dimensions of pain do Ronald Casey and Kenneth Melzack describe?

**Question 8**

How does Ronald Casey's article end?

**Text number 16**

The "intense" theory of Wilhelm Erb (1874), according to which a pain signal can be induced by sufficiently strong stimulation of any sensory receptor, has been thoroughly refuted. Some sensory fibres do not distinguish between noxious and non-noxious stimuli, while others, the nociceptors, respond only to noxious, intense stimuli. At the peripheral end of the nociceptor, noxious stimuli trigger currents that, above a certain threshold, start sending signals along the nerve fibre to the spinal cord. The "specificity" of the nociceptor (whether it responds to thermal, chemical or mechanical properties of the environment) is determined by the ion channels it expresses at the peripheral end. To date, dozens of different types of nociceptor ion channels have been identified and their precise function is still being elucidated.

**Question 0**

What kind of signal can be generated when any sensory receptor is stimulated strongly enough?

**Question 1**

What types of stimuli are some sensory fibres unable to distinguish between?

**Question 2**

To which stimuli do nociceptors respond?

**Question 3**

What stimuli trigger signals to be sent along nerve fibres?

**Question 4**

How many different types of ion channels have been identified so far?

**Question 5**

Who invented the intensive theory in 1784?

**Question 6**

What did Wilhelm Erb invent in 1784?

**Question 7**

What is Erb Wilhelm's intensive theory?

**Question 8**

What happened to Erb Wilhelm's theory?

**Question 9**

How many different nociceptor chemical channels have been identified?

**Text number 17**

The pain signal travels from the periphery to the spinal cord along the A-delta or C-fibre. Because A-delta fibre is thicker than C-fibre and thinly surrounded by an electrical insulating material (myelin), it carries the signal faster (5-30 m/s) than non-myelinated C-fibre (0.5-2 m/s). Pain from (faster) A-delta fibres is described as sharp and is felt first. It is followed by the duller pain transmitted by C fibres, often described as burning. These first-degree neurons enter the spinal cord via the Lissauer pathway.

**Question 0**

How does the pain signal travel from the periphery to the spinal cord?

**Question 1**

Which fibre is thicker?

**Question 2**

What is the electrically insulating material that surrounds a-delta fibre?

**Question 3**

How is the pain caused by a-delta strikes described?

**Question 4**

How do first order neurons enter the spinal cord?

**Question 5**

What runs along the C-delta or A-fibre?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the insulation material?

**Question 7**

What do faster C deltas cause?

**Question 8**

What do A-fibres contain?

**Text number 18**

Fibres in the spinal cord that carry A-delta and C-fibre pain signals have been identified, as well as other fibres that carry both A-delta and C-fibre pain signals along the spinal cord to the thalamus of the brain. Other fibres in the spinal cord, known as wide dynamic range neurons, respond to A-delta and C-fibres, but also to the large A-beta fibres that carry touch, pressure and vibration signals. Pain-related activity in the thalamus is distributed to the insular cortex (thought to express, among other things, the sensation that distinguishes pain from other homeostatic emotions such as itching and nausea) and the anterior cingulate cortex (thought to express, among other things, the motivational element of pain); and clearly localised pain also activates the primary and secondary somatosensory cortex. Melzack and Casey's 1968 description of the dimensions of pain is as influential today as it ever was, defining theory and guiding research in the functional neuroanatomy and psychology of pain.

**Question 0**

What are some spinal fibres exclusive to?

**Question 1**

Which area of the brain is the first to receive pain signals?

**Question 2**

What are the neurons in the dynamic range?

**Question 3**

Where does pain-related activity in the thalamus spread?

**Question 4**

Pain that is clearly localised also activates which cortices?

**Question 5**

Where do the pain signals go from the thalamus?

**Question 6**

What are dynamic broadband neurons?

**Question 7**

What signals do A-delta fibres carry?

**Question 8**

What does the cingulate cortex anterior express?

**Question 9**

Whose image of pain from 1986 is influential today?

**Text number 19**

In his book The Greatest Show on Earth: the Evidence for Evolution, biologist Richard Dawkins asks why pain must be so painful. He describes the alternative as a simple, mental "red flag" raising. To justify why that red flag might not be enough, Dawkins explains that living things have to compete with each other. The most suitable creature would be one whose pains are well balanced. Those pains that spell certain death if ignored will be experienced most intensely. The relative intensity of pain may therefore resemble the relative importance of that risk for our ancestors (lack of food, too cold or severe injuries are experienced as pain, while minor injuries are experienced as mere discomfort). This resemblance is not perfect, however, because natural selection can be a poor designer. The result is often disturbances in animals, including supernormal stimuli. Such perturbations help explain pain that is not, or at least no longer, directly adaptive (e.g., perhaps certain forms of toothache or nail injury).

**Question 0**

Who wrote "The Greatest Show on Earth: The Evidence for Evolution"?

**Question 1**

What does Dawkins explain that living beginnings have to compete with each other?

**Question 2**

What would be the most appropriate creature?

**Question 3**

What might the relative intensities of pain resemble?

**Question 4**

What kind of designer is a natural choice?

**Question 5**

Which book did Richard Dawkins write?

**Question 6**

What is Dawkins Richard's occupation?

**Question 7**

What is a red flag for supernatural stimuli?

**Text number 20**

Differences in pain perception and tolerance thresholds are related to ethnicity, genetics and gender, among other factors. People of Mediterranean origin perceive as painful some intensities of radiant heat that northern Europeans describe as painless. Italian women are less tolerant of intense electric shocks than Jews or Indians. Some people in all cultures have a much higher threshold for perceiving and tolerating pain than normal. For example, patients who experience painless heart attacks have a higher pain threshold for electric shock, muscle spasm and heat.

**Question 0**

Besides ethnicity and genetics, what is another factor associated with differences in pain perception?

**Question 1**

What might some people of Mediterranean origin find painful that people of this origin would not?

**Question 2**

Which nationality is least susceptible to electric shock?

**Question 3**

What do some individuals in all cultures have significantly more of than normal?

**Question 4**

Patients who have a painless heart attack have higher what?

**Question 5**

What is the relationship between pain threshold and tolerance?

**Question 6**

Which Native Americans are less tolerant of strong electric shocks than Indians?

**Question 7**

Which Italian women report more painful radiation heat intensities?

**Text number 21**

Self-reporting is the most reliable measure of pain, as health professionals tend to underestimate the intensity of pain. In 1968, Margo McCaffery introduced a definition of pain that is widely used in nursing, emphasising the subjective nature of pain and the importance of believing patient reports: 'Pain is what the person experiencing it says it is, and it exists when he says it exists'. To assess the intensity of pain, the patient may be asked to rate their pain on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being no pain and 10 being the worst pain they have ever felt. Quality can be determined by having the patient fill out a McGill pain questionnaire and indicate which words best describe their pain.

**Question 0**

What is the most reliable measure of pain?

**Question 1**

What do health professionals tend to underestimate?

**Question 2**

What did Margo McCaffery present in 1968?

**Question 3**

What scale could be used to ask the patient to locate their pain?

**Question 4**

What are patients asked to report on the McGill Pain Questionnaire?

**Question 5**

What is a person's health record?

**Question 6**

Who defined pain in 1986?

**Question 7**

What was the definition of pain given by Margo McCaffery in 1986?

**Question 8**

What is the numerical range of the McCaffery pain scale?

**Text number 22**

The Multidimensional Pain Inventory (MPI) is a questionnaire designed to assess the psychosocial status of a person with chronic pain. Turk and Rudy (1988) identified three categories of chronic pain patients in their analysis of the MPI results: "(a) dysfunctional, persons who perceived their pain severity as high, reported pain interfering with a large part of their lives, reported greater psychological distress from pain, and reported low activity levels; (b) interpersonally distressed, individuals who had a general perception that significant others were not very supportive of their pain problems; and (c) adaptive copers, patients who reported high levels of social support, relatively low levels of pain and perceived distress, and relatively high levels of activity. "" To obtain the most useful case description, it is recommended that a person's MPI score be combined with his or her IASP five-grade pain profile.

**Question 0**

What does MFI stand for as an acronym?

**Question 1**

How many categories of chronic pain patients are there?

**Question 2**

How do dysfunctional people perceive the severity of their pain?

**Question 3**

Where do people with relationship problems feel they are not supported by their loved ones?

**Question 4**

What should a person's MFI creation be combined with to get the most useful case studies?

**Question 5**

What is MIP?

**Question 6**

What is MIP?

**Question 7**

How many categories of chronic pain patients did Turk and Rudy find in 1898?

**Question 8**

What is the definition of a dysfunctional pain patient according to the results published by Turk and Rudy in 1898?

**Question 9**

What is the definition of an adaptable helicopter according to Turkey and Rudy's 1898 results?

**Text number 23**

When a person is unable to talk and self-report pain, observation is crucial, and certain behaviours can be monitored as indicators of pain. Behaviours such as grimacing and guarding indicate pain, as do increases or decreases in vocalisation, changes in routine behaviours and changes in mental status. Patients with pain may behave in a socially withdrawn manner and may experience a decrease in appetite and food intake. Changes in baseline status, such as groaning when moving or handling a body part and limited range of motion, are also possible indicators of pain. In patients who have language skills but are unable to express themselves effectively, such as patients with dementia, an increase in confusion or the appearance of aggressive behaviour or agitation may indicate that the patient is uncomfortable and that further assessment is needed.

**Question 0**

What becomes critical when a person does not speak?

**Question 1**

What can be monitored as pain indicators?

**Question 2**

Facial grimacing and guarding show what?

**Question 3**

What kind of social behaviour might patients with pain exhibit?

**Question 4**

How can people with dementia demonstrate that discomfort exists?

**Question 5**

When does sneering become critical?

**Question 6**

In which patients is a decrease in confusion a sign of pain?

**Question 7**

What is the sign of increased activity?

**Question 8**

What might a change from the baseline condition be a sign of?

**Text number 24**

The experience of pain has many cultural dimensions. For example, the way a person experiences and reacts to pain is related to socio-cultural characteristics such as gender, ethnicity and age. An older adult may not respond to pain in the same way as a younger person. Illness or the use of multiple prescription drugs may impair their ability to recognise pain. Depression may also prevent an older adult from reporting pain. An older adult may also stop an activity they love because it hurts too much. A decline in self-care (dressing, hygiene, walking, etc.) may also be a sign that the older adult is suffering from pain. An older adult may not report pain for fear of having to undergo surgery or being given medication on which they may become dependent. They may not want others to think they are weak, or they may feel that complaining about pain is rude or shameful, or they may feel that pain is a deserved punishment for past transgressions.

**Question 0**

What is the experience of pain in different cultures?

**Question 1**

What does an older adult not necessarily react to in the same way as a younger person?

**Question 2**

What can impair an older adult's ability to recognise pain?

**Question 3**

Why might older adults stop doing what they love?

**Question 4**

An older adult may also not report pain for fear of being put where?

**Question 5**

How many dimensions does the cultural experience of pain have?

**Question 6**

What are some examples of social characteristics?

**Question 7**

What illness can cause an older adult to report feeling sick?

**Question 8**

What are the reasons why a younger adult might be reluctant to report pain?

**Text number 25**

Cultural barriers can also prevent people from talking about their pain. Religious beliefs can prevent a person from seeking help. They may feel that certain pain treatments are against their religion. They may not report pain because they see it as a sign that death is near. Many people fear the stigma of addiction and avoid pain treatment to avoid being prescribed potentially addictive drugs. Many Asians do not want to lose respect in society by admitting that they are in pain and need help, and believe that pain should be borne in silence, whereas in other cultures, pain should be reported immediately and immediate help should be sought. Gender can also influence the reporting of pain. Gender differences may be due to social and cultural expectations, as women are expected to be emotional and show pain, while men are expected to remain stoic and keep pain to themselves.

**Question 0**

What kind of barriers can prevent a person from telling you about their pain?

**Question 1**

How can religious beliefs influence the fact that a person suffers from pain?

**Question 2**

Some people may not report pain because they think it's a sign of what's near?

**Question 3**

What do many people fear pain management will lead to?

**Question 4**

What is the typical Asian question about reporting pain?

**Question 5**

What cultural beliefs can prevent people from doing?

**Question 6**

What can religious barriers prevent?

**Question 7**

Which race thinks they should report pain immediately so as not to lose respect in society?

**Question 8**

What do stoic women do about pain?

**Question 9**

What are men expected to show when they are emotional?

**Text number 26**

The International Association for the Study of Pain advocates that pain relief should be recognised as a human right, that chronic pain should be considered a disease in its own right and that pain medicine should have full specialist status. It is currently a speciality only in China and Australia. Elsewhere, pain medicine is a subset of specialties such as anaesthesiology, physiatry, neurology, palliative medicine and psychiatry. In 2011, Human Rights Watch warned that tens of millions of people around the world still lack access to affordable medicines for severe pain.

**Question 0**

What does the IASP believe pain relief should be recognised as?

**Question 1**

Where should chronic pain be considered in its own right?

**Question 2**

In which two countries is pain management a speciality?

**Question 3**

What is pain medicine, which often falls under disciplines such as physiatry, neurology, etc.?

**Question 4**

How many people in the world in 2011 are still denied access to affordable medicines for severe pain?

**Question 5**

What does the International Association for Pain Research advocate?

**Question 6**

What does the International Association for Pain Research believe about chronic pain?

**Question 7**

What does the International Association for Pain Research believe about pain medicine?

**Question 8**

What was Human Rights Watch doing in 2101?

**Text number 27**

Oral sugar reduces the total duration of crying but not the duration of the first cry in newborns undergoing a painful procedure (heel lancing). It does not dampen the effect of pain on heart rate, and a recent single study found that sugar had no significant effect on pain-related electrical activity in the brains of newborns one second after heel lancing. Sweet oral fluid moderately reduces the incidence and duration of vaccine-induced crying in infants between one and twelve months of age.

**Question 0**

What can be taken orally to reduce the total duration of crying in newborns undergoing painful procedures?

**Question 1**

Where does sugar not change the effect of pain?

**Question 2**

Sugar also does not measurably alter what kind of electrical activity in the newborn brain one second after heel lancing?

**Question 3**

Sweet mouthwash moderately reduces the incidence and duration of which?

**Question 4**

What reduces the duration of the first cry in newborns undergoing painful procedures?

**Question 5**

What reduces the duration of crying in children between one and twelve years old?

**Question 6**

Where does sugar reduce the effect of pain?

**Text number 28**

Several meta-analyses have found clinical hypnosis to be effective in managing pain associated with diagnostic and surgical procedures in adults and children, as well as pain associated with cancer and childbirth. A 2007 review of 13 studies found evidence for the effectiveness of hypnosis in reducing chronic pain in some conditions, although the number of patients included in the studies was small, raising questions about the power of the groups to detect differences, and most studies lacked credible controls for placebo and/or expectancy. The authors concluded that "although the findings support the general applicability of hypnosis in the treatment of chronic pain, considerably more research is needed to fully elucidate the effects of hypnosis in different chronic pain conditions".

**Question 0**

Can clinical hypnosis be an effective treatment for pain associated with surgical procedures in adults and children?

**Question 1**

How many studies conducted in 2007 found evidence of the effectiveness of hypnosis in reducing chronic pain?

**Question 2**

What was missing from the studies on the effectiveness of hypnosis?

**Question 3**

What are the different chronic pain conditions for which significantly more research is needed?

**Question 4**

What did the 2013 review of 7 studies find?

**Question 5**

What meta-analyses have shown to be effective in controlling surgical procedures?

**Question 6**

What was found about the number of participants in the seven studies?

**Text number 29**

Pain is the most common reason why people use complementary and alternative medicine. A January 2009 analysis of 13 of the highest quality studies on pain treatment with acupuncture found that there was little difference in the effects of real acupuncture, sham acupuncture and acupuncture without acupuncture. However, other reviews have found benefits. In addition, there is preliminary evidence for a few herbal remedies. There is interest in the link between vitamin D and pain, but the evidence from controlled trials to date on such a link, with the exception of osteomalacia, is inconclusive.

**Question 0**

What is the most common reason why people turn to alternative medicine?

**Question 1**

What was the analysis of 13 pain management studies showing the effects of real pain management and sham management?

**Question 2**

Some 13 high-quality studies from some conflicting reviews found real what?

**Question 3**

Which drug has preliminary evidence of efficacy?

**Question 4**

Other than osteomalacia, what is there no evidence of pain and?

**Question 5**

What did the January 2013 study find?

**Question 6**

What was the treatment method in the 9 studies published in 2013?

**Question 7**

What is another area of interest in relation to vitamins?

**Text number 30**

Physical pain is an important political issue, linked to a wide range of issues such as pain management policy, drug control, animal rights or welfare, torture and pain compliance. In different contexts, the deliberate infliction of pain in the form of corporal punishment is used as a punishment for crime or to punish or discipline or correct an abuser or to deter attitudes or behaviour that are deemed unacceptable. In some cultures, extreme practices such as the mortification of flesh or painful rites of passage are highly valued.

**Question 0**

What is the subject of physical pain, which is important for many things?

**Question 1**

Corporal punishment is what form of pain?

**Question 2**

Where is corporal punishment used as revenge?

**Question 3**

How does pain affect unacceptable attitudes?

**Question 4**

What kind of practices are highly valued by some cultures?

**Question 5**

What are animal rights in relation to different issues?

**Question 6**

What are the important policy issues related to the infliction of pain?

**Question 7**

What are the reasons given for the pain?

**Question 8**

What cultural practices are considered torture?

**Text number 31**

The most reliable method of assessing pain in most people is by asking: a person can report pain that cannot be detected by any known physiological measure. However, animals cannot answer questions about whether they feel pain, like infants (infans means "cannot speak"), so the criterion that defines human pain cannot be applied to them. Philosophers and scientists have responded to this problem in many different ways. For example, René Descartes argued that animals have no consciousness and therefore do not experience pain and suffering in the same way as humans. Bernard Rollin of Colorado State University, who is the lead author of two US federal laws regulating pain relief for animals, writes that even in the 1980s scientists were uncertain whether animals experienced pain, and that in the US before 1989, trained veterinarians were simply taught to ignore animal pain. When dealing with scientists and other veterinarians, he was regularly asked to "prove" that animals were conscious and to provide "scientifically acceptable" reasons for the claim that animals felt pain. Carbone writes that the view that animals feel pain differently is now in the minority. Academic reviews on the subject are less clear, noting that while there is strong support for the claim that animals have at least simple conscious thoughts and feelings, some critics continue to question how reliably animal states of mind can be determined. The ability of invertebrate species such as insects to feel pain and suffering is also unclear.

**Question 0**

What is the most reliable way to get information about human pain?

**Question 1**

What can't animals answer?

**Question 2**

What did Descartes claim that animals lack?

**Question 3**

Which university is Bernard Rollin associated with?

**Question 4**

Can invertebrate animal species, such as insects, feel pain and suffering?

**Question 5**

What does the word "infants" mean in Latin?

**Question 6**

What did Rene Rollin say about animals and pain?

**Question 7**

What did Bernard Descartes think about animals and pain?

**Question 8**

What did Rene Carbone write about animals and pain?

**Question 9**

How clear is the ability of vertebrate species to feel pain?

**Text number 32**

The presence of pain in an animal cannot be known with certainty, but it can be inferred from physical and behavioural responses. Experts currently believe that all vertebrates can feel pain and that certain invertebrates, such as octopuses, can also feel pain. The ability of other animals, plants or other creatures to feel physical pain is currently beyond the scope of scientific research because there is no known mechanism by which they can feel pain. In particular, there are no known nociceptors in plants, fungi and most insects, with the exception of fruit flies, for example.

**Question 0**

What cannot be known with certainty about animal pain?

**Question 1**

The animal's physical and behavioural responses can be inferred to indicate what?

**Question 2**

Who do experts believe can feel pain?

**Question 3**

There is no known mechanism by which which organisms could feel pain?

**Question 4**

What do mushrooms and fruit flies seem to lack?

**Question 5**

What can be known for sure about animals?

**Question 6**

What do experts say all invertebrates can feel?

**Question 7**

What does a fruit fly not have?

**Document number 374**

**Text number 0**

A database management system (DBMS) is computer software that interacts with the user, other applications and the database itself to collect and analyse data. A general-purpose database system is designed to allow databases to be defined, created, queried, updated and managed. Well-known database systems include MySQL, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, Sybase, SAP HANA and IBM DB2. Database is not usually portable between different DBMS systems, but different DBMS systems can interoperate using standards such as SQL and ODBC or JDBC so that one application can work with more than one DBMS system. Database management systems are often classified according to the database model they support; the most popular database systems since the 1980s have all supported the relational model represented by the SQL language.[controversial - discuss] Sometimes a database system is loosely referred to as a "database".

**Question 0**

What is DBMS?

**Question 1**

What is the purpose of a database system?

**Question 2**

How are database systems classified?

**Question 3**

What is the most popular DBMS?

**Question 4**

What does DBMS resist?

**Question 5**

What is DBMS designed to avoid?

**Question 6**

What is usually transferable to different database systems?

**Question 7**

Which is the least popular database system?

**Question 8**

When did popular database systems stop releasing updates?

**Text number 1**

Formally, a "database" refers to a set of interrelated data and the way in which they are organised. Access to this information is usually provided by a database management system (DBMS), which consists of integrated computer software that allows users to interact with one or more databases and provides access to all the information in the database (although restrictions may limit access to certain information). A database system provides a variety of functions that allow large amounts of data to be entered, stored and retrieved, as well as ways to manage the organisation of this data.

**Question 0**

How is the data used?

**Question 1**

What does a database system consist of?

**Question 2**

How much information can a database system store?

**Question 3**

What does a database mean informally?

**Question 4**

What requires a user to access more than one database?

**Question 5**

What allows only small amounts of data to be entered, stored and retrieved?

**Question 6**

How much data does a DBMS system usually lose?

**Text number 2**

Database servers are physically special computers that contain actual databases and run only the database system and associated software. Database servers are usually multiprocessor computers with large amounts of memory and RAID disk drives used for stable storage. The RAID solution is used to recover data in the event of a disk failure. In high-volume processing environments, hardware-specific database accelerators connected to one or more servers over a high-speed channel are also used. Database systems are at the core of most database applications. Database systems can be built around a custom multitasking kernel with built-in network support, but modern database systems are usually based on a standard operating system that provides these functions. databases before the introduction of Structured Query Language (SQL). The data extracted was fragmented, redundant and disorganised because there was no proper method for retrieving and organising it into a concrete structure [citation needed].

**Question 0**

What is used to recover data if disks become corrupted?

**Question 1**

How large amounts of data can be used?

**Question 2**

What do most database applications contain?

**Question 3**

What does a modern database system require?

**Question 4**

What is used to destroy data if disks become corrupted?

**Question 5**

How are the data sets not available?

**Question 6**

What do most database applications not integrate?

**Question 7**

What is needed to make a broken database system work?

**Question 8**

What are computers with databases called?

**Text number 3**

A database system has evolved into a complex software system, and its development usually requires thousands of years of development.[a] Some general-purpose database systems, such as Adabas, Oracle and DB2, have been updated since the 1970s. General-purpose database systems try to meet the needs of as many applications as possible, which increases their complexity. However, as their development costs can be spread over a large number of users, they are often the most cost-effective approach. However, a general-purpose database system is not always the optimal solution: in some cases, a general-purpose database system may impose unnecessary overheads. This is why there are many examples of systems using special purpose databases. A common example is an e-mail system that performs many of the functions of a general-purpose database system, such as adding and deleting messages with different data or associating messages with a specific e-mail address; however, these functions are limited to what is needed to process the e-mail and do not provide the user with all the functionality that would be available with a general-purpose database system.

**Question 0**

How long can it take to create a DBMS?

**Question 1**

Name three database systems that have been used since the 1970s.

**Question 2**

How are the costs of creating a database system distributed?

**Question 3**

Give an example of a general-purpose database system.

**Question 4**

How long can it take to find a DBMS?

**Question 5**

Which three DBMS systems were used in the 1960s?

**Question 6**

How are the costs of removing a database system distributed?

**Question 7**

What is always the optimal solution for database management?

**Text number 4**

Many other databases have application software that accesses the database on behalf of end users without direct access to the database system interface. Application programmers can use the wired protocol directly or, more likely, through an application programming interface. Database designers and database administrators interact with the database system through specific interfaces to build and maintain application databases, and therefore need a little more knowledge and understanding of how database systems work, and of the external interfaces and tuning parameters of database systems.

**Question 0**

How many databases are used?

**Question 1**

How do administrators work with the database system?

**Question 2**

What is the way programmers use the database system?

**Question 3**

How are databases not used?

**Question 4**

How do administrators no longer work with the database system?

**Question 5**

In what way can programmers avoid DBMS?

**Question 6**

Who is generally not allowed to interact with the database system?

**Question 7**

Who needs less knowledge and understanding of how database systems work?

**Text number 5**

Edgar F. Codd first proposed a relational model in 1970 that departed from this tradition by insisting that applications should search for information by content rather than by following links. The relational model consists of a set of ledger-type tables, each of which is used for different types of entities. Only in the mid-1980s did computer hardware become powerful enough to allow the widespread adoption of relational systems (database systems and applications). By the early 1990s, however, relational systems dominated all large-scale computing applications, and as of 2015[update] they continue to dominate, with IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL and Microsoft SQL Server at the forefront of DBMSs. The dominant database language, SQL, standardised on the relational model, has influenced the database languages of other data models[reference ].[reference ].

**Question 0**

Who created the relational model for database systems?

**Question 1**

How did the relational model find information instead of links?

**Question 2**

In which decade did computer hardware start to be able to handle relational systems?

**Question 3**

What kind of system is still relevant today?

**Question 4**

Which database language is the best known?

**Question 5**

Who was alleged to have falsely created a relational model of database systems?

**Question 6**

How did the information disappear in the relational model?

**Question 7**

In which decade did computer hardware lose its ability to handle relational systems?

**Question 8**

What kind of system is rarely seen to this day?

**Question 9**

Which database language is now banned?

**Text number 6**

As the speed and capacity of computers increased, a number of general-purpose database systems emerged; by the mid-1960s, several such systems had been put into commercial use. Interest in the standard began to grow, and Charles Bachman, the author of one such product, IDS (Integrated Data Store), set up a database working group within CODASYL responsible for the creation and standardisation of COBOL. In 1971, the Database Task Group submitted its standard, commonly known as the "CODASYL approach", and soon several commercial products based on this approach appeared on the market.

**Question 0**

When were DBMSs first used commercially?

**Question 1**

Which group discovered COBOL?

**Question 2**

Why was COBOL created?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the standard protocol?

**Question 4**

When was the standard protocol completed?

**Question 5**

When was the last time DBMS were used commercially?

**Question 6**

Which group destroyed COBOL?

**Question 7**

Why was COBOL removed?

**Question 8**

When was the standard taken away?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the imperfect standard?

**Text number 7**

IBM also had its own DBMS in 1966, known as the Information Management System (IMS), which was developed from software written for the Apollo program on the System/360 computer. IMS was similar in principle to CODASYL, but it used a strict hierarchy as a data navigation model instead of the network model of CODASYL. Both concepts were later known as navigational databases because of the way the data was used, and Bachman's 1973 Turing Prize presentation was The Programmer as Navigator. IMS is classified as a [who?] hierarchical database. IDMS and Cincom Systems' TOTAL database are classified as network databases. IMS is still in use as of 2014[update].

**Question 0**

What was the name of the DBMS created by IBM?

**Question 1**

What was the purpose of IBM's DBMS?

**Question 2**

What is the IMS classification?

**Question 3**

What was the title of Bachman's Turing Prize performance in 1973?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the DBMS designed by a third party for IBM?

**Question 5**

What was irrelevant to IBM's DBMS?

**Question 6**

What is the IMS classification that is not taken into account?

**Question 7**

What was the title of Bachman's Turing Prize performance in 1972?

**Question 8**

When did IBM lose its own DBMS?

**Text number 8**

In this article, he described a new system for storing and processing large databases. Instead of storing records in some kind of linked list of free-form records, as in CODASYL, Codd's idea was to use a "table" of records of fixed length, where each table would be used for different types of entities. A system of linked lists would be very inefficient for storing "sparse" databases, where some of the record data could be left blank. The relational model solved this by splitting the data into a number of normalised tables (or relations), with optional elements being moved away from the main table where they took up space only when needed. Data can be added, deleted and edited freely in these tables, and the database system does all the necessary maintenance to present the table view to the application/user.

**Question 0**

Who suggested using a spreadsheet to store data?

**Question 1**

How is the data used in the table?

**Question 2**

What model was used to solve the problem of missing data in databases?

**Question 3**

Which system helps the user to see the table?

**Question 4**

Who suggested using a spreadsheet to delete data?

**Question 5**

How does the data disappear from the table?

**Question 6**

What model could not solve the problem of databases with missing data?

**Question 7**

Which system cannot help the user to see the table?

**Text number 9**

The relational model also allowed the content of the database to evolve without having to constantly rewrite links and pointers. The relational part comes from the fact that entities refer to other entities in so-called one-to-many relationships, as in the traditional hierarchical model, and in many-to-many relationships, as in the navigation model (online). The relational model can therefore express both hierarchical and navigational models, as well as its own tabular model, allowing the three models to be modelled alone or in combination as required by the application.

**Question 0**

How could the relative model be improved over time?

**Question 1**

What is the relationship in a hierarchical model?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the relationship in the navigation model?

**Question 3**

What is the third type of model that can be combined with the heirarchical and navigation models?

**Question 4**

How did the relational model degenerate over time?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the only relationship?

**Question 6**

What relationship is avoided in the navigation model?

**Question 7**

What is the third type of model that cannot be combined with hierarchical and navigation models?

**Text number 10**

A common use of the database system is, for example, to keep track of information about users, their name, login details, various addresses and telephone numbers. In the navigation method, all this information would be placed in a single record, and unused data would simply not be placed in the database. In a relational approach, the data would be normalised into, for example, a user table, an address table and a telephone number table. Records would only be created in these optional tables if the address or telephone number were actually provided.

**Question 0**

How is the database system often used?

**Question 1**

How is the data stored in the navigation system?

**Question 2**

What happens to empty data fields in the navigation system?

**Question 3**

How is the data stored in the relational system?

**Question 4**

How is the database system rarely used?

**Question 5**

How is the data destroyed in the navigation system?

**Question 6**

What happens to the full data fields in the navigation system?

**Question 7**

How does information disappear in a relational system?

**Text number 11**

Linking data is the key to this system. In the relational model, a piece of information was used as a "key" that uniquely defined a particular record. When user data were collected, the data stored in the optional tables were found by searching for this key. For example, if a user's login name is unique, the addresses and phone numbers of that user would be stored with the login name as the key. Traditional computer languages are not designed for such simple "re-linking" of related data back into a single collection.

**Question 0**

How is the data used in the relational model?

**Question 1**

What is the key used for?

**Question 2**

What technology is used to collect in one place?

**Question 3**

How will the data in the optional table be used?

**Question 4**

How is the information hidden in the relational model?

**Question 5**

What is the key no longer used for?

**Question 6**

What technology is used to collect anything?

**Question 7**

How to delete data from an optional table?

**Text number 12**

Just as a navigation approach would require looping programs to collect records, a relational approach would require loops to collect data from any record. Codd's solution to the necessary looping was the set-oriented language, a proposal that later gave birth to the generalised SQL language. Using a branch of mathematics known as double arithmetic, he showed that such a system could support all the functions of conventional databases (insertion, update, etc.) and provide a simple system for searching and retrieving data sets with a single operation.

**Question 0**

How does the programme collect data using the navigation system?

**Question 1**

How to solve the loop problem?

**Question 2**

Which computer language was born as a result of the eye problem?

**Question 3**

What kind of mathematics was used to create a system for finding data sets?

**Question 4**

Who used double counting to demonstrate the functionality of databases?

**Question 5**

How does the programme collect data using a normalised system?

**Question 6**

What creates the loop problem?

**Question 7**

Which computer language lost its popularity because of the eye problem?

**Question 8**

What kind of physics was used to create a system for finding data sets?

**Question 9**

Who used double counting to hide the functionality of databases?

**Text number 13**

Two University of California, Berkeley employees, Eugene Wong and Michael Stonebraker, picked up on Codd's article. They started the INGRES project using funding already allocated to a geographic database project and programming students to produce the code. INGRES delivered its first test products from 1973 onwards, and they were generally ready for large-scale use in 1979. INGRES resembled System R in many ways, including the use of a 'language' for data access known as QUEL. Over time, INGRES moved to the emerging SQL standard.

**Question 0**

Who used an article by Codd at Berkeley to improve a geographical database?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the project to create a geographical database?

**Question 2**

When was INGRES first tested?

**Question 3**

What computer language was used in INGRES to access the data?

**Question 4**

Will QUEL still be used to access INGRES data?

**Question 5**

Who used Codd's article at Yale to improve the geographical database?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the project on the theft of a geographical database?

**Question 7**

When did INGRES start to be avoided?

**Question 8**

What computer language was used in INGRES to produce the data?

**Question 9**

In what year did INGRES cease to be widely used?

**Text number 14**

Another approach to hardware support for database management was ICL's CAFS accelerator, a disk controller with programmable search capabilities. In the long run, these efforts were generally unsuccessful because specialised database machines could not keep pace with the rapid development and advances in general-purpose computers. Thus, most database systems today are software systems that run on general-purpose hardware and use the data stores of general-purpose computers. However, some companies, such as Netezza and Oracle (Exadata), still try to use this idea for certain applications.

**Question 0**

What is a CAFS accelerator?

**Question 1**

Did the CAFS accelerator work as planned?

**Question 2**

How are existing database systems used?

**Question 3**

Name a company that is still working on a CAFS accumulator?

**Question 4**

What is a CAFS-hidastin?

**Question 5**

What is no longer used in modern database systems?

**Question 6**

Which companies are still working on the CAFS inhibitor?

**Question 7**

What is rarely seen these days?

**Question 8**

What was the failed approach to hardware support for database management?

**Text number 15**

In the early 1970s, IBM began work on a prototype system (System R) loosely based on Codd concepts. The first version was completed in 1974/5, after which work began on developing multi-table systems where data could be divided so that information about all the records (some of it optional) did not need to be stored in one large 'chunk'. Later multi-user versions were tested by customers in 1978 and 1979, with the addition of a standard query language - SQL[citation needed] Codd's ideas were becoming established as both workable and superior to CODASYL, prompting IBM to develop a real production version of System R, known as SQL/DS, and later Database 2 (DB2).

**Question 0**

What system did IBM create based on Codd's research?

**Question 1**

When was the IBM system released?

**Question 2**

What work by System R changed the way data is stored?

**Question 3**

When customers first tested IBM's system, which computer language was added?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the database product created by IBM?

**Question 5**

Which system did IBM lose with the Codd study?

**Question 6**

When was the IBM system stolen?

**Question 7**

What did System R avoid by changing the way data is stored?

**Question 8**

When customers first tested IBM's system, which computer language was removed?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the database product created by IBN?

**Text number 16**

In the 1980s, the era of desktop computers began. The new computers gave their users spreadsheet programs like Lotus 1-2-3 and database programs like dBASE. dBASE was lightweight and easy to use, and any computer user could understand it from the start. C. Wayne Ratliff, the creator of dBASE, said, "dBASE was different from programs like BASIC, C, FORTRAN and COBOL in that much of the dirty work was already done. dBASE does the data processing for the user, so the user can concentrate on what he is doing, without having to mess with the dirty details of opening, reading and closing files and managing space allocation." dBASE was one of the best-selling software products of the 1980s and early 1990s.

**Question 0**

Who created dBASE?

**Question 1**

Why was dBASE successful?

**Question 2**

Why was dBASE unique?

**Question 3**

What are the benefits of using dBASE?

**Question 4**

Who created BASE?

**Question 5**

Why dBASE was not successful?

**Question 6**

Why was dBASE considered generic?

**Question 7**

What is the only benefit of using dBASE?

**Question 8**

When was BASE the best-selling software?

**Text number 17**

In the 1990s, as object-oriented programming became more widespread, the way in which data from different databases were processed increased. Programmers and designers began to treat database data as objects. In other words, if a database contained information about a person, his or her attributes, such as address, phone number and age, were now considered to belong to that person, rather than being extraneous information. This allows relationships between data to be relationships between objects and their attributes rather than individual fields. The term "object-relational impedance mismatch" described the difficulties of translating between programmed objects and database tables. Object databases and olio-relational databases attempt to solve this problem by providing an object-oriented language (sometimes as extensions to SQL) that programmers can use as an alternative to purely relational SQL. On the programming side, object-relational mappings (ORM) libraries attempt to solve the same problem.

**Question 0**

Which programming method changed the way databases were handled in the 1990s?

**Question 1**

What is the term used for the difficulty of compiling a database table and a programmed object?

**Question 2**

How to correct the impedance mismatch problem between object and relation?

**Question 3**

What library do programmers use to solve the oligo-relational impedance mismatch?

**Question 4**

Which type of programming did not affect the databases?

**Question 5**

What term is no longer used to describe the difficulty of compiling a database table and a programmed object?

**Question 6**

How did the object-relational impedance mismatch problem start?

**Question 7**

What do hardware programmers use to resolve the impedance mismatch between an object and a relation?

**Text number 18**

XML databases are a type of structured document-based database that allow querying based on the attributes of an XML document  
. XML databases are mainly used in enterprise database management, where XML is used as an interoperability standard for machine-to-machine data. Examples of XML database management systems include the commercial software MarkLogic and Oracle Berkeley DB XML and the freely available software Clusterpoint Distributed XML/JSON Database. All are enterprise software database platforms and support industry standard ACID-compliant transaction processing, strong database consistency and a high level of database security.

**Question 0**

What kind of database is XML?

**Question 1**

Where are XML databases often used?

**Question 2**

How is XML used to manage corporate databases?

**Question 3**

What kind of processing is used in corporate database software?

**Question 4**

What kind of database is ZML?

**Question 5**

Where are XML databases never used?

**Question 6**

How is XML being bypassed in enterprise database management?

**Question 7**

What kind of processing is prohibited in corporate database software?

**Text number 19**

In recent years, there has been a strong demand for widely distributed databases with high resilience to partitioning, but the CAP theorem states that it is impossible for a distributed system to provide guarantees of consistency, availability and resilience to partitioning at the same time. A distributed system can satisfy two of these guarantees simultaneously, but not all three. For this reason, many NoSQL databases use the so-called eventual consistency method, which guarantees both availability and partition resilience, but has weaker data consistency.

**Question 0**

What explains the difficulties in a system that includes usability, consistency and robustness guarantees?

**Question 1**

How many guarantees can most databases tolerate?

**Question 2**

What is used to balance the guarantees?

**Question 3**

What cannot explain the difficulties in a system that includes availability, consistency and sectional stability guarantees?

**Question 4**

How many guarantees do most databases destroy?

**Question 5**

What can meet all the guarantees at the same time?

**Question 6**

What is used to prevent potential inconsistency?

**Question 7**

Which products have been in low demand in recent years?

**Text number 20**

The first task of a database designer is to create a conceptual data model that describes the structure of the data to be stored in the database. A common approach to this is to develop an entity-relationship model, often using drawing tools. Another popular approach is the Unified Modeling Language. A successful data model accurately reflects the possible state of the external world to be modelled: for example, if people can have more than one telephone number, the model can be used to store this information. Designing a good conceptual data model requires a good understanding of the application domain; typically it requires asking deep questions about issues of interest to the organization, such as "can a customer also be a supplier?", or "if a product is sold in two different packaging formats, are they the same product or different products?", or "if a plane flies from New York via Frankfurt to Dubai, is it one flight or two (or maybe even three)?". The answers to these questions define the terminology used for the entities (customers, products, flights, flight segments) and the relationships and characteristics between them.

**Question 0**

What should a conceptual data model do?

**Question 1**

What is a successful data model?

**Question 2**

What do you need to understand to create a successful data model?

**Question 3**

Asking questions about the needs of the organisation helps to create a what?

**Question 4**

What will a conceptual data model never do?

**Question 5**

Which data model is no longer a popular approach?

**Question 6**

What do you not need to know in order to create a data model?

**Question 7**

Who is not allowed to create a conceptual data model?

**Question 8**

What does it mean to ask superficial questions to improve the data model?

**Text number 21**

Once a conceptual data model has been created that users are happy with, the next step is to convert it into a schema that implements the data structures of the database. This process is often referred to as logical database design and results in a logical data model in the form of a schema. While the conceptual data model is (at least in theory) independent of the choice of database technology, the logical data model is expressed in terms of the particular database model supported by the chosen database system (the terms data model and database model are often used interchangeably, but in this paper we use the terms data model to refer to the design of a particular database and database model to refer to the notation used to express that design).

**Question 0**

In what format is the result of logical database design?

**Question 1**

Which data model is shown as a specific model using DBMS?

**Question 2**

The conceptual data model is separate from the choice of what?

**Question 3**

What is the format of the logical database design input?

**Question 4**

Which data model is shown as a non-specific model using DBMS?

**Question 5**

What does the conceptual data model depend on?

**Question 6**

What terms are no longer used interchangeably?

**Text number 22**

In the final stage of database design, decisions are made that affect performance, scalability, recovery, security and so on. This is often referred to as physical database design. An important goal at this stage is data independence, which means that decisions made to optimize performance should be invisible to end users and applications. Physical design is mainly based on performance requirements and requires a good understanding of the expected workload and usage patterns, as well as a deep understanding of the capabilities offered by the chosen database system.

**Question 0**

What decisions need to be taken in the final stage of database design?

**Question 1**

What is the important objective at this final stage?

**Question 2**

Which factor is reflected in the performance requirements?

**Question 3**

Which decisions are optional in the final stage of database design?

**Question 4**

What is the non-essential objective in the final phase?

**Question 5**

Which factor is not reflected in the performance requirements?

**Question 6**

What does not require information on the expected workload?

**Question 7**

What is no longer a key objective in the final phase?

**Text number 23**

Although data usually has only one conceptual (or logical) and physical (or internal) view, there can be any number of external views. This allows users to view database data from a business perspective rather than a technical, processing perspective. For example, a company's finance department needs payment information for all employees as part of the company's expenses, but does not need employee information for the benefit of the human resources department. Thus, different departments need different views of the corporate database.

**Question 0**

How many conceptual or physical views of knowledge are there?

**Question 1**

How many different external views of the data exist?

**Question 2**

What are the benefits of external data views?

**Question 3**

How many conceptual or physical views of knowledge do not exist?

**Question 4**

How many overlapping external data views are there?

**Question 5**

What is the downside of external data views?

**Question 6**

Who is not allowed to see the data in the database?

**Text number 24**

In the conceptual view, there is a kind of indirect level between the internal and the external. On the one hand, it provides a common view of the database that is independent of different external view structures, and on the other hand, it abstracts the details of how data is stored or managed (the internal level). In principle, each layer and even each external view can be represented by a different data model. In practice, a given database system usually uses the same data model at both the external and conceptual levels (e.g. relational model). The internal layer, which is hidden inside the DBMS and depends on its implementation, requires a different level of detail and uses its own data structure types.

**Question 0**

What does the conceptual view offer?

**Question 1**

How does the conceptual view deal with data management?

**Question 2**

What kind of view does the conceptual view provide?

**Question 3**

What does the conceptual view miss?

**Question 4**

How does the conceptual view handle data deletion?

**Question 5**

What kind of vision is undermined by a conceptual vision?

**Question 6**

Which view cannot be represented by a different data model?

**Text number 25**

Database storage is the storage of the physical data in a database. It constitutes the internal (physical) layer of the database architecture. It also contains all the necessary information (e.g. metadata, "data about data" and internal data structures) to reconstruct the conceptual layer and the external layer from the internal layer, if necessary. The storage of data in persistent storage is usually the responsibility of the database engine, the 'storage engine'. Although a database system usually accesses the database system through its underlying operating system (and often uses the operating systems' file systems as proxies for storage placement), the storage properties and configuration settings are very important for the efficient operation of the database system, and are therefore closely managed by the database administrators. A database system always has a database in several different storage types (e.g. in-memory and external storage) when it is operational. The database data and the necessary additional information, which can be very large in number, are encoded in bits. The data typically resides in storage in structures that look completely different from the conceptual and external layers, but in ways that aim to optimise (as much as possible) the reconstruction of these layers when needed by users and programs, and when computing additional types of required information from the data (e.g. for database queries).

**Question 0**

Who is responsible for placing the data in permanent storage?

**Question 1**

What is database storage?

**Question 2**

What do database administrators monitor closely?

**Question 3**

Does the DBMS system store data in one place while you work?

**Question 4**

How are huge amounts of data stored?

**Question 5**

What is responsible for data loss in permanent storage?

**Question 6**

What is no longer considered a database record?

**Question 7**

What are database administrators loosely controlling?

**Question 8**

How many storage types are not used in DBMS?

**Question 9**

What are the data sets that are not stored?

**Text number 26**

Database access control controls who (a person or a specific computer program) can access what information in a database. This information may involve specific database objects (e.g., data types, specific records, data structures), specific computations for specific objects (e.g., query types or specific queries), or the use of specific access paths (e.g., using specific indexes or other data structures to access data). Access control to databases is set by authorised personnel (database owner) using specific secure DBMS interfaces.

**Question 0**

What are the restrictions on access to databases?

**Question 1**

What are some examples of database objects?

**Question 2**

Who sets the database access rights?

**Question 3**

Which database is not affected by access?

**Question 4**

What are some examples of unique database errors?

**Question 5**

Who does not have access to the database?

**Question 6**

Who uses specific unsecured secure database system interfaces?

**Text number 27**

This can be managed directly by individuals, or by assigning individuals and rights to groups, or (in more complex models) by assigning individuals and groups to roles, which are then granted rights. Security prevents unauthorised users from viewing or updating the database. Passwords give users access to the whole database or to subsets of it, called 'subschemas'. For example, an employee database may contain all the information on an individual employee, but one group of users may be allowed to view only salary information, while others are only allowed access to employment history and health information. If the database system provides a way to interactively enter, update and search the database, this allows for the management of personal databases.

**Question 0**

What does security avoid?

**Question 1**

What is the subset of the database that can be accessed with a password?

**Question 2**

What can be done when the database system queries and updates the database?

**Question 3**

What does security support?

**Question 4**

What is a subset of a database that can be accessed by a spell?

**Question 5**

What is possible when a database system damages a database?

**Question 6**

Who can view the full contents of the employee database?

**Text number 28**

Database events can be used for some fault tolerance and data integrity after recovery from a crash. A database transaction is a unit of work that typically encapsulates several operations on a database (e.g., reading a database object, writing a database object, obtaining a lock, etc.). This abstraction is an abstraction supported in the database and also in other systems. Each transaction has well-defined boundaries as to which program/code executions are included in that transaction (defined by the transaction programmer through specific transaction commands).

**Question 0**

What is the name of the work unit in the database?

**Question 1**

How can the accuracy of database transactions be ensured after a crash?

**Question 2**

Are transactions limited?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the game unit in the database?

**Question 4**

How can database events reduce accuracy after a crash?

**Question 5**

What has poorly defined boundaries in the database?

**Question 6**

What does not have the ability to recover from a fall?

**Question 7**

What always encapsulates just one event?

**Text number 29**

A database built on one database system is not portable to another database system (i.e. it cannot be used by another database system). However, in some situations it is desirable to move a database from one DBMS to another. The reasons are mainly economic (different DBMSs may have different total costs), functional and operational (different DBMSs may have different features). Migration means changing a database from one DBMS type to another. The migration should keep (if possible) the database application (i.e. all related application programs) intact. Thus, the conceptual and external architectural layer of the database should be preserved during the conversion. It may also be desirable to preserve some aspects of the internal level of the architecture. A complex or large database migration can be a complex and expensive (one-off) project, which should be taken into account when making a migration decision. This is despite the fact that tools may be available for migration between certain database systems. Usually, the DBMS vendor will provide tools to assist in importing databases from other popular DBMSs.

**Question 0**

Can a DBMS system be migrated to another DBMS system?

**Question 1**

Why would someone try to combine two different databases?

**Question 2**

What does the database need to store in order to be merged?

**Question 3**

What are the important parts of the database application that should be moved?

**Question 4**

How can DBMS database migration be facilitated?

**Question 5**

What is portable from one DBMS to another?

**Question 6**

Which database is impossible to migrate from?

**Question 7**

What is always an easy and cheap project for an individual?

**Question 8**

What no longer exists to facilitate migration between certain DBMSs?

**Question 9**

What does the DBMS vendor not usually offer?

**Text number 30**

Sometimes you want to restore a database to a previous state (for many reasons, for example, if the database has been corrupted by a software bug or if incorrect data has been updated). To do this, an occasional or continuous backup is made, where each desired database state (i.e. its data values and their placement in the database data structures) is stored in separate backup files (there are many techniques to do this efficiently). When this state is needed, i.e. when the database administrator decides to restore the database to this state (e.g. by specifying this state at the desired point in time when the database was in this state), these files are used to restore that state.

**Question 0**

Mention the reason for taking the database back in time?

**Question 1**

Is each database backup stored in the same file?

**Question 2**

Who can recover a damaged database?

**Question 3**

Which parameter is needed to restore the database?

**Question 4**

What's not to like about taking a database back in time?

**Question 5**

What type of file does not include any dedicated ones?

**Question 6**

Who can restore a deleted database?

**Question 7**

What cannot be rolled back to a previous date?

**Question 8**

Which operation can only be done once a year?

**Text number 31**

Static analysis techniques used in software verification can also be applied to query languages. In particular, the \*Abstract interpretation framework has been extended to query languages for relational databases to support reasonable approximation techniques. The semantics of query languages can be tuned to the appropriate abstractions of a concrete data domain. Relational database abstractions have many interesting applications, especially for security purposes such as fine-grained access control, watermarking, etc.

**Question 0**

How can static analysis be useful in survey languages?

**Question 1**

What do query languages support in abstract interpretative frameworks?

**Question 2**

What is a security measure using a relational database system?

**Question 3**

Can the survey languages be adjusted?

**Question 4**

Why is static analysis impossible in survey languages?

**Question 5**

What do query languages resist in abstract interpretative frameworks?

**Question 6**

What is the security measure that no longer uses the relational database system?

**Question 7**

Which have very few interesting applications?

**Question 8**

What techniques are now banned in software verification?

**Document number 375**

**Text number 0**

Tucson (/ˈtuːsɒn/ /tuːˈsɒn/) is a city and the capital of Pima County, Arizona, United States, and home to the University of Arizona. According to the 2010 US Census, the city had a population of 520,116, and the estimated population of the entire Tucson metropolitan area (MSA) in 2013 was 996,544. The Tucson MSA is part of the larger Tucson-Nogales Combined Statistical Area (CSA), which had a total population of 980,263 according to the 2010 Census. Tucson is the second most populous city in Arizona after Phoenix, and both cities are anchors of Arizona's solar corridor. The city is located 174 km (108 miles) southeast of Phoenix and 97 km (60 miles) north of the US-Mexico border. Tucson is the 33rd largest city and 59th largest metropolitan area in the United States. Approximately 150 Tucson-based companies are involved in the design and manufacture of optics and optoelectronics systems, which is why Tucson is nicknamed Optics Valley.

**Question 0**

What is the most populated city in Arizona?

**Question 1**

How many kilometres is Tuscon from the US-Mexico border?

**Question 2**

What is the nickname of Tuscon, because there are many optics-related companies there?

**Question 3**

What was the population of Tucson according to the 2010 US Census?

**Question 4**

What was the estimated population of the whole Tuscany region in 2013?

**Question 5**

What county is Tucson in?

**Question 6**

Which university is located in Tucson?

**Question 7**

How far is Tucson from Phoenix?

**Question 8**

How far is Tucson from Mexico?

**Question 9**

What is Tucson's industry nickname?

**Text number 1**

Tucson was probably first visited by the Paleoindians, who are known to have been in southern Arizona around 12 000 years ago. Recent archaeological excavations near the Santa Cruz River have uncovered a village site dating back to 2100 BC. The Santa Cruz River floodplain was extensively farmed during the Early Agricultural Period, between about 1200 BC and 150 AD. These people built irrigation canals and cultivated corn, beans and other crops while gathering wild plants and hunting. The Early Ceramic period in Tucson saw the first widespread use of pottery vessels for cooking and storage. Groups known as the Hohokam lived in the area from 600 to 1450 AD and are known for their extensive irrigation canal systems and reddish-brown pottery[1].

**Question 0**

What was Tuscon 12 000 years ago?

**Question 1**

Which group lived in an area known for its red-brown pottery?

**Question 2**

Near which river was a village site from 2100 BC found?

**Question 3**

Who were probably the first group of people in Tuscany?

**Question 4**

How long ago were the first visitors to Tuscany?

**Question 5**

How long ago were Paleo-Indians known to have been in the Tucson area?

**Question 6**

How old was the village site found near the Santa Cruz River?

**Question 7**

When was the early agricultural season?

**Question 8**

What happened in the early ceramic period?

**Question 9**

When did the Hohokam live in the Tucson area?

**Text number 2**

Jesuit missionary Eusebio Francisco Kino visited the Santa Cruz River Valley in 1692 and established the San Xavier del Bac mission station in 1700, about 11 kilometres upstream from Tucson. A separate Convento settlement was established downstream on the Santa Cruz River, near the base of the present A Mountain. Hugo O'Conor, the founding father of the city of Tucson, Arizona, authorized the construction of a military fortress, the Presidio San Agustín del Tucsón, on 20 August 1775 on the site (near the present Pima County Courthouse downtown). During the Spanish presidency, the Apaches made repeated attacks, such as at the Second Battle of Tucson. Eventually the city became "Tucson" and became part of Sonora after Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821.

**Question 0**

Who is considered the founder of Tuscany?

**Question 1**

In what year did Mexico become independent from Spain?

**Question 2**

Who founded the San Xavier del Bac mission?

**Question 3**

How many kilometres from Tuscon was the San Xavier del Bac mission?

**Question 4**

Which missionary came to the Santa Cruz River region in 1692?

**Question 5**

What religion was Kino?

**Question 6**

What mission did Kino find?

**Question 7**

When did Kino find the del Bac embassy?

**Question 8**

Who is the "founding father" of Tucson?

**Text number 3**

Arizona, south of the Gila River, was legally purchased from Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase on June 8, 1854. Tucson became part of the United States of America, although American soldiers did not officially take power until March 1856. In 1857, Tucson became the stage station for the San Antonio-San Diego mail line, and in 1858 it became the headquarters of the 3rd Division of the Butterfield Overland Mail until the line was discontinued in March 1861. The Overland Mail Corporation attempted to resume service, but after the Bascom incident, devastating Apache attacks on stations and wagons ended operations in August 1861[citation needed].

**Question 0**

When was Arizona bought?

**Question 1**

In what year did the Overland Mail Corporation cease operations?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the store where Arizona was purchased?

**Question 3**

Which river is south of Arizona?

**Question 4**

In what year did Tuscon become a stage station?

**Question 5**

When did the Gadsden purchase take place?

**Question 6**

Where did the US buy land in the Gadsden purchase?

**Question 7**

When did the United States officially take control of the Tucson region?

**Question 8**

When did the stagecoaches stop running?

**Question 9**

Why did the stagecoaches stop running?

**Text number 4**

Between 1877 and 1878, there were several stagecoach robberies in the area. The most notable, however, were two robberies by a masked road agent, William Whitney Brazelton. Brazelton robbed two wagons in the summer of 1878 near Point of Mountain Station, about 27 miles northwest of Tucson. John Clum, of Tombstone, Arizona, was one of the passengers. Brazelton was tracked down and killed on Monday, August 19, 1878, at Mesquite Bosque on the Santa Cruz River, five miles south of Tucson, by Pima County Sheriff Charles A. Shibell and his posse of citizens. Brazelton was suspected of highway robberies not only in the Tucson area, but also in the Prescott area and the Silver City area of New Mexico. Brazelton's crimes prompted Wells, Fargo & Co.'s John J. Valentine Sr. to send a special agent and incoming Pima County Sheriff Bob Paul to investigate. Fort Lowell, east of Tucson, was established to protect settlers from Apache attacks. In 1882, Cowboy Pete Spence's wife Marietta accused Frank Stilwell of murdering Morgan Earp in the coroner's inquest into the shooting of Morgan Earp. The coroner's jury concluded that Spence, Stilwell, Frederick Bode and Florentino "Indian Charlie" Cruz were the prime suspects in the murder of Morgan Earp. :250 US Deputy Wyatt Earp gathered a few trusted friends and accompanied Virgil Earp and his family on a train trip to Benson, California. They found Stilwell ambushing Virgil at the Tucson station and killed him on the tracks. After killing Stilwell, Wyatt hired other deputy leaders and rode out on a revenge ride, where he killed three more cowboys over the next few days before leaving the state.

**Question 0**

When did William Whitney Brazelton die?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the sheriff who shot William Whitney Brazelton?

**Question 2**

Who was held responsible for the murder of Morgan Earp?

**Question 3**

What was Wyatt Earp's job title?

**Question 4**

Which deputy was responsible for the death of Frank Stiwell?

**Question 5**

What crime increased in the Tucson area in 1877?

**Question 6**

Who was the most famous stagecoach robber in the Tucson area?

**Question 7**

When was Brazelton killed?

**Question 8**

Who killed Brazelton?

**Question 9**

What was Shibell's job?

**Text number 5**

In 1900, the city was home to 7,531 people. The population gradually increased to 13,913 in 1910. Around the same time, the US Veterans Administration had begun construction of the current Veterans Hospital. Many veterans gassed in World War I and needing respiratory care began coming to Tucson after the war for the clean, dry air. In the years that followed, the city continued to grow, with a population of 20,292 in 1920 and 36,818 in 1940. In 2006, the population of Pima County, where Tucson is located, surpassed one million, while the City of Tucson had a population of 535,000.

**Question 0**

What county is Tuscon in?

**Question 1**

What was the population of Tucson in 2006?

**Question 2**

What did veterans need after the First World War?

**Question 3**

What was the US Veterans Administration building around 1910?

**Question 4**

What was the population of Tuscon in 1940?

**Question 5**

What was the population of Tucson in 1900?

**Question 6**

What was the population of Tucson in 1910?

**Question 7**

What was the population of Tucson in 1920?

**Question 8**

What was the population of Tucson in 1940?

**Question 9**

What was the population of Tucson in 2006?

**Text number 6**

The city's elevation is 806 m (2 643 ft) above sea level (measured from Tucson International Airport). Tucson is located in the Sonoran Desert, surrounded by five small mountain ranges: the Santa Catalina Mountains and Tortolita Mountains in the north, the Santa Rita Mountains in the south, the Rincon Mountains in the east and the Tucson Mountains in the west. The highest point in the Santa Catalina Mountains is Mount Lemmon, at 2 791 m, the southernmost skiing destination in the continental United States, while the Tucson Mountains include Wasson Peak, at 1 429 m. The highest point in the region is Mount Wrightson, located in the Santa Rita Mountains at 2 881 m above sea level.

**Question 0**

What is the highest point of the mountain surrounding Tuscon?

**Question 1**

Where in the desert is Tuscon located?

**Question 2**

How many mountain ranges surround Tuscon?

**Question 3**

How high above sea level is Wasson Peak in feet?

**Question 4**

Which direction is the Tortolita Mountains from Tuscon?

**Question 5**

How high is Tucson airport?

**Question 6**

Where in the desert is Tucson located?

**Question 7**

Which mountain range is east of Tucson?

**Question 8**

Which mountain range is north of Tucson?

**Question 9**

Which mountain range is west of Tucson?

**Text number 7**

Tucson is located 190 km southeast of Phoenix and 97 km north of the US-Mexico border. According to the 2010 US Census, the city has a population of 520,116 and the metropolitan area has a population of 980,263. In 2009, Tucson was the 32nd largest city and 52nd largest metropolitan area in the United States. Tucson is the metropolitan area of the Arizona Sun Corridor, and is the largest city in Southern Arizona and the second largest city in the state after Phoenix. It is also the largest city in the Gadsden Purchase. As of 2015, the Greater Tucson metropolitan area's population has surpassed one million.

**Question 0**

How many kilometres is Tuscon from Phoenix?

**Question 1**

How many kilometres is Tuscon from the US-Mexico border?

**Question 2**

What is the second largest city in Arizona?

**Question 3**

Where does Tuscon rank among the largest US cities in 2009?

**Question 4**

Which region was home to more than 1 million people in 2015?

**Question 5**

What is the population of Tucson in 2010?

**Question 6**

What is the population of the Tucson metro area in 2010?

**Question 7**

How does Tucson rank among US cities?

**Question 8**

How does Tucson rank among US metropolitan areas?

**Question 9**

What is the population of the Tucson metro area in 2015?

**Text number 8**

Running through the city from southeast to northwest, Interstate 10 connects Tucson to Phoenix in the northwest on its way to its western terminus in Santa Monica, California, and to Las Cruces, New Mexico and El Paso, Texas on its way to its eastern terminus in Jacksonville, Florida. I-19 runs south from Tucson towards Nogales and the US-Mexico border. I-19 is the only highway to use mileposts instead of mileposts, although speed limits are posted in miles per hour instead of miles per hour.

**Question 0**

Which is the only highway that uses kilometre posts instead of mileposts?

**Question 1**

Are the speed limits on I-19 indicated in kilometres or miles?

**Question 2**

Near which border does I-19 pass?

**Question 3**

Which highway would you use if you wanted to go to Jackson, Florida from Tucson, Arizona?

**Question 4**

Which way does I-10 go through Tucson?

**Question 5**

What is the next big city west of I-10?

**Question 6**

What is the next big city east of I-10?

**Question 7**

Which way is I-19 from Tucson?

**Question 8**

What is unusual about I-19?

**Text number 9**

At the end of the first decade of the 2000s, downtown Tucson was revitalised by urban planners and the business community. A priority project was Rio Nuevo, a large retail and community centre whose planning has been stalled for more than a decade. Downtown is generally considered to be an area bounded by 17th Street to the south, I-10 to the west and 6th Street to the north, and Toole Avenue and the Union Pacific (formerly Southern Pacific) railroad tracks, home to the historic train depot and locomotive No. 1673, built in 1900. Downtown is divided into the Presidio District, Barrio Viejo and the Congress Street Arts and Entertainment District. Some authorities include the 4th Avenue shopping district, located just northeast of the rest of downtown and connected by an underpass under the UPRR tracks.

**Question 0**

What was Union Pacific known as back in the day?

**Question 1**

In which year was locomotive No 1673 built?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the trade and community centre that took more than ten years to build?

**Question 3**

When did the revitalisation of downtown Tucson begin?

**Question 4**

What is Rio Nuevo?

**Question 5**

What is the southern edge of downtown Tucson?

**Question 6**

What is the western edge of downtown Tucson?

**Question 7**

What is the northern edge of downtown Tucson?

**Text number 10**

Central Tucson is one of the city's oldest neighbourhoods, home to the Broadway Village shopping centre designed by local architect Josias Joesler at the intersection of Broadway Boulevard and Country Club Road. The 4th Avenue shopping district between downtown and the university and the Lost Barrio on the east side of downtown also feature many unique and popular shops. Local retail in downtown Tucson is concentrated along Fourth Avenue and Main Gate Square on University Boulevard near the UA campus. El Con Mall is also located in the eastern part of downtown.

**Question 0**

Which architect designed the Broadway Village shopping centre?

**Question 1**

In which part of Tuscon is the Broadway Village shopping centre located?

**Question 2**

Which shopping centre is located in the city centre?

**Question 3**

Who designed the Broadway Village shopping centre?

**Question 4**

Where is Broadway Village Shopping Centre?

**Question 5**

Where is the missing Barrio?

**Question 6**

Where is the El Con shopping centre?

**Question 7**

Where is the 4th Avenue shopping district?

**Text number 11**

Tucson's largest park, Reid Park, is located downtown and includes Reid Park Zoo and Hi Corbett Field. Speedway Boulevard is a major east-west thoroughfare in downtown Tucson and was named "America's ugliest street" by Life magazine in the early 1970s after Tucson Mayor James Corbett. Despite this, Speedway Boulevard was named "Street of the Year" by the Arizona Highways Association in the late 1990s. According to David Leighton, a historian for the Arizona Daily Star newspaper, Speedway Boulevard takes its name from an old horse racing track in New York City known as 'The Harlem River Speedway', commonly referred to as 'The Speedway'. The street was called 'The Speedway' from 1904 until about 1906, when the word 'The' was dropped.

**Question 0**

What is the largest park in Tucson?

**Question 1**

What was once voted "America's ugliest street" by Life magazine?

**Question 2**

Which mayor says Speedway Boulevard is the ugliest street in America?

**Question 3**

Which newspaper did David Leighton work for?

**Question 4**

In which city is Harlem River Speedway located?

**Question 5**

What is the largest park in Tucson?

**Question 6**

Which sports field is in Reid Park?

**Question 7**

Which zoo is in Reid Park?

**Question 8**

What was the "ugliest street in America" in the 1970s?

**Question 9**

What was the name of Speedway Blvd in the 1990s?

**Text number 12**

Downtown Tucson is cyclist-friendly. East of the University of Arizona, Third Street is a bicycle-only street, except for local traffic, and runs past the historic houses of the Sam Hughes district. To the west, E. University Boulevard leads to the Fourth Avenue shopping district. To the north, N. Mountain Avenue has a bike lane that is entirely bike-only for half of the 3.5-mile (5.6-kilometer) trip to the Rillito River Park bike and pedestrian trail. To the south, N. Highland Avenue leads to the Barraza-Aviation Parkway bike path.

**Question 0**

Where does E.University Blvd. lead?

**Question 1**

Which area has historic houses?

**Question 2**

What is the preferred mode of transport in the centre of Tucson?

**Question 3**

How many miles of the 3.5-mile road from N. Mountain Avenue to Rillito River Park are bike-only?

**Question 4**

Which street in Tucson is dedicated to bicycles?

**Question 5**

How long is the bike lane on N Mountain Avenue?

**Question 6**

Which park has a multi-use path?

**Question 7**

Which cycle path does Highland lead to?

**Question 8**

Which shopping area is near East University?

**Text number 13**

South Tucson is actually an independent town of 2.6 km2 (1 sq mi) surrounded by the city of Tucson, located just south of the city centre. South Tucson has a colourful and dynamic history. It was first annexed to the city in 1936, and later reannexed to the city in 1940. Approximately 83% of the population is Mexican-American and 10% Native American. South Tucson is widely known for its many Mexican restaurants and architectural styles, which include bright exterior murals, many of which are painted over due to the city's politics.

**Question 0**

What is the proportion of Indians in South Tucson?

**Question 1**

What types of restaurants are widely known in South Tucson?

**Question 2**

What do the painted do for urban policy?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the population of South Tucson is Mexican-American?

**Question 4**

What year was South Tuscon re-established?

**Question 5**

When was South Tucson incorporated as part of the city?

**Question 6**

When was South Tucson reincorporated?

**Question 7**

How big is South Tucson?

**Question 8**

What percentage of South Tucson is Mexican-American?

**Question 9**

How much of southern Tucson is made up of Indians?

**Text number 14**

The West Side is a mix of urban and suburban development and is generally defined as the area west of I-10. West Tucson encompasses the banks of the Santa Cruz River and the foothills of the Tucson Mountains, and includes the International Museum of Wildlife, Sentinel Peak, and the Marriott Starr Pass Resort & Spa, located in the affluent Starr Pass neighborhood. Past the Tucson Mountains, travelers will find an area commonly referred to as the West Tucson area or "Old West Tucson." A vast rolling plain extending south to Altar Valley, the area is dominated by rural settlement, but it is also home to notable attractions such as the western portion of Saguaro National Park, the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum and the Old Tucson Studios film/theme series.

**Question 0**

On the west side of which highway is there a highway on the west side?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a film set in Tuscon in the Old West?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the old West Tucson National Park?

**Question 3**

What is a museum in Old West Tucson?

**Question 4**

Where is the Marriott Starr Pass Resort & Spa?

**Question 5**

What part of Tucson is considered the West Side?

**Question 6**

Which museum is located in West Tucson?

**Question 7**

Which resort is located in West Tucson?

**Question 8**

In what area is the Marriott Starr Pass Resort & Spa located?

**Question 9**

Which theme park is located in Old West Tucson?

**Text number 15**

On the summit of Sentinel Peak (also known as "A Mountain"), just west of downtown, is a giant "A" in honor of the University of Arizona. Since about 1916, it was an annual tradition for freshmen to chalk an "A" that could be seen for miles around. At the start of the Iraq war, however, anti-war activists painted it black. This was followed by a paint fight, in which the letter A was painted in different colours, until the city council intervened. Now it is red, white and blue, except when it is white or some other colour decided at the biennial elections. Because of the tri-colour painting system often used, the shape of the letter A can be blurred and indistinguishable from the rest of the spike. From the top of Sentinel Peak, accessed by road, there is a spectacular view to the east. The car park near the top of Sentinel Peak used to be a popular place to watch sunsets or view the city lights at night.

**Question 0**

What else is Sentinel Peak known as?

**Question 1**

What is the giant letter in the city centre for?

**Question 2**

What year did the tradition of freshmen bleaching the letter A start?

**Question 3**

What colour was A painted by anti-war activists during the Iraq war?

**Question 4**

Who intervened when "A" was painted in different colours?

**Question 5**

Why is there a giant letter A on Mount Tucson?

**Question 6**

Where on Mount Tucson is the giant letter A?

**Question 7**

What colour did the university freshmen paint A?

**Question 8**

Which colour did the Iraq war protesters paint A?

**Question 9**

How did the city council decide to paint A?

**Text number 16**

Also to the north is the suburban community of Catalina Foothills, located at the base of the Santa Catalina Mountains just north of the city limits. This community contains some of the most expensive homes in the area, sometimes even million-dollar mansions. The Foothills area is generally defined as north of River Road, east of Oracle Road, and west of Sabino Creek. Some of the Tucson area's largest resorts are located in the Catalina Foothills, including Hacienda Del Sol, Westin La Paloma Resort, Loews Ventana Canyon Resort and Canyon Ranch Resort. La Encantada, an upscale outdoor shopping destination, is also located in the Foothills.

**Question 0**

Which west side is the Foothills?

**Question 1**

Where are the main resorts in Tuscon?

**Question 2**

Which east side is the Foothills?

**Question 3**

What is La Encantada?

**Question 4**

Which community is located north of the Tucson city limits?

**Question 5**

Where are the most expensive homes in the Tucson metro area?

**Question 6**

What is the southern edge of the Catalina Foothills area?

**Question 7**

Which outdoor centre is in Catalina Foothills?

**Question 8**

What major resorts are located in the Catalina Foothills?

**Text number 17**

The vast area northwest of the city limits is diverse, ranging from the rural communities of Catalina and parts of the city of Marana, to the small suburb of Picture Rocks, the affluent town of Oro Valley in the western foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains, and the residential areas in the northeastern foothills of the Tucson Mountains. Continental Ranch (Marana), Dove Mountain (Marana) and Rancho Vistoso (Oro Valley) are all northwestern master-planned communities with thousands of residents.

**Question 0**

How many people live in master-planned communities?

**Question 1**

Which mountains is Oro Valley next to?

**Question 2**

In which city is Rancho Vistoso located?

**Question 3**

Where in the city can you find Dove Mountain and Continental Ranch?

**Question 4**

Where is Oro Valley?

**Question 5**

Where is the planned community of Continental Ranch located?

**Question 6**

Where is the planned community of Dove Mountain?

**Question 7**

Where is the planned community of Rancho Vistoso located?

**Question 8**

Which way from Tucson is Picture Rocks?

**Text number 18**

Also to the northwest is the community of Casas Adobes, Tucson's first suburb, founded in the late 1940s. The center of Casas Adobes is the historic Casas Adobes Plaza (built in 1948). Casas Adobes is also home to Tohono Chul Park (a nature preserve) near the intersection of North Oracle Road and West Ina Road. The attempted murder of Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords and the murders of Arizona U.S. District Court Chief Judge John Roll and five others on January 8, 2011, occurred in La Toscana Village in Casas Adobes. The Foothills Mall is also located northwest of Casas Adobes.

**Question 0**

What is considered the first neighbourhood of Tucson?

**Question 1**

When was Casas Adobes Plaza founded?

**Question 2**

Which nature reserve is located in Casas Adobes?

**Question 3**

Which agent was almost murdered in La Toscana Village?

**Question 4**

Which shopping centre is located in Casas Adobes?

**Question 5**

When was Casas Adobes Plaza built?

**Question 6**

What was Tucson's first suburb?

**Question 7**

Where is Tohono Chul Park?

**Question 8**

Who was almost murdered in Casas Adobes?

**Question 9**

What was John Roll's job title?

**Text number 19**

East Tucson is relatively new compared to other parts of the city, having been developed in the 1950s and 1970s, including the Desert Palms Park. It is generally classified as a neighbourhood east of Swan Road with above average property values relative to the rest of the city. The area includes urban and suburban development near the Rincon Mountains. East Tucson includes Saguaro National Park East. Tucson's "Restaurant Row" is also located on the east side, with many businesses and financial firms. Restaurant Row is sandwiched between three of Tucson's historic neighborhoods: the Harold Bell Wright Estates, named after the famous author's estate that was located in the area before the Depression; the Tucson Country Club (the third Tucson Country Club name); and the Dorado Country Club. Tucson's largest office building is 5151 East Broadway in East Tucson, completed in 1975. The first phase of the Williams Center opened in 1987. It is a mixed-use, master-planned building on Broadway near Craycroft Road. Park Place, a recently renovated shopping center, is also located on Broadway (west of Wilmot Road).

**Question 0**

Which park was developed in the 1950s and 1970s?

**Question 1**

Which park is in East Tucson?

**Question 2**

Which estates are named after the famous author's estate?

**Question 3**

What year was the largest office building in Tucson built?

**Question 4**

Which shopping centre is located on Broadway?

**Question 5**

In which part of Tucson is Saguaro National Park located?

**Question 6**

When was East Tucson developed?

**Question 7**

What is the border of East Tucson?

**Question 8**

What is the largest office building in Tucson?

**Question 9**

Where is Park Place?

**Text number 20**

Craycroft and Ft. Lowell Road are the remains of the historic Fort Lowell. This area has become one of Tucson's iconic neighborhoods. In 1891, Fort Lowell was abandoned, much of its interior stripped of usable parts, and quickly fell into disrepair. In 1900, three officer's quarters were purchased for use as a sanitarium. The sanctuary was subsequently sold to Harvey Adkins in 1928. The Bolsius family, Pete, Nan and Charles Bolsius, purchased and restored the fort's remaining adobe buildings - transforming them into spectacular artistic examples of Southwestern architecture. Their woodworking, plasterworking and sense of proportion drew on their Dutch heritage and New Mexican experience. Other artists and academics of the mid-20th century, including Win Ellis, Jack Maul, Madame Cheruy, Giorgio Belloli, Charels Bode, Veronica Hughart, Edward and Rosamond Spicer, Hazel Larson Archer and Ruth Brown renovated adobe houses, built homes and lived in the area. The artists' village attracted writers and poets such as Alan Harrington of the Beat generation and Jack Kerouac, whose visit is documented in his iconic book On the Road. This rural pocket in the middle of the city is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Every February, the neighborhood celebrates its history in the San Pedro Chapel, a city landmark that it owns and restores.

**Question 0**

Who bought the sanatorium in 1928?

**Question 1**

Which iconic book did Jack Kerouac write?

**Question 2**

In what year were the three officers' buildings bought and used as a sanatorium?

**Question 3**

Which generation does Alan Harrington belong to?

**Question 4**

In which month will the district celebrate its history in a city landmark?

**Question 5**

When was Fort Lowell closed?

**Question 6**

What were some of the buildings at Fort Lowell purchased for use in 1900?

**Question 7**

Who bought the Fort Lowell Sanitarium in 1928?

**Question 8**

Who restored the adobe buildings at Fort Lowell?

**Question 9**

In which book did Jack Kerouac write about his visit to Tucson?

**Text number 21**

In South-East Tucson, housing construction continues at a rapid pace. The area includes Davis-Monthan Air Base. The area is considered to be south of Golf Links Road. The area is home to Santa Rita High School, Chuck Ford Park (Lakeside Park), Lakeside Lake, Lincoln Park (upper and lower), Lakecrest Neighborhoods and Pima Community College East Campus. Southeast Tucson is also home to Atterbury Wash, which provides access to excellent bird watching sites. The suburban community of Rita Ranch is home to many Davis-Monthan military families and is located near the southeasternmost extension of the current city limits. Near Rita Ranch and also within the city limits is Civano, a planned development area designed to showcase ecologically sound building practices and lifestyles.

**Question 0**

Where is a good place for birdwatching in southeast Tucson?

**Question 1**

Where do many of the Davis-Monthan airbase families live?

**Question 2**

Rita Ranch also has a planned development area called What?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a lake in south-eastern Tucson?

**Question 4**

What is the name of a high school in the South East Tucson area?

**Question 5**

Which Air Force base is located in Tucson?

**Question 6**

What is the alternative name for Chuck Ford Park?

**Question 7**

Which community college is located in southeast Tucson?

**Question 8**

Where do many Air Force families live?

**Question 9**

What is Civano's goal?

**Text number 22**

The Catalina Highway stretches for 40 kilometres, and the entire mountain range is one of Tucson's most popular holiday destinations for cycling, hiking, rock climbing, hiking, bird watching and, in winter, snowboarding and skiing. Mt. Lemmon is near the town of Summerhaven. Summerhaven is home to log cabins and cottages, a general store, a variety of shops, and numerous hiking trails. Near Summerhaven is the road to Ski Valley, which has a ski lift, several trails, a gift shop and a nearby restaurant.

**Question 0**

Which area has a ski lift?

**Question 1**

How many kilometres is the Catalina Highway?

**Question 2**

Which city is near the top of Mount Lemmon?

**Question 3**

Which two winter sports would you do in the mountains?

**Question 4**

How long is the Catalina Highway?

**Question 5**

What activities are popular in the Tucson Mountains?

**Question 6**

Where is Summerhaven?

**Question 7**

What's in Ski Valley?

**Question 8**

What's in Summerhaven?

**Text number 23**

Tucson has a desert climate (Köppen BWh) with two main seasons, summer and winter, and three minor seasons: autumn, spring and monsoon. Tucson receives an average of 299.7 millimetres (11.8 inches) of rain per year, which is more than most other desert climates, but it still qualifies because of its high evaporation; in other words, it has a high net water loss. The situation is similar in Alice Springs, Australia, which has an average annual rainfall of 279.4 millimetres (11 inches), but has a desert climate.

**Question 0**

What is the climate like in Tucson?

**Question 1**

What is the average annual rainfall in Tuscon inches?

**Question 2**

What other city has the same rainfall and climate as Tucson?

**Question 3**

What's more about Tucson than most desert climates?

**Question 4**

What is the net loss for Tuscon?

**Question 5**

What is Tucson's climate type?

**Question 6**

How much does it rain in Tucson each year?

**Question 7**

What is evaporation?

**Question 8**

Which Australian city has a similar climate to Tucson?

**Question 9**

What is the average rainfall in Alice Springs?

**Text number 24**

The monsoon can start anytime between mid-June and the end of July, but on average it starts around 3 July. It usually continues until August and sometimes September. During the monsoon, the humidity is much higher than in other seasons. It starts with clouds gathering in the south in the early afternoon, followed by strong thunderstorms and rain, which can cause flash floods. At this time of year, the evening sky is often pierced by dramatic lightning strikes. Large areas of the city have no rainwater drainage, so monsoon rains usually only flood the main roads for a few hours. A few Tucson underpasses have "foot of water" signs painted on their supports to prevent cars from passing during a rainstorm. Section 28-910 of the Arizona Traffic Code, the so-called "stupid motorist law", was introduced in 1995 to prevent people from driving on flooded roads. If a road floods and a roadblock is erected, motorists who drive past the roadblock can be charged up to $2,000 for the cost of rescuing them. However, despite all the warnings and precautions, three Tucson drivers drowned between 2004 and 2010.

**Question 0**

In what year did the "stupid driver law" come into force?

**Question 1**

How much can you charge a motorist who has to be rescued after failing to comply with safety rules?

**Question 2**

The monsoon can last until what month?

**Question 3**

What is usually higher during the monsoon compared to the rest of the year?

**Question 4**

What is the average start time of a monsoon?

**Question 5**

When was the "stupid driver law" passed?

**Question 6**

What is the official name of the "stupid driver law"?

**Question 7**

How much can the "stupid driver law" charge people for saving lives?

**Question 8**

When does the Tucson monsoon usually start?

**Question 9**

How long does the Tucson monsoon last?

**Text number 25**

Winters in Tucson are mild compared to other parts of the US. In winter, daytime temperatures range from 18-24°C (64-75°F), and overnight temperatures range from -1-7°C (30-44°F). Tucson typically experiences one hard frost in the winter season, when temperatures drop to -7-4 °C (20 °F), but this is usually limited to a few nights. Although snowfall in Tucson is rare, it is usually only a light snowfall that melts within a day. The most recent snowfall was on February 20, 2013, when 2.0 inches of snow covered the city, the most since 1987.

**Question 0**

What are Tucson's typical high winter temperatures?

**Question 1**

What are the typical low winter temperatures in Tucson?

**Question 2**

Where will Tucson's freezing temperatures fall?

**Question 3**

How much snow fell in Tucson on 20 February 2013?

**Question 4**

When was the last time it snowed as much in Tucson as it did in 2013?

**Text number 26**

At the University of Arizona, where records have been kept since 1894, the record high temperature was 46°C on June 19, 1960 and July 28, 1995, and the record low temperature was -14°C on January 7, 1913. Each year, there is an average of 150.1 days with temperatures at or above 32°C (90°F) and an average of 26.4 days with temperatures at or below freezing. The average annual precipitation is 283 mm, with an average of 49 days of measurable precipitation. The wettest year was 1905, with 614 mm of rain, and the driest year was 1924, with 129 mm. The highest rainfall in a single month was 192 mm in July 1984. The highest 24-hour rainfall was on 1 October 1983, when 106 mm (4.16 inches) fell. The average annual snowfall is 1.8 cm. The highest annual snowfall was 18 cm in 1987. The most snow in one month was 15 cm in January 1898 and March 1922.

**Question 0**

On which two occasions was Tucson the record high?

**Question 1**

What was the record height in Tucson?

**Question 2**

What was Tucson's record low?

**Question 3**

When was Tucson at record low temperatures?

**Question 4**

What was the rainiest year in Tucson?

**Text number 27**

At the airport, where records have been kept since 1930, the record temperature was 117°F (47°C) on June 26, 1990, and the record low temperature was 16°F (-9°C) on January 4, 1949. Each year, there is an average of 145.0 days with highs of 90°F (32°C) or more, and an average of 16.9 days with lows below freezing. Measurable precipitation occurs on an average of 53 days. The wettest year was 1983, with 555 mm of precipitation, and the driest year was 1953, with 136 mm, while the wettest year in a single month was 201 mm in August 1955. The most rain in 24 hours was 3.93 inches (100 mm) on July 29, 1958. On average, the airport receives only 2.8 cm (2.8 inches) of snowfall per year. The highest annual snowfall was 21 cm (8.3 inches) and the highest monthly snowfall was 17 cm (6.8 inches) in December 1971.

**Question 0**

Which month did it rain the most in Tucson?

**Question 1**

When did it rain the most in Tucson during the day?

**Question 2**

In which month did it snow the most in Tucson?

**Question 3**

What year did it rain the most in Tucson?

**Question 4**

What year did it rain the least in Tucson?

**Text number 28**

According to the 2010 census, the city was home to 520 116 people, 229 762 households and 112 455 families. The population density was 2 500.1 inhabitants per square kilometre (965.3/km²). There were 209 609 dwellings, with an average density of 1 076.7 dwellings per square mile (415.7/km²). The racial composition of the city was 69.7% white (94.8% in 1970), 5.0% black or African American, 2.7% Native American, 2.9% Asian, 0.2% Pacific Islander, 16.9% other races, and 3.8% bi-racial or multi-racial. Hispanics or Latinos made up 41.6% of the population. Non-whites made up 47.2% of the population in 2010, down from 72.8% in 1970.

**Question 0**

How many households were there in Tucson in 2010?

**Question 1**

How many families are there in Tucson in 2010?

**Question 2**

How many people lived in Tucson in 2010?

**Question 3**

How many people per square kilometre are there in Tucson?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Tucson was non-white in 1970?

**Text number 29**

Much of Tucson's economic development has focused on the development of the University of Arizona, currently the second largest employer in the city. The Davis-Monthan Air Force Base on the southeastern edge of the city also provides many jobs for Tucson residents. Its presence, along with that of the US Army Intelligence Center (Fort Huachuca, the largest employer in the region in the nearby Sierra Vista), has led to the development of a significant number of high-tech industries in the area, including government contractors. The city of Tucson is also a major hub for the Union Pacific Railroad's Sunset Route, which connects the ports of Los Angeles to the southern and southeastern regions of the country.

**Question 0**

What is Tucson's second largest employer?

**Question 1**

Where is the US military intelligence centre?

**Question 2**

Which rail line runs through Tucson?

**Question 3**

Where does the Sunset Route connect to the West Coast?

**Text number 30**

The City of Tucson, Pima County, the State of Arizona and the private sector are all committed to creating a growing and healthy economy based on an advanced technology industry. Raytheon Missile Systems (formerly Hughes Aircraft Co. ), Texas Instruments, IBM, Intuit Inc. , Universal Avionics, Honeywell Aerospace, Sunquest Information Systems, Sanofi-Aventis, Ventana Medical Systems, Inc. and Bombardier Aerospace all have a significant presence in Tucson. Approximately 150 Tucson companies are involved in the design and manufacture of optics and optoelectronics systems, which is why Tucson is nicknamed "Optics Valley".

**Question 0**

What was the former name of Raytheon?

**Question 1**

Which pharmaceutical company has a major presence in Tucson?

**Question 2**

How many optics-related companies are there in Tucson?

**Question 3**

What do Optics Valley companies do?

**Question 4**

Which accounting software company has a significant presence in Tucson?

**Text number 31**

Since 2009, the Tucson Book Festival has been held annually in March at the University of Arizona for two days. By 2010, it had become the fourth largest book festival in the US, with 450 authors and 80 000 visitors. In addition to readings and lectures, the festival features a science fair, a variety of entertainment, food and exhibitors ranging from local retailers and publishers to regional and national non-profit organizations. In 2011, the festival began presenting the Founder's Award, which has been awarded to Elmore Leonard and R.L. Stine, among others.

**Question 0**

When did the Tucson Festival of Books start?

**Question 1**

When is the Tucson Festival of Books?

**Question 2**

How many people attended the Tucson Festival of Books in 2010?

**Question 3**

What award did the Tucson Book Festival give to R. L. Stine?

**Text number 32**

The Tucson Folk Festival has been held for the past 25 years on the first Saturday and Sunday in May in downtown Tucson at El Presidio Park. In addition to nationally known headliners, the festival features more than 100 local and regional musicians on five stages each night and is one of the largest free festivals in the country. All stages are within easy walking distance. The festival is organized by the Tucson Kitchen Musicians Association and made possible by volunteers. KXCI 91.3-FM, Arizona's only community radio station, is a key partner, broadcasting from the Plaza stage throughout the weekend. There will also be numerous workshops, events for children, community sing-alongs and a popular singer-songwriter contest. The musicians usually play 30-minute sets and are supported by professional volunteer sound engineers. The festival offers a variety of food and crafts, as well as local microbrews. All proceeds from sales will be used to fund future festivals.

**Question 0**

When is the Tucson Folk Festival?

**Question 1**

Where is the Tucson Folk Festival?

**Question 2**

How many performers will there be at the Tucson Folk Festival?

**Question 3**

How much does the Tucson Folk Festival cost to get in?

**Question 4**

Who runs the Tucson Folk Festival?

**Text number 33**

Another popular event held in February, which is Tucson's early spring, is the Fiesta de los Vaqueros, or Rodeo Week, founded by winter visitor Leighton Kramer. Although the Fiesta is essentially a sporting event, it also includes "the world's largest non-mechanized parade." The rodeo parade is a popular event, with most schools giving two rodeo days off instead of President's Day. The exception is Presidio High (a non-public charter school), which gets neither. Western suits can be seen all over town, as corporate dress codes are abandoned during Fiesta. Fiesta de los Vaqueros marks the beginning of the rodeo season in the United States.

**Question 0**

What time of year is February in Tucson?

**Question 1**

What is Fiesta de los Vaqueros?

**Question 2**

What month is the Fiesta de los Vaqueros?

**Question 3**

Who started the Fiesta de los Vaqueros?

**Question 4**

How much time do Tucson schools give students free to attend the Fiesta de los Vaqueros?

**Text number 34**

The sunset parade will consist of a non-motorized procession through downtown Tucson, featuring several floats, sculptures and monuments, and the community is encouraged to participate. The parade will be followed by performances on an outdoor stage, culminating in the burning of an urn with prayers written by participants and spectators. The event is organized and funded by the non-profit arts organization Many Mouths One Stomach with the help of many volunteers and donations from the public and local businesses.

**Question 0**

What time of day is the procession?

**Question 1**

What will be smoked at The Procession?

**Question 2**

Which group is leading the charge?

**Question 3**

What kind of group runs The Procession?

**Question 4**

What kind of parade is The Procession?

**Text number 35**

Notable and award-winning writers (poets, novelists, playwrights, non-fiction writers) living in Tucson include Edward Abbey, Erskine Caldwell, Barbara Kingsolver and David Foster Wallace. Some of them were associated with the University of Arizona, but many were independent writers who chose Tucson as their home. The city is particularly active in publishing and presenting innovative contemporary poetry in a variety of ways. Examples include Chax Press, which publishes poetry books in commercial and literary formats, and the University of Arizona Poetry Center, which has a substantial poetry library and hosts reading nights, conferences and workshops.

**Question 0**

Which famous writers have lived in Tucson?

**Question 1**

What is Chax Press?

**Question 2**

What does the University of Arizona Poetry Center offer?

**Question 3**

Which university did some of Tucson's famous writers join?

**Text number 36**

Tucson is commonly known as "The Old Pueblo". The exact origin of this nickname is uncertain, but it is commonly traced to Mayor R. N. "Bob" Leatherwood. When rail service to the city was inaugurated on March 20, 1880, Leatherwood celebrated by sending telegrams to various leaders, including the President of the United States and the Pope, announcing that Tucson's "ancient and glorious pueblo" was now connected by rail to the outside world. The term became popular among newspaper writers, who often shortened it to "A. and H. Pueblo". This in turn became the current form "The Old Pueblo".

**Question 0**

Who is believed to have led to Tucson being called the "old Pueblo"?

**Question 1**

When did Tucson get a railway?

**Question 2**

Why did Leatherwood call Tucson in the telegram?

**Question 3**

How did the newspapers shorten Leatherwood's sentence?

**Question 4**

Who were the recipients of the Leatherwood telegram?

**Text number 37**

The University of Arizona Wildcats sports teams, especially men's basketball and women's softball, are of interest to locals. The men's basketball team, formerly coached by Hall of Fame coach Lute Olson and currently coached by Sean Miller, has made 25 consecutive NCAA Tournament appearances and won the national championship in 1997. The Arizona softball team has reached the NCAA national championship game 12 times and won eight times, most recently in 2007. The university's swimming teams have gained international recognition, with swimmers coming from as far away as Japan and Africa to train with coach Frank Busch, who has also worked with the US Olympic swimming team for several years. Both the men's and women's swimming teams recently[when?] won the NCAA national championships.

**Question 0**

How many times has the University of Arizona men's basketball team won the NCAA Tournament?

**Question 1**

How many times has the University of Arizona women's softball team gone to the NCAA National Championships?

**Question 2**

How many times has the University of Arizona women's softball team won the NCAA national championship?

**Question 3**

Who is coaching the University of Arizona swimming team?

**Question 4**

Who is coaching the University of Arizona men's basketball team?

**Text number 38**

The Tucson Padres played at Kino Veterans Memorial Stadium from 2011-2013. It served as the AAA team of the San Diego Padres. The team, formerly known as the Portland Beavers, was temporarily relocated to Tucson from Portland while awaiting the construction of a new stadium in Escondido. Legal problems derailed plans to build a stadium in Escondido, so the team moved to El Paso, Texas for the 2014 season. Previously, the Tucson Sidewinders, the Arizona Diamondbacks' Triple-A club, won the Pacific Coast League championship and the unofficial AAA championship in 2006. The Sidewinders played at Tucson Electric Park and were part of the PCL's Pacific Conference South. The Sidewinders were sold in 2007 and moved to Reno, Nevada after the 2008 season. It now competes as the Reno Aces.

**Question 0**

Where did Tucson Sidewinders move to?

**Question 1**

Which team played at Kino Veterans Memorial Stadium in 2011-2013?

**Question 2**

Why were the Tucson Padres temporarily in Tucson?

**Question 3**

Where did the Padres move to when the Escondido stadium fell through?

**Question 4**

What is the new name of the Tucson Sidewinders?

**Text number 39**

The tracks are Tucson Raceway Park and Rillito Downs. Tucson Raceway Park hosts NASCAR-sanctioned racing events and is one of Arizona's two asphalt tracks. Rillito Downs is a must-visit destination in the city on weekends in January and February each year. This historic track was the site of the world's first organized quarter horse races and still hosts races today. Development threatens the track. Moltacqua Race Course was another historic horse racing track located along what is now Sabino Canyon Road and the Vactor Ranch Trail, but it no longer exists.

**Question 0**

Where in Tucson are there NASCAR races?

**Question 1**

What kind of races does Rillito Downs organise?

**Question 2**

What former Tucson racecourse no longer exists?

**Question 3**

What is the former site of the Moltacqua track now?

**Question 4**

How many asphalt roads are there in Arizona?

**Text number 40**

In late April 2007, the League of American Bicyclists gave Tucson a gold rating for cycling friendliness. Tucson hosts the largest perimeter cycling event in the United States. El Tour de Tucson is held in November on the Saturday before Thanksgiving. Produced and promoted by Perimeter Bicycling, El Tour de Tucson attracts up to 10,000 cyclists from around the world each year. Tucson is one of nine cities in the United States to receive a gold or better rating for bicycle friendliness from the League of American Bicyclists. The city is known for its winter cycling facilities. Both road and mountain biking are popular in and around Tucson, with trail areas including Starr Pass and Fantasy Island.

**Question 0**

Who said Tucson would be bike-friendly in 2007?

**Question 1**

When will El Tour de Tucson take place?

**Question 2**

Who will lead El Tour de Tucson?

**Question 3**

How many people will take part in El Tour de Tucson?

**Question 4**

How many US cities have at least a gold rating for cycling friendliness?

**Text number 41**

Tucson and Pima County generally support the Democratic Party, unlike the state's largest metropolitan area, Phoenix, which generally supports the Republican Party. A redistricting of congressional districts in 2013, following the release of the 2010 census, divided the Tucson area into three federal congressional districts (Arizona's 1st, 2nd and 3rd). The downtown area is in the Third District, represented by Democrat Raul Grijalva since 2003, while the more affluent neighborhoods to the south and east are in the Second District, represented by Republican Martha McSally since 2015, and the north and west suburban areas between Tucson and Phoenix in the Third District have been represented by Democrat Ann Kirkpatrick since 2008. The US Postal Service operates post offices in Tucson. The main Tucson post office is located at 1501 South Cherrybell Stravenue.

**Question 0**

Which political party does Tucson usually support?

**Question 1**

Which political party does Phoenix usually support?

**Question 2**

How many federal congressional districts was Tucson divided into in 2013?

**Question 3**

Who will represent the Tucson centre in Congress?

**Question 4**

Who will represent Tucson's affluent areas in Congress?

**Text number 42**

Both the councillors and the mayor serve four-year terms, with no term limits. Council members are elected through a primary election in September. The candidates with the most votes from each party will then compete for seats in their respective wards in the November elections. In other words, the entire city votes on election day for all council races that year. The council elections are separated: wards 1, 2 and 4 (and the mayor) are elected in the same year (most recently in 2011), while wards 3, 5 and 6 are elected in the same year (most recently in 2013).

**Question 0**

When is the Tucson City Council primary election?

**Question 1**

How long is the Tucson City Council's term of office?

**Question 2**

When will the Tucson City Council general election be held?

**Question 3**

Which boroughs elect councillors in the same year as the mayor?

**Question 4**

Which districts elect city councillors on a rotating basis after the mayor?

**Text number 43**

Tucson is known as a pioneer in voluntary, partially publicly funded campaigns. Since 1985, both mayoral and city council candidates have been able to receive matching public funding from the city. To qualify for funding, council candidates must receive 200 donations of at least $10 (300 donations for mayoral candidates). Candidates must then agree to spending limits of 33 cents per registered voter in Tucson, or $79,222 in 2005 (for mayor, the equivalent figures are 64 cents per registered voter, or $142,271 in 2003). In return, candidates receive matching funds from the city at a 1:1 ratio of public funds to private donations. The only other restriction is that candidates may not exceed 75 percent of the limit by primary election day. Many cities, such as San Francisco and New York City, have copied this system, albeit with more complex spending and funding formulas.

**Question 0**

When did Tucson start offering public funding to city council candidates?

**Question 1**

What is the spending limit on public financing for Tucson City Council candidates?

**Question 2**

What is the spending limit on public funding for Tucson mayoral candidates?

**Question 3**

Which major cities have subsequently adopted the Tucson City Council's system of public financing?

**Question 4**

How many donations over $10 do Tucson City Council candidates need to receive in order to receive public funding?

**Text number 44**

Tucson has one daily newspaper, the morning Arizona Daily Star. Wick Communications publishes a daily legal newspaper, The Daily Territorial, while 10/13 Communications in Boulder, Colo. publishes Tucson Weekly (an alternative publication), Inside Tucson Business and Explorer magazine. TucsonSentinel.com is a non-profit independent online news organization. Tucson Lifestyle Magazine, Lovin' Life News, DesertLeaf and Zócalo Magazine are monthly publications covering art, architecture, interior design, fashion, entertainment, business, history and other events. The Arizona Daily Wildcat is the student newspaper of the University of Arizona, and Aztec News is the student newspaper of Pima Community College. New Vision is the newspaper of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Tucson, and the Arizona Jewish Post is the newspaper of the Southern Arizona Jewish Federation.

**Question 0**

What is Tucson's daily newspaper?

**Question 1**

What is Tucson's daily law journal?

**Question 2**

Who publishes Tucson Weekly?

**Question 3**

Where is 10/13 located?

**Question 4**

What is the University of Arizona student newspaper?

**Text number 45**

The Tucson metro area is served by many local television stations and is the 68th largest market area in the US (DMA) with 433 310 homes (0.39% of the total US population). It is bounded by three counties in southeastern Arizona (Pima, Santa Cruz and Cochise): KVOA 4 (NBC), KGUN 9 (ABC), KMSB-TV 11 (Fox), KOLD-TV 13 (CBS), KTTU 18 (My Network TV) and KWBA 58 (The CW). KUAT-TV 6 is a PBS affiliate operated by the University of Arizona (as is sister station KUAS 27).

**Question 0**

What is the NBC station in Tucson?

**Question 1**

What is the ABC station in Tucson?

**Question 2**

What is the Tucson Fox station?

**Question 3**

What is the Tucson CBS station?

**Question 4**

What is the Tucson PBS station?

**Text number 46**

Tucson's primary source of electricity is a coal and natural gas power plant operated by Tucson Electric Power, located within the city limits on the southwestern border of Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, adjacent to Interstate-10. The resulting air pollution has raised some concern, as the Sundt plant has been in operation since 1962, and because of its age, is exempt from many pollution standards and controls. Solar power has become more common in Tucson, where the sun shines for more than 300 days. Federal, state, and even local public utility rebates and incentives have also attracted residents to install solar systems on their homes. Davis-Monthan AFB has a 3.3 megawatt (MW) ground-mounted solar photovoltaic system and a 2.7 MW rooftop solar photovoltaic system, both located in the base's residential area. The base will soon have the largest solar energy generation capacity in the US Department of Defense when SunEdison was awarded a contract on September 10, 2010 to build a 14.5 MW photovoltaic array on the northwest side of the base.

**Question 0**

Who runs Tucson's main power plant?

**Question 1**

Which highway is near the main Tucson power plant?

**Question 2**

What is the fuel used in the Tucson main power plant?

**Question 3**

When did the Tucson main power plant start operating?

**Question 4**

How many sunny days are there in Tucson in a year?

**Text number 47**

Perhaps Tucson's biggest sustainability problem in the high desert climate is access to drinking water. The state manages all of Arizona's water through the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR). The main water user is agriculture (including golf courses), which consumes about 69% of all water. Municipal uses (including residential uses) account for about 25 percent of consumption. Energy consumption and availability is another sustainability issue. However, with more than 300 full days of sunshine per year, Tucson has shown that it can be an ideal producer of solar energy.

**Question 0**

How is most of Tucson's water used?

**Question 1**

How much of Tucson's water is used for agriculture?

**Question 2**

How much of Tucson's water is used for residential/urban use?

**Question 3**

How many days of full sun are there in Tucson in a year?

**Question 4**

Which agency manages Tucson's water?

**Text number 48**

To conserve water, Tucson aims to recharge groundwater reserves by diverting some CAP water into open parts of local rivers to soak up the aquifer. Further studies will be conducted to determine the amount of water that evaporates through evaporation from open areas, particularly in summer. The city of Tucson already provides recycled water to its residents, but it is only used for "irrigation, dust control and industrial use". These resources have been in use for more than 27 years, supplying more than 900 locations.

**Question 0**

How is Tucson replenishing its groundwater resources?

**Question 1**

What does Tucson use reclaimed water for?

**Question 2**

How long have water conservation measures been in place in Tucson?

**Text number 49**

To prevent groundwater depletion, Tucson has engaged in water conservation and groundwater preservation, shifting away from relying on wells in the Tucson area to conservation, consumption-based pricing for residential and commercial water use, and new wells in the more sustainable Avra Valley aquifer northwest of the city. The Central Arizona Project Aqueduct (CAP), a water pipeline that runs more than 480 miles across the desert from the Colorado River, is incorporated into the city's water supply, producing more than 20 million gallons of "recharged" water annually that is pumped into the ground and replenished to replace water pumped out. Since 2001, CAP water has enabled the City to remove or shut down more than 80 wells.

**Question 0**

What is the CAP?

**Question 1**

How long is the CAP?

**Question 2**

Which water source is used to feed the CAP?

**Question 3**

In which aquifer will Tucson start new wells?

**Question 4**

How many wells has Tucson closed since 2001?

**Text number 50**

The Tucson Sun Tran bus system serves the Tucson metropolitan area with standard, express, regional shuttle and charter bus services. The 3.9-mile-long streetcar line, Sun Link, connects the University of Arizona campus to 4th Avenue, downtown and the Mercado area west of Interstate 10 and the Santa Cruz River. Ten-minute headways began on July 25, 2014. The streetcar uses Sun Tran's card payment and transfer system and is connected to the University of Arizona's CatTran shuttle buses, Amtrak and Greyhound long-distance bus service.

**Question 0**

How long is the Sun Link?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Tucson bus system?

**Question 2**

Which transport systems is Sun Link linked to?

**Question 3**

When did Tucson win the Best Transport System award?

**Question 4**

What kind of vehicles operate on the Solar Link?

**Text number 51**

Cycling is popular in Tucson because of its flat terrain and dry climate. Tucson and Pima County maintain an extensive network of marked bicycle routes, signalized intersections, bike lanes, mountain bike trails and shared-use paths. The Loop is a network of seven linear parks with more than 160 kilometres of paved, vehicle-free trails that encircles most of the city and provides connections to Marana and Oro Valley. The Tucson-Pima County Bicycle Advisory Committee (TPCBAC) serves as an advisory body to local governments on bicycling, traffic and safety issues. The League of American Bicyclists awarded Tucson a gold rating for bicycle friendliness in 2006.

**Question 0**

Why is cycling popular in Tucson?

**Question 1**

What is The Loop?

**Question 2**

How many kilometres of trails are there in The Loop?

**Question 3**

Which organisation advises the Tucson government on cycling issues?

**Question 4**

What kind of cycling facilities are there in Tucson?

**Document number 376**

**Text number 0**

Armenia is a united, multi-ethnic and democratic nation state with an ancient cultural heritage. Urartu was founded in 860 BC and replaced by the Armenian satrapy in the 6th century BC. The Kingdom of Armenia reached its peak in the 1st century BC. The Kingdom of Armenia reached its peak in the 1st century AD under Tigranes the Great. Armenia became the first country in the world to adopt Christianity as its official religion. Between the end of the 3rd century and the early years of the 4th century, the country became the first Christian nation. The official date of the country's adoption of Christianity is 301 AD. The ancient Armenian Empire was divided between the Byzantine and Sasanian empires around the beginning of the 5th century.

**Question 0**

What kind of government does Armenia have?

**Question 1**

Who brought Armenia to success in the 1st century BC?

**Question 2**

What religion did Armenia support?

**Question 3**

To which two empires did Armenia belong at the beginning of the 5th century?

**Question 4**

When was Urartu created?

**Text number 1**

Armenia's traditional homeland, consisting of eastern and western Armenia, came under Ottoman and Iranian rule between the 16th and 19th centuries, and was ruled repeatedly by one or the other over the centuries. By the 19th century, the Russian Empire had conquered eastern Armenia, while most of the western part of Armenia's traditional homeland remained under Ottoman control. During the First World War, Armenians living on their ancestral lands in the Ottoman Empire were systematically exterminated in the Armenian Genocide. After the Russian Revolution in 1918, all non-Russian countries declared independence from the Russian Empire, leading to the establishment of the first Republic of Armenia. By 1920, the country was incorporated into the Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, and in 1922 it became a founding member of the Soviet Union. In 1936, the Transcaucasian state was dissolved, with its constituent republics, including the Socialist Soviet Republic of Armenia, becoming fully-fledged republics of the Union. The modern Republic of Armenia became independent in 1991 with the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

**Question 0**

Which two empires ruled Armenia between the 16th and 19th centuries?

**Question 1**

Who conquered eastern Armenia in the 19th century?

**Question 2**

When did the Armenian Genocide take place?

**Question 3**

When did Armenia become part of the Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic?

**Question 4**

When did Armenia become independent?

**Text number 2**

In the ancient Persian Behistun (515 BC) Armenia is attested as Armina ( ). The ancient Greek terms Ἀρμενία (Armenía) and Ἀρμένιοι (Arménioi, "Armenians") are first mentioned by Hecataeus of Miletus (c. 550 BC - c. 476 BC). The Greek general Xenophon, who served on some Persian expeditions, describes many aspects of Armenian village life and hospitality in about 401 BC. He reports that people spoke a language that sounded to his ear like Persian. According to the stories of both Moses Chorene and Michael Chamchian, Armenia derives from the name of Aram, of Hayk's ancestry.

**Question 0**

What is Armenia named after?

**Question 1**

When did Xenophon visit Armenia?

**Question 2**

Who first referred to Armenians?

**Question 3**

Which language does Armenian most resemble?

**Text number 3**

Several Bronze Age states flourished in Greater Armenia, such as the Hittite Empire (at the height of its power), Mitanni (south-western Historic Armenia) and Hayasa-Azzi (1500-1200 BC). The Nairi people (1200-900 BC) and the Urartu kingdom (1000-600 BC) successively established their sovereignty over the Armenian highlands. Each of the above-mentioned peoples and tribes contributed to the ethnogenesis of the Armenian nation. According to a large cuneiform inscription found in Yerevan, King Argishti I founded the present capital of Armenia in the summer of 782 BC. Yerevan is the oldest city in the world whose exact date of foundation has been documented.

**Question 0**

When was the capital of Armenia founded?

**Question 1**

What is the capital of Armenia?

**Question 2**

Who ruled Armenia in 782 BC?

**Question 3**

Which city was the first event ever recorded?

**Text number 4**

The first geographical entity, called Armenia by the neighbouring peoples, was established at the end of the 6th century BC. The Armenian empire was called Armenia during the Orontid dynasty in the 6th century AD. It was part of the Achaemenid kingdom, which was part of the latter's territory. The kingdom became fully sovereign from the influence of the Seleucid Empire in 190 BC under King Artaxias I and began the rule of the Artaxid dynasty. Armenia reached its peak in 95-66 BC. It became the most powerful empire of its time east of the Roman Republic.

**Question 0**

Under whose authority did Areminia become fully sovereign?

**Question 1**

To which kingdom did the Orontid dynasty belong?

**Question 2**

When did Armenia reach its peak?

**Question 3**

Which ruler is responsible for Armenia's wealth?

**Text number 5**

In the following centuries, Armenia came under the influence of the Persian Empire under Tiridates I, founder of the Armenian Arsacid dynasty, itself a branch of the Arsacid dynasty of the same name in Parthia. Throughout its history, the Armenian Empire was both independent and autonomous, and was part of the contemporary kingdoms. Its strategic location between two continents has exposed it to invasion by many peoples, including the Assyrians (during the Ashurbanipal period, circa 669-627 BC, the Assyrian empire extended as far as Armenia & the Caucasus Mountains), Medes, Achaemenids, Greeks, Parthians, Romans, Sassanid Persians, Byzantines, Arabs, Seljuks, Mongols, Ottomans, successive Iranian Safavids, Afsharids and Qajars, and Russians.

**Question 0**

Who founded the Arsacid dynasty in Armenia?

**Question 1**

What made Armenia so easy to conquer?

**Question 2**

Who ruled the Assyrians between 669 and 627 BC?

**Text number 6**

After the Marzpanate period (428-636), Armenia became the Emirate of Armenia, an autonomous principality within the Arabian Empire, uniting Armenian lands that had previously also belonged to the Byzantine Empire. The principality was ruled by an Armenian prince and recognised by the Caliph and the Byzantine Emperor. It was part of the Arminiya region/empire created by the Arabs, which also included parts of Georgia and Caucasian Albania, and was centred on the Armenian city of Dvin. The Armenian principality lasted until 884, when it regained its independence from the weakened Arab Empire under King Ashot I Bagratun.

**Question 0**

When was the era of Marzpanate?

**Question 1**

Who ruled the Emirate of Armenia?

**Question 2**

When did the Principality of Armenia end?

**Question 3**

Under which ruler did the Principality of Armenia become independent?

**Question 4**

Where was the centre of the Principality of Armenia located?

**Text number 7**

In 1045, the Byzantine Empire conquered Bagratid Armenia. Soon, other Armenian states also came under Byzantine rule. Byzantine rule was short-lived, as in 1071 the Seljuk Turks defeated the Byzantines and conquered Armenia at the Battle of Manzikert, establishing the Seljuk Empire. To escape death or slavery at the hands of those who had murdered his kinsman, King Gagik II of Ani. An Armenian named Roupen set off with some of his compatriots to the gorges of the Taurus Mountains and thence to Tarsus in Cilicia. The governor of the Byzantine palace gave them refuge, where the Armenian kingdom of Cilicia was finally established on 6 January 1198 under King Leo I, a descendant of Prince Roupen.

**Question 0**

Who defeated the Bagratids in Armenia?

**Question 1**

When did the Seljuk Turks defeat the Byzantines?

**Question 2**

When was Kilikia founded?

**Question 3**

What was the outcome of the battle of Manzikert for the Seljuks?

**Question 4**

Where did Roupen find refuge?

**Text number 8**

The Seljuk Empire soon began to collapse. In the early 1200s, Armenian princes of the Zakarid noble family drove out the Seljuk Turks and established a semi-independent Armenian principality in northern and eastern Armenia, known as Zakarid Armenia, which lasted under the protection of the Kingdom of Georgia. The Orbelians noble family shared power with the Zakarids in various parts of the country, notably in Syunik and Vayots Dzor, while the Armenian family of Hasan-Jalalian ruled the provinces of Artsakh and Utik as the Kingdom of Artsakh.

**Question 0**

Which family defeated the Seljuk Turks?

**Question 1**

Which principality did the Zakarids form?

**Question 2**

What region did the Orbélians and the Zakarids rule together?

**Question 3**

What area did the Hasan Jalals rule?

**Question 4**

When did the Seljuk Empire fall into decline?

**Text number 9**

In the 1500s, Armenia was divided between the Ottoman Empire and the Safavid Empire. Both Western Armenia and Eastern Armenia came under Iranian Safavid rule from the early 1500s. As the centuries-long Turkish-Iranian geopolitical rivalry in West Asia continued, significant parts of the region were often fought over between the two rival empires. East Armenia was ruled from the mid-15th century until the Peace of Amasya and decisively from the first half of the 17th century until the Treaty of Zuhab in the first half of the 19th century by the successive Iranian Safavid, Afsharid and Qajar empires, while West Armenia remained under Ottoman rule.

**Question 0**

Which empires divided Armenia?

**Question 1**

Who ruled Western Armenia between the 16th and 19th centuries?

**Question 2**

Who ruled eastern Armenia between the 16th and 19th centuries?

**Question 3**

How long did the Turco-Iran rivalry last?

**Text number 10**

Although western Armenia remained under Ottoman rule, the Armenians were granted considerable autonomy in their own enclaves, and lived in relative harmony with other groups in the empire (including the ruling Turks). However, as Christians under a strict Muslim social system, Armenians faced widespread discrimination. When Armenians began to demand more rights in the Ottoman Empire, Sultan 'Abdu'l-Hamid II retaliated by organising state-sponsored massacres against Armenians between 1894 and 1896, in which an estimated 80 000-300 000 people died. The Hamidian massacres, as they came to be called, brought Hamid international infamy as the 'Red Sultan' or 'Bloody Sultan'.

**Question 0**

How many Armenians were slaughtered between 1894 and 1896?

**Question 1**

What led to the state-sponsored slaughter of Armenians?

**Question 2**

What nicknames did Sultan 'Abdu'l-Hamid II have?

**Question 3**

What was the name given to the slaughter of Armenians in 1894-1896?

**Question 4**

What kind of social system was in place during the Ottoman Empire?

**Text number 11**

The Armenian Revolutionary League, commonly known as Dashnaktsutyun, began in the 1890s in the Ottoman Empire with the aim of uniting the various small groups in the empire who were pushing for reform and defending Armenian villages from massacres, which were widespread in some Armenian-populated areas of the empire. Dashnaktsutyun members also formed fedayi groups that defended Armenian civilians through armed resistance. The Dashnakis also worked towards the broader goal of creating a 'free, independent and united' Armenia, although they sometimes set this goal aside in favour of a more realistic approach, such as the defence of autonomy.

**Question 0**

What is the second name of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation?

**Question 1**

What was Dashnak's goal?

**Question 2**

When was Dashnaktsutyun born?

**Question 3**

Which Dashnak groups helped to protect Armenian citizens?

**Text number 12**

The Ottoman Empire began to collapse, and in 1908 a Young Turk revolution overthrew the government of Sultan Hamid. In April 1909, the Adana massacre took place in the Adana Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, killing up to 20,000-30,000 Armenians. Armenians living in the Empire hoped that the Union and Progress Committee would change their second-class status. The solution was the Armenian Reform Package (1914), which appointed a superintendent for Armenian affairs.

**Question 0**

When did the Adana massacre take place?

**Question 1**

How many Armenians died in the Adana massacre?

**Question 2**

When was the Armenian reform package introduced?

**Question 3**

When was Sultan Hamid deposed?

**Question 4**

Who deposed Sultan Hamid?

**Text number 13**

When World War I broke out and led to a confrontation between the Ottoman Empire and the Russian Empire in the Caucasus and Persian campaigns, the new government in Istanbul began to view the Armenians with suspicion and distrust. This was due to the presence of a number of Armenian volunteers in the Russian Imperial Army. On 24 April 1915, the Ottoman authorities arrested Armenian intellectuals, and with the Tehcir Law (29 May 1915), a large number of Armenians living in Anatolia eventually perished in an event known as the Armenian Genocide.

**Question 0**

What caused the conflict between the Ottomans and the Russian Empire?

**Question 1**

When did Tehcir's law come into force?

**Question 2**

Where did the Armenian genocide take place?

**Question 3**

For which army did a group of Armenian volunteers fight?

**Text number 14**

The genocide was carried out in two stages: the massacre of the able-bodied male population and the forced labour of army conscripts, followed by the deportation of women, children, the elderly and the sick on a death march to the Syrian desert. Transported by military convoys, the deportees were deprived of food and water and were regularly robbed, raped and slaughtered. There was a local Armenian resistance in the area, which developed against the Ottoman Empire. The events of 1915-1917 are regarded by Armenians and most Western historians as state-sponsored massacres or genocides.

**Question 0**

What do Armenians see in the events of 1915-1917?

**Question 1**

How many stages were there in the Armenian genocide?

**Question 2**

What was the first phase of the Armenian Genocide?

**Question 3**

What was the second phase of the Armenian Genocide?

**Question 4**

Where did the death marches of the Armenian Genocide push the deportees?

**Text number 15**

To this day, the Turkish authorities deny that the genocide took place. The Armenian genocide is recognised as one of the first modern genocides. According to a study by Arnold J. Toynbee, an estimated 600,000 Armenians died in the deportations of 1915-16). However, this figure only covers the first year of the genocide and does not take into account those who died or were killed after the report was compiled on 24 May 1916. The International Association of Genocide Scholars estimates the number of deaths at 'over one million'. The total number of people killed is most commonly estimated at between 1 and 1.5 million.

**Question 0**

How many Armenians died during the second phase of the Armenian Genocide in 1915-1916???

**Question 1**

How many people are estimated to have died during the Armenian Genocide?

**Question 2**

Who denies the existence of the Armenian genocide?

**Question 3**

Who wrote the report on the Armenian genocide?

**Question 4**

When was the Toynbee Report written?

**Text number 16**

Although the Imperial Russian Caucasus Army under the command of Nikolai Yudenich and the Armenian volunteer forces and Armenian militias led by Andranik Ozanian and Tovmas Nazarbekian managed to conquer most of Ottoman Armenia during the First World War, their gains were lost with the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. [citation needed] At that time, Russian-ruled Eastern Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan attempted to unite as the Transcaucasian Democratic Federal Republic. However, this federation lasted only from February to May 1918, when all three parties decided to dissolve it. As a result, the Dashnaktsutyun government of eastern Armenia declared independence on 28 May as the first Armenian republic under the leadership of Aram Manukian.

**Question 0**

Who led the Russian imperial army in the Caucasus?

**Question 1**

Who was the leader of the Armenian militia?

**Question 2**

When was the Bolshevik revolution?

**Question 3**

Who founded the Transcaucasian Democratic Federal Republic?

**Question 4**

When did Dashnaktsutyun declare independence?

**Text number 17**

At the end of the war, the victorious powers sought to partition the Ottoman Empire. The Treaty of Sèvres, signed between the Allied and Associated Powers and the Ottoman Empire in Sèvres on 10 August 1920, promised to preserve the Republic of Armenia and annex the former Ottoman Armenian territories to it. Since the new Armenian borders were to be drawn by US President Woodrow Wilson, Ottoman Armenia was also called "Wilson's Armenia". Moreover, only days earlier, on 5 August 1920, the de facto Armenian government in Kiliakia, the Armenian National Union of Mihran Damadian, declared Kiliakia an independent Armenian Autonomous Republic, which was a French protectorate.

**Question 0**

When was the Sevres contract signed?

**Question 1**

What is another name for Ottoman Armenia?

**Question 2**

Who was the US President who defined Armenia's new borders?

**Question 3**

When did Cilicia declare independence?

**Question 4**

Who signed the Sevres contract?

**Text number 18**

In 1920, Turkish nationalist troops invaded from the east into the nascent Republic of Armenia. Turkish troops under the command of Kazım Karabekir occupied Armenian territories annexed by Russia after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878 and occupied the old city of Alexandropol (now Gyumri). The violent conflict finally ended with the Treaty of Alexandropol on 2 December 1920, which forced Armenia to disarm most of its armed forces, to surrender all the former Ottoman territories granted to it by the Treaty of Sèvres and to give up all the 'Wilsonian Armenia' granted to it by the Treaty of Sèvres. At the same time, the Soviet Eleventh Army, under the command of Grigorii Ordzhonikidze, attacked Armenia at Karavansarai (now Ijevan) on 29 November. By 4 December, Ordzhonikidze's troops had invaded Yerevan and the short-lived Republic of Armenia collapsed.

**Question 0**

When was the Treaty of Alexandropol adopted?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the town that is now Gyumri?

**Question 2**

Who led the eleven armies of the Soviet Union?

**Question 3**

When did the Republic of Armenia break up?

**Question 4**

In what year did Turkish nationalists take over the Republic of Armenia?

**Text number 19**

Armenia was annexed to Bolshevik Russia and was incorporated with Georgia and Azerbaijan into the Soviet Union as part of the Transcaucasian SFSR (TSFSR) on 4 March 1922. With this annexation, the Treaty of Alexandropol was replaced by the Turkish-Soviet Treaty of Kars. In this treaty, Turkey allowed the Soviet Union to take control of Adjara and the port city of Batumi in exchange for the sovereignty of the cities of Kars, Ardahan and Iğdır, all of which were part of Russian Armenia.

**Question 0**

When was the Transcaucasian SFSR established?

**Question 1**

Which city did the Soviet Union gain control of after the Treaty of Kars?

**Question 2**

What did Turkey get from the Kars deal?

**Question 3**

Who annexed Armenia?

**Text number 20**

The TSFSR existed from 1922 until 1936, when it was divided into three separate entities (Armenian SSR, Azerbaijani SSR and Georgian SSR). Armenians enjoyed relative stability under Soviet rule. They received medicine, food and other supplies from Moscow, and the communist regime proved to be a calming balm in contrast to the turbulent final years of the Ottoman Empire. It was a difficult situation for the Church, which was struggling under Soviet rule. After the death of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin took power, ushering in a new era of fear and terror against the Armenians.

**Question 0**

Who followed Vladimir Lenin?

**Question 1**

Which three components make up the TSFSR?

**Question 2**

When did the TSFSR split into three parts?

**Question 3**

Who supplied the Armenians with supplies?

**Text number 21**

Fears were allayed when Stalin died in 1953 and Nikita Khrushchev became the new leader of the Soviet Union. Soon life in Soviet Armenia began to improve rapidly. The Church, which had suffered greatly under Stalin, was revived when Vazgen I, a Catholic, took office in 1955. In 1967, a memorial to the victims of the Armenian Genocide was built on the hill of Tsitsernakaberd above Yerevan's Hrazdan Gorge. This followed mass demonstrations on the fiftieth anniversary of the tragic event in 1965.

**Question 0**

Who followed Stalin?

**Question 1**

When did Stalin die?

**Question 2**

When did Vazgen get its status?

**Question 3**

Where is the Armenian Genocide Memorial?

**Question 4**

When was the Armenian Genocide Memorial built?

**Text number 22**

Under Gorbachev in the 1980s, with the reforms of Glasnost and Perestroika, Armenians began to demand better environmental care for their country and to protest against the pollution caused by Soviet factories. Tensions also arose between Soviet Azerbaijan and its autonomous region of Nagorno-Karabakh. Nagorno-Karabakh is a predominantly Armenian region that Stalin separated from Armenia in 1923. In 1970, Azerbaijan was home to some 484 000 Armenians. The Armenians of Karabakh demanded reunification with Soviet Armenia. Peaceful demonstrations in Yerevan in support of Karabakh Armenians were met with pogroms against Armenians in the Azerbaijani town of Sumgait. Armenia's problems were exacerbated by a devastating earthquake in 1988 with a magnitude of 7.2.

**Question 0**

How many Armenians lived in Azerbaijan in 1970?

**Question 1**

What year did Armenia suffer a catastrophic earthquake?

**Question 2**

When was Nagorno-Karabakh separated from Armenia?

**Question 3**

Who partitioned Nagorno-Karabakh from Armenia?

**Text number 23**

Gorbachev's inability to alleviate Armenia's problems disappointed Armenians and fuelled a growing hunger for independence. In May 1990, the New Armenian Army (NAA) was established as a separate defence force from the Soviet Red Army. Clashes soon broke out between the NAA and Soviet Internal Security Forces (MVD) troops stationed in Yerevan, as Armenians decided to celebrate the founding of the first republic of Armenia in 1918. The violence led to the deaths of five Armenians who were killed in a shootout with the MVD at a railway station. Eyewitnesses claimed that the MVD used excessive force and that they had instigated the fighting.

**Question 0**

What does NAA stand for?

**Question 1**

When was the NAA founded?

**Question 2**

Who started the fight between the MVD and the NAA in 1918?

**Question 3**

How many people died as a result of the clash between the MVD and the NAA in 1918?

**Text number 24**

In Sovetashen, near the capital, further fighting between Armenian militiamen and Soviet troops resulted in the deaths of more than 26 people, mostly Armenians. In January 1990, a mass exodus of Armenians from Baku forced almost all of the 200 000 Armenians in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, to flee to Armenia. On 17 March 1991, Armenia, along with the Baltic States, Georgia and Moldova, boycotted a nationwide referendum in which 78% of voters voted to retain the Soviet Union in a reformed form.

**Question 0**

There was constant fighting between Armenians and Soviets in which city?

**Question 1**

Where did Armenians living in Baku flee to during the January 1990 massacre?

**Question 2**

When did Armenia reject a referendum proposing the preservation of the Soviet Union?

**Text number 25**

Ter-Petrosyan led Armenia together with Defence Minister Vazgen Sargsyan in the Nagorno-Karabakh war with neighbouring Azerbaijan. The early post-Soviet years were marred by economic difficulties rooted in the early stages of the Karabakh conflict, when the Azerbaijani Popular Front succeeded in pressuring the Azerbaijani SSR to launch a rail and air blockade against Armenia. This effectively crippled Armenia's economy, as 85% of its cargo and goods arrived by rail. In 1993, Turkey joined the blockade of Armenia to support Azerbaijan.

**Question 0**

When did Turkey decide to join the blockade against Armenia?

**Question 1**

Where does Armenia get most of its commodities?

**Question 2**

Who did Armenia fight against in the Nagorno-Karabakh war?

**Question 3**

What prevented Armenia from getting its goods?

**Question 4**

What percentage of goods in Armenia were transported by rail?

**Text number 26**

The Karabakh war ended with a ceasefire brokered by Russia in 1994. The war was a success for the Armenian forces in Karabakh, who managed to capture 16% of Azerbaijan's internationally recognised territory, including Nagorno-Karabakh. Since then, Armenia and Azerbaijan have held peace talks through the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The status of Karabakh has not yet been defined. The economies of both countries have suffered in the absence of a full settlement, and Armenia's borders with Turkey and Azerbaijan remain closed. When both Azerbaijan and Armenia finally agreed to a ceasefire in 1994, an estimated 30,000 people had been killed and over a million displaced.

**Question 0**

When did the Karabakh war end?

**Question 1**

What is the OSCE?

**Question 2**

With which two countries has Armenia closed its borders?

**Question 3**

How many people died in the fighting between Armenia and Azerbaijan?

**Question 4**

Who benefited most from the Karabakh war?

**Text number 27**

International observers from the Council of Europe and the US State Department have questioned the fairness of the Armenian parliamentary and presidential elections and the constitutional referendum since 1995. They have cited inadequate voting results, the electoral commission's lack of cooperation and the poor maintenance of electoral rolls and polling stations. In its 2008 report, Freedom House classified Armenia as a "semi-established authoritarian regime" (along with Moldova, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan and Russia) and ranked Armenia 20th out of 29 countries in transition, with a democracy score of 5.21 out of 7 (7 being the lowest democratic progress).

**Question 0**

What is the lowest score on the democracy scorecard?

**Question 1**

What is Armenia's democracy score?

**Question 2**

How does Freedom House classify Armenia?

**Question 3**

What makes the Armenian presidential election flawed?

**Text number 28**

Armenia currently has good relations with almost all countries in the world, with two notable exceptions: its immediate neighbours Turkey and Azerbaijan. In the last years of the Soviet Union, there were tensions between Armenians and Azerbaijanis. The Nagorno-Karabakh war dominated politics in the region throughout the 1990s. The border between the two rival countries remains closed and no lasting solution to the conflict has been found, despite mediation by organisations such as the OSCE.

**Question 0**

With whom does Armenia have bad relations?

**Question 1**

Is the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan open or closed?

**Question 2**

When was the Nagorno-Karabakh war fought?

**Text number 29**

Turkey also has a long history of bad relations with Armenia because of its refusal to recognise the Armenian genocide. Turkey was one of the first countries to recognise the Republic of Armenia (the third republic) after its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. Despite this, for most of the 20th century and into the early 2000s, relations have remained tense and there are no formal diplomatic relations between the two countries, as Turkey has refused to establish them for a variety of reasons. During the Nagorno-Karabakh war, and on the pretext of the war, Turkey illegally closed its land border with Armenia in 1993. It has not lifted its blockade despite pressure from a powerful Turkish business lobby with an interest in the Armenian market.

**Question 0**

When did Turkey close its border with Armenia?

**Question 1**

Which country claims that the Armenian genocide did not happen?

**Question 2**

When did Armenia become independent from the Soviet Union?

**Question 3**

Who wants to open the border between Turkey and Armenia?

**Text number 30**

On 10 October 2009, Armenia and Turkey signed protocols on the normalisation of relations, setting a timetable for the restoration of diplomatic relations and the reopening of the common border. They had to be ratified by the national parliaments. In Armenia, it passed the approval required by the Constitutional Court legislation and was sent to the Parliament for final ratification. The President had made several public announcements both in Armenia and abroad in which he, as leader of the Armenian political majority, assured that he would ratify the Protocols if Turkey also ratified them. Nevertheless, the process stalled as Turkey continued to add new preconditions for ratification and also "delayed it beyond a reasonable period".

**Question 0**

When did Armenia and Turkey start trying to reopen their borders?

**Question 1**

Who obstructed the ratification of the protocols to reopen the border between Armenia and Turkey?

**Question 2**

Who ratifies the protocols in Armenia?

**Question 3**

How did Turkey prevent the ratification of these protocols?

**Text number 31**

Situated between two unfriendly neighbours, Armenia enjoys close security relations with Russia. At the request of the Armenian government, Russia maintains a military base in the north-western Armenian town of Gyumri as a deterrent against Turkey, but despite this, Armenia has also moved towards Euro-Atlantic structures in recent years. It maintains good relations with the United States, particularly through its Armenian diaspora. According to the US Census Bureau, there are 427 822 Armenians living in the country.

**Question 0**

Which Armenian city in Russia has a military base?

**Question 1**

How many Armenians live in the United States?

**Question 2**

Why does Russia have a military base in Gyumri?

**Question 3**

Who authorised Russia to set up a military base in Gyumri?

**Text number 32**

Armenia is also a member of the Council of Europe and has friendly relations with the European Union, especially with its member states, such as France and Greece. According to a 2005 survey, 64% of the Armenian population would be in favour of EU accession. Several Armenian officials have also expressed the hope that their country will eventually become an EU member state, and some[who?] predict that it will make a formal application for membership within a few years. In 2004, its troops joined KFOR, the NATO-led international force in Kosovo. It is also an observer member of the Eurasian Economic Community and the Non-Aligned Movement.

**Question 0**

How many people in Armenia agree that the country should join the EU?

**Question 1**

What is KFOR?

**Question 2**

Which countries join Armenia in the Council of Europe?

**Question 3**

When can the EU expect Armenia to try to join?

**Text number 33**

The Armenian Army, Air Force, Air Defence and Border Guard constitute the four branches of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia. The Armenian Army was formed after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the establishment of the Ministry of Defence in 1992. President Serzh Sargsyan of Armenia is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Political leadership is provided by the Ministry of Defence, currently headed by Colonel General Seyran Ohanyan, while military leadership remains in the hands of the General Staff, headed by the Chief of Staff, currently Colonel General Yuri Hachaturov.

**Question 0**

What are the four branches of the Armenian Armed Forces?

**Question 1**

When was the Armenian army established?

**Question 2**

When was the Ministry of Defence established?

**Question 3**

Who is leading the Armenian army?

**Question 4**

Who is responsible for the Ministry of Defence?

**Text number 34**

Armenia is a member of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO), together with Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. It participates in NATO's Partnership for Peace (PiP) programme and is a member of NATO's Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC). Armenia has participated in the peacekeeping operation in Kosovo as part of the non-NATO KFOR force under Greek command. Armenia also had 46 members of its military peacekeeping force as part of the coalition forces in the Iraq war until October 2008.

**Question 0**

What does CSTO stand for?

**Question 1**

What does EAPC stand for?

**Question 2**

Who else will join Armenia in the CSTO?

**Question 3**

When did Armenia withdraw its peacekeepers from Iraq?

**Text number 35**

There are communities in each province (hamaynkner, unit hamaynk). Each community is self-governing and consists of one or more settlements (bnakavayrer, unit bnakavayr). The communities are classified either as towns (kaghakner, unit kaghak) or villages (gyugher, unit gyugh). In 2007[update] Armenia had 915 communities, of which 49 are urban and 866 are rural. The capital Yerevan also has community status. In addition, Yerevan is divided into twelve semi-autonomous districts.

**Question 0**

How many hamaynkner does Armenia have?

**Question 1**

How many districts are there in Yerevan?

**Question 2**

Is Armenia more rural or uban hamaynker?

**Question 3**

What is the Armenian term for settlement?

**Text number 36**

The economy is heavily dependent on investment and support from Armenians living abroad. Before independence, Armenia's economy was largely based on industry - chemicals, electronics, machinery, processed foods, synthetic rubber and textiles - and was highly dependent on external resources. The republic had developed a modern industrial sector that supplied machine tools, textiles and other manufactured goods to the interior republics in exchange for raw materials and energy. Recently, Intel Corporation, among other technology companies, agreed to open a research centre in Armenia, a sign of the growth of the technology industry in Armenia.

**Question 0**

Which group will open a research centre in Armenia?

**Question 1**

Which sector is Armenia moving to instead of an industrial-based economy?

**Question 2**

What does the Arnmenia economy depend on in the first place?

**Question 3**

What did Armenia's industrial economy consist of?

**Text number 37**

Agriculture accounted for less than 20% of both net material product and total employment before the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991. After independence, the importance of agriculture in the economy increased significantly, reaching over 30% of GDP and over 40% of total employment by the end of the 1990s. The increase in the importance of agriculture was due to the food security needs of the population as a result of the uncertainty in the early transition period and the collapse of the non-agricultural sectors of the economy in the early 1990s. As the economic situation stabilised and growth continued, agriculture's share of GDP fell to just over 20% (2006 data), although its share of employment remained above 40%.

**Question 0**

Why did agriculture become so important to Armenia's economy?

**Question 1**

Was agriculture more important before or after Armenia left the Soviet Union?

**Question 2**

What was the share of total employment in agriculture at the end of the 1990s?

**Question 3**

What share of GDP has agriculture recently accounted for?

**Text number 38**

Like the other NIS of the former Soviet Union, Armenia's economy is suffering from the disintegration of the former Soviet trade models. Soviet investment and support for Armenian industry has virtually disappeared, leaving few large companies still able to operate. In addition, the effects of the 1988 Spitak earthquake, which killed more than 25 000 people and left 500 000 homeless, are still being felt. The conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh has not been resolved. The closure of the Azerbaijani-Turkish border has devastated the economy, as Armenia is dependent on external supplies of energy and most raw materials. Land routes through Georgia and Iran are inadequate or unreliable. Gross domestic product fell by almost 60% between 1989 and 1993, but then continued to grow strongly. The national currency, the dram, suffered from hyperinflation in the first years after its introduction in 1993.

**Question 0**

How many people died in the Spitak earthquake?

**Question 1**

When did the Spitak earthquake happen?

**Question 2**

How much did Armenia's GDP fall between 1989 and 1993?

**Question 3**

What is Armenia's national currency?

**Text number 39**

However, the government was able to implement wide-ranging economic reforms, resulting in a dramatic reduction in inflation and steady growth. The ceasefire in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in 1994 has also helped the economy. Armenia's economic growth has been strong since 1995, building on a turnaround that began the previous year, and inflation has been low for the past several years. New sectors such as gem and jewellery processing, ICT and even tourism have begun to complement more traditional sectors of the economy such as agriculture.

**Question 0**

Why did Armenia declare a ceasefire in 1994?

**Question 1**

Since when has the Armenian economy been growing positively?

**Question 2**

What is one of the new sectors in Armenia, apart from agriculture?

**Question 3**

What helped Armenia to reduce inflation and create economic growth?

**Text number 40**

This steady economic development has brought Armenia increasing support from international institutions. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and other international financial institutions, as well as foreign countries, are providing substantial grants and loans. Since 1993, Armenia has received more than USD 1.1 billion in loans. These loans have been directed towards budget deficit reduction and currency stabilisation, private enterprise development, energy, agriculture, food processing, transport, health, education and earthquake rehabilitation. The government joined the World Trade Organisation on 5 February 2003. However, one of the main sources of FDI remains the Armenian diaspora, which finances much of the infrastructure reconstruction and other public projects. As a growing democratic state, Armenia hopes to receive more financial assistance from the West.

**Question 0**

What does the IMF stand for?

**Question 1**

What is the EBRD?

**Question 2**

What does IFI mean?

**Question 3**

How much has Armenia received in loans since 1993?

**Question 4**

When did Armenia become part of the World Trade Organisation?

**Text number 41**

In June 1994, a liberal foreign investment law was adopted, and in 1997 a privatisation law and a programme for the privatisation of state assets were adopted. Continued progress depends on the government's ability to strengthen macroeconomic management, including increasing revenue collection, improving the investment climate and fighting corruption. However, unemployment, currently around 15%, remains a major problem due to the thousands of refugees from the Karabakh conflict.

**Question 0**

What is the unemployment rate in Armenia?

**Question 1**

Why is Armenia's unemployment rate so high?

**Question 2**

When was the Law on Foreign Investment enacted in Armenia?

**Question 3**

When was the privatisation law enacted in Armenia?

**Text number 42**

In the 1988-89 academic year, there were 301 students per 10 000 inhabitants in secondary or higher specialised education, which is slightly less than the Soviet average. In 1989, about 58% of Armenians over 15 years of age had completed secondary education and 14% had completed tertiary education. In the academic year 1990-1991, there were an estimated 1 307 primary and secondary schools with 608 800 students. In addition, 45 900 students were enrolled in seventy specialised secondary education institutions, and 68 400 students were enrolled in a total of ten post-secondary education institutions, including universities. In addition, 35% of eligible children attended pre-schools. In 1992, Yerevan State University, the largest higher education institution in Armenia, had eighteen departments, including social sciences, natural sciences and law. Its faculty had about 1 300 teachers and about 10 000 students. The Armenian National Polytechnic has been in operation since 1933.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Armenian children attend pre-school?

**Question 1**

What is the largest university in Armenia?

**Question 2**

When was the National Polytechnic of Armenia opened?

**Question 3**

How many students were studying at Yerevan State University in 1992?

**Question 4**

How many teachers were there at Yerevan State University in 1992?

**Text number 43**

The expansion and development of Yerevan State University led to the formation of several independent higher education institutions, including the Medical Institute, which was separated in 1930 and established on the basis of the Medical Faculty. In 1980 Yerevan State Medical University received one of the most important awards of the former USSR - the Order of Labor Red Banner for training qualified specialists in health care and for valuable service in the development of Medical Science. In 1995 YSMI was renamed YSMU, and since 1989 it has been named after the famous medieval physician Mkhitar Herats. Mkhitar Heratsi was the founder of the Armenian Medical School in Cilicia, Armenia. The great physician played the same role in Armenian medicine as Hippocrates in Western medicine, Galen in Roman medicine and Ibn Sīnā in Arabic medicine.

**Question 0**

Who founded the Armenian Medical School in Cilicia, Armenia?

**Question 1**

When did Yerevan State Medical University receive the Order of Labor red Banner?

**Question 2**

When was the Medical Institute established?

**Question 3**

When was the Yerevan State Medical Institute renamed Yerevan State Medical University?

**Question 4**

Whose doctor did the YSMU rename itself after?

**Text number 44**

The 'Foreign Students' Department of the Armenian Diaspora established in 1957 was later expanded and enrolment of foreign students began. Today, YSMU is a medical institution of international standards, training medical staff not only in Armenia and neighbouring countries of Iran, Syria, Lebanon and Georgia, but also in many other leading countries around the world. A large number of foreign students from India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, the United States and the Russian Federation study together with Armenian students. Today, the University is ranked among the most prestigious higher medical schools and holds an honorary place in the World Directory of Medical Schools published by the WHO.

**Question 0**

Who is responsible for publishing the World Directory of Medical Schools?

**Question 1**

When was the Armenian Diaspora Foreign Students Department established?

**Question 2**

Armenian students participate in the YMSU together with foreign students from where?

**Text number 45**

Other educational institutions in Armenia include the American University of Armenia and the QSI International School in Yerevan. The American University of Armenia offers graduate programmes in business administration, law and other subjects. The institution owes its existence to the joint efforts of the Armenian Government, the Armenian Public Charity Union, the US Agency for International Development and the University of California. The AUA's extension programs and library will provide a new focal point for the English-language intellectual life of the city. Armenia also has OLPC (One Laptopschool Per child XO) schools with laptops and tablets.

**Question 0**

What does OLPC stand for?

**Question 1**

What are the names of some other higher education institutions in Armenia?

**Question 2**

What postgraduate programmes are available at the AUA?

**Text number 46**

In Armenian folk music, instruments such as the duduk, dhol, zurna and kanun are common. Artists like Sayat Nova are famous for their influence on the development of Armenian folk music. One of the oldest genres of Armenian music is Armenian song, which is the most common religious music in Armenia. Many of these songs date back to ancient, pre-Christian times, while others are relatively modern, including several composed by Mesrop Mashtots, the inventor of the Armenian alphabet. During the Soviet era, the Armenian classical music composer Aram Khatchaturian became internationally known for his music, the Sabre Dance, which he composed for several ballets and the Gayane ballet.

**Question 0**

What are some examples of Armenian folk music instruments?

**Question 1**

Who created the Armenian alphabet?

**Question 2**

Who composed the Sabre Dance?

**Question 3**

What is known as one of the most prolific genres of religious music in Armenia?

**Text number 47**

The Armenian genocide caused widespread emigration, which led to Armenians settling in different countries around the world. Armenians held on to their traditions, and certain diaspora settlers rose to fame with their music. In the post-genocide Armenian community in the United States, the so-called 'kef' style of Armenian dance music was popular, using Armenian and Middle Eastern folk instruments (often electrified/amplified) and some Western instruments. This style preserved the folk songs and dances of Western Armenia, and many artists also played contemporary folk songs from Turkey and other Middle Eastern countries from which Armenians had migrated.

**Question 0**

What is kef?

**Question 1**

What did kef help you do?

**Question 2**

Where did the Armenians move from?

**Text number 48**

Richard Hagopian is perhaps the best known artist of the traditional "kef" style, and the Vosbikian Band was prominent in the 1940s and 1950s for developing its own "kef" style of music, heavily influenced by the popular American big band jazz of the time. Later, the Armenian pop music genre, which originated in the Armenian diaspora in the Middle East and was influenced by continental European (especially French) pop music, rose to prominence in the 1960s and 1970s with artists such as Adiss Harmandian and Harout Pamboukjian performing for the Armenian diaspora and Armenia; artists such as Sirusho also performed pop music combined with Armenian folk music in the contemporary entertainment industry.

**Question 0**

Who is the most famous kef artist?

**Question 1**

What kind of music influenced the Vosbikian Band's kef?

**Question 2**

Who were the Armenian pop artists?

**Question 3**

When did Armenian pop music become popular?

**Text number 49**

Other Armenian diasporans who have risen to fame in classical or international music include the world-famous French-Armenian singer and composer Charles Aznavour, pianist Sahan Arzruni, renowned opera sopranos such as Hasmik Papian and, more recently, Isabel Bayrakdarian and Anna Kasyan. Some Armenians have taken to singing non-Armenian tunes, such as the heavy metal band System of a Down (which, however, often incorporates traditional Armenian instrumental tunes and style in its songs) or pop star Cher. In the Armenian diaspora, Armenian revolutionary songs are popular among young people. These songs encourage Armenian patriotism and are usually about Armenian history and national heroes.

**Question 0**

What kind of musician is Sahan Arzruni?

**Question 1**

What kind of band was System of a Down?

**Question 2**

What kind of songs do young Armenians prefer?

**Question 3**

What themes do Armenian revolutionary songs usually deal with?

**Text number 50**

The Yerevan Vernissage (arts and crafts market) near Republic Square is packed with hundreds of vendors selling a variety of crafts on weekends and Wednesdays (although the selection is much more limited in midweek). The market sells wood carvings, antiques, fine lace and hand-knotted wool carpets and kilims, which are Caucasian specialities. Local obsidian is used to make a variety of jewellery and ornaments. Armenian goldsmiths have a long tradition and fill one corner of the market with a range of gold products. Vernisage also sells Soviet relics and recent Russian souvenirs - nesting dolls, watches, enamel boxes and so on.

**Question 0**

What is Obsidian used for?

**Question 1**

What examples of Soviet memorabilia can be bought at Vernissage?

**Question 2**

What kind of crafts can you buy at Vernissage?

**Question 3**

What is Vernissage?

**Text number 51**

Yerevan's National Art Gallery houses more than 16 000 works from the Middle Ages, telling the rich stories of Armenia and the narratives of the ages. There are also paintings by many European masters. The Museum of Modern Art, the Children's Picture Gallery and the Martiros Saryan Museum are just some of the other major art collections on display in Yerevan. There are also many private galleries, and new galleries open every year with temporary exhibitions and sales.

**Question 0**

How many works can you find in the Yerevan National Art Gallery?

**Question 1**

Where else can you find art in Yerevan apart from the National Art Gallery?

**Question 2**

What is the earliest period for which there are objects in the National Gallery of Art?

**Text number 52**

Armenia is home to a wide range of sports, the most popular being wrestling, weightlifting, judo, football, chess and boxing. Armenia's mountainous terrain offers excellent opportunities for sports such as skiing and climbing. As Armenia is a landlocked country, water sports can only be practised on lakes, especially Lake Sevan. Competitively, Armenia has achieved international success in chess, weightlifting and wrestling. Armenia is also an active member of the international sporting community and is a full member of the European Football Association (UEFA) and the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF). It also hosts the Pan-Armenian Games.

**Question 0**

Which lake is the most popular water sports lake in Armenia?

**Question 1**

In which international sports has Armenia done well?

**Question 2**

What does IIHF stand for?

**Question 3**

What games does Armenia hold?

**Text number 53**

Before 1992, Armenians participated in the Olympics as representatives of the Soviet Union. As part of the Soviet Union, Armenia performed well, winning a large number of medals and helping the Soviet Union to win the Olympic medal table on several occasions. The first Armenian to win a medal in modern Olympic history was Hrant Shahinyan (sometimes also known as Grant Shaginyan), who won two golds and two silvers in gymnastics at the 1952 Summer Olympics in Helsinki. To emphasise the level of Armenian success at the Olympics, Shahinyan was quoted as saying:

**Question 0**

In which Olympic sport did Hrant Shahinyan compete?

**Question 1**

Which medals did Hrant Shahinyan win at the 1952 Summer Olympics?

**Question 2**

Where was the 1952 Summer Olympics held?

**Question 3**

In what year did Armenia start competing in the Olympics separately from the Soviet Union?

**Text number 54**

Football is also popular in Armenia. The most successful team in the 1970s was FC Ararat Yerevan, which won the Soviet Cup in 1973 and 1975 and the Soviet Premier League in 1973. The latter achievement earned FC Ararat a place in the European Cup, where they lost in the quarter-finals to FC Bayern Munich, who eventually won the cup, despite a home win. Armenia competed internationally as part of the Soviet national football team until the creation of the Armenian national football team in 1992 after the break-up of the Soviet Union. Armenia has never qualified for major tournaments, although recent improvements saw the team rise to 44th in the FIFA world rankings in September 2011. The national team is overseen by the Armenian Football Federation. The Armenian Premier League is the highest level football competition in Armenia and has been dominated by FC Pyunik in recent seasons. The league currently consists of eight teams and is relegated to the Armenian Premier League.

**Question 0**

Which team won the Soviet Football Cup in 1973 and 1975?

**Question 1**

Which team did FC Ararat lose to in the European Cup?

**Question 2**

What was Armenia's FIFA ranking in 2011?

**Question 3**

How many teams are there in the Armenian Premier League?

**Text number 55**

Given the recent lack of success at international level, in recent years Armenia has rebuilt 16 Soviet-era sports schools and equipped them with new equipment at a total cost of $1.9 million. The reconstruction of the regional schools was financed by the Armenian government. In the resort of Tsaghkadzori, $9.3 million has been invested to improve the winter sports infrastructure due to poor results in recent winter sports events. In 2005, a cycling centre was opened in Yerevan to help produce world-class Armenian cyclists. The government has also promised a cash prize of $700 000 to Armenians who win a gold medal at the Olympics.

**Question 0**

Who gave the money to rebuild Armenian sports schools?

**Question 1**

In what year did Yerevan set up a cycling centre?

**Question 2**

What reward will Armenians receive from the government if they win the gold medal?

**Question 3**

How much money was spent on renovating Tsaghkadzori for winter sports?

**Question 4**

How much money did Armenia spend on renovating its sports schools?

**Text number 56**

Armenian cuisine is as old as Armenian history and is a combination of different flavours and aromas. The food often has a very distinct aroma. It is closely related to Eastern and Mediterranean cuisine, with different spices, vegetables, fish and fruit combining to create unique dishes. The main features of Armenian cuisine are the reliance on the quality of the ingredients rather than the strong seasoning of the food, the use of herbs, the use of wheat in its various forms, the use of pulses, nuts and fruits (both as the main raw material and in the leavening of food) and the filling of many different leaves.

**Question 0**

What kind of food does Armenian food most resemble?

**Question 1**

What is the emphasis in Armenian cuisine?

**Question 2**

What does Armenian cuisine use to create its distinctive dishes?

**Question 3**

What are the different uses of fruit in Armenian food?

**Document number 377**

**Text number 0**

Bacteria (i/bækˈtɪəriə/; singular: bacterium) are a large group of prokaryotic microorganisms. Bacteria are typically a few micrometres long and range in shape from spheres to rods and spirals. Bacteria were the first life forms to appear on Earth and are found in most of its habitats. Bacteria live in soil, water, acidic hot springs, radioactive waste and deep in the Earth's crust. Bacteria also live in symbiotic and parasitic relationships with plants and animals. They are also known to have thrived in manned spacecraft.

**Question 0**

What is the large range of prokaryotic microorganisms?

**Question 1**

What types of configurations can bacteria take?

**Question 2**

What is the typical length of bacteria?

**Question 3**

In which environments can bacteria live?

**Question 4**

What are the relationships between plants, animals and bacteria?

**Text number 1**

There are usually 40 million bacterial cells per gram of soil and one million bacterial cells per millilitre of fresh water. There are about 5×1030 bacteria on the Earth's surface, and their biomass exceeds that of all plants and animals. Bacteria are vital for nutrient cycling, and many steps in the nutrient cycle depend on these organisms, such as nitrogen fixation from the atmosphere and digestion. In biological communities surrounding hydrothermal vents and cold seeps, bacteria produce the nutrients needed to sustain life by converting dissolved compounds such as hydrogen sulphide and methane into energy. On 17 March 2013, scientists reported data showing that bacterial life forms thrive in the Mariana Trench, the deepest part of the Earth's oceans at depths of up to 11 kilometres. Other scientists report on related studies that microbes are found to thrive inside rocks up to 580 metres below the seabed at a depth of 2.6 kilometres off the north-west coast of the United States. According to one scientist, "microbes are everywhere - they are extremely adaptable to conditions and can survive anywhere".

**Question 0**

How many bacteria are there per gram of soil?

**Question 1**

How many bacterial cells can there be in a millilitre of fresh water?

**Question 2**

How do bacteria help sustain life in hydrothermal vents and cold seeps?

**Question 3**

Where in the deepest part of the sea were the bacteria found?

**Question 4**

Can bacteria survive inside rocks below sea level?

**Text number 2**

There are about ten times more bacterial cells in human flora than there are human cells in the body, and most human flora is found in the gut and much of it on the skin. The vast majority of bacteria in the body are rendered harmless by the protective effects of the immune system, and some are beneficial. However, several bacterial species are pathogenic and cause infectious diseases such as cholera, syphilis, anthrax, leprosy and bubonic plague. Respiratory infections are the most common fatal bacterial diseases, and tuberculosis alone kills around 2 million people a year, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa. In developed countries, antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections and are also used in agriculture, making antibiotic resistance a growing problem. In industry, bacteria are important in wastewater treatment and oil spill degradation, in the production of cheese and yoghurt by fermentation, in the recovery of gold, palladium, copper and other metals in mining, in biotechnology and in the production of antibiotics and other chemicals.

**Question 0**

What is the relationship between humans and bacterial cells in human flora?

**Question 1**

What keeps bacteria at bay in the human body?

**Question 2**

What kind of bacteria can cause infectious diseases?

**Question 3**

What are the most deadly bacterial diseases?

**Question 4**

What makes bacteria resistant to antibiotic treatment?

**Text number 3**

Bacteria that were once considered plants, belonging to the class Schizomycetes, are now classified as prokaryotes. Unlike animal and other eukaryotic cells, bacterial cells lack a nucleus and rarely have membrane-bound organelles. Although the term bacteria has traditionally encompassed all prokaryotes, the scientific classification changed after it was discovered in the 1990s that prokaryotes consist of two very different groups of organisms that evolved from an ancient common ancestor. These evolutionary groups are called bacteria and archaea.

**Question 0**

What living organisms are bacteria?

**Question 1**

What vital element is missing from bacteria in eukaryotes?

**Question 2**

When did scientific classification change?

**Question 3**

Into which two main groups can prokaryotes be divided?

**Text number 4**

The ancestors of modern bacteria were single-celled micro-organisms, the first life forms to appear on Earth around 4 billion years ago. For about 3 billion years, most organisms were microscopic, and bacteria and archaeological organisms were the dominant life forms. In 2008, fossils of macro-organisms were discovered and named the Francevillian biota. Although bacterial fossils such as stromatolites exist, their lack of distinctive morphology prevents their use to study the evolutionary history of bacteria or to determine the time of origin of a particular bacterial species. However, gene sequences can be used to reconstruct the phylogeny of bacteria, and these studies indicate that bacteria first diverged from the archaeal/eukaryotic lineage. Bacteria were also involved in another major evolutionary divergence, the archaeal/eukaryotic divergence. In this case, eukaryotes arose when ancient bacteria entered into endosymbiotic associations with ancestral eukaryotic cells that were themselves possibly related to archaea. This involved the adoption of alphaproteobacterial symbionts in proto-eukaryotic cells to form either mitochondria or hydrogenosomes, which are still present in all known eukaryotic cells (sometimes in a very reduced form, e.g. in ancient 'amitochondrial' protozoa). Later, some eukaryotes, which already contained mitochondria, also ingested cyanobacteria-like organisms. This led to the formation of chloroplasts in algae and plants. There are also some algae that originate from even later endosymbiotic events. In this case, eukaryotes ingested a eukaryotic alga, which evolved into a "second generation" plastid. This is called secondary endosymbiosis.

**Question 0**

When did the first precursors of bacteria appear on Earth?

**Question 1**

Why were bacteria and archaeologists the dominant life forms?

**Question 2**

What are stromatolites?

**Question 3**

From which prehistoric group did bacteria evolve?

**Question 4**

How did chloroplasts appear in the first vegetation?

**Text number 5**

Bacteria come in many shapes and sizes, called morphologies. Bacterial cells are about one-tenth the size of eukaryotic cells and typically 0.5-5.0 micrometres long. However, a few species are visible to the naked eye - for example, Thiomargarita namibiensis is up to half a millimetre long and Epulopiscium fishelsoni up to 0.7 millimetres. Among the smallest bacteria are members of the Mycoplasma genus, which are only 0.3 micrometres in size, as small as the largest viruses. Some bacteria can be even smaller, but these ultramicrobials have not been well studied.

**Question 0**

What is the common name for the shapes and forms of bacteria?

**Question 1**

Are bacterial cells smaller than eukaryotic cells?

**Question 2**

How big is Epulopiscium bacteria?

**Question 3**

What are some of the smallest bacteria?

**Question 4**

Have ultramicrobials been well studied?

**Text number 6**

Most bacterial species are either spherical, called coccus (sing. coccus, from the Greek kókkos, grain, seed), or rod-shaped, called bacteria (sing. bacillus, from the Latin baculus, stick). Longevity is associated with swimming. Some bacteria, called vibrios, are shaped like slightly curved rods or specks; others may be spiral-shaped, called spirilloids, or tightly coiled, called spirochetes. A small number of species even have a tetrahedral or cubic shape. More recently, some bacteria were found deep beneath the earth's crust, growing in branching filaments with a star-shaped cross-section. The high surface area to volume ratio of this morphology may give these bacteria an advantage in nutrient-poor environments. This wide range of shapes is determined by the bacterial cell wall and cytoskeleton, and is important because it may affect the bacteria's ability to acquire nutrients, attach to surfaces, swim through fluids and escape predators.

**Question 0**

What shape can bacteria usually take?

**Question 1**

What type of bacteria is usually found in rod-shaped form?

**Question 2**

What shape are Spirochaetes?

**Question 3**

What shape was the newly discovered bacterium deep underground?

**Question 4**

Can the shape of the bacteria be useful for their survival?

**Text number 7**

Many bacterial species occur only as single cells, while others form characteristic patterns: Neisseria forms diploids (pairs), Streptococcus forms chains and Staphylococcus groups into clusters of "grapes". Bacteria can also be elongated and form filaments, such as actinobacteria. Filamentous bacteria are often surrounded by a sheath containing many individual cells. Certain types, such as species of the genus Nocardia, even form complex, branched filaments that resemble fungal mycelia.

**Question 0**

What is the usual form of Neiserria bacteria?

**Question 1**

What are the known structural chains of bacteria?

**Question 2**

What does Staphylococcus typically look like?

**Question 3**

What type of bacteria is enclosed in the capsule?

**Question 4**

What formation can be associated with mycosis fungoides?

**Text number 8**

Bacteria often adhere to surfaces and form dense aggregations called biofilms or bacterial worms. These films can vary in thickness from a few micrometres to half a metre deep and can contain several species of bacteria, protists and archaeologists. Bacteria living in biofilms form a complex arrangement of cells and extracellular components and form secondary structures, such as microcolonies, through which networks of channels pass to allow better diffusion of nutrients. In natural environments, such as soil or plant surfaces, most bacteria are bound to biofilm surfaces. Biofilms are also important in medicine, as these structures are often found in chronic bacterial infections or infections of implanted medical devices, and bacteria protected in biofilms are much more difficult to kill than individual isolated bacteria.

**Question 0**

How do bacteria stick to surfaces?

**Question 1**

How extensive can a biofilm be?

**Question 2**

What is part of the secondary structure in bacterial complexation?

**Question 3**

What is the purpose of channel networks in microcolonies?

**Question 4**

Which bacterium is more difficult to eradicate?

**Text number 9**

Even more complex morphological changes are sometimes possible. For example, when, in the absence of amino acids, Myxobacteria detect surrounding cells through a process called quorum sensing, they move towards each other and coalesce to form fruiting bodies up to 500 micrometres long, containing around 100 000 bacterial cells. Within these fruiting bodies, the bacteria perform separate tasks; this kind of cooperation is a simple type of multicellular organisation. For example, about every tenth cell moves to the top of these fruiting bodies and differentiates into a specialised resting state called a myxosporus, which is more resistant to desiccation and other adverse environmental conditions than normal cells.

**Question 0**

What is the essential nutrient for myxobacteria?

**Question 1**

Why do Myxobacteria cells migrate towards each other?

**Question 2**

How difficult is it to treat bacterial cells in a passive state?

**Question 3**

What do bacteria do in fertilisation?

**Text number 10**

The bacterial cell is surrounded by a cell membrane (also known as the lipid membrane, cytoplasmic membrane or plasma membrane). The membrane surrounds the cell's contents and acts as a barrier to keep nutrients, proteins and other essential components of the cytoplasm inside the cell. Because bacteria are prokaryotes, their cytoplasm generally lacks membrane-bound organelles, so they have few large intracellular structures. They lack a nucleus proper, mitochondria, chloroplasts and other organelles found in eukaryotic cells. Bacteria were once thought to be simple cytoplasmic bundles, but structures such as a prokaryotic cytoskeleton and the localisation of proteins to specific sites in the cytoplasm have now been discovered that give bacteria some complexity. These subcellular levels of organisation have been called "bacterial hyperstructures".

**Question 0**

What is the cell membrane?

**Question 1**

What does the film do?

**Question 2**

Do bacteria have membrane-bound organelles in the cytoplasm?

**Question 3**

What does the absence of which make bacteria prokaryotes?

**Question 4**

Which bacterium was detected before the prokaryotic cytoskeleton was discovered?

**Text number 11**

Many important biochemical reactions, such as energy production, use concentration gradients between membranes. Since bacteria generally do not have internal membranes, reactions such as electron transport take place across the cell membrane between the cytoplasm and the periplasm. In many photosynthetic bacteria, however, the plasma membrane is highly convoluted and fills most of the cell with light-harvesting membrane layers. These light-harvesting complexes can even form lipid-encapsulated structures called chlorosomes in green sulphur bacteria. Other proteins bring nutrients across the cell membrane or expel unwanted molecules from the cytoplasm.

**Question 0**

What is crucial in biochemical reactions?

**Question 1**

How does electron transfer occur in bacteria?

**Question 2**

What kind of membrane are bacterial cells filled with?

**Question 3**

Can a bacterial membrane create a lipid structure?

**Text number 12**

Bacteria do not have a membrane-bound nucleus, and their genetic material is typically a single circular DNA chromosome located in the cytoplasm in an irregularly shaped piece called a nucleoid. The nucleoid contains the chromosome and associated proteins and RNA. The Planctomycetes and Poribacteria may be exceptions to the general absence of internal membranes in bacteria, as they appear to have a double membrane around their nucleoids and contain other membrane-bound cellular structures. Like all living organisms, bacteria contain ribosomes, often grouped in chains called polyribosomes, which produce proteins, but the ribosome structure of bacteria differs from that of eukaryotes and archaea. Bacterial ribosomes have a sedimentation rate of 70S (measured in Svedberg units): their subunits have sedimentation rates of 30S and 50S. Some antibiotics bind specifically to 70S ribosomes and inhibit protein synthesis in bacteria. These antibiotics kill bacteria without affecting the larger 80S ribosomes of eukaryotic cells and without harming the host.

**Question 0**

What is the genetic make-up of bacteria?

**Question 1**

Where is the DNA chromosome of bacteria located?

**Question 2**

What does a nucleoid look like?

**Question 3**

What are the exceptions other than endometrial bacteria?

**Question 4**

What is the purpose of polyribosomes in bacteria?

**Text number 13**

Some bacteria produce intracellular nutrient storage structures for later use, such as glycogen, polyphosphate, sulphur or polyhydroxyalkanoates. Certain bacterial species, such as photosynthetic cyanobacteria, produce internal gas vesicles to regulate their buoyancy, allowing them to move up or down in water layers with different light intensities and nutrient levels. Phototrophic bacteria also have intracellular membranes called chromatophores. They are primarily used for photosynthesis and contain bacterial chlorophyll pigments and carotenoids. It was previously thought that bacteria might have membrane folds called mesosomes, but they were later shown to be artefacts resulting from chemicals used to prepare cells for electron microscopy. Enclosures are considered to be inanimate parts of the cell that have no metabolic function and are not confined by membranes. The most common inclusions are glycogen, lipid droplets, crystals and pigments. Volutin granules are cytoplasmic inclusions composed of inorganic polyphosphate. These vesicles are called metachromatic vesicles because they have a metachromatic effect; they appear red or blue when stained with blue dyes such as methylene blue or toluidine blue. Gas vesicles, which are freely gas permeable, are membrane-bound vesicles found in some species of cyanobacteria. They allow the bacteria to control their buoyancy. Microcompartments are widespread, membrane-bound organelles consisting of a protein shell that surrounds and encloses various enzymes. Carboxysomes are microcompartments of bacteria that contain enzymes involved in carbon fixation. Magnetosomes are bacterial microcompartments found in magnetotactic bacteria and contain magnetic crystals.

**Question 0**

What kind of intracellular nutrients can bacteria produce?

**Question 1**

How do the gas vesicles produced by cyanobacteria help them to move in the water?

**Question 2**

What are chromatophores used for?

**Question 3**

What are the most common inanimate compositions of bacteria?

**Question 4**

What are bacterial gas vacuums responsible for?

**Text number 14**

In most bacteria, the cell wall is outside the cell membrane. The cell membrane and the cell wall form the cell membrane. A common cell wall material in bacteria is peptidoglycan (in older sources "murein"), which consists of polysaccharide chains cross-linked with peptides containing D-amino acids. The cell walls of bacteria differ from those of plants and fungi, which are composed of cellulose and chitin. Bacterial cell walls also differ from those of archaea, which do not contain peptidoglycan. The cell wall is essential for the survival of many bacteria, and the antibiotic penicillin is able to kill bacteria by inhibiting a step in the synthesis of peptidoglycan.

**Question 0**

What are the cell envelopes made of?

**Question 1**

What is the most common cell wall material?

**Question 2**

Are the cell walls of bacteria similar to those of plants and fungi?

**Question 3**

What are the main cell wall materials of plants and fungi?

**Question 4**

How can the antibiotic penicillin destroy bacteria?

**Text number 15**

Gram-positive bacteria have a thick cell wall containing several layers of peptidoglycan and teic acids. In contrast, Gram-negative bacteria have a relatively thin cell wall consisting of a few layers of peptidoglycan surrounded by another lipid membrane containing lipopolysaccharides and lipoproteins. Lipopolysaccharides, also called endotoxins, are composed of polysaccharides and lipid A, which is responsible for much of the toxicity of Gram-negative bacteria. Most bacteria have a Gram-negative cell wall, and only bacteria of the genera Firmicutes and Actinobacteria have an alternative Gram-positive cell wall. These two groups were previously known as low G+C and high G+C Gram-positive bacteria. These structural differences can cause differences in antibiotic sensitivity; for example, vancomycin can only kill gram-positive bacteria and is not effective against gram-negative pathogens such as Haemophilus influenzae or Pseudomonas aeruginosa. If the bacterial cell wall is completely removed, it is called a protoplast, while if it is partially removed, it is called a spheroplast. β-lactam antibiotics, such as penicillin, inhibit the formation of peptidoglycan cross-links in the bacterial cell wall. The enzyme lysozyme in human tears also breaks down the bacterial cell wall and is the body's main defence against eye infections.

**Question 0**

What do gram-positive bacteria have?

**Question 1**

What can endotoxins be?

**Question 2**

Why are gram-negative bacteria more toxic than gram-positive bacteria?

**Question 3**

What might the different structure of bacterial cell walls contribute to?

**Question 4**

What is the human body's main defence against eye infections?

**Text number 16**

Acid-fast bacteria, such as mycobacteria, are resistant to decolourisation by acids during dyeing processes. The high mycolic acid content of mycobacteria is responsible for the staining pattern of low staining followed by high staining. The most common staining technique used to identify acid-fast bacteria is Ziehl-Neelsen or acid-fast staining, where the acid-fast bacteria stain bright red and stand out clearly against a blue background. L-shaped bacteria are bacterial strains lacking cell walls. The main pathogenic bacterium in this class is mycoplasma (not to be confused with mycobacteria).

**Question 0**

What helps mycobacteria resist decolourisation?

**Question 1**

What is mycolic acid responsible for in mycobacteria?

**Question 2**

What is the most typical staining technique used to identify acid-fast bacteria?

**Question 3**

What are the main pathogenic bacteria in the L-form?

**Text number 17**

Fimbriae (sometimes also called "fimbriae") are fine protein particles, usually 2-10 nanometres in diameter and up to several micrometres in length. They are distributed on the cell surface and resemble fine hairs when viewed under the electron microscope. Fimbriae are thought to be involved in attachment to solid surfaces or other cells and are essential for the virulence of some bacterial pathogens. A pili (sing. pilus) is a cellular appendage slightly larger than a fimbria that can transfer genetic material between bacterial cells in a process called conjugation, where they are called conjugation pili or 'sex pili' (see Bacterial Genetics, below). They can also give rise to movement, in which case they are called type IV tiles (see movement, below).

**Question 0**

What are fimbriae?

**Question 1**

What is the diameter of the fimbriae?

**Question 2**

What are fimbriae responsible for?

**Question 3**

What is a pili?

**Text number 18**

Certain genera of Gram-positive bacteria, such as Bacillus, Clostridium, Sporohalobacter, Anaerobacter and Heliobacterium, can form highly resistant, dormant structures called endospores. In almost all cases, a single endospore is formed and there is no reproductive process, although Anaerobacter can form up to seven endospores in a single cell. At the centre of the endospore is a cytoplasmic nucleus containing DNA and ribosomes, surrounded by a cortical layer and protected by an impermeable and rigid shell. Dipicolinic acid is a chemical compound that constitutes 5-15% of the dry weight of bacterial spores. It is considered to be responsible for the heat resistance of endosporin.

**Question 0**

What is the name given to the highly resistant leporic structures of certain gram-positive bacteria?

**Question 1**

Is endospore creation a reproductive process?

**Question 2**

Where are the ribosomes of endospores enclosed?

**Question 3**

Which chemical compound accounts for 5-15% of the dry weight of bacterial spores?

**Text number 19**

Endospores show no detectable metabolism and can survive extreme physical and chemical stresses such as intense UV light, gamma radiation, detergents, disinfectants, heat, freezing, pressure and desiccation. In this dormant state, these organisms can remain viable for millions of years, and endospores even allow bacteria to survive the vacuum of space and exposure to radiation. According to researcher Dr Steinn Sigurdsson, "Viable bacterial spores have been found on Earth that are 40 million years old - and we know that they are very hardened against radiation." Bacteria that form endospores can also cause disease: for example, anthrax can be contracted by inhaling the endospores of Bacillus anthracis, and deep puncture wounds contaminated with Clostridium tetani endospores can cause tetanus.

**Question 0**

Is there a metabolism in endospor?

**Question 1**

What extreme physical and chemical stresses can endospores withstand?

**Question 2**

How long can bacterial endospores survive in dormancy?

**Question 3**

Which endospore-forming bacteria can cause tetanus?

**Text number 20**

Bacteria have a very wide range of metabolic types. The distribution of metabolic traits within a bacterial group has traditionally been used to define bacterial taxonomy, but these traits often do not correspond to modern genetic classifications. Bacterial metabolism is classified into nutritional groups based on three main criteria: the type of energy used for growth, the source of carbon and the electron donors used for growth. For respiring micro-organisms, an additional criterion is the electron acceptors used for aerobic or anaerobic respiration.

**Question 0**

What is commonly used to determine the taxonomy of bacteria?

**Question 1**

How is bacterial metabolism determined?

**Question 2**

What are the three most important criteria for bacterial metabolism?

**Question 3**

What are electron acceptors responsible for?

**Text number 21**

Bacterial carbon metabolism is either heterotrophic, in which organic carbon compounds are used as carbon sources, or autotrophic, in which the cells obtain carbon by sequestering carbon dioxide. Heterotrophic bacteria include parasitic species. Typical autotrophic bacteria include phototrophic cyanobacteria, green sulphur bacteria and some purple bacteria, but also many chemolithotrophic species such as nitrifying or sulphur-oxidising bacteria. The energy metabolism of bacteria is based either on phototrophy, i.e. the use of light through photosynthesis, or on chemotrophy, i.e. the use of chemical substances for energy, whereby they oxidise mostly at the expense of oxygen or alternative electron carriers (aerobic/anaerobic respiration).

**Question 0**

How does heterotrophic carbon metabolism occur?

**Question 1**

When carbon metabolism is called autotrophic?

**Question 2**

Which category of parasitic bacteria do they belong to?

**Question 3**

The green sulphur bacterium is a typical representative of which type of bacteria?

**Question 4**

What is chemotrophy?

**Text number 22**

Bacteria are further divided into lithotrophs, which use inorganic electron donors, and organotrophs, which use organic compounds as electron donors. Chemotrophic organisms use the corresponding electron donors for energy storage (through aerobic/anaerobic respiration or fermentation) and biosynthetic reactions (e.g. carbon dioxide fixation), while phototrophic organisms use them only for biosynthetic purposes. Respiring organisms use chemical compounds as a source of energy by taking electrons from a reduced substrate and transferring them to the terminal electron acceptor in a redox reaction. This reaction releases energy that can be used to synthesise ATP and drive metabolism. In aerobic organisms, oxygen is used as an electron acceptor. In anaerobic organisms, other inorganic compounds such as nitrate, sulphate or carbon dioxide are used as electron acceptors. This leads to ecologically important processes such as denitrification, sulphate reduction and acetogenesis.

**Question 0**

What do lithotrophs use?

**Question 1**

What kind of electron donors do organotrophs use?

**Question 2**

What do respiratory organisms use as electron donors?

**Question 3**

In which organisms is oxygen used as an electron acceptor?

**Text number 23**

These processes are also important in biological reactions to pollution; for example, sulphate-reducing bacteria are largely responsible for the production of highly toxic forms of mercury (methyl and dimethyl mercury) in the environment. Non-respiring anaerobes use fermentation to generate energy and reducing power and excrete metabolic by-products (such as ethanol in brewing) as waste. Facultative anaerobes can switch between fermentation and different end-electron acceptors depending on the environmental conditions in which they live.

**Question 0**

What are sulphate-reducing bacteria responsible for?

**Question 1**

What is a by-product of non-rebreathing anaerobes?

**Question 2**

How can anaerobes adapt to the environment around them?

**Text number 24**

Lithotrophic bacteria can use inorganic compounds as an energy source. Common inorganic electron donors include hydrogen, carbon monoxide, ammonia (leading to nitrification), iron and other reduced metal ions, and several reduced sulphur compounds. Under unusual conditions, methane gas can be used by methane bacteria both as a source of electrons and as a substrate for carbon anabolism. In both aerobic phototrophy and chemolithotrophy, oxygen is used as the terminal electron acceptor, while in anaerobic conditions inorganic compounds are used instead. Most lithotrophic organisms are autotrophic, whereas organotrophic organisms are heterotrophic.

**Question 0**

What are hydrogen and carbon monoxide to lithotrophic bacteria?

**Question 1**

How can methanotrophic bacteria use methane under exceptional conditions?

**Question 2**

What is the most important element of aerobic photography?

**Text number 25**

Regardless of the metabolic process they use, most bacteria can only take up raw materials as relatively small molecules that enter the cell by diffusion or through molecular channels in the cell membrane. Planctomycetes are an exception (as they have membranes around their nuclei). Recently it has been shown that Gemmata obscuriglobus is able to take up large molecules through a process somewhat similar to endocytosis, a process used by eukaryotic cells to engulf external objects.

**Question 0**

How can bacteria get raw materials from the environment?

**Question 1**

What chemical process allows bacteria to absorb raw materials?

**Question 2**

By what process do eukaryotic cells absorb external substances?

**Question 3**

Which part of the bacterial cell is used during diffusion?

**Text number 26**

Unlike in multicellular organisms, cell size growth (cell growth) and reproduction by cell division are closely linked in unicellular organisms. Bacteria grow to a certain size and then reproduce by dividing into twin cells, i.e. asexual reproduction. Under optimal conditions, bacteria can grow and divide very rapidly, and bacterial populations can double every 9.8 minutes. Cell division produces two identical cloned daughter cells. Some bacteria that continue to reproduce asexually form more complex reproductive structures that help the new daughter cells to spread. Examples include the formation of fruiting bodies in Myxobacteria and the formation of air hyphae, or budding, in Streptomyces. In budding, a cell forms a protrusion that detaches and produces a daughter cell.

**Question 0**

How are size and reproduction related in bacteria?

**Question 1**

How do bacteria reproduce?

**Question 2**

If the conditions are right, how long will it take for the bacteria to multiply?

**Question 3**

What happens during cell division?

**Text number 27**

In the laboratory, bacteria are usually grown in solid or liquid media. Solid growth media, such as agar plates, are used to isolate pure cultures of bacterial strains. However, liquid culture media are used when growth measurements or large numbers of cells are required. Growth in mixed liquid media occurs in a uniform cell suspension, making it easy to divide and transfer cultures, although isolation of individual bacteria from liquid media is difficult. The use of selective media (media with or without certain nutrients or with added antibiotics) can help to identify specific organisms.

**Question 0**

In which environment are bacteria cultivated in laboratories?

**Question 1**

What is a typical fixed setting?

**Question 2**

What is the preferred medium for growing larger numbers of bacteria?

**Question 3**

Which environment is better for isolating a single strain of bacteria?

**Question 4**

What can help identify certain bacteria?

**Text number 28**

Most bacterial culture methods use large amounts of nutrients to produce large numbers of cells cheaply and quickly. However, in natural environments, nutrients are limited, which means that bacteria cannot continue to multiply indefinitely. This lack of nutrients has led to the development of different growth strategies (see r/K selection theory). Some organisms can grow very rapidly when nutrients become available, such as algal blooms (and cyanobacterial blooms) that often occur in lakes during summer. Other organisms are adapted to harsh environments, such as the many antibiotics produced by Streptomyces, which inhibit the growth of competing micro-organisms. In nature, many organisms live in communities (e.g. biofilms) that may allow increased nutrient uptake and protection from environmental stress. These relationships may be essential for the growth (syntrophy) of a particular organism or group of organisms.

**Question 0**

What is a simple way to produce a large number of bacterial cells?

**Question 1**

What caused the development of different growth strategies in bacteria?

**Question 2**

What do algal bacteria do if nutrients are available?

**Question 3**

What can increase the amount of nutrients in the natural environment?

**Text number 29**

Bacterial growth follows four stages. When a bacterial population first enters a growth-prone, nutrient-rich environment, the cells must adapt to their new environment. The first phase of growth is the lag phase, a period of slow growth, during which the cells adapt to the nutrient-rich environment and prepare for rapid growth. During the lag phase, the rate of biosynthesis is high as the proteins needed for rapid growth are produced. The second growth phase is the log phase, also known as the logarithmic or exponential phase. The log phase is characterised by rapid exponential growth. The rate at which cells grow in this phase is called the growth rate (k) and the time it takes for cells to double is called the generation time (g). During the log phase, nutrients are metabolized at the highest rate until one of the nutrients runs out and starts to limit growth. The third growth phase is the stationary phase and is caused by nutrient depletion. Cells reduce their metabolic activity and consume the cell's non-essential proteins. In the stationary phase, there is a transition from rapid growth to a stress response, with increased expression of genes involved in DNA repair, antioxidant metabolism and nutrient transport. The final phase is the death phase, where the bacteria run out of nutrients and die.

**Question 0**

How many stages are there in the growth of bacteria?

**Question 1**

What is the first stage of bacterial adaptation?

**Question 2**

How is the second stage of bacterial growth known?

**Question 3**

What is called the third growth mode of bacteria?

**Question 4**

The absence of what causes the final stage of bacterial growth?

**Text number 30**

Most bacteria have a single circular chromosome, which can range in size from just 160 000 base pairs in the endosymbiotic bacterium Candidatus Carsonella ruddii to 12 200 000 base pairs in the soil-dwelling bacterium Sorangium cellulosum. Fungal strains of the genus Borrelia are a notable exception to this arrangement, as bacteria such as Borrelia burgdorferi, the bacterium that causes Lyme disease, contain a single linear chromosome. The genes in the bacterial genome are generally a single, uniform strand of DNA, and although there are many different types of introns in bacteria, they are much rarer than in eukaryotes.

**Question 0**

What is the shape of a bacterial chromosome?

**Question 1**

Which bacterium is an exception to the single chromosome rule?

**Question 2**

Which bacterium causes Lyme disease?

**Question 3**

What does a Borrelia burgdoferi chromosome look like?

**Text number 31**

As asexual organisms, bacteria inherit identical copies of their parents' genes (i.e. they are clonal). However, all bacteria can evolve through genetic recombination or mutation-induced selection for changes in their genetic DNA. Mutations arise from mistakes made during DNA replication or from exposure to mutagenic genes. The number of mutations varies greatly between different bacterial species and even between different clones of the same bacterial species. Genetic changes in the bacterial genome are caused either by random mutation during replication or by "stress-induced mutation", where the mutation rate of genes involved in a particular growth-limiting process is increased.

**Question 0**

What makes bacteria asexual organisms?

**Question 1**

What can cause a mutation in bacteria?

**Question 2**

In which two ways can changes occur in the DNA of bacteria?

**Text number 32**

Bacterial gene transfer by bacteriophages appears to be the result of rare errors in the intracellular assembly of viral particles rather than bacterial adaptation. In the much-studied E. coli system, conjugation is determined by plasmid genes, and is an adaptation to transfer plasmid copies from one bacterial host to another. It is rare for a conjugative plasmid to integrate into the chromosome of the host bacterium and then transfer part of the host bacterium's DNA to another bacterium. Plasmid-mediated transfer of DNA from the host bacterium also appears to be a random process rather than an adaptation of the bacterium.

**Question 0**

What are the consequences of rare errors in the intracellular assembly of viral particles?

**Question 1**

What is the result of the bacterial adaptation of the plasmid of the host E.coli bacterium and another bacterium?

**Question 2**

How does conjugation happen?

**Question 3**

Is conjugation a common adaptation of bacteria?

**Text number 33**

Transformation, unlike transduction or conjugation, depends on a number of bacterial gene products that specifically interact to carry out this complex process, and thus transformation is clearly an adaptation of bacteria to the transfer of DNA. For a bacterium to bind, take up and incorporate donor DNA into its own chromosome, it must first achieve a specific physiological state called competence (see Natural Competence). In Bacillus subtilis, about 40 genes are required for the development of competence. The length of DNA transferred during transformation in B. subtilis can range from a third of a chromosome to a whole chromosome. Transformation appears to be common in bacterial species, and so far at least 60 species are known to have the natural ability to become competent for transformation. The development of competence in nature is usually associated with stressful environmental conditions, and appears to be an adaptation that facilitates the repair of DNA damage in host cells.

**Question 0**

What does bacterial transformation depend on?

**Question 1**

How simple is the change process?

**Question 2**

What is the first requirement for bacteria to be able to bind and associate with the DNA of other bacteria?

**Question 3**

How big can the level of change be?

**Question 4**

How rare is mutation among bacterial organisms?

**Text number 34**

Under normal circumstances, transduction, conjugation and transformation refer to the transfer of DNA between individual bacteria of the same species, but sometimes this can occur between individuals of different bacterial species, with important consequences such as the transfer of antibiotic resistance. In such cases, the acquisition of genes from other bacteria or from the environment is called horizontal gene transfer and can be common in natural conditions. Gene transfer is of particular importance for antibiotic resistance because it allows rapid transfer of resistance genes between different pathogens.

**Question 0**

Between which species do transduction, conjugation and transformation usually occur?

**Question 1**

What are the consequences of transfer between different bacterial species?

**Question 2**

What is horizontal gene transfer?

**Text number 35**

Bacteriophages are viruses that infect bacteria. There are many types of bacteriophage, some of which simply infect and lyse their host bacteria, while others infiltrate the bacteria's chromosome. Bacteriophages may contain genes that affect the phenotype of their host: for example, the toxin genes of a phage integrated in the evolution of Escherichia coli O157:H7 and Clostridium botulinum turned a harmless ancestral bacterium into a lethal pathogen. Bacteria resist phage infection through restriction modification systems that degrade foreign DNA and through a system using CRISPR sequences that retain fragments of the genomes of phages with which the bacteria have previously been in contact, allowing them to prevent viral replication through a form of RNA interference. This CRISPR system gives bacteria acquired immunity against infection.

**Question 0**

What are bacteriophages?

**Question 1**

What can viruses do to bacteria?

**Question 2**

What can happen if a bacteriophage contains genes from the host phenotype?

**Question 3**

How can bacteria resist the DNA of a virus?

**Text number 36**

Bacterial species differ in the number and arrangement of flagella on their surface; some species have a single flagellum (monotrichous), a flagellum at both ends (amphitrichous), groups of flagella at the cell poles (lophotrichous), while others have flagella distributed over the entire cell surface (peritrichous). The bacterial flagellum is the best known motile structure in all organisms, consisting of about 20 proteins, with about 30 others required for its regulation and assembly. The flagellum is a rotating structure, driven by a reversible motor at its base, which is powered by an electrochemical gradient across the membrane. This motor controls the movement of the filament, which acts as a propeller.

**Question 0**

What is monotrichous?

**Question 1**

If a bacterium has a flagellum on both ends, what is the name of the species?

**Question 2**

When the flagellum is distributed over the entire cell surface?

**Question 3**

How many proteins does a typical flagellum consist of os?

**Question 4**

How does the flagship work in the cell?

**Text number 37**

Classification aims to describe the diversity of bacterial species by naming and grouping organisms based on similarities. Bacteria can be classified based on differences in cell structure, cellular metabolism or cellular components such as DNA, fatty acids, pigments, antigens and quinones. Although these systems allowed the identification and classification of bacterial strains, it was unclear whether the differences represented variation between species or variation between strains of the same species. This uncertainty was due to the fact that most bacteria did not have distinctive structures and that genes were transferred laterally between unrelated species. Due to lateral gene transfer, some closely related bacteria may have very different morphology and metabolism. To overcome this uncertainty, modern bacterial classification emphasises molecular systematics using genetic techniques such as guanine-to-cytosine ratio determination, genome-to-genome hybridisation and sequencing of genes that have not undergone extensive lateral gene transfer, such as the rRNA gene. Bacterial classification is determined by publication in the International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology and Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology. The International Committee on Systematic Bacteriology (ICSB) maintains international rules for the naming and classification of bacteria and taxonomic classes in the International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria.

**Question 0**

How can we classify the huge range of bacterial species?

**Question 1**

Can classification help to determine the differences between species?

**Question 2**

What supports the uncertainty of classification between the same bacterial species?

**Question 3**

What can lateral gene transfer cause in bacteria?

**Question 4**

How does modern classification attempt to define species?

**Text number 38**

The term "bacteria" has traditionally been applied to all microscopic single-celled prokaryotes. However, molecular systematics showed that prokaryotic life consists of two distinct domains, originally called eubacteria and archaea, but now called bacteria and archaea, which evolved independently from an ancient common ancestor. Archaea and eukaryotes are more closely related to each other than either is to bacteria. These two domains, together with Eukarya, form the basis of the three-domain system, which is currently the most widely used classification system in microbiology. However, given the relatively recent introduction of molecular systematics and the rapid increase in the number of genome sequences available, the classification of bacteria remains a changing and expanding field. For example, some biologists argue that archaea and eukaryotes evolved from gram-positive bacteria.

**Question 0**

What does the original term "bacteria" define?

**Question 1**

What are the two main groups of prokaryotic organisms?

**Question 2**

Which groups of organisms are closely related?

**Question 3**

Which spatial system is now commonly used to classify micro-organisms?

**Text number 39**

Gram staining, developed by Hans Christian Gram in 1884, characterises bacteria based on the structural properties of their cell walls. The thick peptidoglycan layers of the Gram-positive cell wall are stained purple, while the thin Gram-negative cell wall is pink. By combining morphology and Gram staining, most bacteria can be classified into one of four groups (Gram-positive cocci, Gram-positive bacilli, Gram-negative cocci and Gram-negative bacilli). Some organisms are best identified by stains other than Gram stains, in particular mycobacteria and Nocardia, which are acid-fast by Ziehl-Neelsen or similar stains. Other organisms may need to be identified by culture in specific media or by other techniques such as serology.

**Question 0**

What did Hans Christian Gram develop?

**Question 1**

What year was the Graham stain developed?

**Question 2**

What colour do the cell walls of Gram-positive bacteria change after staining?

**Question 3**

What is the typical colour of gram-negative bacteria after staining?

**Question 4**

Which stain gives better test results for Norcadia bacteria?

**Text number 40**

As with bacterial classification, molecular methods are increasingly being used to identify bacteria. Diagnostics using DNA-based tools, such as polymerase chain reaction, are increasingly popular because they are more specific and faster than culture-based methods. These methods also allow the detection and identification of "viable but non-culturable" cells that are metabolically active but not dividing. However, the total number of bacterial species is not known and cannot even be estimated with certainty, even if these improved methods are used. The current classification of prokaryotes is just under 9,300 species, including bacteria and archaea, but attempts have been made to estimate the true number of bacteria by a total of 107-109 species - and even these different estimates can differ by several orders of magnitude.

**Question 0**

What is the most common technique for classifying bacteria?

**Question 1**

What tool does DNA-based diagnostics use?

**Question 2**

What else can molecular classification methods reveal?

**Question 3**

Can new methods determine the total number of bacterial species?

**Text number 41**

Some species of bacteria kill and then consume other micro-organisms, and these species are called predatory bacteria. These include Myxococcus xanthus, which forms cell swarms that kill and digest any bacteria they encounter. Other bacterial predators either attach themselves to their prey to digest it and absorb nutrients, such as Vampirovibrio chlorellavorus, or invade another cell and multiply inside its cytosol, such as Daptobacter. These petobacteria are thought to have evolved from saprophages that ate dead micro-organisms, adapting to capture and kill other organisms.

**Question 0**

Why are certain bacteria called predators?

**Question 1**

How does Vampirovibrio absorb nutrients from other micro-organisms?

**Question 2**

What techniques do daptobacteria use to kill other micro-organisms?

**Question 3**

Where do daptobacteria come from?

**Text number 42**

Certain bacteria form close spatial relationships that are essential for their survival. One such mutualistic relationship, called interspecific hydrogen transfer, occurs between groups of anaerobic bacteria that consume organic acids such as butyric or propionic acid and produce hydrogen, and methanogenic archaea that consume hydrogen. Bacteria belonging to this association are unable to consume organic acids because the reaction produces hydrogen, which accumulates in their environment. Only the close association with hydrogen-consuming archaea keeps the hydrogen concentration low enough for the bacteria to grow.

**Question 0**

What helps bacteria to survive?

**Question 1**

What kind of bacteria can form an interspecies hydrogen transfer?

**Question 2**

What do anaerobic bacteria consume?

**Text number 43**

In the soil, micro-organisms living in the root sphere (the zone between the root surface and the soil, which is attached to the root after gentle shaking) carry out nitrogen fixation, where nitrogen gas is converted into nitrogen compounds. This provides easily absorbed nitrogen for many plants that cannot fix nitrogen themselves. Many other bacteria are found as symbionts in humans and other organisms. For example, the normal human gut flora contains over 1 000 species of bacteria that can contribute to gut immunity, synthesise vitamins such as folic acid, vitamin K and biotin, convert sugars to lactic acid (see Lactobacillus) and ferment complex indigestible carbohydrates. The presence of this gut flora also inhibits the growth of potentially pathogenic bacteria (usually through competitive exclusion) and these beneficial bacteria are sold as probiotic supplements.

**Question 0**

Where do bacteria stay in the soil?

**Question 1**

What do bacteria do in the soil?

**Question 2**

How does conversion help vegetation?

**Question 3**

What is the number of bacteria in the human gut?

**Question 4**

How does gut flora prevent the growth of pathogenic bacteria?

**Text number 44**

If bacteria form a parasitic community with other organisms, they are classified as pathogens. Pathogenic bacteria are a major cause of human death and disease, causing infections such as tetanus, typhoid, diphtheria, syphilis, cholera, food-borne illnesses, leprosy and tuberculosis. The pathogenic cause of a known medical condition may not be discovered until years later, such as Helicobacter pylori and peptic ulcer. Bacterial diseases are also important in agriculture, where bacteria cause leaf spot, scarlet fever and pus in plants, and Johne's disease, mastitis, salmonella and anthrax in farm animals.

**Question 0**

What are the pathogens?

**Question 1**

What can pathogens cause?

**Question 2**

Can the cause of most pathogenic diseases be found soon?

**Text number 45**

Each pathogen species has a characteristic interaction with its human hosts. Some organisms, such as Staphylococcus or Streptococcus, can cause skin infections, pneumonia, meningitis and even overwhelming sepsis, a systemic inflammatory reaction that causes shock, massive vasodilatation and death. However, these organisms are also part of the normal human microflora and usually live on the skin or in the nose without causing any disease. Other organisms invariably cause disease in humans, such as rickettsiae, which are obligate intracellular parasites that can only grow and multiply in the cells of other organisms. One species of Rickettsia causes typhoid fever, while another causes Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Chlamydia, another species of obligate intracellular parasites, includes species that can cause pneumonia or urinary tract infection and may be implicated in coronary heart disease. Some species, such as Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Burkholderia cenocepacia and Mycobacterium avium, are opportunistic pathogens and cause disease mainly in people with immunosuppression or cystic fibrosis.

**Question 0**

How do pathogens interact with the human host?

**Question 1**

Can all bacteria in the human body be harmful?

**Question 2**

What bacteria cause Rocky Mountain spotted fever?

**Text number 46**

Bacterial infections can be treated with antibiotics, which are classified as bactericidal if they kill the bacteria, or bacteriostatic if they only inhibit bacterial growth. There are many types of antibiotics, and each class inhibits a process that is different in the pathogen than in the host. Examples of selective toxicity of antibiotics include chloramphenicol and puromycin, which inhibit the bacterial ribosome but not the structurally distinct eukaryotic ribosome. Antibiotics are used both in the treatment of human diseases and in factory farming to promote animal growth, where they may contribute to the rapid development of antibiotic resistance in bacterial populations. Infections can be prevented by antiseptic measures such as skin sterilisation before needle puncture and proper care of indwelling catheters. Surgical and dental instruments are also sterilised to prevent bacterial contamination. Disinfectants such as bleach are used to kill bacteria or other pathogens on surfaces to prevent contamination and further reduce the risk of infection.

**Question 0**

What types of antibiotics are called bactericidal?

**Question 1**

What types of antibiotics are used to prevent bacterial growth?

**Question 2**

Where else are antibiotics used other than to treat human diseases?

**Question 3**

What are the harms of using antibiotics in agriculture?

**Question 4**

What is a common method of infection prevention in medicine?

**Text number 47**

The ability of bacteria to degrade various organic compounds is remarkable and has been used in waste treatment and bioremediation. Bacteria capable of breaking down hydrocarbons in oil are often used to clean up oil spills. Fertilisers were added to the shores of Prince William Sound to encourage the growth of these naturally occurring bacteria after the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. These measures were effective on beaches that were not too thickly covered with oil. The bacteria are also used in the biological decontamination of toxic industrial waste. In the chemical industry, bacteria play a key role in the production of enantiomerically pure chemicals for use as pharmaceuticals or agrochemicals.

**Question 0**

What types of bacteria are widely used for recycling?

**Question 1**

What is used to clean up oil spills?

**Question 2**

In what other ways do bacteria help nature?

**Text number 48**

Because bacteria can grow quickly and are relatively easy to handle, they are a workhorse of molecular biology, genetics and biochemistry. By mutating bacterial DNA and studying the resulting phenotypes, scientists can determine the function of genes, enzymes and metabolic pathways in bacteria and apply this knowledge to more complex organisms. The goal of understanding cellular biochemistry reaches its most complex expression by synthesising vast amounts of enzyme kinetics and gene expression data into mathematical models of whole organisms. This is possible in some well-studied bacteria, and models of Escherichia coli metabolism are being generated and tested. Understanding the metabolism and genetics of bacteria will enable the use of biotechnology in the bioengineering of bacteria to produce therapeutic proteins such as insulin, growth factors or antibodies.

**Question 0**

In what sciences are bacteria used?

**Text number 49**

Dutch microscopist Antonie van Leeuwenhoek first observed bacteria in 1676 using a unique microscope of his own design. He then published his findings in a series of letters to the Royal Society of London. Bacteria were Leeuwenhoek's most significant microscopic discovery. They were just at the limit of what his simple lenses could detect and no one else saw them for over a century, one of the most striking breaks in the history of science. It was only then that his then largely forgotten observations of bacteria - as opposed to his famous 'animal bodies' (spermatozoa) - were taken seriously.

**Question 0**

When were the bacteria first detected?

**Question 1**

Who found the bacteria?

**Question 2**

How was he able to see the bacteria?

**Question 3**

How long did it take before his discovery was taken seriously?

**Text number 50**

Although it was known in the 19th century that bacteria cause many diseases, effective antibacterial treatments were not available. In 1910, Paul Ehrlich developed the first antibiotic by converting dyes that selectively stained Treponema pallidum - the spore that causes syphilis - into compounds that selectively killed the pathogen. Ehrlich had won the Nobel Prize in 1908 for his work in immunology and pioneered the use of stains to detect and identify bacteria, and his work was the basis of Gram staining and Ziehl-Neelsen staining.

**Question 0**

When was the first antibiotic discovered?

**Question 1**

Who was the creator of the antibiotic?

**Question 2**

Which bacterium did he treat first?

**Question 3**

How was his discovery recognised?

**Question 4**

Who based his research on Enrlich's stains?

**Document number 378**

**Text number 0**

When the board has no embedded components, it is more correctly called a pressed wiring board (PWB) or etched wiring board. However, the term 'printed wiring board' has fallen into disuse. A printed circuit board with electronic components is called a printed circuit assembly (PCA), printed circuit board assembly or printed circuit board assembly (PCBA). The IPC's preferred term for assembled circuit boards is printed circuit board assembly (CCA) and for assembled backplanes, backplane assembly. The term PCB is informally used for both bare and assembled PCBs.

**Question 0**

What is a more appropriate, but mostly unused name for a circuit board when there are no embedded components?

**Question 1**

What is the abbreviation for printed wiring board?

**Question 2**

Why would we call a printed circuit board with embedded electronics a PCA for short?

**Question 3**

Which organisation likes to use the term "PCB assembly" for already assembled PCBs?

**Question 4**

What is the abbreviation IPC uses for assembled circuit board?

**Question 5**

When a circuit board has embedded components, it is called a why?

**Question 6**

Painted wiring board can also be called what?

**Question 7**

The term painted wiring board has come into what?

**Question 8**

What is the IPC's preferred term for assembled bags?

**Question 9**

What is the IPC's preferred term for assembled backsheets?

**Text number 1**

Initially, circuit boards were designed manually by creating a photomask on a bright sheet of mylar, usually two to four times the actual size. Based on the schematic, the pins of the components were placed on the mylar and then wires were wired to connect the pins. Dry transfers of common component footprints increased efficiency. The traces were made with self-adhesive tape. Pre-printed non-repeatable grids on the mylar helped with layout. To make the plate, the finished photographic mask was photolithographically reproduced on a photoresist coating attached to the copper-coated plate blanks.

**Question 0**

What did circuit board designers use on the mylar sheet?

**Question 1**

In the old circuit board design method, what was used to connect the pin cushions of components?

**Question 2**

Where were the traces originally made?

**Question 3**

Designers would massage dry transfer to simplify the component layout process, what?

**Question 4**

What kind of metal is used to coat the blanks used in the manufacture of printed circuit boards?

**Question 5**

How were printed circuit boards originally designed mechanically?

**Question 6**

Pillows were put on nylon and then what?

**Question 7**

What was the self-adhesive mylar used to make?

**Question 8**

The pre-printed playback boxes on the Mylar helped what?

**Question 9**

Printed copper plates were used to make what?

**Text number 2**

Panelisation is the process of grouping several printed circuit boards into a larger board - a panel - for manufacturing. Usually a panel consists of a single drawing, but sometimes several drawings are mixed into a single panel. There are two types of panels: assembly panels - often called groups - and bare board manufacturing panels. Assemblers often mount components on panels instead of individual boards because it is more efficient. Bare board manufacturers always use panels, not only for efficiency but also because of the requirements of the plating process. Thus, a manufacturing panel may consist of a grouping of individual PCBs or panels depending on what needs to be supplied.

**Question 0**

What process is used to group PCBs before transferring them to the panel?

**Question 1**

Is it more common for panels to have one or many designs?

**Question 2**

Which types of panels can also be called "array"?

**Question 3**

What is the other type of panel besides assembly panels?

**Question 4**

Which step of bare board production would be impossible if panels were not always used?

**Question 5**

Usually the panel consists of several models, but sometimes what?

**Question 6**

What are the two types of portals?

**Question 7**

Depending on the issues to be discussed, the production panel may consist of which?

**Question 8**

Assemblers often mount components on gates instead of individual circuit boards. Why?

**Text number 3**

The panel is finally disassembled into individual circuit boards; this is called depaneling. Separation of individual boards is often facilitated by drilling or routing holes at the boundaries of individual circuits, just as in a sheet of stamps. Another method, which takes up less space, is to cut V-shaped grooves along the entire length of the panel. Individual circuit boards can then be broken apart along this line of weakness. Nowadays, the separation is often done with a laser, which cuts the sheet without contact. Laser panelisation reduces stress on sensitive circuits.

**Question 0**

What is the process of separating individual PCBs from each other called?

**Question 1**

What limits would you follow when you want to separate the circuit boards in a panel?

**Question 2**

What technology makes it possible to do the removal without having to be physically in contact with the disc?

**Question 3**

What does the V-shaped career method save?

**Question 4**

Which sensitive component is less likely to be damaged if laser ablation is used?

**Question 5**

Where will the panel eventually be embedded?

**Question 6**

What is the deadpanning process?

**Question 7**

Along which line can individual circuit boards be connected?

**Question 8**

In the old days, depaneling was often done how?

**Text number 4**

Subtractive methods completely remove the copper from the copper-coated sheet, leaving only the desired copper pattern. In additive methods, the pattern is electroplated onto a bare substrate using a complex process. The advantage of the additive method is that less material is required and less waste is generated. In a fully additive method, the bare laminate is covered with a photosensitive film, which is imaged (exposed to light through a mask and developed, removing the unexposed film). The exposed areas are sensitised in a chemical bath, usually containing palladium and similar to the chemical bath used in hole plating, whereby the exposed area is able to bind metal ions. The laminate is then coated with copper in the sensitised areas. Once the mask is removed, the circuit board is complete.

**Question 0**

Do additive or subtractive methods use less raw materials?

**Question 1**

What chemical is often used in a bath to sensitize exposed film after it has been photographed?

**Question 2**

What object is used in a photosensitive film to expose selected parts to light?

**Question 3**

Which metal is coated in subtractive methods and then partially removed?

**Question 4**

Which parts of the laminate are coated with copper using the additive method?

**Question 5**

The advantage of the subtractive method is that less what?

**Question 6**

In which process is a bare laminate placed on top of a photosensitive film?

**Question 7**

Exposed areas are sensitised by plutonium in what process?

**Question 8**

In which process is the laminate coated with silver?

**Question 9**

Once the circuit board is peeled, what is finished?

**Text number 5**

Semi-additive is the most common process: the unpatterned sheet already has a thin layer of copper. A reverse mask is then applied. (Unlike the mask of the subtractive process, this mask exposes the parts of the substrate that will later be imprinted. ) More copper is then deposited on the plate in the unmasked areas; the copper can be deposited to the desired weight. Tin-lead or other coatings are then applied. The mask is removed, and a short etching step removes the now exposed bare original copper laminate from the sheet, isolating individual traces. Some single-sided sheets with plated through-holes are manufactured in this way. In the late 1960s, General Electric manufactured consumer radiophones using additive plates.

**Question 0**

What do the areas revealed by the mask become in the semi-additive process at the end?

**Question 1**

What metal is used to coat the uncoated parts of the sheet in the semi-finishing process?

**Question 2**

Once the mask is removed from the sheet, which step removes the original coating?

**Question 3**

Which company produced radios with additional discs in the mid-19th century?

**Question 4**

What weight coating is possible with copper?

**Question 5**

A full additive is the most common which?

**Question 6**

Where is the silver added?

**Question 7**

Who made consumer radiophones in the late 1940s that used additional discs?

**Question 8**

The textured board already has a thin layer of what?

**Text number 6**

The simplest method, used in small-scale production and often used by hobbyists, is immersion etching, where the plate is immersed in an etching solution such as ferric chloride. Compared to mass production methods, the etching time is long. Heat and agitation can be added to the bath to speed up the etching process. In bubble etching, air is passed through the etching bath to mix the solution and speed up the etching. Spray etching uses a motor-driven paddle to spray the etching bath onto the plates; the process is commercially obsolete because it is not as fast as spray etching. In spray etching, the etching solution is applied to the plates by nozzles and circulated by pumps. Control of nozzle pattern, flow rate, temperature and etchant composition allows predictable control of etch rate and high production speed.

**Question 0**

Which non-professionals could use immersion etching because it is the easiest way to make a circuit board?

**Question 1**

Is the immersion etching process long or short compared to other production methods?

**Question 2**

If you want to speed up the etching process, you can mix the bath or add what?

**Question 3**

What's the funny name for the process of blowing air through an etching solution to get it to move?

**Question 4**

What is the fastest and most manageable search process?

**Question 5**

Spotless etching is the process of what?

**Question 6**

The etching time is short compared to what?

**Question 7**

What gives you unpredictable etch rate control and high production speed?

**Question 8**

In which process is air passed through the etching bath to slow down the etching process?

**Text number 7**

Multi-layer printed circuit boards have trace layers inside the board. This is achieved by laminating a stack of material in a press by applying pressure and heat for a period of time. The result is an indistinguishable one-piece product. For example, a four-layer circuit board can be produced by starting with a double-sided copper-coated laminate, etching the circuits on both sides, and then laminating the top and bottom sides with prepreg and copper foil. It is then drilled, coated and etched again to make marks on the top and bottom layers.

**Question 0**

If you were to start with a double-sided laminate, etched on both sides, laminate the top and bottom and re-treat it to get traces on the outer layers, how many layers would your final PCB have?

**Question 1**

What is the inside of a multilayer printed circuit board made of?

**Question 2**

Pressure is one thing to use to make a multilayer circuit board; what is another?

**Question 3**

What tool is used to push the trace layers of a multilayer PCB together?

**Question 4**

Single-layer printed circuit boards have trace layers where?

**Question 5**

How can a five-layer printed circuit board be made?

**Question 6**

What kind of circuit boards are created when pressure and cold air are applied for a while?

**Question 7**

What kind of circuit board has a silver-coated laminate?

**Question 8**

What type of foil is used for a five-layer circuit board?

**Text number 8**

Holes through the circuit board are typically drilled with small diameter drill bits made of solid coated tungsten carbide. Coated tungsten carbide is recommended because many board materials are highly abrasive and drilling must be at high speed and high feed rates to be cost-effective. Drill bits also need to remain sharp to avoid damaging or tearing marks. Drilling with high-speed steel is simply not possible because the drill bits dull quickly, tearing the copper and ruining the plates. Drilling is carried out by automatic drilling machines, the positioning of which is controlled by a drill tape or drill guide. These computer-generated files are also called numerically controlled drill files (NCDs) or 'Excellon files'. The drill file describes the location and size of each hole drilled.

**Question 0**

What type of drill bit is needed to drill holes in a circuit board?

**Question 1**

What type of material, sometimes used for drilling, loses its sharpness quickly if used for printed circuit boards?

**Question 2**

What feature of PCBs makes them difficult to drill?

**Question 3**

What does "NCD" mean in "NCD files"?

**Question 4**

What is another name for NCD files with an "x"?

**Question 5**

How do you drill the holes in the PBC?

**Question 6**

Drillers have to stay boring why?

**Question 7**

Drilling with high-speed steel is possible, why?

**Question 8**

What does a boring file describe?

**Question 9**

The drilling must be at low rpm and high feed to be what?

**Text number 9**

The walls of holes in two or more layers of plates can be made conductive and then plated with copper to create plated-through holes. These holes electrically connect the conductive layers of the circuit board. In multilayer boards with three or more layers, drilling usually causes staining of the high temperature degradation products of the binders in the laminate system. Before the holes can be plated, this stain must be removed by a chemical removal process or plasma etching. The desmutting process ensures that good contact is made with the copper layers when the hole is plated through. For high reliability printed circuit boards, the etch-back process is performed chemically with a potassium permanganate-based etchant or plasma. Etch-back removes the resin and glass fibres so that the copper layers extend into the hole, and when the hole is plated, they become a solid part of the plated copper.

**Question 0**

What must the walls of the holes in double-layer circuit boards be like in order to be electroplated?

**Question 1**

What is the minimum number of layers for a printed circuit board to be considered "multilayer"?

**Question 2**

What process does a multilayer PCB usually go through before plating to ensure that the layers are well bonded?

**Question 3**

For which types of discs is the etch-back process performed?

**Question 4**

Etch-back to remove glass fibres and what other material?

**Question 5**

What connects the leading layers of PAB?

**Question 6**

What kind of chemical preparator is used to remove the smears?

**Question 7**

What is the process used in low-availability discs called?

**Question 8**

What does the back-etch remove?

**Question 9**

What becomes an integral part of the deposited silver?

**Text number 10**

The matte solder is usually melted for a better bonding surface or stripped to bare copper. Treatments such as benzimidazole etiol prevent oxidation of the bare copper surface. The places where the components are mounted are usually plated because untreated bare copper oxidises quickly and is therefore not easily solderable. Traditionally, all exposed copper is coated with solder by hot air soldering (HASL). HASL finishing prevents oxidation of the underlying copper and thus ensures a solderable surface. This solder was a tin-lead alloy, but today new soldering compounds are used to achieve compliance with the EU and US RoHS Directive, which restricts the use of lead. One of these lead-free alloys is SN100CL, which consists of 99.3% tin, 0.7% copper, 0.05% nickel and a nominal 60 ppm germanium.

**Question 0**

What happens to untreated copper that makes it difficult to solder?

**Question 1**

What chemical treatment prevents oxidation of bare copper?

**Question 2**

How is bare copper covered by solder?

**Question 3**

What does hot-dip soldering ensure that the coated copper is?

**Question 4**

Which alloy can no longer be used in HASL because one of its metal components is restricted?

**Question 5**

Glossy solder is usually melted in what?

**Question 6**

What promotes oxidation of the bare copper surface?

**Question 7**

Traditionally, all exposed silver was coated with what?

**Question 8**

HASL finishing promotes oxidation from where?

**Question 9**

What is currently used under the RoHS Directive in the EU and China?

**Text number 11**

Other coatings used include OSP (organic surface protective agent), immersion silver (IAg), immersion gold, electroless nickel with immersion gold (ENIG), electroless nickel, electroless palladium with immersion gold (ENEPIG) and direct gold plating (on nickel). Edge connectors, which are placed on one edge of some circuit boards, are often nickel plated and then gold plated. Another aspect of plating is the rapid diffusion of the plating metal into the tin solder. Tin forms intermetals such as Cu5Sn6 and Ag3Cu, which dissolve into the tin liquid or solidus (at 50 C) and strip the surface coating or leave voids.

**Question 0**

What does OSP stand for?

**Question 1**

What metal is often under the gold plating on edge fittings?

**Question 2**

What is the abbreviation for immersion mercury plating?

**Question 3**

Ag3Cu is one of the intermetallics formed by tin; what is the other?

**Question 4**

What might the rapid diffusion of the coating metal into the tin product leave on the coating?

**Question 5**

The main connectors, which are placed on one edge of some panels, are often what?

**Question 6**

The only consideration of the coating is what?

**Question 7**

What forms intermetals such as Cu66n6?

**Question 8**

Electroless silver with inlaid gold plating (ENIG) is an example of what?

**Question 9**

Electroless silver, electroless palladium, immersion gold (ENEPIG) is an example of what?

**Text number 12**

Electrochemical migration (ECM) is the growth of conductive metal filaments on a printed circuit board (PCB) or circuit board under the influence of DC voltage. Silver, zinc and aluminium are known to grow under the influence of an electric field. Silver also increases conductive surface spikes in the presence of halide and other ions, making it a poor choice for electronic applications. Tin increases "whiskers" due to the stress on the coated surface. Tin-lead or solder plating also increases whiskers, but the number of whiskers decreases only with the percentage of tin replaced. Reflow melts the solder or tin plate to relieve surface tension, reducing the occurrence of whiskers. Another plating issue is tin acidification, the transformation of tin into a powdery allotrope at low temperature.

**Question 0**

What is the process of growing metal wires on or in a circuit board using DC voltage?

**Question 1**

Which metal, along with silver and aluminium, grows metallic particles when exposed to an electric field?

**Question 2**

Besides "whiskers", what does silver germinate around ions such as halide?

**Question 3**

What do scientists call the process by which tin changes when it is very cold?

**Question 4**

What causes tin in coated surfaces to grow into metallic strands?

**Question 5**

Which material is a good choice for electronics?

**Question 6**

What type of thing is tinaplast?

**Question 7**

What is the transformation of silver into a powdery allotrope at low temperature?

**Question 8**

AC bias contributes to the growth of what?

**Text number 13**

Areas that should not be soldered can be covered with solder resist (solder mask). One of the most common solder resistors in use today is called "LPI" (liquid photoimageable solder mask). A photosensitive coating is applied to the surface of the PWB, which is then exposed to light through the image film of the solder mask and finally developed, washing away the unexposed areas. A dry film solder mask is similar to the dry film used to image PWB for coating or etching. Once laminated to the surface of the PWB, it is imaged and developed as an LPI. Once common, but no longer widely used due to its low accuracy and resolution, is the screen printing of epoxy inks. The solder resist also provides protection from the environment.

**Question 0**

If part of the circuit board is not solderable, what can be used instead?

**Question 1**

What is another term used for the term "soldering resist"?

**Question 2**

Which solder resistor with a four-word name is a popular choice in the industry?

**Question 3**

What kind of coating is applied to the PWB before exposure to light?

**Question 4**

Which solder resistor is so inaccurate that few people choose it anymore?

**Question 5**

What can be used to cover the areas to be watered?

**Question 6**

Under which surface is a light-sensitive coating applied?

**Question 7**

What is a wet solder mask like?

**Question 8**

Screen printing ink is commonly used for what?

**Question 9**

What does not protect the environment?

**Text number 14**

Uninhabited circuit boards are usually tested on a bare board for "short circuits" and "gaps". A short circuit is a connection between two points that should not be connected. A gap is a missing connection between points that should be connected. In the production of large series, a clamp or rigid needle setter is used to make contact with the copper surfaces of the plate. The construction of the adaptor is a significant fixed cost and is only economically viable for high volume or high value production. For low to medium volume production, flying probes are used, where the probes are moved over the plate by XY motion to make contact with the copper surfaces. The CAM system controls the electrical test equipment to apply a voltage to each contact point as required and to check that the voltage is applied to the correct contact points and only to those points.

**Question 0**

What do bare board tests look for other than "holes"?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the missing connection that needs to be linked to the uninhabited table?

**Question 2**

What conductive metal are the PCB grounds made of?

**Question 3**

What does the flying probe tester produce at the contact points during testing?

**Question 4**

What system tells a flying probe where to go and what to do?

**Question 5**

What are usually populated boards?

**Question 6**

How long is the link between what?

**Question 7**

Closed is the missing link between what?

**Question 8**

Is it cheap and economical to build an adapter?

**Text number 15**

Often, gland and surface mount assemblies must be combined in a single configuration, as some required components are only available in surface mount enclosures and others only in gland enclosures. Another reason for using both methods is that through-hole assembly can provide the necessary strength for components that are likely to be subjected to physical stress, while components that are expected to remain intact take up less space using surface mount technology. For more comparisons, see the SMT page.

**Question 0**

Surface mounting is one type of construction used in PCB assembly; what is the other?

**Question 1**

In which type of structure do the components take up more space?

**Question 2**

Which of the two structures is weaker under stress?

**Question 3**

If you are building a circuit board with a lot of components that are not used, which design would be better?

**Question 4**

What needs to be combined in a multiple configuration?

**Question 5**

Surface mounting can provide the necessary strength for what?

**Question 6**

The components that are expected to be touched will take what?

**Question 7**

All the necessary components are available only where?

**Text number 16**

In a boundary check test, test circuits integrated into different IC circuits on the PCB form temporary connections between traces on the PCB to test that the IC circuits are correctly mounted. Boundary scan testing requires that all ICs under test use a standardised test assembly procedure, the most common of which is the Joint Test Action Group (JTAG) standard. The JTAG test architecture provides a means to test the interconnections between integrated circuits on a PCB without the need for physical test probes. JTAG tool vendors provide different types of stimuli and advanced algorithms that not only detect faulty networks but also isolate faults to specific networks, devices and pins.

**Question 0**

Do test circuits create permanent or temporary links between traces?

**Question 1**

What is the most commonly used test configuration procedure for ICs?

**Question 2**

What would you avoid by using the Joint Test Action Group standard?

**Question 3**

Which PCB component will be assessed during the border inspection?

**Question 4**

Who would you turn to for algorithms to use in Joint Test Action Group procedures?

**Question 5**

What does the bounce test require?

**Question 6**

What is the least common standard test assembly procedure?

**Question 7**

JAG tool suppliers offer a range of what?

**Question 8**

What does the JAG testing architecture enable?

**Text number 17**

Circuit boards for extreme environments often have a conformal coating that is applied by dipping or spraying after the components have been soldered. The coating prevents corrosion and leakage currents or short circuits caused by condensation water. The earliest conformal coatings were waxes; modern conformal coatings are usually dilute solutions of silicone rubber, polyurethane, acrylic or epoxy. Another technique for applying a conformal coating is to spray the plastic onto the circuit board in a vacuum chamber. The main disadvantage of conformal coatings is that it is very difficult to maintain the circuit board.

**Question 0**

If the PCB is intended for use in an environment with extreme conditions, what is likely to be used?

**Question 1**

A similar coating can be applied by spraying a circuit board or by doing what else to it?

**Question 2**

Can Conformal coating prevent leaks, short circuits and what other types of moisture damage?

**Question 3**

What material was first used in conformal coating?

**Question 4**

Which function is made significantly more difficult for plates with conformal coating?

**Question 5**

What kind of environment are PABs intended for?

**Question 6**

What kind of coating promotes corrosion?

**Question 7**

What is the main advantage of conformal coatings?

**Question 8**

Which coatings are usually dips of dilute solutions of wax rubber?

**Text number 18**

Many assembled PCBs are sensitive to static electricity and therefore need to be placed in anti-static bags during transport. When handling these boards, the operator must be grounded (earthed). Incorrect handling techniques may transfer accumulated static charge through the circuit board, damaging or destroying components. Even bare boards are sometimes statically sensitive. Traces have become so fine that it is perfectly possible to blow the etch off the board (or change its properties) with a static charge. This is especially true for non-traditional circuit boards, such as MCMs and microwave boards.

**Question 0**

What kind of special protection do most PCBs come in?

**Question 1**

What is another term for "grounded" in the context of PCBs?

**Question 2**

What force can easily change or even completely destroy the etching of a circuit board?

**Question 3**

Which class of circuit boards is even more sensitive to static electricity than standard circuit boards?

**Question 4**

Non-traditional circuit boards include microwave circuit boards and what types of circuit boards?

**Question 5**

Many assembled PABs are sensitive to what?

**Question 6**

The right processing techniques can convey what?

**Question 7**

What to put in static bags during transport?

**Question 8**

Accumulated static charge even if the user happens when what is done?

**Text number 19**

The first circuit boards used through-hole technology, where electronic components were attached by conductors pushed through holes on one side of the board and soldered to copper traces on the other side. The boards can be single-sided, with the component side uncoated, or smaller double-sided boards with components soldered on both sides. Horizontal mounting of through-hole components with two axial conductors (such as resistors, capacitors and diodes) is done by bending the conductors 90 degrees in the same direction, placing the component on the PCB (often by bending the conductors at the back of the PCB in opposite directions to improve the mechanical strength of the component), soldering the conductors and cutting the ends. The conductors can be soldered either by hand or by a wave soldering machine.

**Question 0**

If the wire was not soldered by hand, what equipment was used?

**Question 1**

Which type of printed circuit board construction technology was first used?

**Question 2**

Where in the grommet structure are the front conductors attached at the rear?

**Question 3**

At what angle are the wires bent on the two sides of the plates to allow them to be installed horizontally?

**Question 4**

What is improved by bending the conductors in opposite directions at the back of a double-sided PCB?

**Question 5**

How to perform the vertical installation of bushings with two axial wires?

**Question 6**

Vertical installation is done by bending the wires what degrees?

**Question 7**

The conductors must be soldered in what way?

**Question 8**

Aalto sewing machine can solder what?

**Text number 20**

Through-hole manufacturing increases the cost of the board because it requires the precise drilling of many holes, and limits the available routing area for signal paths in the layers immediately below the top layer in multi-layer boards, because the holes must pass through all layers to the opposite side. When surface mount was introduced, small SMD components were used wherever possible, and through-hole mounting was only used for components that were not suitable for surface mounting due to power requirements or mechanical constraints, or were subject to mechanical stress that could damage the PCB.

**Question 0**

Which type of building is more expensive?

**Question 1**

What kind of plates have limited routing space in through-hole manufacturing?

**Question 2**

What force can damage a circuit board if large components are mounted on the surface?

**Question 3**

What components can be surface mounted to save space?

**Question 4**

It may not be possible to reduce the size of the component due to mechanical limitations or other needs.

**Question 5**

What will not damage the circuit board?

**Question 6**

Mechanical signs damage what?

**Question 7**

What increases the available routing area?

**Question 8**

Large size SMD components were used when?

**Text number 21**

Surface-mount technology emerged in the 1960s, became widespread in the early 1980s and became more common by the mid-1990s. Components were mechanically redesigned to have small metal tabs or end caps that could be soldered directly to the surface of the circuit board, rather than having wires routed through holes. Components became much smaller and the placement of components on both sides of the board became more common compared to through-hole mounting, which allowed much smaller PCB assemblies with much higher circuit densities. Surface mounting is well suited to high levels of automation, reducing labour costs and increasing production speeds considerably. Components can be supplied mounted on carrier tapes. Surface mount components can be around a quarter to a tenth of the size and weight of through-hole components, and passive components are much cheaper; semiconductor surface mount device (SMD) prices are determined more by the chip itself than the package, and the price advantage over larger packages is not very large. Some wired components, such as 1N4148 pseudo-signal switching diodes, are actually significantly cheaper than SMD components.

**Question 0**

When did surface mounting become a commonly used manufacturing method?

**Question 1**

What did the new parts with end caps replace?

**Question 2**

What improvements can be made to the surface joint to increase production and reduce labour costs?

**Question 3**

What are SMD components?

**Question 4**

Does the chip or the package have more influence on the price of an SMD?

**Question 5**

What kind of technology was born in the 1950s?

**Question 6**

What became widely used in the 2090s?

**Question 7**

What was redesigned to have small plastic tabs?

**Question 8**

What is well suited for low automation?

**Question 9**

Which are more expensive than SMD resistors?

**Text number 22**

Each mark consists of a flat, narrow section of copper foil that remains after etching. The resistance, which is determined by the width and thickness of the traces, must be sufficiently low for the current carried by the conductor. Power and ground conductors may need to be wider than signal conductors. In a multilayer board, one whole layer may be mostly solid copper, which acts as a ground plane for protection and current return. For microwave circuits, transmission lines may be installed as strip and microstrip conductors with carefully controlled dimensions to ensure consistent impedance. In radio frequency and high-speed switching circuits, the inductance and capacitance of the PCB conductors become significant circuit elements that are generally undesirable; but they can be used as an intentional part of the circuit design, eliminating the need for separate additional components.

**Question 0**

What trace of the process remains?

**Question 1**

Besides thickness, what determines the resistance of a trace?

**Question 2**

What type of trace is often narrower than the ground trace?

**Question 3**

What metal would the ground plane in a multilayer board most often be made of?

**Question 4**

What types of circuits use tape and microstrip format?

**Question 5**

What consists of the wide, curved part of a copper foil?

**Question 6**

Which must be narrower than the signal traces?

**Question 7**

For microwaves, how can the transfer be organised?

**Question 8**

What is not left after the etching?

**Text number 23**

The fabric or fibre material used, the resin material and the fabric/resin ratio determine the type designation of the laminate (FR-4, CEM-1, G-10, etc.) and therefore the properties of the laminate produced. The important properties are the laminate's flame retardancy, dielectric constant (er), loss factor (tδ), tensile strength, shear strength, glass transition temperature (Tg) and Z-axis expansion coefficient (how much the thickness changes with temperature).

**Question 0**

Which element of the laminate is determined by, among other things, the ratio of fabric to resin?

**Question 1**

What is the name given to the change in laminate thickness with temperature?

**Question 2**

What is the abbreviation for the glass transition temperature of a laminate?

**Question 3**

What determines the type designation of silver?

**Question 4**

What is not considered an important characteristic?

**Question 5**

What is a Z-axis expansion coagulant?

**Question 6**

The odds are one of the most important what?

**Question 7**

The surgical sector is one of the most important for what?

**Text number 24**

There are quite a few different dielectric materials that can be chosen to provide different insulation values depending on the requirements of the circuit. Some of these dielectric materials are polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon), FR-4, FR-1, CEM-1 or CEM-3. Known prepreg materials used in the printed circuit board industry are FR-2 (phenolic cotton paper), FR-3 (cotton paper and epoxy), FR-4 (woven glass and epoxy), FR-5 (woven glass and epoxy), FR-6 (frosted glass and polyester), G-10 (woven glass and epoxy), CEM-1 (cotton paper and epoxy), CEM-2 (cotton paper and epoxy), CEM-3 (non-woven glass and epoxy), CEM-4 (woven glass and epoxy), CEM-5 (woven glass and polyester). Thermal expansion is an important consideration, especially in BGA (Ball Grid Array) and naked die techniques, and glass fibre offers the best dimensional stability.

**Question 0**

What is the common name for polytetrafluoroethylene?

**Question 1**

What prepreg material is called "FR-2"?

**Question 2**

For which type of packaging is thermal expansion particularly critical?

**Question 3**

What kind of material ensures optimal dimensional stability?

**Question 4**

What dielectric is matte glass and polyester?

**Question 5**

The thermal barrier is important for what?

**Question 6**

There is only one dielectric that can be chosen to do what?

**Question 7**

FR-A is one of what?

**Question 8**

BGA (Ball Gasket Array) is important for what?

**Text number 25**

The type of reinforcement defines two main categories - woven and non-woven materials. Woven reinforcements are cheaper, but the high dielectric constant of glass may not be favourable in many higher frequency applications. The locally non-homogeneous structure also causes local variations in electrical parameters due to the different resin-to-glass ratio in different regions of the weave pattern. Nonwoven reinforcements or materials with little or no reinforcement are more expensive, but more suitable for some RF/analog applications.

**Question 0**

What are reinforcing materials made up of in addition to the fibre category?

**Question 1**

Which is the more expensive type of reinforcement?

**Question 2**

What is the structure of woven rebars, which causes their electrical parameters to vary?

**Question 3**

What ratio varies due to the structure of the woven reinforcement?

**Question 4**

In which applications are non-woven reinforcements better than woven ones?

**Question 5**

The type of reinforcement determines which of the two smaller material classes?

**Question 6**

Which is cheaper, but better suited to an RF/analogue application?

**Question 7**

What are materials with low or no fineness called?

**Question 8**

The high diode constant of glass is not necessarily favourable for what?

**Text number 26**

At the glass transition temperature, the composite resin softens and thermal expansion increases significantly; exceeding the Tg value causes mechanical overloading of the board components, such as joints and penetrations. Below Tg, the thermal expansion of the resin is approximately equivalent to that of copper and glass, above it it increases significantly. Since the reinforcement and copper are confined along the plane of the sheet, almost all of the volumetric expansion extends into the thickness and stresses the perforations. Repeated soldering or other exposure to higher temperatures can cause coating failure, especially in thicker plates; thick plates therefore require a matrix with a high Tg.

**Question 0**

What is the temperature at which the resin softens and expands?

**Question 1**

In addition to the grommets, what are the components of the plate made of?

**Question 2**

What happens to the components when the temperature of the resin exceeds the glass transition temperature?

**Question 3**

When resin stays below Tg, its thermal expansion is similar to copper and what other material?

**Question 4**

What do thick boards require to resist coating failures?

**Question 5**

When does the composite resin cure?

**Question 6**

In practice, there are no expansion projects to where?

**Question 7**

Thin sheets require high what?

**Question 8**

Exposure to lower temperatures can cause a fault in what?

**Text number 27**

Moisture absorption occurs when a material is exposed to high humidity or water. Both resin and reinforcement can absorb water; water can also be absorbed capillarily through the cavities of the materials and along the reinforcement. Epoxies in FR-4 materials are not very susceptible, with an absorption rate of only 0.15%. Teflon has a very low absorption of 0,01 %. Polyimides and cyanate esters, on the other hand, suffer from high water absorption. Absorbed water can lead to significant degradation of key parameters, such as tracking resistance, breakdown voltage and dielectric parameters. The relative dielectric constant of water is about 73, compared to about 4 for conventional printed circuit board materials. Absorbed moisture can also evaporate when heated, causing cracking and delamination, the same phenomenon that causes "popcorning" damage in wet packages of electronic components. Careful baking of substrates may be necessary.

**Question 0**

What happens to materials when a panel gets wet or is in a damp condition?

**Question 1**

If materials absorb moisture and are heated sufficiently to evaporate water, delamination or what types of damage may occur?

**Question 2**

What is the absorption rate of F-4 epoxies?

**Question 3**

What is the approximate relative dielectric constant of most materials on printed circuit boards?

**Question 4**

Which material has an absorption rate of only 0.01%?

**Question 5**

What can also repel water?

**Question 6**

What does Teflon have high absorbency?

**Question 7**

What suffers from low water absorption?

**Question 8**

Where can abandoned water lead?

**Question 9**

Careful barking at platforms can be what?

**Text number 28**

In the printed circuit board industry, heavy copper is defined as layers with a copper content of more than three ounces of copper, or about 0.0042 inch (4.2 mils, 105 μm). PCB designers and manufacturers often use heavy copper in the design and manufacture of printed circuit boards to improve current tolerance and thermal resistance. Heavy copper coated vias transfer heat to external heat sinks. IPC 2152 is the standard for determining the current-carrying capacity of printed circuit board traces.

**Question 0**

What is the minimum amount of copper that can be present in a layer of a circuit board to be considered "heavy copper"?

**Question 1**

How thick would the PCB layer be if it contained three ounces of copper?

**Question 2**

What heavy copper circuit board will hold up well?

**Question 3**

What would a circuit board designer use heavy copper to resist his circuit board?

**Question 4**

Where does the heat go when it leaves the heavy copper-clad penetrations?

**Question 5**

The printed circuit board industry defines a lightweight copper as?

**Question 6**

PCB designers and manufacturers often use lightweight copper when?

**Question 7**

What is the standard for determining the current carrying capacity of printed circuit boards?

**Question 8**

IAC 2152 is a standard for what?

**Text number 29**

Because it was fairly easy to stack interconnects (wires) inside an embedding matrix, the approach allowed designers to forget about completely routing wires (usually a time-consuming activity in PCB design): anywhere a designer needed a connection, the machine would draw a wire in a straight line from one place/position to another. This resulted in very short design times (no complex algorithms to use even for high-density design) and reduced cross-communication (which is worse when wires run in parallel - which almost never happens in Multiwire), although the cost is too high to compete with cheaper PCB technologies when large quantities are needed.

**Question 0**

Which part of the process can planners skip with Multiwire?

**Question 1**

What does the machine create by drawing a straight line between two points on the board?

**Question 2**

What problems does Multiwire reduce in addition to fast design?

**Question 3**

What makes Multiwire impractical when large quantities of disk are needed?

**Question 4**

What are the interrelationships of an embedding matrix in simple language?

**Question 5**

It was difficult to stack interconnects within what?

**Question 6**

The machine draws the wire as a curved line from/to where?

**Question 7**

What led to long planning times?

**Question 8**

What led to increased cross-breeding?

**Text number 30**

Cordwood construction can save considerable space, and was often used with wired components in applications where space was at a premium (such as missile guidance and telemetry systems) and in high-speed computers where short traces were important. In cordwood construction, axially wired components were mounted between two parallel planes. The components were either soldered together with a jumper wire or connected to other components with a thin nickel strip welded at right angles to the components' conductors. To avoid short-circuiting the different coupling layers, thin insulation boards were inserted between them. The holes or slots in the cards allowed the component wires to extend to the next interconnection layer. One disadvantage of this system was that special nickel-plated components had to be used to make the connection welds. The different thermal expansion of the components could put pressure on the component leads and PCB traces and cause physical damage (as seen in several Apollo modules). In addition, components located indoors are difficult to replace. Some versions of Cordwood construction used soldered single-sided circuit boards as an interconnection method (as shown), which allowed the use of normally wired components.

**Question 0**

What is the best design for applications where space needs to be carefully allocated?

**Question 1**

What is installed in the middle of two parallel planes in a plywood structure?

**Question 2**

What do insulation boards prevent between the interface layers?

**Question 3**

What type of component should be used in cordwood construction to its detriment?

**Question 4**

What force caused the physical damage to the components that affected the Apollo programme?

**Question 5**

What does not save significant space?

**Question 6**

What was not soldered together?

**Question 7**

What was the advantage of this system?

**Question 8**

What are the components located in the outer wall?

**Text number 31**

The development of modern printed circuit board processes began in the early 20th century. In 1903, German inventor Albert Hanson described flat foil conductors laminated on an insulating board in several layers. In 1904, Thomas Edison experimented with chemical methods of coating conductors on linen paper. Arthur Berry patented the print-and-etch method in the UK in 1913, and in the US Max Schoop obtained a patent for flame spraying metal through a patterned mask on a sheet. In 1927, Charles Ducas patented a method for electroplating circuit patterns.

**Question 0**

Which German inventor wrote in 1903 about laminating conductors in layers on a board?

**Question 1**

What material did Thomas Edison experiment with by trying to chemically attach conductors to it?

**Question 2**

In what year did Arthur Berry patent his print-and-etch method?

**Question 3**

What was Max Schoop's method used to create a flame-sprayed pattern on a board?

**Question 4**

Who received a patent in 1927 for his method of electroplating circuit patterns?

**Question 5**

When did the development of the methods used in ancient circuit boards begin?

**Question 6**

What did Albert Hanson describe in 1913?

**Question 7**

What did Arthur Berry patent in 1923?

**Question 8**

In what year did Thomas Edison patent the print-and-etch method?

**Question 9**

In Germany, Max Schoop was granted a patent for what?

**Text number 32**

An Austrian engineer, Paul Eisler, invented the printed circuit as part of a radio while working in England around 1936. Around 1943, the technology began to be used on a large scale in the United States for the manufacture of proximity fuses used during the Second World War. After the war, in 1948, the United States released the invention for commercial use. It was not until the mid-1950s, after the US military had developed the Auto-Sembly process, that printed circuits became widespread in consumer electronics. Around the same time in the UK, similar work was being done by Geoffrey Dummer, who was then working at RRDE.

**Question 0**

What did Paul Eisler do when he invented the printed circuit?

**Question 1**

What event prompted the United States to introduce a printed circuit board for the manufacture of proximity fuses?

**Question 2**

When was the printed circuit board released for commercial use in the US?

**Question 3**

Who was working on the large-scale application of the same type of printed circuit as the United States in Britain in the mid-1950s?

**Question 4**

What process did the US military create that led to innovation in consumer electronics?

**Question 5**

What was invented by German engineer Paul Eisler?

**Question 6**

In what year did Paul Eisler invent the printed circuit in Germany?

**Question 7**

In what year did England start using the technology on a large scale?

**Question 8**

What did the United States publish an invention for in 1958?

**Question 9**

The Auto-Sembly process was developed in England in what year?

**Text number 33**

During the Second World War, the development of the anti-aircraft battery required an electronic circuit that could withstand cannon fire and could be produced in large quantities. The Globe Union's Centralab Division came up with a proposal that met the requirements: a ceramic plate would be screen-printed with metallic ink as conductors and carbon material as resistors, and ceramic plate capacitors and undersized vacuum tubes would be soldered in place. The technique proved viable, and a patent for the process, which had been classified by the US Army, was granted to the Globe Union. It was not until 1984 that the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) awarded Harry W. Rubinstein, former head of Globe Union's Centralab Division, the coveted Cledo Brunetti Award for early key contributions to the development of components and conductors printed on a common insulating substrate. His alma mater, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, also awarded Rubinstein in 1984 for his innovations in printed electronic circuits and capacitors.

**Question 0**

Which company developed the first electronic circuit that could be mass produced and was durable enough to be fired from a gun?

**Question 1**

Where was the plate used in anti-aircraft detonators in World War II made?

**Question 2**

Who was in charge of the Globe Union's Centralab Division when the circuit board used in anti-aircraft batteries was invented?

**Question 3**

Which prize did Rubinstein win in 1984 for his contribution?

**Question 4**

Where did Harry Rubinstein study?

**Question 5**

What was required during the First World War to develop an anti-aircraft short-range fuse?

**Question 6**

To whom did the IEEE award the Cledo Brunetti Prize in 1994?

**Question 7**

Harriet W. Rubenstein was the former head of which department?

**Question 8**

Which university awarded the Rubenstein Prize in 1994?

**Text number 34**

Originally, each electronic component had conductors, and holes were drilled in the circuit board for the conductors of each component. The components' leads were then routed through the holes and soldered to the circuit board. This assembly method is called through-hole construction. In 1949, Moe Abramson and Stanislaus F. Danko of the US Army Signal Corps developed an automated assembly process in which the component leads were inserted into a copper foil connection pattern and soldered. Their 1956 patent was awarded to the US Army. As board lamination and etching techniques developed, this concept evolved into the circuit board manufacturing process we use today. Soldering could be done automatically by passing the circuit board over a wave of molten solder, the wave, in a wave soldering machine. However, wires and holes are wasteful because drilling holes is expensive and protruding wires are simply cut off.

**Question 0**

What was the original structure of all electronic components?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Auto-Sembly process created?

**Question 2**

Although two men developed the Auto-Sembly process, who was officially granted the patent?

**Question 3**

In what year was the patent for the automated assembly process granted?

**Question 4**

Which part of the car assembly manufacturing process is the most expensive?

**Question 5**

Originally, no electronic component had what?

**Question 6**

Who developed the Auto-State process of inserting component wires into copper foil?

**Question 7**

Soldering could be done manually by passing the plate over a wave or wave of molten silver where?

**Question 8**

What is not considered a waste?

**Document number 379**

**Text number 0**

Greek settlements and communities have historically been established on the shores of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, but Greeks have always been concentrated in the Aegean and Ionian Sea, where the Greek language has been spoken since the Bronze Age. By the early 20th century, Greeks were spread over the Greek peninsula, the western coast of Asia Minor, the Black Sea coast, Cappadocia in central Anatolia, Egypt, the Balkans, Cyprus and Constantinople. Many of these areas largely coincided with the borders of the Byzantine Empire of the late 12th century and the eastern Mediterranean territories of the ancient Greek colonial empire. The cultural centres of the Greeks at different times included Athens, Thessalonica, Alexandria, Smyrna and Constantinople.

**Question 0**

Where are the Greek states believed to have settled ?

**Question 1**

Which two watercourses are believed to have played a key role in the establishment of Greek society?

**Question 2**

When is the emergence of the spoken dialect of Greek believed to have begun ?

**Question 3**

Where have the cultural centres of the Greek world historically been located?

**Question 4**

With which other cultures did the Greek states share borders?

**Question 5**

Where are the Egyptian settlements historically located?

**Question 6**

Which two seas have always lived near the Egyptian people?

**Question 7**

How long has Egyptian been spoken?

**Question 8**

In which century was the Egyptian Empire significant?

**Question 9**

Which two cities are linked to the formation of Egyptian culture?

**Question 10**

Which two seas have been the least important in Greek history?

**Question 11**

In which prehistoric era was Latin invented?

**Question 12**

Which city in modern Turkey was once a small centre of Greek culture?

**Question 13**

Which tenth-century empire was roughly as vast as ancient Greece?

**Question 14**

In which area of South Africa have Greek communities lived in the past?

**Question 15**

Which two seas have been the least important in Greek history?

**Question 16**

In which prehistoric era was the Greek language abandoned?

**Question 17**

Which city in modern Iran was once a major centre of Greek culture?

**Question 18**

In which region of North Africa have Irish communities lived in the past?

**Question 19**

Which twelfth-century empire was roughly as large as the ancient Greek empire?

**Text number 1**

The development of Proto-Greek should be seen in the context of the early Balkan language complex, which makes it difficult to define precise boundaries between individual languages. For example, the representation of the laryngeal vowels of the initial part of a word by prothetic vowels is characteristic of Greek, and Armenian also appears to share some other phonological and morphological features of Greek; this has led some linguists to propose a hypothetical closer relationship between Greek and Armenian, although evidence remains scarce.

**Question 0**

What developments coincided with the early Greek states that make it difficult to recognise language and differences?

**Question 1**

What is commonly seen in Greek that is not a constant ?

**Question 2**

Which other language has this feature?

**Question 3**

What else do the two languages seem to have in common ?

**Question 4**

How much evidence is currently available on the link between languages?

**Question 5**

In what context should the development of the Armenian language be considered?

**Question 6**

What have some linguists developed that is not a standard?

**Question 7**

What other language was not used outside Armenia?

**Question 8**

How much evidence is there that early Greek was spoken in Armenia?

**Question 9**

Where else could the Greeks have settled?

**Question 10**

What development coincided with the early Greek states that makes it easy to give credit to language and differences ?

**Question 11**

What is rarely seen in Greek that is not a standard ?

**Question 12**

Which other language does not have this feature?

**Question 13**

What else do the two languages seem to have in common ?

**Question 14**

How much evidence of a link between languages is not currently available?

**Question 15**

What progress coincided with the late Greek states, making it difficult to recognise language and differences?

**Question 16**

What is rarely seen in Greek that is not a standard ?

**Question 17**

Which other language does not have this feature?

**Question 18**

What else do these three languages seem to have in common?

**Question 19**

How much evidence of a link between languages is not currently available?

**Text number 2**

Around 1200 BC, Epirus was followed by the Dorians, another Greek-speaking people. Traditionally, historians have believed that the Doric invasion caused the collapse of Mycenaean civilisation, but it is likely that the main attack was made by the seafarers (Sea Peoples) who sailed to the eastern Mediterranean around 1180 BC. The Dorians' invasion was followed by a poorly attested period of migration, aptly called the Greek Dark Ages, but by 800 BC the landscape of archaic and classical Greece was already discernible.

**Question 0**

Which group of people came with others who left the geographical and historical area of south-eastern Europe that is now shared by Greece and Albania?

**Question 1**

When did these groups move?

**Question 2**

Which civilisation has this group put an end to ?

**Question 3**

Do we really believe that they are fully responsible for the collapse?

**Question 4**

What areas are others exploring by sea and when are they believed to have arrived?

**Question 5**

Where did the Mycenaeans come from in 1200 BC?

**Question 6**

Which civilisation was destroyed by the Mycenaean invasion?

**Question 7**

At what time were the Mycenaeans seen as the raiders who ruled the Mediterranean?

**Question 8**

What was the name given to the period when Mycenaeans were regarded as sea robbers?

**Question 9**

Which country suffered the most from Mycenaean invasions in 800 BC?

**Question 10**

What group of people never joined the others who left the geographical and historical area of south-eastern Europe that is now shared by Greece and Albania?

**Question 11**

When did these groups not migrate ?

**Question 12**

Which civilisation is considered to be the origin of this group ?

**Question 13**

Is it believed that they are not really entirely responsible for the collapse?

**Question 14**

What areas were not explored by others in seagoing vessels and when are they believed to have arrived?

**Question 15**

Which group of people came with others who left the geographical and historical area of south-eastern Europe that is now shared by England and Albania?

**Question 16**

When did these groups reject immigration?

**Question 17**

Which civilisation is the group credited with starting?

**Question 18**

Is it believed that they are not really entirely responsible for the collapse?

**Question 19**

What areas are others exploring by sea and when are they believed to have left?

**Text number 3**

The Greeks of classical antiquity glorified their Mycenaean ancestors and the Mycenaean period as a glorious age of heroes, proximity to the gods and material wealth. Homer's epics (i.e. the Iliad and the Odyssey) were specifically and generally accepted as part of the Greek past, and it was only in the 19th century that scholars began to question Homer's historicity. As part of the surviving Mycenaean heritage, the names of Mycenaean Greek gods and goddesses (e.g. Zeus, Poseidon and Hades) became important figures in the later ancient Olympic pantheon.

**Question 0**

How did the Greeks react to their predecessors ?

**Question 1**

How did they believe their ancestors lived ?

**Question 2**

Which literary events were believed to be true ?

**Question 3**

Who was the author of these stories ?

**Question 4**

What were the names of some of the ancestral figures of the established religion ?

**Question 5**

How did the Mycenaeans view their relationship with the Greeks?

**Question 6**

Which two epics were written in honour of Zeus?

**Question 7**

In which century were Homer's epics first discovered?

**Question 8**

What name is usually associated with the underworld?

**Question 9**

Which god is the most powerful in the Panthenon of Olympia?

**Question 10**

How did the Greeks not look at their ancestors ?

**Question 11**

How did they believe their ancestors had died ?

**Question 12**

Which literary events were believed to be lies ?

**Question 13**

Who was not the author of these stories ?

**Question 14**

What were the names of some of the figures of established religion that were not based on kinship ?

**Question 15**

How did the Greeks abandon their ancestors?

**Question 16**

How did they not believe their ancestors were alive?

**Question 17**

Which literary events were believed to be untrue?

**Question 18**

Who was the author of these poems?

**Question 19**

What were the names of some established religious figures who were not based on family ties?

**Text number 4**

The ethnogenesis of the Greek nation is linked to the development of pan-Hellenism in the 8th century BC. According to some scholars, the founding event was the Olympic Games in 776 BC. , when the idea of a common Hellenism among the Greek tribes first became a common cultural experience and Hellenism became primarily a matter of common culture. The works of Homer (i.e. the Iliad and the Odyssey) and Hesiod (i.e. the Theogony) were written in the 800s BC and became the basis of national religion, ethos, history and mythology. The oracle of Apollo at Delphi was founded in this period.

**Question 0**

Which event is believed to be the ethnic basis of Greek society?

**Question 1**

When did this event happen?

**Question 2**

Which national sporting event was organised during this period and is still celebrated today ?

**Question 3**

What was the basis of spirituality and the Church ?

**Question 4**

Who was the famous spiritual guide and god for whom a temple of devotion was built in the 8th century ?

**Question 5**

What event was held to celebrate Homer's birth in the same year?

**Question 6**

What did the city of Delphi develop in 776 BC?

**Question 7**

What inspired the development of the city of Delphi in Greek culture?

**Question 8**

In which century was the Odyssey first written in Greek?

**Question 9**

What year was Homer born?

**Question 10**

Which event is not believed to be the ethnic basis of Greek society?

**Question 11**

When did this event not happen ?

**Question 12**

What national sporting event was not held during this period but is still celebrated today ?

**Question 13**

What was not the basis of spirituality and the Church ?

**Question 14**

Who was the famous spiritual guide and god for whom a temple of devotion was built in the 7th century ?

**Question 15**

Which event is believed to be the ethnic basis of French society?

**Question 16**

When did this event end?

**Question 17**

What national sporting event that was not held during this period is still celebrated today?

**Question 18**

What was the basis for non-spirituality and non-churchliness?

**Text number 5**

The classical period of Greek civilisation covers the period from the early 5th century BC to the end of the 2nd century AD. (Some authors prefer to divide this period into the "classical", from the end of the Persian Wars until the end of the Peloponnesian War, and the "fourth century", until the death of Alexander). It got its name because it set the standards by which Greek civilisation would be judged in later periods. The Classical period is also described as the 'golden age' of Greek civilisation, and its art, philosophy, architecture and literature played a central role in the formation and development of Western culture.

**Question 0**

The time span that counts as classical for the Greeks is from the periods ?

**Question 1**

Is there disagreement between researchers on the distinction of the period?

**Question 2**

What is so well known about this period ?

**Question 3**

By what other shiny name is this time also called ?

**Question 4**

What did the Greeks do that allowed the opposite expansion and growth of the Eastern civilisation ?

**Question 5**

In which century was Western civilisation formed?

**Question 6**

What was the name given to the period when Persia was the dominant power in the world?

**Question 7**

In what year did the Peloponnesian War start?

**Question 8**

What is well known about the Peloponnesian War?

**Question 9**

What culture was affected by the results of the Peloponnesian war?

**Question 10**

The period that counts as non-classical for the Greeks is the period from ?

**Question 11**

Are there differences between students in the way they distinguish between periods?

**Question 12**

What is so unknown about this time?

**Question 13**

What shiny other name is not called this time ?

**Question 14**

What did the Greeks do that allowed the contraction of the opposite of Western civilisation ?

**Question 15**

The time period that is not counted as classical by the Greeks is the period of the ages?

**Question 16**

Why is there no disagreement among researchers about the distinction between that period?

**Question 17**

What is not so well known about this period?

**Question 18**

What other boring name do you call this time?

**Text number 6**

In any case, Alexander's defeat of the Achaemenid Empire after his victories at the battles of Granicus, Issus and Gaugamela, and his advance as far as present-day Pakistan and Tajikistan, provided an important route for Greek culture, with settlements and trade routes established along the way. Although the Alexandrian Empire did not survive the death of its creator intact, the cultural impact of the spread of Hellenism across much of the Middle East and Asia proved long-lasting, as Greek became the lingua franca and retained its status even during the Roman period. Many Greeks settled in Hellenistic cities such as Alexandria, Antioch and Seleucia. Two thousand years later, there are still communities in Pakistan and Afghanistan, such as the Kalashis, who claim descent from Greek settlers.

**Question 0**

Which Macedonian ruler helped to promote Greek beliefs and lifestyles ?

**Question 1**

How was this cultural promotion achievement achieved?

**Question 2**

What kind of cities were inspired by the expansion of a great ruler ?

**Question 3**

Are there still relatives of the first people of the Greek world ?

**Question 4**

Name the town where the Greeks nested ?

**Question 5**

Which Macedonian ruler did not promote the beliefs and way of life of the Greeks?

**Question 6**

How was this cultural promotion achievement not achieved?

**Question 7**

Which cities were not inspired by the expansion of a great ruler?

**Question 8**

Do relatives of the first people of the Greek world still exist?

**Text number 7**

During this period, the Greeks moved towards larger cities and the importance of the city-state declined. These larger cities were part of the even larger kingdoms of Diadokia. However, the Greeks were still aware of their past, mainly through the study of Homer and the works of classical writers. An important factor in preserving Greek identity was the links with barbarian (non-Greek) peoples, which deepened in the new cosmopolitan environment of the multinational Hellenistic kingdoms. This led to a strong Greek desire to organise the transmission of Hellenic pastoralism to the next generation. Greek science, technology and mathematics are generally considered to have reached their peak in the Hellenistic period.

**Question 0**

As the Greek world broke away from the smaller communities, what aspect of life became very important ?

**Question 1**

What made up the kingdom of Diadochi?

**Question 2**

How did city dwellers remind themselves of their early days ?

**Question 3**

What did the Greeks want to pass on to their descendants ?

**Question 4**

What academicism was elevated during this period of Hellenism ?

**Question 5**

When the Greek world broke away from smaller communities, what aspect of life did not play a major role?

**Question 6**

What did the kingdoms of Diadochi not consist of?

**Question 7**

How did the quotes remind you of the end?

**Question 8**

What did the Greeks not want to pass on to their descendants?

**Question 9**

What academicism did not rise during this period of Hellenism?

**Text number 8**

In the religious sphere, this was a time of profound change. The spiritual revolution that took place saw the decline of the old Greek religion, which had begun in the 3rd century BC and continued with the new religious movements from the East. Cults of deities such as Isis and Mithras entered the Greek world. The Greek-speaking communities of the Hellenised East played a key role in the spread of early Christianity in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, and the early leaders and writers of Christianity (especially St Paul) were generally Greek-speaking, although none of them were from Greece. However, Greece itself tended to cling to paganism, and was not one of the influential centres of early Christianity: indeed, some ancient Greek religious practices remained in vogue until the end of the 4th century AD, and some areas, such as the south-eastern Peloponnese, remained pagan well into the 10th century AD.

**Question 0**

When did the religions of the past start to fade away ?

**Question 1**

What encouraged a change of faith ?

**Question 2**

Which form of worship came from the Eastern sects ?

**Question 3**

Which group was important for the spread of Christianity ?

**Question 4**

What language are the apostles believed to have spoken ?

**Question 5**

When did the religions of the past begin to rise?

**Question 6**

What discouraged a change of faith?

**Question 7**

Which form of worship came from Western sects?

**Question 8**

Which group was important in the spread of the Catholic faith?

**Question 9**

What language are the apostles not believed to have spoken?

**Text number 9**

Of the new Eastern religions introduced into the Greek world, Christianity was the most successful. From the first centuries of the Common Era, the Greeks identified themselves as Romans ('Romans'), since at that time the term 'Hellenes' meant pagans. Although ethnic differences still existed in the Roman Empire, they became secondary to religious considerations, and the reformed empire used Christianity as a means of fostering cohesion and promoting a solid Roman national identity. At the same time, the secular, urban civilisation of late antiquity was preserved in the eastern Mediterranean, together with a Greco-Roman educational system, even though the core values of the culture were derived from Christianity.

**Question 0**

By what alternative name were the Greeks known ?

**Question 1**

What did the Hellenic name mean during the common era of Greece ?

**Question 2**

Was one ethnocentric lineage considered a major concern in the Roman world ?

**Question 3**

What was the compelling value of the Christian community to the Roman world ?

**Question 4**

By what alternative name were the Greeks not known?

**Question 5**

What did Hellenic etiquette not mean during the common era of Greece?

**Question 6**

id The Romans considered the two ethnocentric lineages a major concern?

**Question 7**

What compelling value was extolled by the Christian community in the Roman world?

**Text number 10**

The Eastern Roman Empire - now usually called the Byzantine Empire, a name not used in its own time - became increasingly influenced by Greek culture after the 7th century, when Emperor Heraclius (575-641 AD) decided to make Greek the official language of the empire. Certainly from then on, but probably even earlier, Roman and Greek culture had virtually merged into a single Greco-Roman world. Although for several centuries the Latin West recognised the Eastern Empire's claim to the Roman legacy, after Pope Leo III crowned the Frankish king Charlemagne as 'Emperor of Rome' on 25 December 800, which eventually led to the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire, the Latin West began to favour the Franks and began to refer to the Eastern Roman Empire as largely a Greek Empire (Imperium Graecorum).

**Question 0**

When the Byzantine kingdom came under Greek influence.

**Question 1**

Who ruled Rome during this period?

**Question 2**

What cultural decision did he make in trying to make things more homogeneous ?

**Question 3**

What made the Eastern Empire known as Imperium Graecorum ?

**Question 4**

Who were preferred by those who lived in the West and used mainly another well-known verbal language ?

**Question 5**

When did the Byzantine kingdom not fall under Greek influence?

**Question 6**

Who did not rule Rome during this period?

**Question 7**

What cultural decision did he make in trying to make things less homogeneous?

**Question 8**

What made the Eastern Empire known as the non-Imperium Graecorum?

**Question 9**

Who do those who lived in the West and mainly used a second, not very well-known verbal language prefer?

**Text number 11**

A distinct Greek political identity re-emerged in the 11th century in civilised circles, and was reinforced by the fall of Constantinople to the Crusaders of the Fourth Crusade in 1204, so that when the Empire was revived in 1261 it became in many ways a Greek nation-state. This new conception of nationhood gave rise to a deep interest in the classical past, culminating in the ideas of the neo-Platonist philosopher Gemistus Pletho, who had rejected Christianity. However, it was the combination of Orthodox Christianity and specifically Greek identity that shaped the Greeks' perception of themselves in the twilight years of the Empire. The interest in the classical Greek heritage was complemented by a new emphasis on Greek Orthodox identity, reinforced by the links of late medieval and Ottoman Greeks with Orthodox Christians in the Russian Empire. These links were further strengthened by the fall of the Trebizond Empire in 1461, after which, until the Second Russo-Turkish War of 1828-29, hundreds of thousands of Pontifical Greeks fled or emigrated from the Pontic Alps and the Armenian Plateau to southern Russia and the southern Caucasus (see also Russian Greeks, Armenian Greeks, Georgian Greeks and Caucasian Greeks).

**Question 0**

What caused the resurgence of Greek monotony in politics ?

**Question 1**

When did the nation restore itself ?

**Question 2**

What was the great Pietho's speciality and what is he famous for ?

**Question 3**

What was confirmed by the final decline of the Trebizond empire ?

**Question 4**

What kind of war was fought in 1828 and what was the name of the previous blockade war? ?

**Question 5**

What caused the Greek monotony to break the surface of politics?

**Question 6**

When has a nation not been restored?

**Question 7**

What was the great Pietho's speciality and what is it not famous for?

**Question 8**

What was confirmed by the first downturn in the Trebizond empire?

**Question 9**

Which war was not fought in 1828 and split the previous scutage?

**Text number 12**

After the fall of Constantinople on 29 May 1453, many Greeks sought better job and educational opportunities by going west, especially to Italy, Central Europe, Germany and Russia. The Greeks are largely credited with Europe's cultural revolution, later called the Renaissance. In the regions inhabited by Greeks, the Greeks rose to a leading role in the Ottoman Empire, partly because the political, cultural and social centre of the empire was located in western Thrace and Greek Macedonia, both in northern Greece, centred, of course, on the former Byzantine capital Constantinople, which was mainly inhabited by Greeks. As a direct consequence of this situation, Greek-speakers came to play a very important role in the Ottoman commercial, diplomatic and ecclesiastical spheres. In addition, in the first half of the Ottoman period, men of Greek origin formed a significant part of the Ottoman army, navy and state bureaucracy, having been conscripted as young men (together with Albanians and Serbs in particular) into the Ottoman service through devshiris. Many Ottomans of Greek (or Albanian or Serbian) origin were thus part of the Ottoman forces that ruled provinces from Ottoman Egypt to Ottoman-occupied Yemen and Algeria, often as provincial governors.

**Question 0**

When did Emperor Constantine lose power in 1453 ?

**Question 1**

How will people react to the loss?

**Question 2**

What was the role of the Greeks in the Ottoman Empire ?

**Question 3**

Who made up the majority of soldiers in the Ottoman Empire ?

**Question 4**

What kind of work did young boys have to do in the Ottoman Empire?

**Question 5**

When did Emperor Constantine lose power in 1483?

**Question 6**

How will the people react to the victory?

**Question 7**

What was the role of the Greeks in a non-Ottoman empire?

**Question 8**

Who made up the majority of soldiers outside the Ottoman Empire?

**Question 9**

What kind of work is it for young boys not to be antiquated in the Ottoman Empire...

**Text number 13**

For those who remained under the Ottoman Empire's millet system, religion was the defining characteristic of national groups (milletler), so the Ottomans applied the term "Greeks" (from the Rumlar name Rhomaioi) to all members of the Orthodox Church, regardless of their language or ethnic origin. Greek speakers were the only ethnic group that actually called themselves Romanians (unlike others who did), and at least the educated considered their ethnic origin (genos) to be Hellenic. There were, however, many Greeks who escaped the second-class status of Christians, which was part of the Ottoman mill system that explicitly granted Muslims superior status and preferential treatment. These Greeks either emigrated, especially to the Greek Orthodox patronage of the Russian Empire, or simply converted to Islam, often only very superficially, while remaining crypto-Christians. The most notable examples of large-scale conversion to Turkish Islam among those now called Greek Muslims - apart from those who had to convert as a matter of course when they were recruited through devshiris - were in Crete (the Cretan Turks), in Greek Macedonia (for example, among the Vallahades of Western Macedonia), and among the Greeks of the Pontic Alps and the Armenian highlands. Several Ottoman sultans and princes were also of partial Greek origin, and their mothers were either Greek concubines or princesses of Byzantine noble families, one famous example being Sultan Selim Julma, whose mother Gülbahar Hatun was a Greek from Pontus.

**Question 0**

How were the population groups of the Ottoman Empire classified ?

**Question 1**

What was the significance of the fact that he was classified as a Greek by the log command ?

**Question 2**

What name did the Greeks give themselves to distinguish themselves ?

**Question 3**

What did the literate part of the Greeks consider to be part of their ethical line ?

**Question 4**

Were Christians respected by the Ottomans ?

**Question 5**

How were the populations of the Ottoman Empire not classified?

**Question 6**

What did it mean that the log command did not classify as Greek ?

**Question 7**

What nickname did the Greeks give themselves to distinguish themselves?

**Question 8**

What did the literate part of the Greeks not consider as part of their ethics ?

**Question 9**

Were Christians respected among non-Ottomians

**Text number 14**

The roots of Greek success in the Ottoman Empire go back to the Greek tradition of education and trade. It was the wealth of a vast trading class that provided the material basis for the intellectual revival that was a major feature of Greek life for over half a century, leading up to the outbreak of the Greek War of Independence in 1821. It is no coincidence that on the eve of 1821 the three main centres of Greek learning were at Chios, Smyrna and Aivali, all major centres of Greek commerce. The Greeks' success was also aided by their dominance in the Christian Orthodox Church.

**Question 0**

What did the Greeks offer the Ottoman Empire that was an excellent advantage ?

**Question 1**

Who had the bulk of the wealth of Greek society?

**Question 2**

Which three cities were essential for scientific and economic exchange?

**Question 3**

What other sectors were overshadowed by the Greek influence?

**Question 4**

What did the Greeks offer the Ottoman Empire that was not a great advantage ?

**Question 5**

Who had no wealth in Greek society?

**Question 6**

Which three cities were not essential for scientific and economic exchange?

**Question 7**

What other sectors were not overshadowed by the Greek influence?

**Text number 15**

The relationship between ethnic Greek identity and the Greek Orthodox religion continued even after the establishment of the modern Greek state in 1830. The first Greek Constitution of 1822, in its second article, defined a Greek as any Christian living in the territory of the Kingdom of Greece, but this clause was removed by 1840. One hundred years later, when the Treaty of Lausanne was signed between Greece and Turkey in 1923, both countries agreed that religion would be used as a determinant of ethnic identity in the event of population transfer, although most of the displaced Greeks (over 1 million out of 1.5 million) had already been expelled by the time the treaty was signed.[note 1] The genocide of the Greeks, especially the brutal expulsion of the Pontic Greeks from the southern coast of the Black Sea, which coincided with and followed the failed Greek campaign in Asia Minor, was part of this process of the Turkification of the Ottoman Empire and the transfer of its economy and trade, which was then largely in Greek hands, under ethnic Turkish control.

**Question 0**

When was Greece as we know it today officially formed?

**Question 1**

When was the original Greek constitution formed ?

**Question 2**

How did the original Constitution define the members of society ?

**Question 3**

Is this distinctive sign for official Greek citizens still valid?

**Question 4**

What factor was used to expel or include citizens in the Lausanne Treaty?

**Question 5**

When was Greece as we know it today formed informally?

**Question 6**

When was the original Greek constitution not formed?

**Question 7**

How did the original constitution not identify the members of society?

**Question 8**

Who deleted this clause?

**Question 9**

What factor was used to expel or incorporate citizens outside the Treaty of Lausanne?

**Text number 16**

The terms used to define Greekness have varied throughout history, but they have never been limited to or fully identified with belonging to a Greek state. By Western standards, the term Greeks has traditionally referred to all native speakers of Greek, whether Mycenaean, Byzantine or modern Greek. Byzantine Greeks called themselves Romans and considered themselves the political heirs of Rome, but at least towards the 13th century more and more educated people also considered themselves the heirs of ancient Greece, although for most Greek speakers 'Hellenic' still meant pagan. On the eve of the fall of Constantinople, the last emperor urged his soldiers to remember that they were descended from Greeks and Romans.

**Question 0**

What do Westerners think it means to belong to the Greek heritage?

**Question 1**

What do the Greco-Roman descendants of Constantine's reign believe to be true about the status of beneficiaries ?

**Question 2**

What other cultures do Romanians consider to be their birthright ?

**Question 3**

What is the alternative word used by the Greeks to refer to those who worship an alternative religion to the mainstream?

**Question 4**

What do Orientals think it means to belong to the Greek heritage?

**Question 5**

What do the Greco-Roman descendants of Constantine's reign consider wrong with their status as beneficiaries?

**Question 6**

What other cultures Romioi clam not have their birthright

**Question 7**

What is an alternative word used by the Greeks to refer to those who do not worship and an alternative religion to the mainstream.

**Text number 17**

Before the establishment of the modern Greek state, Greek Enlightenment scholars, especially Rigas Feraios, stressed the connection between ancient and modern Greeks. In the 'Political Constitution' he addresses the people as 'the descendants of the Greeks'. The modern Greek state was born in 1829, when the Greeks liberated part of their historic homeland, the Peloponnese, from the Ottoman Empire. The large Greek diaspora and merchant class played a key role in transmitting the ideas of Western Romantic nationalism and Philhellenism, which, together with the concept of Hellenism formulated in the last centuries of the Byzantine Empire, formed the basis of Diaphotism and the modern concept of Hellenism.

**Question 0**

What period is Rigas Feraios believed to be from ?

**Question 1**

When was the modern Greek state born?

**Question 2**

What did the Greeks do that caused the formation of the new state ?

**Question 3**

What is the demographic basis of the modern Greek Enlightenment ?

**Question 4**

What era is Rigas Feraios not believed to be from?

**Question 5**

When was the modern Greek state dead to existence?

**Question 6**

What did the Greeks do that led to the formation of the old state?

**Question 7**

What foundation was laid for the demographics of the modern Irish Enlightenment?

**Text number 18**

Homer mentions the "Hellenes" (/ˈhɛliːnz/) as a relatively small tribe that settled in Phtia in Thessaly and whose warriors were under the command of Achilles. According to the Parian Chronicle, Phtia was the homeland of the Hellenes and this name was given to those formerly called Greeks (Γραικοί). In Greek mythology, Hellen, the patriarch of the Hellenes, was the son of Pyrrha and Deucalion, who ruled around Phthia, the only survivors after the Great Flood. It seems that the myth was invented when Greek tribes began to diverge in certain Greek regions, and it shows their common origin. Aristotle identifies ancient Hellas as the area between the Dodona and the Akelous rivers in Epirus, where the Great Flood of Deucalion occurred, and inhabited by the Cellians and 'Greeks', who later became known as 'Hellenes'. The Selloi were priests of Zeus of Dodonia, and the word probably means 'sacrificers' (cf. Gothic saljan, 'present, sacrifice'). There is currently no satisfactory etymology for the name Hellenes. Some scholars claim that the name Selloi became Sellanes and then Hellanes-Hellenes. However, this etymology links the name Hellenes to the Doorites who occupied the Epirus, and the relationship with the name Greeks given by the Romans is uncertain. The name Hellenes seems to be older, and the Greeks probably used it in connection with the establishment of the Great Amphictite League. This was an ancient Greek tribal confederation with twelve founders, organised to protect the great temples of Apollo at Delphi (Phocis) and the temple of Demeter near Thermopylae (Locris). Legend has it that it was founded after the Trojan War by Amphictyon, brother of Hellen, of the same name.

**Question 0**

Which region does the Greek notorious philosopher give as a nesting place to a small group of pagans ?

**Question 1**

Who is this small group named after ?

**Question 2**

What mysterious family line does this namesake come from ?

**Question 3**

Is the name more ancient than other group names in the area ?

**Question 4**

How many of the original founding members are there in the founding members of the Great Amphictyonic League?

**Question 5**

Which area does a very famous Greek philosopher give as a nesting place for a small group of pagans?

**Question 6**

Who is this small group not named after?

**Question 7**

From which mysterious family branch does this benefactor descend?

**Question 8**

How many original founding members are there in the Great Emphictyonic Union?

**Text number 19**

In Hesiod's catalogue of women, Graecus is presented as the son of Zeus and the sister of Pandora II, Hellen, patriarch of the Hellenes. Hellen was the son of Deucalion, who ruled over Phthia in central Greece. The Chronicle of Paria mentions that when Deucalion became king of Phthia, the people formerly known as Graikoi were named Hellenes. Aristotle states that the Hellenes were related to the Grai/Greeks (Meteorologica I.xiv), which was the original name of the Doric tribe of Epirus used by the Illyrians. He also argues that the Great Flood must have occurred around Dodona, where the Cellians lived. However, according to Greek tradition, it is more likely that the Greeks' homeland was originally in central Greece. According to modern theory, the name Greek (Lat. Graeci) comes from the word Graikos, 'inhabitant of Graia/Graea', which was a town on the coast of Boeotia. Greek settlers from Graia helped found Cumene (900 BC) in Italy, where they were called Graeci. When the Romans encountered them, they used this name first for the colonists and then for all Greeks (Graeci.) The word γραῖα graia "old woman" comes from the PIE root \*ǵerh2-/\*ǵreh2-, "to grow old" via the Proton Greek \*gera-/grau-iu; the same root later gave γέρας geras (/keras/), "honorary Greek" in Mycenaean Greek. The Germanic languages borrowed the word Greek with the initial sound "k", which was probably their initial sound, closest at the time to the Latin "g" (Gothic Kreks). The area outside ancient Attica, which included Boeotia, was called Graïke, and is associated with the older Flood of Ogyges, the mythological ruler of Boeotia. The area was originally inhabited by the Minyans, who were indigenous or proto-greek-speaking people. In Ancient Greek, the name Ogygios meant 'from the earliest days'.

**Question 0**

what does the author of an early example of hexameter poetry, centred on a mortal woman, say about the Hellenic patron ?

**Question 1**

What caused the name change according to the Parian Chronicles ?

**Question 2**

Where do modern theorists believe the Greek name comes from ?

**Question 3**

Where does the term "old woman" come from?

**Question 4**

what does the author of the late example of hexametric poetry, centred on a mortal woman, say about the Hellenic patron?

**Question 5**

What didn't cause the name change according to the Parian Chronicles?

**Question 6**

Where do ancient theorists believe the name of the Greek language comes from?

**Question 7**

Where does the term "old man" come from?

**Text number 20**

In the Iliad, Homer uses the terms Achaeans and Danaans (Δαναοί) as a generic term for the Greeks, and they were probably part of the Mycenaean civilisation. The names Akhaioi and Danaoi seem to be pre-doric, belonging to a defeated people. They were forced after the Doric invasion into the area that later bore the name Achaia. In the 5th century BC they were redefined as the modern speakers of Aeolian Greek, spoken mainly in Thessaly, Boeotia and Lesbos. There are many controversial theories about the origin of the Achaeans. According to one view, the Achaeans were one of the light-skinned tribes of Upper Europe who pushed over the Alps into southern Europe in the Early Iron Age (1300 BC). According to another theory, the Achaeans were the Doorites of the Peloponnese. Other scholars reject these theories and argue, on the basis of linguistic criteria, that the Achaeans were continental Greeks who were pre-Doorish. There is also a theory that there was an Acaean ethnos that migrated from Asia Minor to the lower Thessaly before 2000 BC. Some Hittite texts mention a people to the west called Ahhiyava or Ahhiya. Egyptian documents refer to the Ekwesh, one of the groups of maritime peoples who settled in Egypt during the Merneptah (1213-1203 BC), who may have been Achaeans.

**Question 0**

What interchangeable terms did Homer use in his poems about the Greeks ?

**Question 1**

What is believed to be a derivative of these names ?

**Question 2**

What was redefined in the 5th century about the persons of these names?

**Question 3**

Where did this redefinition come from?

**Question 4**

What was the age of 1300 BC called ?

**Question 5**

What interchangeable terms did Homer use in his songs to the Greeks?

**Question 6**

What is not believed to be a derivative of these names?

**Question 7**

What was redefined in the 4th century about the persons of these names?

**Question 8**

What was the 1400 BC age called?

**Text number 21**

In Homer's Iliad, the terms Danaans (or danaoi: Δαναοί) and Argives (argives: Αργείοι) are used to describe the Greek troops who resisted the Trojans. The myth of the Danaus, which originated in Egypt, is the founding legend of the Argives. His daughter, Danaides, was forced in Tartarus to carry a pitcher to fill a bathtub that had no bottom. This myth relates to a task that can never be completed (Sisyphus), and the name can be derived from the PIE root \*danu: 'river'. There is no satisfactory theory of their origin. Some scholars associate the Danaans with the Deneans, one of the groups of Sea Peoples who invaded Egypt during the reign of Ramesses III (1187-1156 BC). The same inscription mentions the Weshesh, who may have been Achaeans. The Denyen appear to have been inhabitants of the city of Adana in Cilicia. Pottery resembling Mycenaean pottery has been found at Tarsus in Cilicia, and it seems that some Aegean refugees went there after the collapse of the Mycenaean civilisation. These Cilicians seem to have been called Dananiyim, the same word as Danaoi, who invaded Egypt in 1191 BC along with the Quaouash (or Weshesh), who may have been Akeans. They were also called Danuna, according to the Hittite inscription, and the same name is mentioned in the Amarna letters. Julius Pokorny reconstructs the name from the PIE root da:-: 'flow, river', da:-nu: 'any moving liquid, drops', da:navo 'people living along the river, skyth. nomadic people (in Rigveda, water demons, fem.Da:nu primordial goddess), in Greek, Danaoi, in Egypt. Danuna". It is also possible that the name Danaan is pre-Greek. The land of Danai, where there was the city of Mukana (propaply: Mycenea), is mentioned in Egyptian inscriptions from Amenophis III (1390-1352 BC), Thutmosis III (1437 BC).

**Question 0**

With whom were the Greeks at odds in Homer's poems ?

**Question 1**

Where does the basis of the Argos stories come from ?

**Question 2**

What were the female descendants of Argos supposed to achieve ?

**Question 3**

In which community did Denyen live ?

**Question 4**

Which country is mentioned in the writings of a country in North Africa between 1390 and 1352 BC. ?

**Question 5**

Who were the Greeks not at odds with in Homer's poems?

**Question 6**

Where does the basis of the Argos stories not come from?

**Question 7**

What were the male descendants of Argos supposed to accomplish?

**Question 8**

Which country is mentioned in the writings of a country in North Africa between 1390 and 1352 AD?

**Text number 22**

The most obvious link between modern Greeks and ancient Greeks is their language, which has a documented tradition from at least 1300 BC to the present day, albeit with a break during the Greek Dark Ages (which lasted from 1100 to 800 BC). Scholars compare the continuity of its tradition to that of Chinese alone. Hellenism was, from the beginning, above all a common culture, and the national continuity of the Greek world is much more certain than its demographic continuity. Yet Hellenism also included an ancestral dimension through aspects of Athenian literature that developed and influenced ideas of descent based on autochthony. In the later years of the Eastern Roman Empire, regions such as Ionia and Constantinople experienced a Hellenistic revival based on language, philosophy and literature, and classical models of thought and learning. This revival gave a strong impetus to a sense of cultural connection with ancient Greece and its classical heritage. The cultural changes experienced by the Greeks are undeniable, despite the survival of a common ethnic identity. At the same time, Greeks have retained their language and alphabet, certain values and cultural traditions, customs, a sense of religious and cultural difference and exclusion (the 13th century historian Anna Komnene used the word barbarian to describe non-Greek-speaking Greek speakers), a sense of Greek identity and a sense of common ethnicity despite the global political and social changes of the last two millennia.

**Question 0**

What is the easiest link between the Greeks of the past and the Greeks of today?

**Question 1**

How long did the dark ages last for the Greeks ?

**Question 2**

Who else has as long a history as the Greeks?

**Question 3**

When did most of the eastern part of Rome decide to be reborn to Greek traditions and values?

**Question 4**

Which aspects of Greek culture have remained unchanged over the years?

**Question 5**

What is the most difficult link between the Greeks of the past and the Greeks of today?

**Question 6**

How long did the era of lightness last for the Greeks?

**Question 7**

Who else has as long a history as the Irish?

**Question 8**

When did most of the western part of the Roman territory decide to be reborn in the name of Greek traditions and values?

**Text number 23**

Today, Greeks are the majority ethnic group in the Hellenic Republic, where they make up 93% of the population, and in the Republic of Cyprus, where they make up 78% of the island's population (excluding Turkish immigrants living in the occupied part). While Greece's population has not traditionally grown rapidly, it has been growing regularly since the country's first census in 1828. Much of the population growth since the establishment of the state has been due to the annexation of new territories and the arrival of 1.5 million Greek refugees following the 1923 Greek-Turkish population exchange. Around 80% of the Greek population is urban, of which 28% is concentrated in the city of Athens.

**Question 0**

Who is the ethnic majority in the Hellenic Ruble and what percentage of the population do they represent?

**Question 1**

What is the estimated population of Greeks on the island of Cyprus?

**Question 2**

Are the Greeks at risk of making a significant contribution to the population management problem ?

**Question 3**

Is the overall population of Greece increasing or decreasing?

**Question 4**

Were there any factors that contributed to the increase or decrease in population?

**Question 5**

Who is the ethnic majority in the Hellenic Republic and what percentage of the population do they not represent?

**Question 6**

What is the estimated Irish population of the island of Cyprus?

**Question 7**

How has the population decreased since 1828?

**Question 8**

How has the population decreased since 1829?

**Text number 24**

Greek Cypriots have a similar history of migration, usually to the English-speaking world, as the island was a colony of the British Empire. Waves of emigration followed the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, and the population declined between mid-1974 and 1977 as a result of emigration, war casualties and a temporary drop in fertility. Following the ethnic cleansing of one third of the island's Greek population in 1974, the outflow of Greek Cypriots, especially to the Middle East, also increased, contributing to a population decline that was reversed in the 1990s. Today, more than two thirds of the Greek Cypriot population is urban.

**Question 0**

Which colonial land acquisition company was the Greek islands part of?

**Question 1**

Who was living with Greek Cypriots in Cyprus in 1974?

**Question 2**

Whee these new residents welcome ?

**Question 3**

Where did most Greek Cypriots in Cyprus decide to go in the early 70s ?

**Question 4**

Which colonial empire did not include the Greek islands?

**Question 5**

Who was living with the Irish in Cyprus in 1974?

**Question 6**

Who attacked Turkey?

**Question 7**

Where did most Greek Cypriots decide to go in the early 1980s?

**Text number 25**

Albania has a sizeable Greek minority, around 105 000 (more according to disputed sources) people. The Greek minority in Turkey, which numbered over 200,000 after the 1923 exchange, has now dwindled to a few thousand following the 1955 pogrom in Constantinople and other state-sponsored violence and discrimination. This effectively, though not completely, ended the presence of three thousand years of Hellenism in Asia Minor. Other Balkan countries, the Levant and the Black Sea states have smaller Greek minorities that are remnants of the old Greek diaspora (before the 19th century).

**Question 0**

Which other countries boast a Greek population?

**Question 1**

What has caused so few Greeks to live in a country whose name resembles a major American holiday?

**Question 2**

How long was "little" Asia under Greek influence ?

**Question 3**

Are Greeks still the majority in the Dark Sea region?

**Question 4**

Which other countries do not boast a Greek population?

**Question 5**

What year was Constantine's progom?

**Question 6**

What happened in 1956?

**Question 7**

How long was "little" Africa under Greek influence?

**Question 8**

Are Greeks still in the majority around the Light Sea?

**Text number 26**

The total number of Greeks living outside Greece and Cyprus is a contentious issue. Census data show that there are about 3 million Greeks living outside Greece and Cyprus. The World Council of Greeks Abroad (SAE) estimates the number to be around 7 million worldwide. According to George Prevelakis of the Sorbonne University, the figure is closer to just under 5 million. Integration, intermarriage and the loss of the Greek language all contribute to the self-identification of omogeny. London, New York, Melbourne and Toronto are now important centres of the new Greek diaspora. In 2010, the Greek Parliament passed a law allowing Greek diaspora Greeks living in Greece to vote in Greek state elections. This law was later repealed in early 2014.

**Question 0**

How many people of Greek origin live outside Greece?

**Question 1**

Who provided the discrepant population figures for Greeks living abroad?

**Question 2**

How many Greeks do they think would be an accurate number for the census?

**Question 3**

Where in the university is this precise consensus of Greeks living elsewhere being discussed?

**Question 4**

Who has come up with a contradictory figure for census groups ?

**Question 5**

How many people of Greek origin live outside Italy?

**Question 6**

Who has provided conflicting population figures for Irish people abroad?

**Question 7**

How many Greeks do they think would be an inaccurate figure for the census?

**Question 8**

Who has presented a contradictory figure for groups other than those participating in the census ?

**Text number 27**

In ancient times, the trading and colonial activities of Greek tribes and city-states spread Greek culture, religion and language throughout the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins, especially to Sicily and southern Italy (also known as Magna Grecia), Spain, southern France and the Black Sea coast. During the reign of Alexander the Great and its successor states, Greek and Hellenizing ruling groups emerged in the Middle East, India and Egypt. The Hellenistic period is characterised by a new wave of Greek colonisation, with the establishment of Greek cities and kingdoms in Asia and Africa. During the Roman Empire, easier movement of people spread the Greeks throughout the empire, and in the eastern regions Greek became the lingua franca instead of Latin. The modern Greek community in southern Italy, numbering around 60 000 people, may represent a living remnant of Italy's ancient Greek populations.

**Question 0**

What helped to promote the Greek way of life beyond its borders?

**Question 1**

Which other neighbouring countries have been greatly influenced by the Greek way of life?

**Question 2**

How were social class rulers chosen to represent the now traditionally Arabic-speaking part of the world and North Africa ?

**Question 3**

Which period marked the expansion of Greek thought and expression?

**Question 4**

What contributed to the Greek way of life within its borders?

**Question 5**

Which other neighbouring countries have been greatly influenced by the French way of life?

**Question 6**

How were social class rulers chosen to represent the now traditionally Arabic-speaking part of the world and North America?

**Question 7**

Which period did not mark the expansion of Greek thought and expression?

**Text number 28**

During and after the Greek War of Independence, Greeks played an important role in establishing the new state, raising funds and raising awareness abroad. Greek merchant families already had links with other countries, and during the Troubles many of them settled in the Mediterranean (notably Marseilles in France, Livorno in Italy and Alexandria in Egypt), Russia (Odessa and St Petersburg) and Britain (London and Liverpool), from where they typically traded in textiles and grain. They often formed an extended family, bringing with them Greek schools and the Greek Orthodox Church.

**Question 0**

After the Greeks had won their freedom, who played a major role in the rule-making ?

**Question 1**

What did they do that contributed to the Greeks' success in establishing themselves?

**Question 2**

Who already had contacts with a network of countries ready to offer assistance to the Greeks?

**Question 3**

Which countries did they settle in?

**Question 4**

How were these relationships with other countries likely to be established?

**Question 5**

Before the Greeks won their freedom, who played a role in making the rules?

**Question 6**

What did they do that contributed to the success of the French in setting up?

**Question 7**

Who already had contacts with several countries ready to offer assistance to the French?

**Question 8**

Which countries did they not settle in?

**Text number 29**

Greek culture has evolved over thousands of years, starting with the Mycenaean civilisation, continuing through the Classical period, the Roman period, the Eastern Roman period, and was deeply influenced by Christianity, which in turn influenced and shaped it. The Ottoman Greeks endured several centuries of adversity, culminating in genocide in the 20th century, but nevertheless involved cultural exchange and enriched both cultures. Diaphotism is considered to have revitalised Greek culture and created the synthesis of ancient and medieval elements that characterises it today.

**Question 0**

What is considered the beginning of the Greek cultural world ?

**Question 1**

What period of devotion was strongly influenced by the religious followers of the Son of God ?

**Question 2**

In which centenary year was the massacre of Ottoman Greeks ?

**Question 3**

Was there anything good to be found in the exchange ?

**Question 4**

Who was given credit for the rebirth of the Greek way of life ?

**Question 5**

What is considered the end of the Greek cultural world?

**Question 6**

In which era was the devotion of the religious followers of the Son of God not strongly influenced?

**Question 7**

During which centenary year was there a massacre of French-born Ottomans?

**Question 8**

Was there anything good that could not be found in the exchange?

**Question 9**

Who deserves credit for the rebirth of the French way of life ?

**Text number 30**

Greek has many linguistic features in common with other Balkan languages such as Albanian, Bulgarian and Eastern Romanian (see Balkan Language Collection), and has adopted many foreign words, mainly of Western European and Turkish origin. The 19th century movements of modern Greek philhellenism and diaphotism, which emphasised the ancient heritage of modern Greece, excluded these foreign influences from official use by creating as the official language of the Greek State Katharevousa, a somewhat artificial form of Greek, purged of all foreign influences and words. In 1976, however, the Greek Parliament voted to make spoken Dimotic the official language, rendering Katharevousa obsolete.

**Question 0**

Which other dialects are similar to Greek.

**Question 1**

What radical political changes took place in the 19th century?

**Question 2**

What did these changes highlight?

**Question 3**

Where did the official dialect of the Greeks come from and what was missing ?

**Question 4**

What choices in 1976 changed the decisions on the official dialect?

**Question 5**

Which other dialects share a thread with French?

**Question 6**

What non-radical political changes took place in the 19th century?

**Question 7**

What did these changes not highlight?

**Question 8**

What became the official dialect of the Greeks and what was not missing?

**Text number 31**

In addition to the standard Modern Greek dialect, dimotic, there are a variety of dialects with varying degrees of intelligibility, such as Cypriot, Pontic, Cappadocian, Greek and Zakonian (the only surviving representative of ancient Dorian Greek). Jevan is the language of the Romaniotes and survives in small communities in Greece, New York and Israel. In addition to Greek, many Greeks in Greece and the diaspora are bilingual in other languages or dialects, such as English, Arvanitic/Albanian, Aromanian, Macedonian Slavonic, Russian and Turkish.

**Question 0**

What is the difference in the use of Greek today compared to the language of the past?

**Question 1**

What local jargon is used in Greek?

**Question 2**

Which language still remains as a representative of one of the three religious orders of historic Greece?

**Question 3**

Which ancient language is still in use in some of the tiny societies of the Greek world?

**Question 4**

Do Greek settlers only speak Greek languages ?

**Question 5**

What is the difference between the current use of Greek and the language of the future?

**Question 6**

What else is used in Greek other than local jargon?

**Question 7**

Which language still remains as a representative of one of the four religious orders of historic Greece?

**Question 8**

What ancient language is still used today in some small societies outside the Greek world?

**Question 9**

Do people of French origin only speak Greek?

**Text number 32**

The majority of Greeks are Christians, belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church. In the first centuries after Jesus Christ, the New Testament was originally written in Greek, which is still the liturgical language of the Greek Orthodox Church, and most early Christians and church fathers spoke Greek. There are small groups of ethnic Greeks belonging to other Christian denominations, such as Greek Catholics, Greek Evangelicals and Pentecostals, and groups of other religions, such as Romaniot and Sephardi Jews and Greek Muslims. Around 2 000 Greeks belong to Hellenic Polytheistic Reconstructionism (Hellenic Polytheistic Reconstructionism) congregations.

**Question 0**

What is the religion of the majority of Greeks?

**Question 1**

Which denominations do they mainly follow ?

**Question 2**

In which language was the second part of the Bible originally written ?

**Question 3**

This language is the official worship language of the traditional sect of Greek worshippers ?

**Question 4**

What other forms of Christianity can be found among the Greeks ?

**Question 5**

What is the religion of the Greek minority?

**Question 6**

Which religious variance do they mostly not follow ?

**Question 7**

In which language was the second half of the Bible not written?

**Question 8**

This language is the official worship language of the French traditional sect?

**Text number 33**

Greek art has a long and varied history. Greeks have contributed to the development of visual, literary and performing arts. In the West, ancient Greek art influenced the formation of the Roman and later modern Western artistic heritage. After the European Renaissance, generations of European artists were inspired by the humanist aesthetics and high technical standards of Greek art. The Greek classical tradition played an important role in the art of the Western world well into the 19th century. In the East, the conquests of Alexander the Great set in motion a centuries-long exchange between Greek, Medieval and Indian cultures, resulting in Greco-Buddhist art whose influence extended as far as Japan.

**Question 0**

How did the Greeks influence world art?

**Question 1**

Which period in Europe was full of appreciation of past cultures?

**Question 2**

What important Greek artistic heritage was celebrated during this period?

**Question 3**

How did the habits and lifestyles of the people of the Asian continent and the Greeks change?

**Question 4**

In the land of the rising sun, what influence was of Greek origin ?

**Question 5**

How did the French influence world art?

**Question 6**

Which period in Asia was full of appreciation of past cultures?

**Question 7**

What important French artistic heritage was celebrated during this period?

**Question 8**

What have been the consequences of the events between the inhabitants of the Asian continent and the French customs and way of life?

**Question 9**

What other influence in the land of the rising sun was there other than Greek ancestry ?

**Text number 34**

Notable Greek contemporary artists include the Renaissance painter Dominikos Theotokopoulos (El Greco), Panagiotis Doxaras, Nikolaos Gyzis, Nikiphoros Lytras, Yannis Tsarouchis, Nikos Engonopoulos, Constantine Andreou, Yannis Kounellis and the sculptors Leonidas Drosis, Georgios Bonanos, Yannoulis Chalepas and Joannis Avramidis, conductor Dimitri Mitropoulos, soprano Maria Callas, composers such as Mikis Theodorakis, Nikos Skalkottas, Iannis Xenakis, Manos Hatzidakis, Eleni Karaindrou, Yanni and Vangelis, one of the world's best-selling singers Nana Mouskouri and poets such as Kostis Palamas, Dionysios Solomos, Angelos Sikelianos and Yannis Ritsos. Alexandrian Constantine P. Cavafy and Nobel Prize winners Giorgos Seferis and Odysseas Elytis are among the most important poets of the 20th century. Alexandros Papadiamantis and Nikos Kazantzakis also represent the novel.

**Question 0**

Who was one of the old masters of the Greeks ?

**Question 1**

Who was one of the most famous modern Greek decorative designers ?

**Question 2**

Who sang with a voice in the high octave range from the Modern Greek era ?

**Question 3**

Name one poet who was also nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by the Greeks ?

**Question 4**

Who was one of the old champions of France?

**Question 5**

Who was one of the most famous French modern decorative designers?

**Question 6**

Who sang with a voice in the low octave range during the modern Greek era?

**Question 7**

Name one poet who was never nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by the Greeks.

**Text number 35**

The Greeks of the classical era made many important contributions to science and helped lay the foundations for many Western scientific traditions, such as philosophy, historiography and mathematics. The scientific tradition of Greek academies was preserved during the Roman period, with several academic institutions in Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria and other centres of Greek learning, while science in Eastern Rome was essentially a continuation of classical science. The Greeks have a long tradition of valuing and investing in their paideia (education). Paideia was one of the highest social values in the Greek and Hellenistic world, and the first European institution called a university was founded in the 5th century in Constantinople and operated in various forms until the city fell to Ottoman rule in 1453. The University of Constantinople was the first secular university in Christian Europe, since it did not teach theological subjects, and, given its original role as a world university as an association of students, it was also the first university in the world.

**Question 0**

What contribution have the Greeks made to the world scientific community?

**Question 1**

What educational practices did the Romans maintain after the fall of Greece ?

**Question 2**

What have the Greeks preserved throughout their long history ?

**Question 3**

What is one of the highest values in Greek society ?

**Question 4**

Where did education begin for the first people who were eligible for a higher degree in a particular subject?

**Question 5**

What contribution have the French made to the world scientific community?

**Question 6**

What school practices did the French maintain after the fall of Greece?

**Question 7**

What have the Greeks not preserved throughout their long history?

**Question 8**

What is one of the least elevated values in Greek society?

**Text number 36**

In 2007, Greece had the eighth highest number of tertiary students in the world (with a higher proportion of female students than male students), and expatriate Greeks are equally active in education. Hundreds of thousands of Greek students study at Western universities every year, and there are a significant number of Greek names on the faculty lists of leading Western universities. Notable modern Greek scientists include Dimitrios Galanos, Georgios Papanikolaou (inventor of the Pap test), Nicholas Negroponte, Constantin Carathéodory, Manolis Andronikos, Michael Dertouzos, John Argyris, Panagiotis Kondylis, John Iliopoulos (Dirac Prize in 2007 for his charming research into quark physics), significant contribution to the Standard Model, the modern theory of elementary particles), Joseph Sifakis (2007 Turing Prize, "Nobel Prize" in computer science), Christos Papadimitriou (2002 Knuth Prize, 2012 Gödel Prize), Mihalis Yannakakis (2005 Knuth Prize) and Dimitri Nanopoulos.

**Question 0**

According to recent surveys, who are more men or women studying at universities in Greece?

**Question 1**

Do people of Greek origin want education from other parts of the world ?

**Question 2**

Do Greek university teachers work as professors and teachers in other countries?

**Question 3**

Who made a significant contribution to the charming little quirky scientific anomaly that led to the prestigious recognition award win and gave birth to the model ?

**Question 4**

According to a recent survey, which university do more men or women study in France?

**Question 5**

Do people from France want to be educated elsewhere in the world?

**Question 6**

Who made a trivial addition to the charming little quirky scientific anomaly that led to winning a prestigious recognition award and gave birth to the model

**Text number 37**

The most commonly used symbol is the Greek flag, with nine equal horizontal blue stripes alternating with white, representing the nine syllables of the Greek national motto Eleftheria i thanatos (freedom or death). Eleftheria i thanatos (freedom or death) was the motto of the Greek War of Independence. The blue square in the upper raised corner bears a white cross, representing Greek Orthodoxy. The Greek flag is widely used by Greek Cypriots, although Cyprus has officially adopted a neutral flag to ease ethnic tensions with the Turkish Cypriot minority (see Flag of Cyprus).

**Question 0**

What are the descriptions of the Greek reference to freedom or death that are on the canvas of the nation's symbol ?

**Question 1**

This reference is also significant, because what did the Greeks ?

**Question 2**

Is religion also represented in this Greek cloth symbol?

**Question 3**

Have the Turkish people had any feelings towards the Greek cloth symbol ?

**Question 4**

Have the Greek people done anything to make the Turkish people more comfortable?

**Question 5**

What are not the representations of freedom or death of the Greek reference, which are held on the canvas of the symbol of the nation?

**Question 6**

This reference is also irrelevant, because what about the Greek people?

**Question 7**

Is religion also represented in this French fabric symbol?

**Question 8**

Have the Greeks done anything to make it more palatable for the people of Asia?

**Text number 38**

Greek surnames were widely used as early as the 9th century, replacing the ancient tradition of using the father's name, but Greek surnames are mostly patronyms. In general, Greek male surnames end in -s, a common ending for Greek masculine proper nouns in the nominative case. Exceptionally, some end in -ou, indicating that it is a proper noun in the genitive form of the patronymic. Although surnames are now static in mainland Greece, the dynamic and changing patronymic practice has been preserved in middle names, where the genitive of the patronymic is commonly the middle name (this usage has been shifted to Russians). In Cyprus, on the other hand, surnames follow the ancient tradition of giving surnames according to the father's name. In addition to Greek surnames, many surnames are of Latin, Turkish and Italian origin.

**Question 0**

What names are used that are typically patronymic, usually with a suffix or prefix ?

**Question 1**

Which letter of the alphabet ends most Greek men's surnames ?

**Question 2**

What other origins do some Greek surnames share ?

**Question 3**

What does it mean that the letters OU have been added to the end of a man's surname?

**Question 4**

What names are used that are typically derived from the mother, usually with a suffix or prefix?

**Question 5**

Which letter of the alphabet ends in the majority of French men's surnames?

**Question 6**

What other origins do some French surnames share?

**Question 7**

What does it mean if you add the letters OU to the end of a woman's surname?

**Text number 39**

Traditional Greek homelands have included the Greek peninsula and the Aegean Sea, southern Italy (Magna Graecia), the Black Sea, the Ionian coast of Asia Minor and the islands of Cyprus and Sicily. In Plato's Phaedo, Socrates remarks: 'We (the Greeks) live around the sea like frogs around a pond' when describing the Greek cities of the Aegean to his friends. This image is evidenced by the map of the old Greek diaspora, which corresponded to the Greek world until the establishment of the Greek state in 1832. The sea and trade were natural routes for the Greeks, as the Greek peninsula is rocky and does not offer good prospects for agriculture.

**Question 0**

What is considered the mother country of the Greeks ?

**Question 1**

What remarkable statement was made by a great Greek philosopher, which another great philosopher wrote ?

**Question 2**

What is the name of an ancient map of the Greek world ?

**Question 3**

When did the changes to this ancient map become significant ?

**Question 4**

Are there many products available in Greek lands that are derived from agriculture?

**Question 5**

What is considered the mother country of the French?

**Question 6**

What remarkable statement was made by a great French philosopher, written by another great philosopher?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the ancient world map of France?

**Question 8**

When did the changes to this ancient map not become significant?

**Question 9**

Are there many products available from the French countryside?

**Text number 40**

Notable Greek navigators included Pytheas of Marseilles, Scylax of Caryanda who sailed to Iberia and beyond, Nearchus, the 6th century merchant and later monk Cosmas Indicopleustes (Cosmas who sailed to India) and the Northwest Passage explorer Juan de Fuca. In later times, the Romans plied the Mediterranean sea lanes and dominated trade until the embargo on trade with the Caliphate imposed by the Roman Emperor opened the door to Italy's later trading advantage.

**Question 0**

Who was the captain of the famous Greek ship that sailed to Asia ?

**Question 1**

What else is this captain known for ?

**Question 2**

What did the Greeks do to make a deal with the Italians later?

**Question 3**

Who suggested that trade with the Greeks should be changed?

**Question 4**

Who was the famous Greek sea captain who sailed to France?

**Question 5**

What else is this captain known to do?

**Question 6**

What did the French do that led to the later agreement with the Italians?

**Question 7**

Who suggested that trade with the Greeks should not have to be changed.

**Text number 41**

The Greek maritime tradition was revived during the Ottoman period, which saw the development of a substantial merchant middle class that played an important role in the Greek War of Independence. Today, Greek shipping continues to flourish to the extent that Greece has the largest merchant fleet in the world, and many other Greek-owned ships sail under flags of convenience. The most prominent maritime magnate of the 20th century was Aristotle Onassis, and others included Yiannis Latsis, George Livanos and Stavros Niarchos.

**Question 0**

What did the Ottomans achieve that caused the rise and rise of the Greek social classes?

**Question 1**

What did these changes mean for Greeks under Ottoman rule?

**Question 2**

Is the maritime sector still relevant for the Greek economy?

**Question 3**

How was Jacquelyn Kennedy's last husband known ?

**Question 4**

What did the Ottomans cause and raise the social classes in France?

**Question 5**

What did the evolution of these changes lead to for the French under the Ottoman rulers?

**Question 6**

Is the maritime sector still relevant to the French economy?

**Question 7**

How was Jacquelyn Kennedy's first husband known?

**Text number 42**

Another study in 2012, involving 150 dental students from the University of Athens, showed that light hair colour (light/light ash brown) was predominant in 10.7% of students, while 36% had medium hair colour (light brown/medium dark brown). 32% had dark brown and 21% had black (15.3% black, 6% medium dark brown). In summary, the hair colour of Greek youth is mostly brown, ranging from light brown to dark brown, with significant minorities having black and light brown hair. The same survey also showed that 14.6% of students had blue/green eyes, 28% medium brown (light brown) and 57.4% dark brown.

**Question 0**

What is the dominant hair colour believed to be predominant among the Greeks?

**Question 1**

Which colours are for people of Greek descent outside nor ?

**Question 2**

Which eye colour is believed to be normal among Greeks ?

**Question 3**

Which eye colour is least present among people of Greek origin ?

**Question 4**

Which dominant hair colour is not believed to be common among the Greeks?

**Question 5**

Which colours are outside the norm for people of French descent?

**Question 6**

Which eye colour is not believed to be normal among Greeks?

**Question 7**

Which eye colour is most present in people of Greek origin?

**Text number 43**

The history of the Greek people is closely linked to the history of Greece, Cyprus, Constantinople, Asia Minor and the Black Sea. By the early 20th century, more than half of the total Greek-speaking population had settled in Asia Minor (modern Turkey), and later in the same century a huge wave of migration to the United States, Australia, Canada and elsewhere created the modern Greek diaspora.

**Question 0**

During which period of the empire were many Greeks unable to interact with its central location ?

**Question 1**

Where else but Greece did many Greeks choose to live after the 19th century?

**Question 2**

What has led to the current situation in which the Greek people are divided?

**Question 3**

How much of the Greek population lived in Asia Minor after the 19th century?

**Question 4**

The anthology of the Greek world is closely related to which regions of the world ?

**Question 5**

During which period many Greeks were able to interact with its central location.

**Question 6**

Where else but France did many Greeks choose to live after the 17th century?

**Question 7**

What has led to the current situation in which the French people are divided?

**Question 8**

After the 19th century, how much of the Greek population lived in a small part of Africa?

**Question 9**

The anthology of the Greek world is closely not related to which regions of the world?

**Document number 380**

**Text number 0**

The Premier League is a company in which 20 member clubs are shareholders. The season runs from August to May. The teams play 38 matches each (each league team plays twice, home and away), for a total of 380 matches during the season. Most matches are played on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, some on weekday evenings. Currently sponsored by Barclays Bank, the league is officially known as the Barclays Premier League and colloquially as the Premiership. Outside the UK, it is commonly referred to as the English Premier League (EPL).

**Question 0**

How many club members are there?

**Question 1**

How many matches will each team play?

**Question 2**

On which day are the most games played?

**Question 3**

Who sponsors the Premier League?

**Question 4**

What is the Premier League known as outside the UK?

**Question 5**

How many member clubs are shareholders in the Premier League?

**Question 6**

When do the Premier League seasons start?

**Question 7**

How many matches will each team play?

**Question 8**

Who sponsors the Premier League?

**Question 9**

What is the Premier League commonly called outside the UK?

**Question 10**

In which league do teams play each other 3 times?

**Question 11**

What are the 38 member clubs in the Premier League?

**Question 12**

What lasts from May to August?

**Question 13**

What is played most often on Sunday mornings?

**Question 14**

Since it is sponsored by shareholders, what is the official name of the league?

**Text number 1**

The competition was formed as the FA Premier League on 20 February 1992, when Football League First Division clubs decided to break away from the Football League, originally founded in 1888, and take advantage of a lucrative television rights deal. The contract was worth £1 billion per year domestically for the 2013-14 season, with BSkyB and BT Group receiving the rights to 116 and 38 matches respectively. The League generates €2.2 billion a year from domestic and international TV rights. In 2014/15, the teams received £1.6 billion in revenue.

**Question 0**

When was the Premier League founded?

**Question 1**

What was the value of the transaction?

**Question 2**

Who acquired the domestic broadcasting rights for matches 116 and 38?

**Question 3**

How much revenue does the league receive from domestic and international TV rights?

**Question 4**

How much income did the teams receive in 2014/15?

**Question 5**

When was the Premier League originally founded?

**Question 6**

When was the football league originally founded?

**Question 7**

How many games did BSkyB secure for broadcast?

**Question 8**

How many games did BT Group secure for broadcast?

**Question 9**

How much revenue does the Premier League generate each year from global TV rights?

**Question 10**

Which club did the football league decide to break away from?

**Question 11**

In what year was the first division of the football league created?

**Question 12**

On what day was the Football League established?

**Question 13**

How much has the league generated in domestic and international TV rights since 2013?

**Question 14**

How much income did the teams receive in 2013/14?

**Text number 2**

The Premier League is the most watched football league in the world, broadcast to 643 million homes in 212 regions and with a potential audience of 4.7 billion people. In 2014-15, the average attendance for Premier League matches was over 36,000, the second highest of all professional football leagues after the Bundesliga's 43,500. Most stadiums are almost full. The Premier League ranks second in UEFA's odds, based on performance in European competitions over the last five seasons.

**Question 0**

Is the Premier League the most watched football league in the world?

**Question 1**

How many regions will the Premier League be broadcast to?

**Question 2**

What is the potential TV audience for the Premier League?

**Question 3**

What is the league average attendance?

**Question 4**

What is the Premier League's UEFA league standings?

**Question 5**

How many homes is the Premier League broadcast to?

**Question 6**

What was the average audience for the Premier League in 2014-15?

**Question 7**

Which league has the highest average attendance in professional football?

**Question 8**

How many regions will the Premier League be broadcast to?

**Question 9**

What is the potential TV audience for the Premier League?

**Question 10**

Which league is the least watched in the world?

**Question 11**

Which league is the most watched football league in the US?

**Question 12**

The Premier League is broadcast in 643 regions to how many millions of households?

**Question 13**

The Premier League is broadcast in 212 million homes and in how many regions?

**Question 14**

What is the potential TV audience for the UEFA League?

**Text number 3**

Despite significant European success in the 1970s and early 1980s, English football had been on the decline in the late 1980s. Stadiums were crumbling, fans suffered from poor facilities, hooliganism was rife, and English clubs were banned from European competition for five years after the Heysel Stadium disaster in 1985. The Football League's first division, which had been the top tier of English football since 1888, had fallen well behind leagues such as Italy's Serie A and Spain's La Liga in terms of attendances and revenue, and many of England's top players had moved abroad.

**Question 0**

When did English football go downhill?

**Question 1**

Why was the downturn in English football just now?

**Question 2**

Why were English clubs excluded from European competitions in the 1980s?

**Question 3**

Was the top division of the football league ever at the top level?

**Question 4**

In what year were English football clubs banned from competing in Europe?

**Question 5**

How long were the clubs banned?

**Question 6**

What did the English players do after the ban?

**Question 7**

When attendances fell in the top division of the football league, what else fell?

**Question 8**

Which decade was the peak of English football for European success?

**Question 9**

Despite England's success in the 70s and 80s, what did the 80s mean for European football?

**Question 10**

In which decade was English football at its peak?

**Question 11**

Why were English clubs asked to join the European competition for five years?

**Question 12**

Since when has the Football League First Division been the lowest level of English football?

**Text number 4**

But by the turn of the 1990s, the downward trend had begun to reverse; England had succeeded in the 1990 World Cup and reached the semi-finals. UEFA, the governing body of European football's governing body, lifted the five-year ban on English clubs playing in European competitions in 1990 (which resulted in Manchester United winning the UEFA Cup Winners' Cup in 1991), and in January that year the Taylor Report on stadium safety standards was published, proposing costly improvements to all-seater stadiums following the Hillsborough disaster.

**Question 0**

When did the decline of English football start to reverse?

**Question 1**

Did England win the 1990 football world cup?

**Question 2**

In 1990, did UEFA lift the five-year ban on English clubs in European competitions?

**Question 3**

What did the lifting of the ban lead to?

**Question 4**

Did the Taylor report on stadium safety standards propose expensive improvements to stadiums?

**Question 5**

What year did the decline of English football stop when England reached the semi-finals of the World Cup?

**Question 6**

What year did UEFA lift the ban on English clubs?

**Question 7**

What year did Manchester United win the UEFA Winners' Cup?

**Question 8**

In which month was the Taylor report published?

**Question 9**

What year was the Taylor report published?

**Question 10**

At the turn of what decade did the upward trend begin to reverse?

**Question 11**

In which FIFA World Cups did Europe excel?

**Question 12**

What year did the Premier League impose a five-year ban on English clubs?

**Question 13**

Which ban was lifted in 1991?

**Question 14**

In what year was the ninety-year ban on English clubs lifted?

**Text number 5**

Television money had also grown considerably; the Football League received £6.3 million for a two-year contract in 1986, but when the contract was renewed in 1988, the price rose to £44 million over four years. The 1988 negotiations were the first signs of the league's exit; ten clubs threatened to leave and form a 'super league', but were eventually persuaded to stay. As stadiums improved and attendances and revenues increased, the country's top teams again considered leaving the Football League to benefit from the growing cash flow into the sport.

**Question 0**

How much did the football league receive in TV money for a two-year contract in 1986?

**Question 1**

In 1998, the contract was extended for four years for what amount?

**Question 2**

How many clubs threatened in 1988 to leave and form another league?

**Question 3**

Why are some top teams considering leaving the football league?

**Question 4**

What was the price of a football league TV contract in 1988?

**Question 5**

When did clubs first threaten to leave the football league?

**Question 6**

What price was set for football league TV rights in 1986?

**Question 7**

For how many years was the 1986 television rights agreement concluded?

**Question 8**

For how many years was the 1988 television rights agreement concluded?

**Question 9**

What was the value of the contract when it was renewed in 1986?

**Question 10**

What 12 clubs were threatening to form?

**Question 11**

What kind of money became less important?

**Question 12**

How much was the four-year contract worth in 1986?

**Question 13**

How much was a two-year contract worth in 1988?

**Text number 6**

At the end of the 1991 season, a proposal was put forward to create a new league, which would bring more money into the game as a whole. The Founding Members' Agreement, signed by the top clubs on 17 July 1991, set out the basic principles for the creation of the FA Premier League. The newly created top division would be commercially independent of The Football Association and The Football League, and the FA Premier League would be allowed to negotiate its own broadcasting and sponsorship deals. The argument put forward at the time was that the extra revenue would allow English clubs to compete with European teams.

**Question 0**

In 1991, did I postpone the proposal for a new league?

**Question 1**

When was the Founding Members' Agreement signed?

**Question 2**

What was agreed in this agreement?

**Question 3**

Would the new top division be commercially independent of the Football Association and the Football League?

**Question 4**

Could the FA Premier League be able to negotiate its broadcasting and sponsorship deals?

**Question 5**

On what date was the Founding Members' Agreement signed?

**Question 6**

What arguments were put forward for the separation of the FA Premier League, which would lead to the FA being able to compete across Europe?

**Question 7**

In what year was the proposal for a new league put on the table?

**Question 8**

When was the FA Premier League contract signed?

**Question 9**

What are the basic principles of the agreement set out by the FA Premier League?

**Question 10**

The new division would be dependent on which league and federation?

**Question 11**

What could European clubs do with the extra revenue?

**Question 12**

What was proposed at the beginning of the 1991 season?

**Text number 7**

Greg Dyke, Managing Director of London Weekend Television (LWT), met with representatives of England's big five football clubs in 1990. The purpose of the meeting was to pave the way for the exit from the Football League. Mr Dyke believed that it would be more profitable for LWT if only the country's biggest clubs appeared on national television and wanted to find out whether the clubs would be interested in a larger share of the money from the TV rights. Five clubs liked the idea and decided to pursue it, but the league would have no credibility without the support of the Football Association, so Arsenal's David Dein held talks to see if the Football Association would be receptive. The FA did not have a friendly relationship with the Football League at the time and felt it could undermine the Football League's standing.

**Question 0**

Why did London Weekend Television's Greg Dyke meet with the five biggest English football clubs in 1990?

**Question 1**

Why did Dyke want only the big clubs to appear on national television?

**Question 2**

Did the five clubs think this was a good idea?

**Question 3**

Were there discussions with the Football Association to see if they would accept this plan?

**Question 4**

Who was the CEO of London Weekend Television?

**Question 5**

In what year did the CEO meet with the "big five" football clubs?

**Question 6**

In which country did the CEO meet representatives of the "big five" football clubs?

**Question 7**

Who was the Arsenal representative who negotiated with the Football Association to get its support for the new league?

**Question 8**

What did the Football Association want to do by building a relationship with the new league?

**Question 9**

Who is the CEO of the football league?

**Question 10**

What year did David Dein meet the "big five"?

**Question 11**

Who met with the big five football federations in 1990?

**Question 12**

What did Dyke believe about smaller clubs?

**Question 13**

Which clubs decided it was not a good idea?

**Text number 8**

In 1992, the clubs in the First Division separated as a group from the Football League, and on 27 May 1992 the FA Premier League was incorporated as a limited company, operating from offices at the Football Association's then headquarters in Lancaster Gate. This marked the dissolution of the 104-year-old Football League, which until then had operated in four divisions; the Premier League would operate in one division and the Football League in three. The format of the competition did not change; the same number of teams competed in the top division, and promotion and relegation between the Premier League and the new First Division remained the same as in the old First and Second Divisions: three teams were relegated and three promoted.

**Question 0**

When did the clubs in the first division split from the football league?

**Question 1**

When was the FA Premier League incorporated as a limited company?

**Question 2**

How many divisions did the Premier League start at that time?

**Question 3**

How many divisions did the football league have after the creation of the Premier League?

**Question 4**

Has the form of competition changed since the creation of the Premier League?

**Question 5**

On what day was the FA Premier League legally established?

**Question 6**

From which organisation's headquarters did the original FA Premier League staff operate?

**Question 7**

How old was the football league when the split happened?

**Question 8**

How many divisions were left in the football league after the split?

**Question 9**

How many divisions did the Premier League start after the split?

**Question 10**

Where was the headquarters of the Football Association in 1904?

**Question 11**

There would be one division in the football league and how many in the Premier League?

**Question 12**

There would be three divisions in the Premier League and how many in the football league?

**Question 13**

How many years did the football league have five divisions?

**Question 14**

The football league lasted 105 years and how many divisions were there?

**Text number 9**

The league played its first season in 1992-93, and originally consisted of 22 clubs. Sheffield United's Brian Deane scored the first ever Premier League goal in a 2-1 win against Manchester United. The 22 founding members of the new Premier League were Arsenal, Aston Villa, Blackburn Rovers, Chelsea, Coventry City, Crystal Palace, Everton, Ipswich Town, Leeds United, Liverpool, Manchester City, Manchester United, Middlesbrough, Norwich City, Nottingham Forest, Oldham Athletic, Queens Park Rangers, Sheffield United, Sheffield Wednesday, Southampton, Tottenham Hotspur and Wimbledon. Luton Town, Notts County and West Ham United were the three teams relegated from the old First Division at the end of the 1991-92 season and did not participate in the inaugural Premier League season.

**Question 0**

When did the Premier League play its first season?

**Question 1**

How many clubs were there in the Premier League originally?

**Question 2**

Who scored the first ever goal in the Premier League?

**Question 3**

Which clubs were relegated from the old First Division at the end of the 1991-1992 season and did not participate in the first Premier League season?

**Question 4**

What years was the first season?

**Question 5**

How many clubs originally formed the league?

**Question 6**

Who scored the first goal in the Premier League?

**Question 7**

Which team scored the first goal?

**Question 8**

Against which team was the first goal scored?

**Question 9**

How many clubs were in the league in the first season of 1991?

**Question 10**

What year did the league of 21 clubs play its first season?

**Question 11**

In what years was the second season of the league held?

**Question 12**

Who is famous for scoring the last ever goal in the Premier League?

**Question 13**

What is Brian Deane of Crystal Palace known for?

**Text number 10**

One notable feature of the Premier League in the mid-2000s was the dominance of the so-called big four: Arsenal, Chelsea, Liverpool and Manchester United. In this decade, and particularly in 2002-09, they dominated the top four places that brought with them the Champions League qualifiers, taking all four top spots in five of the six seasons from 2003-04 to 2008-09. Arsenal won the league without losing a match in 2003-04, the only time this has ever happened in the Premier League. In May 2008, Kevin Keegan stated that the dominance of the 'Big Four' was threatening the division: "This league is in danger of becoming one of the most boring but great leagues in the world". Richard Scudamore, the Premier League's chief executive, said in defence: "There are a lot of different battles going on in the Premier League depending on whether you're at the top, middle or bottom, which makes it interesting."

**Question 0**

What was the key feature of the mid-2000s Premier League?

**Question 1**

Which team had no losses in 2003-2004 and eventually won the league?

**Question 2**

Why was Kevin Keegan worried about the league in May 2008?

**Question 3**

Has any club won all its matches since 2003-04 like Arsenal?

**Question 4**

In how many seasons between 2003 and 2009 did the "Big Four" take all four top spots in the Champions League?

**Question 5**

Which of the "Big Four" teams did not lose a game in 2003-04?

**Question 6**

Who claimed that the dominance of the "Big Four" was a threat to the division?

**Question 7**

Who said that all the struggles make the Premier League interesting, even if only four teams dominate?

**Question 8**

What was Richard Scudamore's job?

**Question 9**

What was a striking feature of the Premier League in May 2008?

**Question 10**

Name the members of the "Big Five".

**Question 11**

Besides Arsenal, Chelsea and UEFA, who else is in the big four?

**Question 12**

During which period did the Big Four dominate the top five places?

**Question 13**

Who is quoted as saying that the dominance of the Big Five is threatening the league?

**Text number 11**

The years following 2009 marked a change in the structure of the 'big four', with Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester City both making the top four. In 2009-10, Tottenham finished fourth and became the first team to break into the top four since Everton in 2005. However, criticism has persisted over the gap between the elite group of 'super clubs' and the majority of the Premier League, which are increasingly able to spend more money than other Premier League clubs. Manchester City won the title in 2011-12, becoming the first club outside the big four since 1994-95. In that season, two of the 'big four' (Chelsea and Liverpool) finished in the top four for the first time since 1994-95.

**Question 0**

Which team finished fourth in 2009-10?

**Question 1**

Why were elite clubs criticised?

**Question 2**

Who was the first club outside the "Big Four" to win a championship since the 1994-95 season?

**Question 3**

Which two "Big Four" clubs did not finish in the top four in 2011-12?

**Question 4**

Which team in 2009-10 was the first since the 2005 "Big Four"?

**Question 5**

Where did Tottenham finish in 2009-10?

**Question 6**

Which club's team won in 2011-12 as the first non-"Big Four" team since 1994-95?

**Question 7**

How many "Big Four" clubs finished in the top four in the league in 2011-12?

**Question 8**

What was the only team in 2005 that was not a "Big Four" team to make the top four?

**Question 9**

In which season did Tottenham finish third?

**Question 10**

In which season did Tottenham become the second team to reach the top four since 2005?

**Question 11**

Which two teams finished in the top four in 2011-12 for the first time since 1994-95?

**Question 12**

Why were elite clubs praised?

**Question 13**

In which season did Tottenham City win the championship?

**Text number 12**

Because the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) insisted that domestic leagues must reduce the number of club games, the number of clubs was reduced to 20 in 1995, with four teams dropping out of the league and only two rising. On 8 June 2006, FIFA demanded that the number of teams in all major European leagues, including Italy's Serie A and Spain's La Liga, be reduced to 18 by the start of the 2007-08 season. The Premier League responded by announcing its intention to oppose such a reduction. In the end, the 2007-08 season started again with 20 teams.

**Question 0**

In 1995, he asked the domestic leagues to reduce the number of matches played.

**Question 1**

Where the number of clubs decreased in 1995.

**Question 2**

Who called for a reduction in the number of matches played in each domestic league?

**Question 3**

To what number did the number of clubs in the league fall in 1995?

**Question 4**

On what day did FIFA ask all European leagues to reduce the number of teams to 18?

**Question 5**

How many teams were left in the Premier League in 2007-08?

**Question 6**

How many teams were relegated from the Premier League in 1995?

**Question 7**

What year did the number of matches played rise to 20?

**Question 8**

In 2007, the league reduced the number of matches played to how many?

**Question 9**

What is the national governing body for football?

**Question 10**

Since when has FIFA been the umbrella organisation for football?

**Question 11**

Who suggested increasing the number of games played?

**Text number 13**

The Football Association Premier League Ltd (FAPL) is a limited company owned by 20 member clubs. Each club is a shareholder and each has one vote on matters such as rule changes and contracts. The clubs elect a president, an executive director and a board of directors, which oversees the day-to-day running of the league. The current chairman is Sir Dave Richards, appointed in April 1999, and the chief executive is Richard Scudamore, appointed in November 1999. Former chairman and chief executive John Quinton and Peter Leaver were forced to resign in March 1999 following consultancy contracts with former Sky directors Sam Chisholm and David Chance. The Football Association is not directly involved in the day-to-day running of the Premier League, but has a veto right as a special shareholder in the election of the chairman and chief executive and in the adoption of new rules by the league.

**Question 0**

How many votes does each Football Association Premier League Ltd (FAPL) club have on issues?

**Question 1**

Who is the President of the FAPL and when was he appointed?

**Question 2**

Why did John Quinton and Peter Leaver resign as Chairman and CEO?

**Question 3**

What does the Football Association say about the Premier League's governance?

**Question 4**

Who owns the Football Association Premier League?

**Question 5**

How many votes do the clubs in the Premier League have each?

**Question 6**

What is supervised by the people chosen by each club?

**Question 7**

Who is the current president of the Premier League?

**Question 8**

Who is the current CEO of the Premier League?

**Question 9**

How many member clubs do shareholders own?

**Question 10**

How many CEOs own the FAPL?

**Question 11**

Who owns more than 20 member clubs?

**Question 12**

When you have two votes, what does each club look at?

**Question 13**

Why does the FAPL elect a President, CEO and Executive Vice President?

**Text number 14**

The Premier League sends representatives to UEFA's European club association, and the number of clubs and the clubs themselves select their representatives according to UEFA's odds. For the 2012-13 season, the Premier League has 10 representatives in the association: Arsenal, Aston Villa, Chelsea, Everton, Fulham, Liverpool, Manchester City, Manchester United, Newcastle United and Tottenham Hotspur. The European Club Association is responsible for electing three members of the UEFA Club Competitions Committee, which participates in UEFA competitions such as the Champions League and the Europa League.

**Question 0**

Who decides how many Premeir League representatives there are in the European Club Association?

**Question 1**

How many representatives will the Premier League have in the European Club Association for the 2012-13 season?

**Question 2**

How many members are elected by the European Club Association to the UEFA Club Competitions Committee?

**Question 3**

Which competitions does the club's competition committee have a say in?

**Question 4**

How many and which clubs have been selected to participate in the European Clubs' Union?

**Question 5**

How many representatives did the Premier League have in the European Club Association in 2012-13?

**Question 6**

How many members are elected by the European Club Association to the UEFA Club Competitions Committee?

**Question 7**

How many Premier League representatives were there in the league in 2020?

**Question 8**

In which season did the union have 100 Premier League representatives?

**Question 9**

Where will UEFA send representatives?

**Question 10**

Which federation sends representatives to the Premier League?

**Question 11**

Which association is responsible for selecting the 10 members of the UEFA Club Competitions Committee?

**Text number 15**

There are 20 clubs in the Premier League. During the season (August to May), each club plays each other twice (double round-robin system), once at their home stadium and once at their opponents' stadium, for a total of 38 matches. Teams will receive three points for a win and one point for a draw. No points are awarded for a defeat. Teams are ranked first on the basis of total points, then goal difference and then goals scored. If the teams are still tied, they will be deemed to be in the same position. In the event of a tie for the championship, relegation or qualification for other competitions, a play-off match at a neutral venue will decide the ranking. The three lowest placed teams will be relegated to the Football League Championship and the top two teams from the Championship and the winner of the play-off between the third to sixth placed Championship clubs will be promoted.

**Question 0**

When does the Premier League season start?

**Question 1**

How many games does each club play during the season?

**Question 2**

How many points does each club get for each win?

**Question 3**

What criteria are used to rank the clubs?

**Question 4**

How are championship draws settled?

**Question 5**

How many clubs are currently in the Premier League?

**Question 6**

When does the Premier League season start?

**Question 7**

How many times does each club play against each other?

**Question 8**

How many matches does each Premier League club play in a season?

**Question 9**

How many clubs are there in the Premier League?

**Question 10**

The Premier League season runs from May to when?

**Question 11**

In which months will the Premier League take place?

**Question 12**

Each team will play each other three times during which period?

**Question 13**

How many matches do the 38 Premier League clubs play each season?

**Text number 16**

The fifth-placed team in the Premier League automatically qualifies for the UEFA Europa League, while the sixth and seventh-placed teams can also qualify, depending on the winners of the two domestic cup competitions, the FA Cup and the Capital One Cup (League Cup). Two Europa League places are reserved for the winners of each tournament; if the winner of the FA Cup or League Cup qualifies for the Champions League, this place will go to the next best-placed Premier League winner. In addition, one UEFA Europa League place is available through the Fair Play initiative. If the Premier League is one of the three highest Fair Play rankings in Europe, the highest-ranked team in the Premier League Fair Play rankings that has not yet qualified for Europe will automatically qualify for the first qualifying round of the UEFA Europa League.

**Question 0**

Where will the fifth-placed team in the Premier League go?

**Question 1**

Which seats are reserved for the FA Cup and League Cup winners?

**Question 2**

Why is it important to have a high Fair Play ranking?

**Question 3**

If a team already qualifies for the Champions League and wins the FA Cup or League Cup, can another team qualify for the Champions League?

**Question 4**

How many Europa League places are reserved for the winners of domestic tournaments?

**Question 5**

Which league does the fifth-placed team in the Premier League automatically qualify for?

**Question 6**

The team with the highest ranking in the Fair Play rankings is guaranteed to qualify for which round of the Europa League qualifiers?

**Question 7**

Where does the team that finishes third automatically go?

**Question 8**

The three Europa League places are reserved for the winners of which league?

**Question 9**

Which seats are reserved for the winners of the Fair Play Initiative and the FA Cup?

**Question 10**

How many seats are reserved for UEFA Europa League winners?

**Text number 17**

An exception to the usual European qualification system occurred in 2005, when Liverpool won the Champions League the previous year but failed to qualify for the Champions League in the Premier League that season. UEFA granted Liverpool a derogation from qualification for the Champions League, giving England five qualifying places. UEFA subsequently ruled that the defending champions would qualify for the competition the following year, regardless of their domestic league position. However, for leagues with four teams in the Champions League, this meant that if the Champions League winner finished outside the top four in its domestic league, it would qualify at the expense of the fourth-placed team in the league. No federation can have more than four participants in the Champions League. This was the case in 2012, when Chelsea - who had won the Champions League the previous year but finished sixth in the league - qualified for the Champions League instead of Tottenham Hotspur, who went to the Europa League.

**Question 0**

Which team did not qualify for the Champions League in 2005, but did?

**Question 1**

Did Liverpool qualify for the Champions League in 2005?

**Question 2**

How many qualifying matches did England play in the Champions League in 2005?

**Question 3**

Will the defending champions qualify for next year's Champions League if they don't have enough wins to qualify.

**Question 4**

How many winning teams from one league can participate in the Champions League?

**Question 5**

Which team was granted an exemption by UEFA in 2005 to qualify for the Champions League?

**Question 6**

Who UEFA automatically qualifies for the Champions League?

**Question 7**

At the expense of which team does the previous champion automatically qualify for the Champions League without finishing in the top four?

**Question 8**

Which team automatically qualified for the Champions League in 2012 even though it did not finish in the top four?

**Question 9**

Which team did not qualify for the Champions League in 2012 because it was knocked out by the defending champion?

**Question 10**

In which league did Liverpool receive a special permit for the 2012 season?

**Question 11**

In which leagues can associations have a maximum of five participants?

**Question 12**

What year was there a deviation from Chelsea's usual qualification system?

**Question 13**

Who did Tottenham Hotspur qualify to replace?

**Question 14**

In 2005, Chelsea qualified for the Champions League to replace whom?

**Text number 18**

Between 1992-93 and 2012-13, Premier League clubs had won the UEFA Champions League four times (and submitted five runners-up), while Spain's La Liga had won six times, Italy's Serie A five times and Germany's Bundesliga three times (see table here). The FIFA Club World Cup (or FIFA Club World Cup, as it was originally called) has been won once by Premier League clubs (Manchester United in 2008), and they have also finished runners-up twice behind Brazil's Brasileiro, with four wins, and Spain's La Liga and Italy's Serie A, each with two wins (see table here).

**Question 0**

How many times have Premier League teams won the Champions League between 1992 and 2013?

**Question 1**

How many times has the Premier League won the World Cup (FIFA Club) in the same period?

**Question 2**

How many times have Premier League teams finished second in the World Cup?

**Question 3**

How many times did Premier League clubs win the Champions League between 1992 and 2013?

**Question 4**

How many Champions League winners were from the Premier League between 1992 and 2013?

**Question 5**

Which league had the most Champions League wins between 1992 and 2013?

**Question 6**

Which league had the second most Champions League wins between 1992 and 2013?

**Question 7**

Which league had only three Champions League wins between 1992 and 2013?

**Question 8**

Between 1992 and 2013, Spain's La Liga won the Champions League four times and the Premier League how many times?

**Question 9**

Between 1992 and 2013, Spain's La Liga won the Champions League four times and Italy's Serie A how many times?

**Question 10**

Between 1992 and 2013, UEFA won the Spanish La Liga four times and the Premier League how many times?

**Question 11**

Between 1992 and 2013, the Premier League won the Spanish La Liga four times and the German Bundesliga how many times?

**Question 12**

Between 1992 and 2013, the Premier League won the Champions League four times and the German Bundesliga how many times?

**Text number 19**

The Premier League has the highest revenue of any football league in the world, with total club revenue of €2.48 billion in 2009-2010. Thanks to improved TV revenues and cost control, the Premier League's net profit in 2013-14 was over £78 million, exceeding all other football leagues. In 2010, the Premier League was awarded the Queen's Award for Enterprise in the International Trade category for its significant contribution to international trade and the value it brings to English football and UK broadcasting.

**Question 0**

What are the Premier League revenues for the 2009-2010 season?

**Question 1**

What were some of the reasons for the increase in income in 2013-14?

**Question 2**

Which award did the Premier League win in 2010?

**Question 3**

Why did it get this award?

**Question 4**

What was the Premier League net profit in 2013-14?

**Question 5**

Which league has the highest revenue in the world?

**Question 6**

What was the total income of the Premier League in 2009-10?

**Question 7**

What was the net profit in the Premier League in 2013-14?

**Question 8**

What year was the Premier League awarded the International Trade Prize?

**Question 9**

Which league has the lowest revenue of any football league in the world?

**Question 10**

Which football league has the highest revenue in the world with €78 million?

**Question 11**

Which award was given to the Premier League in 2013?

**Question 12**

Which award is given for a significant contribution to national trade?

**Question 13**

In which year was the Premier League awarded the UK prize?

**Text number 20**

In 2011, the Welsh club entered the Premier League for the first time when Swansea City were promoted. The first Premier League match played outside England was Swansea City's home game at the Liberty Stadium against Wigan Athletic on 20 August 2011. In 2012-13, Swansea were promoted to the Europa League by winning the League Cup. The number of Welsh clubs in the Premier League increased to two for the first time in the 2013-14 season, when Cardiff City were promoted, but Cardiff City were relegated after their maiden season.

**Question 0**

When was Swansea City's home game against Wigan Athletic played?

**Question 1**

Did Swansea qualify for the Europa League in 2012-13?

**Question 2**

How did Swansea get into the Europa League?

**Question 3**

How much did Welsh Premier League clubs grow in 2013-14?

**Question 4**

Which team was promoted then but relegated after its first season?

**Question 5**

What year did the Welsh club first participate in the Premier League?

**Question 6**

Which team was promoted to the Premier League in 2011?

**Question 7**

Which stadium was used for the first Premier League match outside England?

**Question 8**

On what day did Swansea City play their first Premier League match?

**Question 9**

Against which team did Swansea City play their first Premier League match?

**Question 10**

After Europa City's promotion, which club entered the Premier League for the first time?

**Question 11**

What year did a European city join the league and a Welsh club join the league?

**Question 12**

After the rise of which city did a Europa League club join the Premier League?

**Question 13**

Which city was promoted in August 2011?

**Question 14**

Who qualified for the league by beating Wigan Athletic?

**Text number 21**

The participation of some Scottish or Irish clubs in the Premier League has sometimes been discussed, but to no avail. The idea came closest to reality in 1998, when Wimbledon received Premier League approval to move to Dublin, Ireland, but the Irish Football Association blocked the move. In addition, there is occasional discussion in the media that Scotland's two biggest teams, Celtic and Rangers, should or should not be involved in the Premier League, but nothing has come of these discussions.

**Question 0**

Are there any Scottish or Irish clubs in the Premier League?

**Question 1**

Which team was allowed to move to Dublin, Ireland in 1998?

**Question 2**

Why didn't they move to Dublin?

**Question 3**

What are the two biggest teams in Scotland?

**Question 4**

Which team received Premier League approval to move to Dublin?

**Question 5**

What year was the Premier League team considering a move to Ireland?

**Question 6**

Who occasionally discusses a Scottish team joining the Premier League?

**Question 7**

A debate on which clubs have led to their entry into the Premier League?

**Question 8**

What are the names of the two smallest teams in Scotland?

**Question 9**

Which country's two smallest teams are Celtic and Rangers?

**Question 10**

In what year did Rangers receive Premier League approval for the move?

**Question 11**

What year did Wimbledon get the Premier League's permission to move to Scotland?

**Text number 22**

Television has played an important role in the history of the Premier League. The League's decision to transfer broadcasting rights to BSkyB in 1992 was a radical decision at the time, but it has paid off. At the time, pay-TV was an almost unheard of proposition in the UK market, as was the fact that fans had to pay to watch live football. However, Sky's strategy, the quality of Premier League football and the public's interest in football have led to a dramatic increase in the value of Premier League TV rights.

**Question 0**

Who got the rights to broadcast the Premier League in 1992?

**Question 1**

Why was this a unique decision?

**Question 2**

What happened to the TV rights to the Premier League after this decision?

**Question 3**

What was the reason for this?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Premier League decide to give BSkyB the broadcasting rights?

**Question 5**

What kind of television was BSkyB that it was such a radical broadcaster that it was selected for the Premier League?

**Question 6**

In which league has television played a minor role?

**Question 7**

In what year did BSkyB hand over the broadcasting rights to the league?

**Question 8**

In what year did the Premier League give the UK market broadcasting rights?

**Question 9**

What has played a minor role in the history of the Premier League?

**Question 10**

What has played a major role in BSkyB?

**Text number 23**

The Premier League sells its TV rights collectively. Unlike some other European leagues, such as La Liga, where each club sells the rights individually, with a few top clubs receiving a much larger share of the total revenue. The money is divided into three parts: half is shared equally between the clubs; a quarter is distributed on a merit basis according to the league's final position, with the top club receiving 20 times as much as the bottom club, with the difference remaining the same throughout the league table; the final quarter is paid in the form of match-fixing fees for televised matches, of which the top clubs usually receive the largest share. The revenue from foreign broadcasting rights is divided equally between the 20 clubs.

**Question 0**

Will European leagues sell their TV rights collectively?

**Question 1**

What happens when European leagues sell their TV rights one by one?

**Question 2**

How is TV revenue distributed in the Premier League?

**Question 3**

How will half of the money be distributed?

**Question 4**

How will the last quarter of the money be distributed?

**Question 5**

On what basis does the Premier League sell its TV rights?

**Question 6**

How does La Liga sell its broadcasting rights?

**Question 7**

Which clubs will receive most of the broadcasting revenue when rights are sold individually?

**Question 8**

What percentage of the broadcasting revenue is shared equally between all La Liga clubs?

**Question 9**

What percentage of mission income is distributed on the basis of merit, based on the ranking at the end of the period?

**Question 10**

On what basis are twenty clubs selling their rights?

**Question 11**

La Liga sells its rights collectively, while the Premier League sells how?

**Question 12**

How will the revenue from domestic rights be shared between the twenty clubs?

**Question 13**

How will the revenue from foreign rights be shared between the 40 clubs?

**Question 14**

How many clubs are unequally sharing the revenue from foreign rights?

**Text number 24**

The first Sky TV rights contract was worth £304 million over five seasons. The next contract, negotiated to start in 1997-98, rose to £670 million over four seasons. The third contract was a £1.024 billion deal with BSkyB for three seasons from 2001-02 to 2003-04. The League received £320 million from the sale of international rights over three seasons from 2004-05 to 2006-07. It sold the rights itself on a region-by-region basis. Sky's monopoly was broken in August 2006 when Setanta Sports won the rights to show two of the six match packages on offer. This came after the European Commission insisted that exclusive rights should not be sold to a single broadcaster. Sky and Setanta paid a combined £1.7 billion, a two-thirds increase, which surprised many commentators as it was widely assumed that the value of the rights had levelled off after years of rapid growth. Setanta also has the rights to the live match at 3pm, which is for Irish viewers only. The BBC has retained the rights to show highlights from the same three seasons (Match of the Day) for £171.6 million, a 63% increase on the £105 million paid for the previous three seasons. Sky and BT have agreed to pay a combined £84.3 million for the delayed TV rights to 242 matches (i.e. the right to broadcast the matches in their entirety on TV and internet) for 50 hours after 10pm on match days in most cases. The foreign TV rights were paid for at GBP 625 million, almost double the amount of the previous agreement. The total revenue from these contracts amounts to more than GBP 2.7 billion, meaning that Premier League clubs received an average of around GBP 40 million per year in media revenue from league matches between 2007 and 2010.

**Question 0**

What was the total for the first five seasons of Sky TV rights?

**Question 1**

How much did the Premier League earn from the sale of its international rights between 2004 and 2007?

**Question 2**

What happened to the Sky contract in 2006.

**Question 3**

Why did this happen?

**Question 4**

What was the average media revenue of the Premier League between 2007 and 2010?

**Question 5**

How many seasons did Sky get in the first TV rights deal?

**Question 6**

How much did Sky get for the first TV rights deal?

**Question 7**

How much did Sky get for the second TV rights deal?

**Question 8**

How much did Sky get for the third TV rights contract?

**Question 9**

Which other TV network broke Sky's monopoly on the Premier League when it won the rights?

**Question 10**

How much money was the first Sky TV rights deal worth over six years?

**Question 11**

During which period was the first Sky TV rights contract worth €105 million?

**Question 12**

The second contract started in 1996, and its value was how much?

**Question 13**

How much was the value of the second contract over three seasons?

**Question 14**

How much was the third contract worth over four seasons?

**Text number 25**

The TV rights deal between the Premier League and Sky has been accused of being a cartel and has led to several lawsuits. A 2002 investigation by the Office of Fair Trading found BSkyB to be dominant in the pay-TV sports market, but found that BSkyB's abuse of a dominant position could not be sufficiently substantiated. In July 1999, the UK Competition Tribunal examined the Premier League's practice of selling rights collectively to all member clubs and found that the agreement was not contrary to the public interest.

**Question 0**

Why are there so many lawsuits against Sky and the Premier League?

**Question 1**

What the Office of Fair Trading decided in 2002 on an allegation that Sky was abusing its position.

**Question 2**

Who investigated the collective selling rights in the Premier League in 1999?

**Question 3**

What did they decide on the question of joint selling?

**Question 4**

What has the Premier League/Sky deal been blamed for?

**Question 5**

Who investigated the deal between the Premier League and Sky in 2002?

**Question 6**

Who investigated how the Premier League sold TV rights in 1999?

**Question 7**

The agreements between the UK's Competition Tribunal and the Premier League have been accused of what?

**Question 8**

What has happened as a result of the TV rights agreements between the Premier League and the Office of Fair Trading?

**Question 9**

What year did the UK's Competition and Markets Tribunal rule that BSkyB was dominant in the pay-TV sports market?

**Question 10**

What year did the Office of Fair Trading rule that BSkyB abused its dominant position in the pay-TV sports market?

**Text number 26**

The BBC's highlights package, broadcast on Saturday and Sunday nights and other nights when matches are eligible, will continue until 2016. The TV rights for 2010-2013 alone have been bought for £1.782 billion. Due to Setanta Sports' difficulties in meeting the final deadline for payment of the £30 million payment to the Premier League, ESPN received on 22 June 2009 two UK rights packages containing a total of 46 matches for the 2009-2010 season and a package of 23 matches per season for the 2010-11 to 2012-13 seasons, with the rights transferred to ESPN. On 13 June 2012, the Premier League announced that BT had been awarded 38 matches for the 2013-14-15-16 season at an annual cost of £246 million. The remaining 116 matches remained with Sky at an annual cost of £760 million. The total domestic rights generated £3.018 billion, an increase of 70.2% on the rights for the 2010-11 to 2012-13 seasons. The value of the licence agreement rose by a further 70.2% in 2015, when Sky and BT paid a total of £5.136 billion to renew their contract with the Premier League for three years until the 2018-19 season.

**Question 0**

How much money did the Premier League earn from TV rights in 2010-13?

**Question 1**

How many games did BT show in 2013-16?

**Question 2**

Who will show 116 games in the same period?

**Question 3**

How much did domestic TV rights increase between 2010-12 and 2012-13?

**Question 4**

How much did BT and Sky pay for their rights until the 2018-19 season?

**Question 5**

When does the BBC's weekend highlights package end?

**Question 6**

How much were the TV rights to the Premier League bought for between 2010 and 2013?

**Question 7**

When did Setanta Sports fail to meet the payment deadline?

**Question 8**

When Setanta Sports could not pay its bill to the league, which network took over the broadcasting rights?

**Question 9**

On what day was it announced that BT was awarded a broadcasting contract?

**Question 10**

How much did Sky retain for the remaining 23 matches?

**Question 11**

Which channel package on Monday evenings will continue until 2016?

**Question 12**

Which package on Saturday and Sunday nights is valid until 2009?

**Question 13**

How long is the Premier League highlights package valid for?

**Text number 27**

The Premier League is particularly popular in Asia, where it is the most widespread sports programme. In Australia, Fox Sports broadcasts almost all of the season's 380 matches live, and Foxtel allows subscribers to choose which match they want to watch, starting at 15.00 on Saturday. In India, matches are broadcast live on STAR Sports. In China, the rights were awarded to Super Sports under a six-year contract starting in the 2013-14 season. Since 2013-14, the Canadian Premier League is co-owned by Sportsnet and TSN, with both competing networks having rights to 190 matches per season.

**Question 0**

In which country is the Premier League the most televised sport?

**Question 1**

Who will broadcast the Premier League games in India?

**Question 2**

Who will broadcast Premier League games in China?

**Question 3**

Who broadcasts Premier League matches in Canada?

**Question 4**

How many games does each of them send?

**Question 5**

In which continent other than Europe is the Premier League particularly popular?

**Question 6**

Which network is the main live broadcaster of the Premier League in Australia?

**Question 7**

Which channel in Australia offers viewers the choice of which Saturday afternoon match to watch?

**Question 8**

Which network will broadcast the Premier League live in India?

**Question 9**

Which Chinese broadcaster has the rights to the Premier League?

**Question 10**

Where is the Premier League particularly unpopular?

**Question 11**

Where is the Premier League the least popular sports programme?

**Question 12**

What is Fox Sports broadcasting in Asia?

**Question 13**

In what year did Sportsnet get broadcasting rights in China?

**Question 14**

Who owns Sportsnet and TSN together?

**Text number 28**

The Premier League is broadcast in the United States on NBC Sports. Viewership of the Premier League has grown rapidly, with NBC and NBCSN averaging a record 479,000 viewers in 2014-15, up 118% from 2012-13 when it was still broadcast on Fox Soccer and ESPN/ESPN2 (220,000 viewers). NBC Sports has been widely praised for its coverage. In 2015, NBC Sports signed a six-year extension agreement with the Premier League, which will continue to broadcast until 2021-22. The deal is worth $1 billion (£640 million).

**Question 0**

Who broadcasts Premier League games in the US?

**Question 1**

What was the average number of viewers in the US in 2014-15?

**Question 2**

For how many years did NBC Sports get a contract extension with the Premier League in 2015?

**Question 3**

What was the value of this extension?

**Question 4**

When will this extension end?

**Question 5**

Which American broadcaster is currently showing the Premier League?

**Question 6**

What percentage increase in viewership has there been in the US between 2012 and 2015?

**Question 7**

How many spectators on average watched the 2014-15 Premier League season in the US?

**Question 8**

What year did NBC Sports secure a six-year contract extension with the Premier League?

**Question 9**

How much was the broadcast deal between NBC and the Premier League worth in 2015?

**Question 10**

On which channel is the Fox Sports League broadcast in the US?

**Question 11**

In what year did Fox Sports and the Premier League sign a six-year contract extension?

**Question 12**

How much did the seven-year deal between NBC Sports and the Premier League cost?

**Question 13**

In which countries is the Premier League broadcast on ESPN Sports?

**Question 14**

For how many years was the extension agreement between ESPN and Fox Soccer valid?

**Text number 29**

The gap between the Premier League and the football league has widened. Since the separation of the Premier League and the Football League, many established clubs in the Premier League have managed to distance themselves from their counterparts in the lower leagues. Largely due to the differences in revenues from television rights, many newly promoted teams have found it difficult to avoid relegation in their first season in the Premier League. In every season, with the exception of 2001-02 and 2011-12, at least one Premier League newcomer has been relegated back to the Football League. In 1997-98, all three promoted teams were relegated at the end of the season.

**Question 0**

Why has there been a distance between the Premier League and the Football League?

**Question 1**

Did many new teams in the Premier League have difficulties in their first season?

**Question 2**

Was it unusual for a new team to return to the Football League after the first season in the Premier League?

**Question 3**

How many new teams had to return to the football league in the 1997-98 season?

**Question 4**

Given the differences in TV rights revenue between the leagues, who will struggle to avoid relegation in the first season of the Premier League?

**Question 5**

How many Premier League teams have been relegated in every season except 2001-02 and 2011-12?

**Question 6**

How many newly promoted clubs were relegated from the Premier League in 1997-98?

**Question 7**

Which leagues have narrowed the gap?

**Question 8**

The Premier League and which other leagues have noticed a narrowing gap?

**Question 9**

What league did television break away from?

**Question 10**

When did four of the clubs promoted in 1997-98 fall?

**Question 11**

In which season has at least one newcomer to the football league been relegated back to the Premier League?

**Text number 30**

The Premier League distributes part of its TV revenue as "parachute payments" to clubs that are relegated. From 2013-14, these payments will amount to more than £60 million over four seasons. While the payments are designed to help teams adjust to the loss of TV revenue (a Premier League team receives an average of £55 million, while a Football League Championship club receives an average of £2 million), critics argue that the payments actually widen the gap between teams that enter and leave the Premier League, leading to teams 'bouncing back' soon after relegation. For some clubs that have failed to make an immediate comeback to the Premier League, financial problems have followed, in some cases even bankruptcy or liquidation. Many clubs that have failed to survive promotion have been forced to descend further down the football league table.

**Question 0**

If a team is relegated from the Premier League, how much TV money will it get?

**Question 1**

What do critics have to say about this charge?

**Question 2**

What has happened to some clubs that didn't make it back to the Premier League straight away?

**Question 3**

How much does a football league club receive on average in TV revenue?

**Question 4**

How does this compare to the average Premier League team?

**Question 5**

Which teams in the Premier League receive parachute payments?

**Question 6**

From 2013-14 onwards, what amount of revenue will be exceeded by parachute fees and by what amount?

**Question 7**

What is it said that the gap between clubs promoted to the Premier League and those not promoted will increase thanks to parachute payments?

**Question 8**

What does a football league championship club do with some of the TV revenue?

**Question 9**

What do supporters say about parachute fees?

**Question 10**

To which team does a football league championship club distribute parachute payments?

**Question 11**

How much do the "repayments" exceed?

**Text number 31**

Since the 2015-16 season, the Premier League has been played in 53 stadiums since its creation in 1992. The Hillsborough disaster in 1989 and the subsequent Taylor Report recommended that standing-room-only stadiums should be abolished, with the result that all Premier League stadiums are full-seater. Since the creation of the Premier League, the capacity and facilities of English football grounds have been continually improved, with some clubs moving to new stadiums. Nine of the stadiums where Premier League football has been played have now been demolished. For the 2010-11 season, the stadiums differ greatly in terms of capacity: Manchester United's home ground at Old Trafford has a capacity of 75 957, while Blackpool's home ground at Bloomfield Road has a capacity of 16 220. The total combined capacity of the Premier League for the 2010-11 season is 770 477, with an average capacity of 38 523.

**Question 0**

What did the Taylor Report recommend in the wake of the Hillsborough disaster in 1989?

**Question 1**

What was the outcome of their recommendation?

**Question 2**

How many stadiums have been closed since the Premier League started?

**Question 3**

What was the total seating capacity of Premier League stadiums in 2010-11.

**Question 4**

How many stadiums were used for Premier League matches in 2015-16?

**Question 5**

What did the Taylor report recommend be removed from all stadiums?

**Question 6**

How many stadiums that have played in the Premier League will have been demolished by 2016?

**Question 7**

What is the capacity of the Bloomfield Road stadium?

**Question 8**

What is the combined total capacity of all the stadiums in the Premier League in 2011?

**Question 9**

How many stadiums have hosted games since the start of the league in 2015?

**Question 10**

The Premier League has been played in 75 957 stadiums since what year?

**Question 11**

What year was the Taylor report a disaster?

**Question 12**

Since the creation of which league have there been steady improvements to Old Trafford's football pitches?

**Question 13**

What has happened to the ten stadiums where Premier League football has been played?

**Text number 32**

Audiences are an important source of regular income for Premier League clubs. In the 2009-2010 season, all league clubs attended an average of 34 215 Premier League matches, for a total of 13 001 616 spectators, an increase of 13 089 compared to the average of 21 126 in the league's first season (1992-93). In 1992-93, however, the capacity of most stadiums was reduced as clubs replaced terraces with seats in order to meet the 1994-95 deadline set by the Taylor Report for full seats. The Premier League record of 36 144 spectators was achieved in 2007-08. This record was broken in the 2013-14 season, when the average attendance was 36 695 and total attendance just under 14 million, the highest average in the English top flight since 1950.

**Question 0**

Is spectator broadcasting so important for the Premier League?

**Question 1**

What was the Premier League's regular attendance in 2007-08?

**Question 2**

What was the average attendance in the first year of the league?

**Question 3**

The 2013-14 season set a new attendance record, by how much?

**Question 4**

What was the average attendance for all Premier League clubs in 2009-10?

**Question 5**

What was the total attendance for all Premier League matches in 2009-10?

**Question 6**

By how many spectators did the average Premier League attendance increase between 1992 and 2009?

**Question 7**

When did the Taylor report set a deadline for replacing terraces with seats in stadiums?

**Question 8**

In which season did the Premier League reach a record average of over 36 000 spectators?

**Question 9**

What is a major source of income for the Taylor Report?

**Question 10**

What do stadium attendances generate for Taylor Report clubs?

**Question 11**

What was the average number of spectators per club in the 2009-10 season, with a total of 34 215?

**Question 12**

What year was the record broken, with an average of just under 14 million visitors?

**Question 13**

What is the highest English Premier League score since 1992?

**Text number 33**

In the Premier League, managers are involved in the day-to-day running of the team, such as training, team selection and player acquisition. Their influence varies from club to club and is linked to the ownership of the club and the manager's relationship with the fans. Coaches are required to hold a UEFA Pro Licence, which is the last available coaching qualification and is the result of holding UEFA B and A licences. A UEFA Pro Licence is required for any person wishing to manage a Premier League club on a permanent basis (i.e. for more than 12 weeks - the period during which an unqualified CEO may take over). Houseman appointments are managers who fill the period between the departure of the manager and the new appointment. A number of interim managers have been appointed to the permanent manager's position after a good stint as interim manager, such as Paul Hart at Portsmouth and David Pleat at Tottenham Hotspur.

**Question 0**

What are the day-to-day tasks a team leader has to carry out?

**Question 1**

What kind of licence does the manager need?

**Question 2**

Is this authorisation needed on a permanent basis?

**Question 3**

What is a caretaker manager?

**Question 4**

Give an example of someone who was a caring manager?

**Question 5**

What licence is required for a Premier League manager?

**Question 6**

Which licence follows the completion of the UEFA B and A licences?

**Question 7**

What is the maximum length of time an unlicensed coach can manage a Premier League team?

**Question 8**

Which interim manager was later promoted to become Portsmouth's permanent manager?

**Question 9**

Which interim manager was later promoted to become the permanent manager of Tottenham Hotspur?

**Question 10**

What is the title of a manager?

**Question 11**

What have numerous fans gone on to secure since they have done a good job as caretakers?

**Question 12**

Who is an example of a fan who got a permanent manager's job after doing well as a watchdog?

**Text number 34**

When the Premier League was created in 1992-93, only eleven players named in the starting line-up for the first round of matches were from outside the UK or Ireland. By 2000-01, the number of foreign players participating in the Premier League was 36% of the total. By 2004-05, this figure had risen to 45%. On 26 December 1999, Chelsea became the first Premier League team to start a match with an all-foreign squad, and on 14 February 2005 Arsenal became the first team to field an all-foreign team of 16 players. By 2009, less than 40% of Premier League players were English.

**Question 0**

How many foreign players were in the first round of the Premier League at the start?

**Question 1**

What was the percentage of foreign players in 2000-1?

**Question 2**

Which team in 1999 was made up entirely of foreign players?

**Question 3**

Which team had all foreign players in 2005?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Premier League players were English in 2009?

**Question 5**

How many of the original 1992-93 Premier League players came from outside the UK or Ireland?

**Question 6**

What percentage of Premier League players came from outside the UK and Ireland in 2000-2001?

**Question 7**

What percentage of Premier League players came from outside the UK and Ireland in 2004-2005?

**Question 8**

On which day Chelsea hosted an all-foreign starting line-up and were thus the first team to do so?

**Question 9**

On what day did Arsenal name an all-foreign 16-man squad for a match?

**Question 10**

How many players were from the UK or Ireland when the Premier League was created?

**Question 11**

How many players were from outside the UK or Ireland when the Premier League was created in 2004?

**Question 12**

By what year did the number of home-grown players in the league reach 36%?

**Question 13**

Who was the first team to start with an all-domestic line-up?

**Question 14**

What year was it that more than 40% of the league's players were English?

**Text number 35**

Because clubs were concerned that young English players were increasingly turning away foreign players, the Home Office tightened the rules on the granting of work permits to players from non-EU countries in 1999. A non-EU player applying for a permit must have played for his home country in at least 75% of the A team matches for which he was eligible in the previous two years and his country must have been ranked at least 70th on average in the official FIFA world rankings in the previous two years. If a player does not meet these criteria, the club wishing to recruit him can appeal.

**Question 0**

Why did the Home Office change its rules on work permits in 1999?

**Question 1**

What was one of their changes?

**Question 2**

What was the other requirement for foreign players?

**Question 3**

Could the club appeal the claim?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Home Office tighten the rules on issuing work permits to foreign footballers?

**Question 5**

What percentage of the A-team matches for which a player was eligible in the previous two years must he play in order to obtain a work permit from the home office?

**Question 6**

What rank does a player have to have in the team in the last two years in terms of minimum average to be eligible for a work permit from the Ministry of Interior?

**Question 7**

What can clubs do if the player they want to recruit does not meet the Home Office work permit requirements?

**Question 8**

Which body relaxed its rules in response to concerns that clubs were passing over English players?

**Question 9**

Which body tightened its rules in response to concerns that clubs were bypassing British players?

**Question 10**

What year did the Home Office flout the rules on issuing work permits?

**Question 11**

Why did the Home Office relax its rules in 1999?

**Question 12**

In what year did the Home Office tighten its rules on clubs signing player contracts?

**Text number 36**

Players can only be transferred during the transfer windows set by the Football Association. These two transfer windows are from the last day of the season to 31 August and from 31 December to 31 January. Player registrations cannot be changed outside these transfer windows except with special permission from the FA, usually in an emergency. From the 2010-11 season, the Premier League introduced new rules requiring each club to register a squad of no more than 25 players over the age of 21, with squad changes only permitted during transfer windows or in exceptional circumstances. This was to allow for the introduction of a 'home-grown players' rule, which would require the league to require that from 2010 at least eight of the 25 players named must be 'home-grown players'.

**Question 0**

When can a player be transferred?

**Question 1**

When are the transfer windows?

**Question 2**

Can players be transferred in an emergency outside the transfer window?

**Question 3**

Which new rule was introduced in 2010-11?

**Question 4**

Why was this new rule introduced?

**Question 5**

During what period of time can a player be transferred from one European football league to another?

**Question 6**

How many transfer windows does the Football Association have each year?

**Question 7**

On what basis are transfers outside transfer windows accepted?

**Question 8**

What is the maximum number of players that can be registered in a Premier League team?

**Question 9**

How many players in a 25-member Premier League team must be from the UK or Ireland?

**Question 10**

Who defines the transfer windows when fans are transferred?

**Question 11**

How many transfer windows are there in the Premier League?

**Question 12**

Since when do transfer players work?

**Question 13**

In which season was it stipulated that each club must have a maximum of 21 players over 25?

**Question 14**

What rule says that at least 21 of the 25 men must be "home-grown players"?

**Text number 37**

The record transfer amount for a Premier League player has risen steadily throughout the duration of the competition. Before the start of the first Premier League season, Alan Shearer became the first British player to have a transfer fee of over £3 million. The record rose steadily over the first few seasons of the Premier League until Alan Shearer made a record £15 million transfer to Newcastle United in 1996. Tottenham Hotspur sold Gareth Bale to Real Madrid for £85 million in 2013, Manchester United sold Cristiano Ronaldo to Real Madrid for £80 million in 2009 and Liverpool sold Luis Suárez to Barcelona for £75 million in 2014.

**Question 0**

Have transfer fees increased in recent years?

**Question 1**

What was the record amount transferred in 1996?

**Question 2**

What was Gareth Bale's transfer fee in 2013.

**Question 3**

What was Cristiano Ronaldo's transfer fee in 2009?

**Question 4**

What was Luis Suarez's transfer fee in 2014?

**Question 5**

Who was the first British player in the Premier League to receive a transfer fee of over £3 million?

**Question 6**

Who was the first British player in the Premier League to receive a transfer fee of over £15 million?

**Question 7**

Who paid £15 million to bring Alan Shearer to their club?

**Question 8**

What year did Newcastle United pay £15 million to sign Alan Shearer?

**Question 9**

How much did Tottenham Hotspur sell Gareth Bale for to Real Madrid in 2013?

**Question 10**

How long has the record transfer amount been steadily decreasing?

**Question 11**

Who was the first Manchester player to pay over 3 million for a transfer?

**Question 12**

Who made a record-breaking move to Tottenham Hotspur in 1996?

**Question 13**

How much did Alan Shearer's move to Manchester United cost in 1996?

**Question 14**

Alan Shearer became the fifth British player to do what?

**Text number 38**

The Golden Boot is awarded to the top scorer in the Premier League at the end of each season. Former Blackburn Rovers and Newcastle United striker Alan Shearer holds the record as the Premier League's top scorer with 260 goals. Twenty-four players have reached the 100-goal mark. Since the first Premier League season in 1992-93, 14 different players from 10 different clubs have won or shared the title of top scorer. Thierry Henry won his fourth top scorer title with 27 goals in 2005-06. Andrew Cole and Alan Shearer hold the record for the most goals scored in a season (34) - at Newcastle and Blackburn respectively. Manchester United's Ryan Giggs holds the record for goals in consecutive seasons, having scored 21 in his first season in the league.

**Question 0**

Who is awarded the Golden Boot each season?

**Question 1**

Who holds the record for most goals scored in the Premier League?

**Question 2**

How many players have scored 100 goals?

**Question 3**

How many different players have won the title of top scorer?

**Question 4**

Who holds the record for the most goals scored in a single season?

**Question 5**

Who will receive the Golden Boot Award?

**Question 6**

Who holds the record for the most goals scored in the Premier League?

**Question 7**

How many players have 100 goals or more in the Premier League?

**Question 8**

How many different players have won or shared the title of top scorer in the Premier League?

**Question 9**

Who had won four overall points championships since 2006?

**Question 10**

Which prize is awarded to the lowest score in the Premier League each year?

**Question 11**

Who holds the record for the fewest Premier League goals scored with 260?

**Question 12**

Who holds the record for most Premier League goals scored with 27?

**Question 13**

How many goals did Thierry Henry score when he won his fifth World Cup?

**Question 14**

Who else holds the record for the most goals scored in a season apart from Theirry Henry?

**Text number 39**

Its body is solid silver and silver-gilt silver, while the plinth is made of malachite, a semi-precious stone. Around the plinth is a silver band with the names of the winning clubs. The green colour of the malachite also represents the green pitch. The design of the trophy is based on the heraldry of the Three Lions associated with English football. Two lions are above the handles on either side of the trophy - the third is symbolised by the captain of the winning team lifting the trophy and its golden crown above his head at the end of the season. The ribbons covering the handles are in the colours of that year's champion team.

**Question 0**

What is the basis of the Premier League title trophy?

**Question 1**

Where can you see two lions on the trophy?

**Question 2**

Where can we see the third lion?

**Question 3**

What do the ribbons on the trophy mean?

**Question 4**

The golden boot is made of silver, silver-gold and which semi-precious stone?

**Question 5**

Which clubs that have won the title of metal band are listed in the Golden Boot?

**Question 6**

What does the green colour of malachite in a golden boot represent?

**Question 7**

How many lions are in the golden boot?

**Question 8**

Who symbolises the third lion not found on the Golden Boot trophy?

**Question 9**

The trophy is based on the Four Lions Award, which is linked to what?

**Question 10**

How are the ribbons on the golden crown presented?

**Question 11**

How is the second ribbon symbolised?

**Question 12**

Which one has a golden ribbon around it?

**Question 13**

What is made of solid gold and silver gold?

**Document number 381**

**Text number 0**

The Roman Republic (Latin: Res publica Romana; classical Latin: [ˈreːs ˈpuːb.lɪ.ka roːˈmaː.na]) was a period of ancient Roman civilization that began with the fall of the Roman Empire, traditionally dated to 509 BC and ended in 27 BC. The Roman Empire was founded in AD 509 BC. During this period, Rome's power expanded from its periphery to become the hegemon of the entire Mediterranean region. During the first two centuries, the Roman Republic expanded through a combination of conquests and alliances from central Italy to the entire Italian peninsula. In the following century, it included North Africa, Spain and what is now southern France. Two centuries later, at the end of the 1st century BC, it included the rest of modern France, Greece and much of the eastern Mediterranean. At this time, internal tensions led to several civil wars, culminating in the assassination of Julius Caesar, which led to the transition from republic to empire. The exact date of this transition may be open to interpretation. Historians have variously suggested that Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon in 49 BC, that Caesar was appointed dictator for life in 44 BC and that Mark Antony and Cleopatra were defeated at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC. However, most use the same date as the ancient Romans themselves, namely that the Roman Senate granted Octavian extraordinary powers and he took the title of Augustus in 27 BC and that the Republic ended.

**Question 0**

When did the Roman Republic begin?

**Question 1**

When did the Roman Republic end?

**Question 2**

What marked the beginning of the Roman Republic?

**Question 3**

When was Cleopatra defeated at the Battle of Actium?

**Question 4**

What do most people consider to be the event that ended the Roman Republic?

**Text number 1**

Rome was governed by two consuls, elected annually by the citizens and advised by a Senate of appointed judges. As Roman society was very hierarchical by modern standards, the development of Roman government was greatly influenced by the struggle between the patricians, the aristocracy who owned Roman land and whose lineage goes back to the founding of Rome, and the plebeians, the much more numerous citizens. Over time, the laws that gave the patricians exclusive access to the highest offices in Rome were repealed or weakened, and the leading families of plebeians became full members of the aristocracy. Republican leaders developed a strong tradition and morality that required public service and patronage in both peace and war, making military and political success inextricably linked. Many of the legal and legislative structures of Rome (later codified in the Justinian Code and the Napoleonic Code) are still evident throughout Europe and much of the world in modern nation states and international organisations.

**Question 0**

Who elected the consuls in the Roman government?

**Question 1**

Who eventually became full members of the aristocracy?

**Question 2**

How did Rome's legal structures eventually change?

**Question 3**

What made up the Senate that advised the consuls in the Roman government?

**Question 4**

What went hand in hand with military success?

**Text number 2**

The exact causes and motives of military conflicts and expansions during the Roman Republic are widely debated. Although their motives may be seen as outright aggression and imperialism, historians tend to take a much more nuanced approach. They argue that Roman expansion was driven by short-term defensive and transnational factors (i.e. relations with city-states and empires outside the Roman hegemony) and the new uncertainties created by these decisions. In its early history, as Rome successfully defended itself against foreign threats in central and later northern Italy, neighbouring city-states sought the protection offered by the Roman alliance. Thus, early republican Rome was not an 'empire' or 'state' in the modern sense, but an alliance of independent city-states (similar to the Greek hegemons of the same period), with varying degrees of genuine independence (which itself changed over time), committed to a mutual alliance of self-defence, but under Roman leadership. With a few notable exceptions, the successful wars of early republican Rome did not usually lead to annexation or military occupation, but to a return to the status quo ante. However, the defeated city had been weakened (sometimes by outright land cessions) and was less able to resist Roman influences, such as Roman settlers seeking to acquire land or trade with the growing Roman alliance. It was also less able to defend itself against its non-Roman enemies, making attacks by these enemies more likely. It was therefore more likely to seek a protective alliance with Rome.

**Question 0**

What do some people consider to be the main driving force behind the expansion of Rome?

**Question 1**

What policies do some consider responsible for Rome's many military conflicts?

**Question 2**

What was the general outcome of wars in the early days of republican Rome?

**Question 3**

What kind of alliance was formed between the different city-states of Rome?

**Question 4**

What do Roman settlers usually look for?

**Text number 3**

This growing alliance expanded Rome's potential enemies and brought Rome closer to confrontation with the great powers. As a result, both the Roman League and the city-states seeking its membership (and protection) increasingly sought alliance. Although there were exceptions to this (such as the military regime in Sicily after the First Red War), it was only after the Second Red War that these alliances began to harden into something like an empire, at least in some places. This change occurred mainly in the western parts, such as the southern Italian cities that sided with Hannibal.

**Question 0**

After which war did the alliances begin to strengthen?

**Question 1**

What helped Rome move closer to confrontation with several other major powers in the region?

**Question 2**

Which cities had chosen Hannibal's side?

**Question 3**

What did the city states hope to gain from the Roman Confederation?

**Text number 4**

By contrast, Roman expansion into Spain and Gaul was a combination of alliance-building and military occupation. Rome's involvement in eastern Greece in the 2nd century BC was still alliance-seeking, but this time against major powers that could compete with Rome. According to Polybius, who sought to trace how Rome came to dominate the east of Greece in less than a century, it was mainly because several Greek city-states sought Roman protection against the Macedonian and Seleucid empires because of the instability caused by the weakening of Ptolemy's Egypt. Unlike in the west, the east of Greece had been ruled by large empires for centuries, and Rome's influence and ally-ship led to wars with these empires, further weakening them and thus creating an unstable power vacuum that only Rome could fill. This had some important similarities (and important differences) with events in Italy centuries earlier, but this time on a global scale.

**Question 0**

What impact did Ptolemy's weakening of Egypt have on neighbouring regions?

**Question 1**

Who tried to find out how Rome ruled the east of Greece?

**Question 2**

Why did Rome get involved in Greece's eastern affairs?

**Question 3**

Which countries tried to get Rome's protection?

**Text number 5**

Historians see that Rome's growing influence in the East, as in the West, was not a deliberate empire-building exercise, but an ongoing crisis management exercise, narrowly focused on short-term goals in a highly unstable, unpredictable and interdependent network of alliances and dependencies. With some notable exceptions, where outright military rule prevailed, the Roman Republic remained a federation of independent city-states and kingdoms (with varying degrees of independence in law and in fact) until it was incorporated into the Roman Empire. It was only during the Roman Empire that the whole Roman world was organised into provinces, which were clearly under Roman control.

**Question 0**

What was thought to be behind the Roman influence in the East?

**Question 1**

At what point was the whole Roman world united under Roman rule?

**Question 2**

What was not considered to be the influence of Rome in the West?

**Question 3**

What kind of city-states were part of the Roman Republic?

**Text number 6**

The first wars of the Roman Republic were both expansionist and defensive wars, aimed at protecting Rome from neighbouring cities and states and consolidating Roman territory in the region. Initially, Rome's immediate neighbours were either Latin towns and villages or the Sabine tribes of the Apennine hills. One by one, Rome defeated both the stubborn Sabines and the local towns, both those under Etruscan rule and those that had escaped from their Etruscan rulers. Rome defeated the Latin cities at the Battle of Lake Regillus in 496 BC. , the Battle of Mons Algidus in 458 BC, the Battle of Corbione in 446 BC, the Battle of Aricia and especially the Battle of Cremera in 477 BC. , where it fought against the main Etruscan city of Vei.

**Question 0**

In which battle did Rome triumph over several Latin cities?

**Question 1**

What year was the Battle of Lake Regillus fought?

**Question 2**

In which year did Rome take over the city of Vevi?

**Question 3**

Which Roman battle was fought in 446 BC?

**Question 4**

Who originally ruled the Sabine?

**Text number 7**

By 390 BC, several Gallic tribes had invaded Italy from the north, as their culture spread throughout Europe. The Romans noticed this when a particularly warlike tribe attacked two Etruscan villages near the Roman sphere of influence. Outnumbered and overwhelmed by the brutality of their enemies, these towns called on Rome for help. The Romans faced the Gauls in battle at the Battle of the River Allia, around 390-387 BC. The Gauls, led by Chieftain Brennus, defeated a Roman army of some 15 000 soldiers, drove the fleeing Romans back to Rome and sacked the city before they were either driven out or bought off. The Romans and Gauls continued to fight intermittently in Italy for more than two centuries.[relevant? - discuss]

**Question 0**

Approximately when did the Battle of the Allia River end?

**Question 1**

How many Roman soldiers took part in the Battle of the River Allia?

**Question 2**

Where did the Romans try to escape to after losing to the Gauls?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the commander who led his army to victory at the Battle of the River Allia?

**Question 4**

Who asked Rome for help when its enemies had overburdened them?

**Text number 8**

Having recovered surprisingly quickly from the Roman sack, the Romans immediately resumed their expansion in Italy. The first Samnite war, between 343 BC and 341 BC, was relatively short: the Romans defeated the Samnites in two battles, but were forced to retreat before they could continue the conflict any further due to the rebellion of several of their Latin allies in the Latin War. Rome defeated the Latins at the Battle of Vesuvius and again at the Battle of Trifanum, after which the Latin cities were forced to submit to Roman rule.

**Question 0**

To which country did the Romans continue to expand after Rome was sacked?

**Question 1**

How many battles did Rome fight before it had to flee in the First Samnite War?

**Question 2**

What caused the early withdrawal of the Romans in the First Samnite War?

**Question 3**

When did the First Samnite War end?

**Question 4**

Who did Rome defeat at the Battle of Vesuvius?

**Text number 9**

Despite early victories, Pyrrhus' position in Italy was untenable. Rome resolutely refused to negotiate with Pyrrhus as long as his army remained in Italy. Pyrrhus suffered disproportionately heavy losses in every encounter with the Roman army and withdrew from the peninsula (hence the term 'Pyrrhic victory'). In 275 BC. Pyrrhus faced the Roman army again at the Battle of Beneventum. The Battle of Beneventum was indecisive, but Pyrrhus realised that his army was exhausted and depleted by years of foreign travel. Seeing little hope of further victories, he withdrew from Italy altogether.

**Question 0**

Who suffered heavy losses fighting the Roman army?

**Question 1**

What did Rome refuse to do about Pyrrhus?

**Question 2**

Who is the military leader who coined the term 'Pyrrhic victory'?

**Question 3**

What finally made Pyrrhus leave Italy altogether?

**Question 4**

What year was the Battle of Beneventum fought?

**Text number 10**

The first naval battles were disasters for Rome. However, after training more sailors and inventing the grappling machine, the Roman navy was able to defeat the Carthaginian fleet, and more naval victories followed. The Carthaginians then hired a Spartan mercenary general, Xanthippus, to reorganise and lead their army. He cut off the Roman army from its base by restoring Carthaginian naval supremacy. The Romans then defeated the Carthaginians again in naval battle at the Battle of the Aegates Islands, leaving Carthage without a navy and without sufficient coins to establish one. The loss of access to the Mediterranean Sea was economically and psychologically stinging for the navy, and the Carthaginians asked for peace.

**Question 0**

Which battles were initially complete disasters for Rome?

**Question 1**

What type of engine did the Romans invent?

**Question 2**

Who did the Carthaginians hire to lead their army after several defeats against the Romans?

**Question 3**

Who won the battle of the Aegates Islands?

**Question 4**

Who lost access to the Mediterranean after numerous naval defeats?

**Text number 11**

The Romans held Hannibal at bay in three battles, but then Hannibal crushed several Roman consular armies. By this time, Hannibal's brother Hasdrubal Barca was trying to cross the Alps into Italy and join his brother with another army. Hasdrubal managed to break into Italy but suffered a decisive defeat on the River Metaurus. Unable to defeat Hannibal on Italian soil, the Romans boldly sent an army led by Scipio Africanus into Africa to threaten the Carthaginian capital. Hannibal was recalled to Africa and defeated at the Battle of Zama.

**Question 0**

What was the name of a member of Hannibal's family who wanted to join his army in battle?

**Question 1**

On which river was Hasdrubal Barca defeated?

**Question 2**

In which battle was Hannibal soundly defeated?

**Question 3**

Who led the army sent to Africa by the Romans?

**Question 4**

Why did the Romans send an army to Africa?

**Text number 12**

Carthage never recovered militarily after the Second Red War, but it recovered quickly economically, and the ensuing Third Red War was in reality a mere punitive operation after the Numidians, allied with Rome, had plundered and attacked Carthaginian merchants. The treaties had forbidden war with Rome's allies, and defending oneself against plunder/piracy was considered an 'act of war': Rome decided to destroy the city of Carthage. Carthage was almost defenceless and, when besieged, surrendered. However, the Romans demanded total surrender and the city's relocation (to the desert) inland, far from the coast or harbour area, and the Carthaginians refused. The city was besieged, conquered and completely destroyed. Eventually Rome took over all of Carthage's North African and Iberian territories. Note that "Carthage" was not an "empire", but a federation of red colonies (port cities) under Carthage, like the 1st and 2nd Athenian ("Attic") federation. Red Carthage had disappeared, but the other Punic cities of the western Mediterranean flourished under Roman rule.

**Question 0**

What had prevented Carthage from defending its territory from pirates?

**Question 1**

What kind of settlement did Carthage mainly consist of?

**Question 2**

Which cities flourished after the Romans conquered them?

**Question 3**

What was the most important request of the Romans that Carthage rejected?

**Question 4**

Who did the Numidians ally with?

**Text number 13**

Rome's focus on the war with Carthage provided an opportunity for Philip V of the Macedonian kingdom in the north of the Greek peninsula to try to extend its power westwards. Philip sent envoys to Hannibal's camp in Italy to negotiate an alliance with Rome as common enemies. However, Rome learned of the agreement when Philip's envoys were captured by the Roman navy. In the First Macedonian War, the Romans were only directly involved in limited ground operations, but they eventually achieved their goal of capturing Philip and preventing him from helping Hannibal.

**Question 0**

Which kingdom sent an envoy to Italy in an attempt to form an alliance against Rome?

**Question 1**

Where did Philip V want to extend his power?

**Question 2**

On which peninsula was the Macedonian Empire found?

**Question 3**

With whom did Philip V seek an alliance?

**Question 4**

At what point did Rome learn that an alliance had been formed between Philip V and Hannibal?

**Text number 14**

During the last century, the Greek world had been ruled by the three primary successor empires to Alexander the Great's: Ptolemy's Egypt, Macedonia and the Seleucid Empire. In 202 BC, internal problems led to a decline in Egypt's position, upsetting the balance of power between the successor states. Macedonia and the Seleucid Empire agreed to form an alliance to conquer and divide Egypt. Fearing this increasingly unstable situation, several small Greek kingdoms sent delegations to Rome to seek an alliance. The mission was successful, although earlier attempts by the Greeks to involve Rome in Greek affairs had been met with Roman indifference. Our primary source for these events, the surviving works of Polybius, do not tell us the reason for Rome's involvement. Rome issued an ultimatum to Philip to stop Rome's military campaigns against its new Greek allies. Doubting Rome's strength (which was justified, given Rome's performance in the First Macedonian War), Philip ignored the request, and Rome sent an army of Roman and Greek allies, starting the Second Macedonian War. Despite Philip's recent successes against the Greeks and his earlier successes against Rome, his army buckled under the pressure of the Roman-Greek army. In 197 BC, Philip was decisively defeated by the Romans at the Battle of Cynoscephala, and Philip was forced to abandon his recent Greek conquests. The Romans declared a 'Greeks' peace', believing that Philip's defeat now meant Greek stability. They withdrew from Greece altogether, maintaining only limited contact with their Greek allies.

**Question 0**

What did the Romans announce now that Philip had been defeated?

**Question 1**

Where did the Romans withdraw from after Philip's defeat?

**Question 2**

Which Roman request was ignored by Philip V, which quickly led to the Second Macedonian War?

**Question 3**

In what year did Philip lose the battle of Cynoscephaly?

**Question 4**

What did Philip have to restore after his defeat at the battle of Cynoscephaly?

**Text number 15**

With Egypt and Macedonia weakened, the Seleucid empire tried ever more aggressively and successfully to conquer the entire Greek world. Now, not only Rome's allies against Philip, but also Philip itself sought to ally with Rome against the Seleucids. To make matters worse, Hannibal was now the chief military adviser to the Seleucid emperor, and the two were believed to be planning an outright conquest not only of Greece but of Rome itself. The Seleucids were much stronger than the Macedonians had ever been, having controlled much of the former Persian Empire and having now almost completely reconstituted the former empire of Alexander the Great.

**Question 0**

Who was now appointed military adviser to the Seleucid emperor?

**Question 1**

What was thought to be the plan of Hannibal and the Seleucid emperor?

**Question 2**

Which empire currently ruled most of the former Persian Empire?

**Question 3**

Who had managed to recreate almost the entire empire of Alexander the Great?

**Question 4**

Which former enemy wanted to ally with the Romans?

**Text number 16**

Fearing the worst, the Romans launched a major mobilisation and withdrew from newly pacified Spain and Gaul. They even established a large garrison in Sicily in case the Seleucids entered Italy. This fear was also shared by Rome's Greek allies, who had largely ignored Rome in the years following the Second Macedonian War, but now followed Rome for the first time since that war. A large Roman-Greek force was mobilised under the command of the great hero of the Second Red War, Scipio Africanus, and set off towards Greece, where the Roman-Syrian War began. After the initial battles, which exposed serious Seleucid weaknesses, the Seleucids tried to turn Roman power against them in the battle of Thermopylae (as they believed the 300 Spartans had done centuries earlier). Like the Spartans, the Seleucids lost the battle and were forced to evacuate Greece. The Romans pursued the Seleucids by crossing the Hellespont, the first time a Roman army had ever entered Asia. The decisive battle was fought at the Battle of Magnesia, which the Romans won completely. The Seleucids demanded peace, and Rome forced them to abandon their recent conquests of Greece. Although they still ruled a large area, this defeat marked the decline of their empire as they faced increasingly aggressive subjects to the east (Parthians) and west (Greeks). Their empire fell into ruin over the next century, overshadowed by Pontus. After Magnesia, Rome again withdrew from Greece, assuming (or hoping) that the absence of a Greek superpower would guarantee a stable peace. In fact, it did the opposite.

**Question 0**

In which Italian city was there now a large Roman garrison?

**Question 1**

Why did the Romans set up a garrison in Italy?

**Question 2**

Who had been defeated at the Battle of Thermopylae?

**Question 3**

Why did the Romans decide to withdraw their troops from Greece?

**Question 4**

What defeat started the decline of the Seleucid Empire?

**Text number 17**

In 179 BC. Philip died. His talented and ambitious son Perseus ascended the throne and showed renewed interest in conquering Greece. Faced with a major new threat, Rome's Greek allies declared war on Macedonia again, triggering the Third Macedonian War. Perseus initially had some success against the Romans. However, Rome responded by sending a stronger army. This second consular army decisively defeated the Macedonians at the Battle of Pydna in 168 BC, and the Macedonians surrendered, ending the war.

**Question 0**

What year did Philip die?

**Question 1**

Who was the next heir to the throne when Philip died?

**Question 2**

What year did the Macedonians lose the Battle of Pydna?

**Question 3**

How did Rome react to successive defeats against the Macedonians?

**Question 4**

Who had originally started the Third Macedonian War?

**Text number 18**

Now convinced that the Greeks (and therefore the rest of the region) would not be at peace if left alone, Rome decided to establish its first permanent foothold in the Greek world and divided the Kingdom of Macedonia into four client republics. However, Macedonian bigotry continued. The Fourth Macedonian War, 150-148 BC, was fought against the Macedonian crown claimant, who again undermined Greek stability by attempting to re-establish the old kingdom. The Romans quickly defeated the Macedonians at the Second Battle of Pydna.

**Question 0**

How many republics was the Kingdom of Macedonia divided into?

**Question 1**

What year did the fourth Macedonian war end?

**Question 2**

Who did Rome fight in the Fourth Macedonian War?

**Question 3**

What impact did the creation of the Kingdom of Macedonia have on Greece?

**Question 4**

Who won the second battle of Pydna?

**Text number 19**

The Jugurthian War of 111-104 BC was fought between Rome and the North African Numidian kingdom of Jugurtha. It marked the final pacification of Rome in North Africa, after which Rome ceased its expansion on the continent, having reached the natural barriers of the desert and mountains. After Jugurtha had usurped the throne of Numidia, a staunch ally of Rome since the Red Wars, Rome felt compelled to intervene. Jugurtha brazenly bribed the Romans to accept his coup. In the end, Jugurtha was not captured in battle but as a result of treachery.

**Question 0**

What war is considered to be Rome's last pacification of North Africa?

**Question 1**

What finally led Jugurtha to be imprisoned?

**Question 2**

When did the war in Yugurthin end?

**Question 3**

Who tried to usurp the throne of Numidia?

**Question 4**

Who did Jugurtha have to bribe to get them to accept him as the new leader of Numidia?

**Text number 20**

In 121 BC. In 121 BC, Rome came into contact with two Celtic tribes (from what is now France), both of which were defeated with apparent ease. The Cimbrian War (113-101 BC) was a much more serious affair than the earlier clashes in 121 BC. The Cimbrian and Teutonic Germanic tribes migrated from northern Europe to the northern regions of Rome and clashed with Rome and its allies. At the Battle of Aquae Sextiae and the Battle of Vercellae, both tribes were virtually annihilated, ending the threat.

**Question 0**

When did the Cimbrian War end?

**Question 1**

In what year did Rome come into contact with a couple of Celtic tribes?

**Question 2**

Which war started in 113 BC?

**Question 3**

Where did the tribes that were almost wiped out in the Battle of Vercellae come from?

**Text number 21**

The Roman generals' extensive foreign campaigns and the rewarding of soldiers with plunder in these campaigns led to soldiers becoming increasingly loyal to their generals rather than to the state. Rome was also beset during this period by numerous slave rebellions, partly due to the ceding of large areas of land to slave holdings, where slaves outnumbered their Roman masters by far. At least twelve civil wars and rebellions took place in the 1st century BC. This pattern continued until 27 BC, when Octavian (later Augustus) successfully challenged the power of the Senate and was made princeps (first citizen).

**Question 0**

How did Roman generals reward soldiers?

**Question 1**

Who saw the increased loyalty of Roman soldiers?

**Question 2**

Who outnumbered the Roman slave-drivers?

**Question 3**

How many rebellions and civil wars occurred around the 1st century BC?

**Question 4**

Who later became princeps after challenging the Senate?

**Text number 22**

Between 135 BC and 71 BC, three "servile wars" took place, in which slaves rebelled against the Roman state. The third and last revolt was the most serious, involving between 120 000 and 150 000 slaves under the gladiator Spartacus. In 91 BC, a social war broke out between Rome and its former allies in Italy, when the allies complained that they were sharing the risks but not the rewards of Rome's military campaigns. Although the allies lost militarily, they achieved their goal with legal declarations granting citizenship to more than 500 000 Italians.

**Question 0**

What was the maximum number of slaves under the command of Spartacus?

**Question 1**

When did the social war start?

**Question 2**

How many Italians became citizens after the end of the social war?

**Question 3**

How many slave rebellions were there between 135 BC and 71 BC?

**Question 4**

What finally triggered the social war?

**Text number 23**

However, the internal unrest reached its most serious stage in two civil wars caused by the clash between the generals Gaius Marius and Lucius Cornelius Sulla from 88 BC onwards. In the Battle of the Colline Gate, fought at the gates of Rome, the Roman army led by Sulla defeated the army of Marius' supporters and invaded the city. Sulla's actions marked a turning point in the willingness of the Roman forces to wage war against each other, paving the way for the wars that eventually overthrew the Republic and led to the establishment of the Roman Empire.

**Question 0**

What kind of war resulted from a clash between two generals?

**Question 1**

In what year did Marius and Sull start arguing with each other?

**Question 2**

In which part of Rome was the Battle of Colline Gate fought?

**Question 3**

Who lost the Battle of Colline Gate?

**Question 4**

What can be considered one of the reasons for the fall of the Roman Republic?

**Text number 24**

Mithridates the Great was the ruler of Pontius, the great empire of Asia Minor (now Turkey), from 120-63 BC. Mithridates opposed Rome in his quest to expand his empire, and Rome seemed equally eager for war and the spoils and prestige it brought. In 88 BC. Mithridates ordered the killing of most of the 80,000 Romans living in his empire. The massacre was the official reason for the outbreak of hostilities in the First Mithridates War. The Roman general Lucius Cornelius Sulla forced Mithridates out of Greece proper, but was then forced to return to Italy to face an internal threat from his rival Gaius Marius. A peace was made between Rome and Pontus, but it proved to be only a temporary truce.

**Question 0**

Who was the leader of Pontus in 85 BC?

**Question 1**

With which person did Lucius Cornelius have a rivalry?

**Question 2**

How did the ruler of Pontus anger Rome?

**Question 3**

When was the last year of the reign of Mithridates the Great?

**Question 4**

How many Romans lived in the kingdom of Mithridates the Great in 88 BC?

**Text number 25**

Julius Caesar of Pompey's time defeated two local tribes in battle while he was praetor in the Iberian Peninsula (in present-day Portugal and Spain). After he had been consul in 59 BC, he won two victories in two cities in the north of Spain. , he was appointed proconsul ruler of Cisalpine Gaul (part of present-day northern Italy), Transalpine Gaul (present-day southern France) and Illyria (part of present-day Balkan territory) for five years. Caesar was not content with an inactive governorship, but sought to find a reason to invade Gaul (present-day France and Belgium) that would bring him the dramatic military success he sought. When two local tribes began to wander along a route that would bring them close (but not to the Roman province of Transalpine Gaul), Caesar had just enough excuse for the Gallic Wars, which he fought from 58-49 BC.

**Question 0**

Who was the Praetor in the Iberian Peninsula?

**Question 1**

Why did Julius Caesar want to conquer Gaul?

**Question 2**

When did Julius Caesar's term as consul end?

**Question 3**

Which military leader was Julius Caesar a contemporary of?

**Question 4**

On what basis did Julius Caesar start the Gallic Wars?

**Text number 26**

By 59 BC, Gaius Julius Caesar, Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus ("Pompey the Great") formed an informal political alliance, known as the First Triumvirate, to share power and influence. In 53 BC. Crassus launched the Roman invasion of the Parthian Empire (modern Iraq and Iran). After initial success, he marched his army deep into the desert, but here his army was cut off deep in enemy territory, surrounded and slaughtered at the Battle of Carrhae, where Crassus himself perished. Crassus' death removed some balance from the triumvirate, and as a result Caesar and Pompey began to drift apart. While Caesar was fighting in Gaul, Pompey continued his legislative programme for Rome, which revealed that he was at best ambivalent towards Caesar and was perhaps now secretly allied with Caesar's political enemies. In 51 BC, some Roman senators insisted that Caesar should not stand for consulship unless he surrendered control of his army to the state, which would have left Caesar defenceless against his enemies. Caesar chose civil war rather than surrender his command and face trial.

**Question 0**

When was the Parthian Empire invaded?

**Question 1**

Who launched the invasion of the Parthian Empire?

**Question 2**

In which battle did Marcus Licinius Crassus die?

**Question 3**

Who was believed to have been in cahoots with Julius Caesar's enemies?

**Question 4**

What did the senators ask Caesar to do in order for him to run for consul?

**Text number 27**

In the spring of 49 BC. Caesar's hardened legions crossed the Rubicon River, Rome's legal border with Italy, beyond which no warlord was allowed to bring his army, and swept along the Italian peninsula towards Rome, while Pompey ordered Rome abandoned. Caesar then turned his attention to Pompey's fortress in Hispania (modern Spain), but decided to fight Pompey himself in Greece. Pompey initially defeated Caesar, but failed to follow up his victory with a decisive defeat at the Battle of Pharsalus in 48 BC, although Caesar's forces were twice as large as Caesar's, albeit with lower quality troops. Pompey fled again, this time to Egypt, where he was assassinated.

**Question 0**

In what year did Caesar's armies cross the Rubicon?

**Question 1**

Who would be considered to have lost the battle of Pharsalus?

**Question 2**

What year was the Battle of Pharsalus fought?

**Question 3**

In which country did Pompey die?

**Question 4**

Who decided to attack Pompey in Greece?

**Text number 28**

Caesar was now the head of the Roman state, consolidating and consolidating his power. His enemies feared that he had ambitions to become an autocratic ruler. Claiming that the Roman Republic was in danger, a group of senators hatched a conspiracy and assassinated Caesar at a Senate meeting in March 44 BC. Caesar's assassination was condemned by Caesar's lieutenant, Mark Antony, and war broke out between the factions. Antony was condemned as a public enemy, and Caesar's adopted son and chosen heir, Gaius Octavianus, was given the task of leading the war against Caesar. In the battle of Mutina, Antony was defeated by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, who were both killed.

**Question 0**

Who was now considered the main figure of the Roman state?

**Question 1**

What group of people conspired against Caesar to have him assassinated?

**Question 2**

When did Julius Caesar die?

**Question 3**

Who was Caesar's former lieutenant considered a public threat after Caesar's assassination?

**Question 4**

Why did the Roman senators want to assassinate Caesar?

**Text number 29**

However, civil war broke out again when the second triumvirate of Octavian, Lepidus and Mark Antony failed. The ambitious Octavian built up his power base with the help of the guardian communities and then launched a campaign against Mark Antony. At the naval battle of Actium off the Greek coast, Octavian decisively defeated Antony and Cleopatra. Octavian was given a number of special powers, including an exclusive 'empire' in the city of Rome, permanent consular powers and the honour of every Roman military victory, as all future generals were expected to act under his command. In 27 B.C., the Roman emperor was given full command of his entire empire. Octavian was allowed to use the names 'Augustus' and 'Princeps', indicating his primacy over all other Romans, and he adopted the title 'Imperator Caesar', making him Rome's first emperor.

**Question 0**

What failure reignited the flames of civil war?

**Question 1**

Who defeated Cleopatra and Mark Antony at the Battle of Actium?

**Question 2**

In what year was Octavian first allowed to use the names Augustus and Princeps?

**Question 3**

Who is named the first emperor of Rome?

**Question 4**

Who was granted permanent consular powers?

**Text number 30**

The last king of the Roman Kingdom, Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, was deposed in 509 BC. by a group of nobles led by Lucius Junius Brutus. Tarquinius made several attempts to retake the throne, including the Tarquinius Conspiracy, the war against the Wei and Tarquinius, and finally the war between Rome and Clusium, all of which failed to achieve Tarquinius' aims. The most significant constitutional change in the transition from kingdom to republic concerned the chief magistrate. Before the revolution, the senators elected the king for life. Now the citizens elected two consuls for an annual term. Each consul checked his colleague, and their limited terms of office opened them to prosecution if they abused the powers of their office. The political powers of consuls, when exercised in conjunction with their consular colleague, were no different from those of the old king.

**Question 0**

Who was considered the last king of the Roman Empire?

**Question 1**

When did the last king of the Roman Empire lose his throne?

**Question 2**

Who elected the king in the Roman Empire before the revolution?

**Question 3**

For how long was a king elected in the Roman Empire?

**Question 4**

Who were the common consulates considered to be politically equal?

**Text number 31**

In 494 BC the city was at war with two neighbouring tribes. The Plebian soldiers refused to march against the enemy and instead isolated themselves on the hill of Aventine. The Plebeians demanded the right to elect their own officials. The Patriots agreed, and the Plebeians returned to the battlefield. The plebeians called these new officials 'plebeian tribunes'. The tribunes had two assistants, called 'plebeian aediles'. In the 5th century BC, a series of reforms were adopted. As a result of these reforms, all laws passed by the plebeians had full legal force. In 443 BC, the censorship was established. From 375 BC to 371 BC, the Republic experienced a constitutional crisis, during which the tribunes used their veto power to prevent the election of superior judges.

**Question 0**

In what year did the city come into conflict with two nearby tribes?

**Question 1**

Which group of people asked for the opportunity to elect officials?

**Question 2**

Who used the veto rights given to them to prevent the appointment of judges?

**Question 3**

What were the names of the assistants to the plebeian tribunes?

**Question 4**

In which century was the reform adopted that gave full force to the laws passed by the plebeians?

**Text number 32**

After the consulship was opened to the plebeians, the plebeians were able to maintain both dictatorship and censorship. The plebeians of 342 BC imposed restrictions on political office; a person could hold only one office at a time, and there had to be ten years between the end of his term of office and his re-election. Other laws sought to ease the debt burden of plebeians by prohibiting interest on loans. In 337 BC, the first plebeian praetor was elected. During these years, tribunes and senators became increasingly close. The Senate realised that it was necessary to use plebeian officials to achieve the desired goals. In order to win over the tribunes, the senators gave the tribunes a great deal of power, and the tribunes began to feel beholden to the Senate. As the tribunes and senators grew closer together, the plebeian senators were often able to secure the tribune's seat for members of their own family. Over time, the tribunate became a stepping stone to higher office.

**Question 0**

In what year were restrictions placed on plebeians, preventing them from holding more than one post at a time?

**Question 1**

What could no longer be attached to the debt after the laws preventing it were passed?

**Question 2**

In what year was a plebeian elected as a praetor?

**Question 3**

How did the senators try to win the popularity of the tribunes?

**Question 4**

What was seen as a route to a higher office?

**Text number 33**

Shortly before 312 BC, the Plebiscitum Ovinium was issued by the Plebian Council. In the early days of the republic, only consuls could appoint new senators. This initiative, however, transferred this power to the censors. It also required the censor to appoint all newly elected judges to the Senate. At this stage, plebeians already held a significant number of judgeships. Thus, the number of plebeian senators was likely to grow rapidly. However, it was still difficult for a plebeian to enter the Senate if he or she did not come from a well-known political family, as a new patrician plebeian aristocracy was born. The old aristocracy existed by force of law, as only patricians could stand for high office. The new nobility existed because of the organisation of society. As such, only a revolution could overthrow this new structure.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Plebiscitum Ovinium initiative adopted?

**Question 1**

Who had already handled a large number of judgeships?

**Question 2**

Who could be elected to high office?

**Question 3**

What initiative gave the censors the opportunity to nominate new senators?

**Question 4**

Which newly elected judge could you expect to be appointed?

**Text number 34**

By 287 BC, the economic situation of the average plebeian had deteriorated. The problem seems to have been concentrated in widespread indebtedness. The plebeians demanded relief, but the senators refused to intervene. The result was the eventual secession of the plebeians. The plebeians seceded to Janiculum Hill. A dictator was appointed to end the secession. The dictator passed a law (Lex Hortensia) ending the requirement that patrician senators had to agree before the Council of Plebeians could consider any bill. This was not the first law to require that an act of the Council of Plebeians had the full force of law. The Council of Plebeians gained this power in the original Valerian law amendment of 449 BC. The significance of this law was that it deprived the patricians of the ultimate weapon against the plebeians. The result was that the control of the state fell not on the shoulders of the electorate but on the shoulders of the new plebeian nobility.

**Question 0**

What was the economic status of a typical plebeian in 287 BC?

**Question 1**

Who refused to take care of the debt situation of the plebeians?

**Question 2**

What law allowed the Plebian Council to consider the bill without the approval of the patrician senators?

**Question 3**

What was the result of the patrician senators' refusal to address the accumulating debt of the plebeians?

**Text number 35**

The plebeians had finally achieved political equality with the patricians. But the plight of the ordinary plebeian had not changed. A small number of plebeian families achieved the same status that the old aristocratic patrician families had always enjoyed, but the new plebeian aristocrats were not as interested in the plight of the ordinary plebeian as the old patrician aristocrats had always been. The plebeians rebelled by leaving Rome and refusing to return until they had more rights. Then the patricians realised how much they needed the plebeians and accepted their terms. The plebeians then returned to Rome and continued their work.

**Question 0**

What group of people were now considered politically equal to the plebeians?

**Question 1**

Which group of people rebelled and left Rome?

**Question 2**

How many plebeian families had the same status as the old aristocratic patrician families?

**Question 3**

What did the rebellious plebeians want before returning to Rome?

**Text number 36**

Hortensia's law deprived the patricians of their last weapon against the plebeians, thus resolving the last great political issue of the age. The period between 287 BC and 133 BC saw no such major political changes. The important laws of this period were still passed by the Senate. In practice, the plebeians were content to hold power, but did not care to exercise it. The Senate was supreme during this period because foreign and military policy issues dominated the period. This was the most militarily active period of the Roman Republic.

**Question 0**

Why was the Senate considered to be in the highest position during this period?

**Question 1**

During which years were there no major policy changes?

**Question 2**

Which group of people often did not use the power given to them?

**Question 3**

Who passed crucial laws during this period?

**Question 4**

What was the political element that satisfied the plebeians?

**Text number 37**

In the last decades of this era, many plebeians became poorer. Long military campaigns had forced citizens to leave their farms because of the fighting, and at the same time their farms were in decline. The land aristocracy began to buy up bankrupt farms at reduced prices. As commodity prices fell, many farmers were no longer able to keep their farms profitable. The result was the eventual bankruptcy of countless farmers. Crowds of unemployed plebeians soon began to flood into Rome and thus into the ranks of the legislature. Their poverty usually led them to vote for the candidate who offered them the most. A new culture of dependency was emerging, with citizens expecting help from any populist leader.

**Question 0**

What had led citizens to leave their farms?

**Question 1**

How could a candidate secure the votes of poor plebeians?

**Question 2**

What kind of culture was a by-product of the rampant poverty of the average people?

**Question 3**

What caused many farmers to go bankrupt in this era?

**Question 4**

Who had bought the now bankrupt farms?

**Text number 38**

Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune in 133 BC. He tried to pass a law that would have limited the amount of land a private individual could own. The aristocrats, who would have lost a huge amount of money, bitterly opposed the proposal. Tiberius presented the law to the Plebian Council, but the tribune Marcus Octavian vetoed the law. Tiberius then used the Plebian Council to prosecute Octavian. The theory that a representative of the people ceases to be a representative of the people when he acts against the will of the people was contrary to Roman constitutional theory. If carried to its logical conclusion, this theory would remove all constitutional restrictions on the will of the people and place the state under the absolute control of a temporary majority of the people. Tiberius' law was enacted, but Tiberius was assassinated with 300 of his assistants when he stood for reelection to the tribunate.

**Question 0**

To which office was Tiberius Gracchus elected?

**Question 1**

Who had tried to pass a law limiting the amount of property an individual could own?

**Question 2**

When was Tiberius Gracchus assassinated?

**Question 3**

Which tribune was prosecuted by the Plebian Council?

**Question 4**

What was considered the opposite of Roman constitutionalism?

**Text number 39**

Tiberius' brother Gaius was elected tribune in 123 BC. Gaius Gracchus' ultimate aim was to weaken the Senate and strengthen the democratic forces. In the past, for example, the Senate eliminated political rivals either by setting up special judicial commissions or by issuing a senatus consultum ultimum ('final decree of the Senate'). By both means, the Senate could override the ordinary procedural rights that all citizens enjoyed. Gaius banned judicial commissions and declared the senatus consultum ultimum unconstitutional. Gaius then proposed a law granting civil rights to Rome's Italian allies. This last proposal was not popular with the plebeians and he lost much of his support. He stood for a third term in 121 BC, but was defeated by the Senate, which then assassinated him and 3 000 of his supporters on Capitoline Hill in Rome. Although the Senate retained power, the Gracchi had strengthened the political influence of the plebeians.

**Question 0**

In what year was Gaius elected to office?

**Question 1**

What is considered the endgame of Gaius Gracchus?

**Question 2**

Who introduced the law that would grant citizenship to Rome's Italian allies?

**Question 3**

Which MP lost the election in 121 BC?

**Question 4**

What was the location of the murder of Gaius Gracchus?

**Text number 40**

In 118 BC, King Micipsa of Numidia (present-day Algeria and Tunisia) died. He was succeeded by two legitimate sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal, and an illegitimate son, Jugurtha. Micaiah divided his kingdom between the three sons. However, Jugurtha turned against his brothers, killed Hiempsal and drove Adherbal out of Numidia. Adherbal fled to Rome for help, and Rome first settled the division of the land between the brothers. Eventually Jugurtha renewed his attack, leading to a long and fruitless war with Rome. He also bribed several Roman commanders and at least two tribunes before and during the war. His enemy, Gaius Marius, a legate from an almost unknown provincial family, returned from the war in Numidia and was elected consul in 107 BC despite opposition from aristocratic senators. Marius invaded Numidia and brought the war to a swift end, capturing Jugurtha in the process. The apparent ineptitude of the Senate and the genius of Marius were on full display. The Populares party seized the opportunity to ally with Marius.

**Question 0**

Who was the illegitimate descendant of the Numidian king Micippa?

**Question 1**

Who was Jugurtha's rival?

**Question 2**

When was Gaius Marius elected consul?

**Question 3**

Who did not agree with the choice of Gaius Marius?

**Question 4**

With which individual was the populares section faithful?

**Text number 41**

Several years later, in 88 BC. , a Roman army was sent to defeat the rising Asian superpower, King Mithridates of Pontus. However, the army was defeated. One of the old quaestors of Marius, Lucius Cornelius Sulla, was elected consul for the year in question, and the Senate appointed him to lead the war against Mithridates. Marius, a member of the 'populares' party, persuaded the tribune to revoke Sulla's command to lead the war against Mithridates. Sulla, a member of the aristocratic party ("optimates"), brought his army back to Italy and marched on Rome. Sulla was so angry with the tribune of Marius that he passed a law aimed at permanently weakening the tribune. He then returned to his war against Mithridates. While Sulla was away, the popes led by Marius and Lucius Cornelius Cinna soon took control of the city.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Roman army sent to stop King Pontus?

**Question 1**

Who did the Senate appoint as commander in the conflict with King Mithridates?

**Question 2**

Who had managed to pass a law whose sole purpose was to reduce the power of the tribunal?

**Question 3**

Which political party did Lucius Cornelius Sulla belong to?

**Question 4**

What happened after Sulla returned to the conflict with Mithridates?

**Text number 42**

During the period when the Populares party ruled the city, it flouted the Convention and elected Marius as consul on several occasions, without respecting the usual ten-year interval between posts. They also violated the established oligarchy by elevating unelected persons to the offices of magistrate and replacing popular law with magistrate's orders. Sulla soon made peace with Mithridates. In 83 BC he returned to Rome, overcame all opposition and retook the city. Sulla and his followers then slaughtered most of the supporters of Marius. Sulla, who had seen the violent consequences of radical popular reforms, was naturally conservative. As such, he sought to strengthen the aristocracy and, through it, the Senate. Sulla made himself a dictator, adopted a series of constitutional reforms, renounced dictatorship and served as consul for the last time. He died in 78 BC.

**Question 0**

How many years was it normal to go between posts before the demagogues ruled the city?

**Question 1**

In what year did Sulla successfully take over a city ruled by the people?

**Question 2**

Who was slaughtered when Sulla arrived in Rome?

**Question 3**

What year did you die?

**Question 4**

Which leader had made peace with Mithridates?

**Text number 43**

In 77 BC, the Senate sent one of Sulla's former lieutenants, Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus ("Pompey the Great"), to put down an uprising in Spain. In 71 BC. Pompey returned to Rome after completing his mission. Around the same time, another of Sulla's former lieutenants, Marcus Licinius Crassus, had just suppressed a gladiatorial/oracular revolt led by Spartacus in Italy. On their return, Pompey and Crassus found the People's Party fiercely attacking Sulla's constitution. They tried to conclude a treaty with the People's Party. If Pompey and Crassus were elected as consuls in 70 BC, they would have to agree with the party. they would dismantle the most objectionable parts of the Sulla Constitution. These two were soon elected, and they quickly dismantled most of Sulla's constitution.

**Question 0**

In what year was there an uprising in 77 BC?

**Question 1**

Which former lieutenant of Sulla had scrapped most of the constitution drawn up by Sulla?

**Question 2**

In which year were elections held to give Pompey and Crassus the consulship?

**Question 3**

Who was the instigator of the slave rebellion in Italy?

**Question 4**

When did Pompey return to Rome after suppressing the rebellion in Spain?

**Text number 44**

Around 66 BC, a movement began to use constitutional or at least peaceful means to address the plight of the various classes. After several failures, the movement's leaders decided to use any means necessary to achieve their goals. The movement united under the leadership of an aristocrat named Lucius Sergius Catilina. The centre of the movement was the town of Faesulae, a natural centre of agri-agitation. The rural malcontents were to attack Rome, aided by an uprising within the city. Having murdered the consuls and most of the senators, Catiline would be free to implement his reforms. The conspiracy was launched in 63 BC. Marcus Tullius Cicero, consul of the year, intercepted messages sent by Catiline in an attempt to recruit more members. As a result, Rome's leading conspirators (including at least one former consul) were executed with the (constitutionally questionable) permission of the Senate, and the planned uprising was aborted. Cicero then sent an army to disperse Catiline's forces.

**Question 0**

When did a movement begin that saw the use of peaceful means to solve the plight of the lower classes?

**Question 1**

How many former Roman consuls were executed as a result of the conspiracy?

**Question 2**

Which city was the general place of unrest in the region?

**Question 3**

Who can call for the destruction of Lucius Sergius Catiline's troops?

**Question 4**

Who was the person who planned the uprising that would kill most of the Roman senators?

**Text number 45**

In 62 BC. Pompey returned victorious from Asia. The Senate, elated by his success against Catiline, refused to ratify Pompey's arrangements. Pompey was rendered virtually powerless. So when Julius Caesar returned from his governorship of Spain in 61 BC, he found it easy to agree arrangements with Pompey. Caesar and Pompey and Crassus concluded a private treaty, known today as the First Triumvirate. Under the agreement, Pompey's arrangements would be ratified. Caesar would be elected consul in 59 BC, after which he would serve as governor of Gaul for five years. Crassus was promised the future consulship.

**Question 0**

In what year did Julius Caesar wish to be elected consul?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the private treaty between Caesar, Pompey and Crassus?

**Question 2**

What did Crassus agree to receive in the first triumvirate agreement?

**Question 3**

When did Julius Caesar return to Rome?

**Question 4**

What gave the Roman Senate joy?

**Text number 46**

Caesar became consul in 59 BC. His colleague Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus was an extreme aristocrat. Caesar presented the laws he had promised Pompey to the assemblies of the people. Bibulus tried to prevent these laws from being passed, and so Caesar used violent means to ensure their passage. Caesar was then made governor of three provinces. He promoted the election of the former patrician Publius Clodius Pulcher to the tribunate in 58 BC. Clodius set about depriving Caesar's senatorial enemies of two of their most stubborn leaders, Cato and Cicero. Clodius was a bitter opponent of Cicero because Cicero had testified against him in a sacrilege case. Clodius tried to condemn Cicero for having executed citizens without trial during Catiline's conspiracy, which led to Cicero's own exile and the burning of his house in Rome. Clodius also passed a bill forcing Cato to lead the invasion of Cyprus, which kept him out of Rome for a few years. Clodius also passed a law extending the previous partial grain subsidy to a completely free grain subsidy for citizens.

**Question 0**

Who had tried to prevent the laws proposed by Caesar from coming into force?

**Question 1**

In which case did Cicero testify against Clodius?

**Question 2**

Who has passed a law to increase the partial cereal subsidy?

**Question 3**

Which person lost their home in the fire?

**Question 4**

Who was elected to the tribunate in 58 BC?

**Text number 47**

Clodius set up armed gangs that terrorised the city and eventually began attacking Pompey's supporters, who in turn financed the counter-gangs formed by Titus Annius Milo. The political alliance of the Triumvirate was crumbling. Domitius Ahenobarbus ran for consul in 55 BC, promising to take over Caesar's command. Eventually, the triumvirate was reformed in Lucca. Pompey and Crassus were promised the consulship in 55 BC and Caesar's term as governor was extended for five years. Crassus led an unsuccessful campaign with legions led by his son, Caesar's lieutenant, against the Parthian kingdom. This led to his defeat and death at the Battle of Carrhae. Finally, Pompey's wife Julia, Caesar's daughter, died in childbirth. This event severed the last bond between Pompey and Caesar.

**Question 0**

Who was responsible for the attacks on Pompey's supporters?

**Question 1**

What political position did Pompey and Crassus assure themselves they would achieve in 55 BC?

**Question 2**

What caused the death of a female descendant of Julius Caesar?

**Question 3**

Who was the person who ran for consul in 55 BC?

**Question 4**

Who was responsible for the campaign against the Parthian Empire?

**Text number 48**

In the summer of 54 BC, a wave of political corruption and violence swept Rome. The chaos culminated in January 52 BC, when Milo murdered Clodius in a gang war. On 1 January 49 BC, Milan was wiped out by the mob in Milan. Caesar's agent presented an ultimatum to the Senate. The ultimatum was rejected, and the Senate then passed a resolution declaring that if Caesar did not lay down his arms by July of that year, he would be considered an enemy of the Republic. In the meantime, the senators accepted Pompey as their new champion against Caesar. On 7 January 49 BC, the Senate passed the Senatus consultum ultimum, giving Pompey the power of dictator. However, Pompey's army was largely made up of untested conscripts. On 10 January, Caesar crossed the Rubicon with his veteran army (in violation of Roman law) and marched towards Rome. Caesar's rapid advance forced Pompey, the consuls and the Senate to abandon Rome and leave for Greece. Caesar invaded the city without resistance.

**Question 0**

What year did Clodius die?

**Question 1**

Who was responsible for Clodius' death?

**Question 2**

Whose senators decided to help them in their conflict with Caesar?

**Question 3**

What powers did the Senate grant Pompey?

**Question 4**

What finally forced the Senate to abandon Rome and flee to Greece?

**Text number 49**

Caesar served as both dictator and tribune, and alternated between consul and proconsul. In 48 BC. Caesar was given permanent tribunicial powers. This made his staff sacred, gave him veto power in the Senate and enabled him to rule over the Council of Plebeians. In 46 BC. Caesar was given censorship powers, which he used to fill the Senate with his own partisan supporters. Caesar then increased the number of members of the Senate to 900. This took away the prestige of the senatorial aristocracy and made it increasingly subordinate to him. While the assemblies continued to meet, he submitted all candidates for election by the assemblies and all bills for approval by the assemblies. Thus the assemblies became powerless, unable to oppose him.

**Question 0**

Who was considered to be both dictator and tribune in Rome at this time?

**Question 1**

What power could Caesar use against the Senate if he so decided?

**Question 2**

In what year was Caesar given the power of censor?

**Question 3**

What is seen as the counterweight to the authority of a senatorial aristocracy?

**Text number 50**

Caesar was assassinated on 15 March 44 BC. The assassination was led by Gaius Cassius and Marcus Brutus. Most of the conspirators were senators with various economic, political or personal motives for the assassination. Many feared that Caesar would soon revive the monarchy and declare himself king. Others feared the loss of property or prestige as Caesar carried out his land reforms in favour of the landless classes. Almost all conspirators fled the city after Caesar's death for fear of reprisals. The ensuing civil war destroyed what was left of the republic.

**Question 0**

On what day was Caesar killed?

**Question 1**

Who made up most of the members of the conspiracy to assassinate Caesar?

**Question 2**

What did some members of the conspiracy believe Caesar would bring back?

**Question 3**

Who were Gaius Cassius and Marcus Brutus conspiring against?

**Question 4**

Why did many members of the Senate flee the city after Caesar's death?

**Text number 51**

After the assassination, Mark Antony allied himself with Caesar's stepson and nephew Gaius Octavian. With Marcus Lepidus, they formed an alliance known as the Second Triumvirate. They had powers that were almost identical to Caesar's constitutional powers. Thus the Senate and the assemblies remained powerless, even though Caesar had been assassinated. The conspirators were then defeated at the Battle of Philippi in 42 BC. In the end, however, Antony and Octavian fought each other in the final battle. Antony was defeated at the naval battle of Actium in 31 BC and committed suicide with his mistress Cleopatra. In 29 BC. Octavian returned to Rome as the undisputed ruler of the empire and later took the title of Augustus ('the Glorified'). He was convinced that only one strong ruler could restore order to Rome.

**Question 0**

Who allied with Caesar's adopted son soon after his death?

**Question 1**

What year did the Battle of the Philippines end?

**Question 2**

How did Mark Antony die?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the pact with Marcus Lepidus?

**Question 4**

In which battle was Mark Antony defeated?

**Text number 52**

Like most ancient civilisations, the Roman army had a triple role: to secure its borders, to exploit remote areas by, among other things, levying taxes on conquered peoples, and to maintain internal order. From the outset, Roman soldiers were typical of this model, and most Roman wars were characterised by one or other of the two types. The first is foreign warfare, usually launched as a counter-attack or in defence of an ally. The second is civil war, which plagued the Roman Republic in its last century. The Roman armies were not invincible, despite their immense reputation and the numerous victories they had won. Over the centuries, the Romans 'produced their share of incompetents' who led the Roman armies to catastrophic defeats. However, the fate of Rome's greatest enemies, such as Pyrrhus and Hannibal, was usually to win the initial battles but lose the war. If nothing else, the history of Roman military campaigns is a history of perseverance and persistence in overcoming appalling defeats.

**Question 0**

Who in Rome was responsible for imposing taxes on conquered peoples?

**Question 1**

What can be considered a characteristic of the Roman campaigns?

**Question 2**

What was considered a problem in the last century of the Roman Republic?

**Question 3**

What made Rome often go to war in foreign countries?

**Text number 53**

During this period, Roman soldiers seem to have taken their cue from the Etruscan soldiers living further north, who in turn seem to have copied their warfare from the Greeks. Traditionally, the introduction of the phalanx formation in the Roman army has been associated with the city's penultimate king, Servius Tullius (reigned 578-534 BC). According to Livy and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the front rank included the wealthiest citizens who could afford the best equipment. Each successive row consisted of those with less wealth and inferior equipment than the previous one.

**Question 0**

Who introduced the phalanx formation in the Roman army?

**Question 1**

Were Roman soldiers expected to provide their own equipment?

**Question 2**

Who were in the first row of the falang formation?

**Question 3**

From which people did the Etruscans seem to have modelled their warfare?

**Question 4**

Where was Dionysius from?

**Text number 54**

One drawback of the phalanx was that it was only effective when fighting in wide, open areas, which left the Romans at a disadvantage when fighting in the hilly terrain of the central Italian peninsula. The Romans abandoned the falang in the 4th century BC and switched to a more flexible manipulative form. This change is sometimes attributed to Marcus Furius Camillus and placed shortly after the Gallic invasion of 390 BC; however, it is more likely that they were copied from Rome's southern Samnite enemies, possibly as a result of Samnite victories during the Second Samnite War (326-304 BC).

**Question 0**

What was the disadvantage of using the falang formation?

**Question 1**

In which century did the Romans finally abandon the Phalanges formation?

**Question 2**

Which form of combat finally replaced the falang in battle?

**Question 3**

Where is the likely source of the manipulative formation change?

**Question 4**

What kind of soil could the central Italian peninsula have?

**Text number 55**

The Manipular heavy infantry was supported by a number of light infantry and cavalry, usually 300 cavalrymen per Manipular legion. The cavalry consisted mainly of the richest equestrian class. There was also an additional class of troops that accompanied the army without specific military duties and were stationed at the rear of the third line. Their role with the army was primarily to fill any vacancies that might arise in the military forces. The light infantry consisted of 1 200 unarmoured combat troops drawn from the youngest and lowest social classes. They carried a sword and a small shield and several light spears.

**Question 0**

How many horsemen are likely to be found in one manipulative legend?

**Question 1**

Where would one expect the large numbers of cavalry to come from?

**Question 2**

What was the often neglected social class that made up the light infantry?

**Question 3**

Which infantry section had small shields?

**Question 4**

What kind of infantry joined the light and cavalry in battle?

**Text number 56**

Rome's military alliance with the other peoples of the Italian peninsula meant that half of Rome's army was made up of Socii peoples such as Etruscans, Umbrians, Apulians, Campanians, Samnians, Lucanians, Bruttians and Southern Greek cities. Polybius states that at the beginning of the Second Red War, Rome had 770 000 men at its disposal, of whom 700 000 were infantry and 70 000 met the requirements of the cavalry. Rome's Italian allies organised themselves into sub-allies, or wings, which were roughly as strong as the Roman legions, but with 900 cavalry instead of 300.

**Question 0**

Where did Rome get half its army?

**Question 1**

How many squid were used by Rome's Italian allies?

**Question 2**

How many soldiers did Rome have at its disposal at the beginning of the Second Red War?

**Question 3**

What did Rome's Italian allies call their battle formation?

**Question 4**

What made it possible for Rome to obtain part of its army from other neighbouring regions?

**Text number 57**

The extraordinary demands of the Red War revealed not only the shortage of men but also the tactical weaknesses of the manipulative legion, at least in the short term. In 217 BC, near the start of the Second Punic War, Rome was forced to effectively abandon its long-standing principle that its soldiers had to be both citizens and property owners. The 2nd century BC saw a general decline in the Roman population, partly due to the huge losses suffered in the various wars. This was accompanied by severe social pressures and a wider collapse of the middle class. As a result, the Roman state was forced to arm its soldiers at the expense of the state, something it had not had to do before.

**Question 0**

In which century did the population decline in the Roman-ruled areas?

**Question 1**

What prompted the Roman state to arm its army?

**Question 2**

What were soldiers expected to own before 217 BC?

**Question 3**

What was seen as a factor in the decline of the Roman population?

**Text number 58**

The Roman consul Gaius Marius implemented a programme of reforms for the Roman army, known as the Marian reforms. In 107 BC, all citizens, regardless of wealth or social class, were given the right to join the Roman army. This measure formalised and ended a centuries-long gradual process of abolishing wealth requirements for military service. The distinction between the three heavy infantry classes, which had already become blurred, had collapsed into a single heavy legionary class. The legionnaires in the heavy infantry were of citizen origin, while the ranks of the light infantry were dominated by non-citizens. The senior officers and commanders of the army were still exclusively members of the Roman aristocracy.

**Question 0**

Who could now join the military service in 107 BC?

**Question 1**

Where were the legionaries of the Roman army probably acquired?

**Question 2**

Who probably made up the bulk of the Roman army's light infantry?

**Question 3**

Which consul was responsible for the reforms that allowed all citizens to join the Roman army?

**Question 4**

What was the process for removing the property claim from the Roman army?

**Text number 59**

The legions at the end of the Republic were almost exclusively heavy infantry. The main sub-unit of the legion was called the cohort, and consisted of about 480 infantrymen. The cohort was thus a much larger unit than the previous manipulation unit, and was divided into six centuries of 80 men. Each century was further divided into 10 "tent groups" of 8 men each. The cavalry troops were used as scouts and dispatch riders rather than combat riders. The legions also included a special artillery group of perhaps 60 men. Each legion was usually accompanied by about the same number of allied (non-Roman) troops.

**Question 0**

How many units can be expected to fit into one cohort?

**Question 1**

How many soldiers were placed in each group of tents?

**Question 2**

Who would now be used as scouts instead of fighting alongside the army on the battlefield?

**Question 3**

Which troop designation was considered to constitute the majority of the legion?

**Text number 60**

The size of the Roman navy was reduced after the subjugation of the Mediterranean, but it underwent short-term improvements and revivals in the latter years of the Republic to meet a number of new demands. Under Caesar, an invasion fleet was assembled in the English Channel to attack Britain; under Pompey, a large fleet was assembled in the Mediterranean to clear the sea of Cilician pirates. During the civil war that followed, up to a thousand ships were either built or forced into service from Greek towns.

**Question 0**

On which sea were large numbers of naval vessels sent to remove Cilician pirates?

**Question 1**

How many ships were sent from Greek cities?

**Question 2**

Who was ultimately responsible for the naval vessels sent into the English Channel?

**Question 3**

What was the driving force behind the revival of the Roman navy?

**Question 4**

Which part of the Roman army was reduced in size after the subjugation of the Mediterranean?

**Text number 61**

The ultimate power of the Senate was based on the prestige and authority of the Senators. This prestige and authority was based both on precedent and custom and on the competence and reputation of the Senators. The Senate issued decrees, called senatus consulta. They were formally 'advice' given by the Senate to the magistrate. In practice, however, the judges usually followed them. The focus of the Roman Senate was usually on foreign policy. Although it technically had no formal role in the management of military conflicts, the Senate was ultimately the power that controlled such matters. The Senate's power expanded over time as the power of the legislative assemblies diminished and the Senate took on a greater role in ordinary lawmaking. Its members were usually appointed by Roman censors, who usually elected newly elected judges as members of the Senate, making the Senate a partially elected body. In times of military emergency, such as during the civil wars of the 1st century BC, this practice was reduced, as the Roman dictator, the triumvir or the Senate itself elected its members.

**Question 0**

What was the general source of power in the Roman Senate?

**Question 1**

Who was responsible for supervising military operations?

**Question 2**

What was the bill passed by the Senate?

**Question 3**

Which area was the likely centre of the Roman Senate?

**Question 4**

What Roman governing body would choose its own members in times of great difficulty?

**Text number 62**

The legal status of Roman citizenship was limited, and was a vital prerequisite for many important legal rights, such as the right to trial and appeal, marriage, voting, holding office, entering into binding contracts and special tax exemptions. An adult male citizen with full legal and political rights was called "optimo jure". The optimo jure elected their assemblies, which then elected judges, passed laws, presided over trials on capital punishment, declared war and peace, and concluded or dissolved treaties. There were two types of legislative assemblies. The first was the comitia ('committees'), which were all optimo jure assemblies. The second was the concilia ('councils'), which were meetings of certain optimo jure groups.

**Question 0**

What was the main condition for applying for a trial in a Roman court?

**Question 1**

Who was expected to oversee the death penalty in the Roman courts?

**Question 2**

What name did the people make up the body of the members of the committee?

**Question 3**

Who was elected by the optimo jure elected assemblies?

**Question 4**

What could be the composition of optimo jure groups?

**Text number 63**

Citizens were organised by centuries and tribes, each of which met in their own assemblies. The Comitia Centuriata ("Centuriate Assembly") was an assembly of centuries (i.e. soldiers). The Comitia Centuriata was usually presided over by a consul. The centurions voted one by one until a measure received majority support. The Comitia Centuriata elected judges with imperial powers (consuls and praetors). It also elected the censors. Only the Comitia Centuriata could declare war and ratify the results of the census. It also acted as the highest court of appeal in certain legal matters.

**Question 0**

Which Roman assembly chose both judges and censors?

**Question 1**

What was the professional composition of the Comitia Centuriata?

**Question 2**

Could the Comitia Centuriata sometimes act as the highest court of appeal?

**Question 3**

Which elected official had the power of the empire?

**Text number 64**

The Comitia Tributa, an assembly of tribes (i.e. Roman citizens), was chaired by a consul and consisted of 35 tribes. Tribes were not ethnic or kinship groups, but rather geographical subgroups. The order in which the 35 tribes voted was chosen at random by lot. When a measure received the support of a majority of the tribes, the vote was closed. Although the Comitia Tributa did not pass many laws, it did elect quaestors, curule aediles and military tribunes. The Council of Plebeians was similar to the Assembly of Tribes, but it excluded patricians (members of the elite whose lineage dated back to the founding of Rome). They elected their own officials, plebeian tribunes and plebeian nobles. Usually the plebeian tribune presided over the assembly. This assembly passed most laws and could also act as a court of appeal.

**Question 0**

How many tribes were considered to belong to the Comitia Tributa?

**Question 1**

How was the tribal composition separated into specific tribes?

**Question 2**

Which meeting was responsible for selecting the quaestors?

**Question 3**

When would the tribal assembly stop voting?

**Question 4**

Who should be responsible for choosing the plebeians' tribune?

**Text number 65**

Each Republican judge had certain constitutional powers. Only the people of Rome (both plebeians and patricians) had the right to delegate these powers to an individual judge. The most powerful constitutional power was the imperium. The imperium was held by both consuls and praetors. The Imperium gave the magistrate the power to command the military forces. All magistrates also had coercive powers. This power was used by the magistrates to maintain public order. While in Rome, all citizens had the power of coercion. This protection was called provocatio (see below). Magistrates also had both the power and the duty to search for evidence. This power was often used to prevent political opponents.

**Question 0**

Who had the right to give powers to the judge?

**Question 1**

What is considered the most authoritative constitutional power?

**Question 2**

What did the constitutional power of the empire give the judge?

**Question 3**

What would be one of the tasks of a newly elected judge?

**Question 4**

What power did each Roman judge have?

**Text number 66**

One of the factors limiting the power of the judge was his collegiality. Each judgeship was held simultaneously by at least two people. Another such limitation was provocatio. Provocatio was the initial form of judicial proceedings. It was the precursor of habeas corpus. If a judge tried to use the power of the state against a citizen, the citizen could appeal the judge's decision to the tribunal. Moreover, when a judge's one-year term of office expired, he had to wait ten years before he could hold that office again. This caused problems for some consuls and praetors, and the empire of these magistrates was sometimes extended. In practice, they retained the powers of the office (as promagistrates) without formally holding the office.

**Question 0**

How long could an elected judge be in office?

**Question 1**

How many people would serve in one judgeship at the same time?

**Question 2**

Which form of litigation was the forerunner of our various forms of habeas corpus?

**Question 3**

Why would you invite a judge whose imperial powers have been extended?

**Question 4**

To whom could a Roman turn to try to overturn a judge's decision?

**Text number 67**

The consuls of the Roman Republic were ordinary judges of the highest rank; each consul served for one year. The consuls had supreme authority in both civil and military matters. While in Rome, the consuls were the heads of the Roman government. They presided over the Senate and the Assemblies. Abroad, each consul commanded an army. His power abroad was almost absolute. The praetors administered civil law and commanded the provincial armies. Every five years, two censors were elected for an 18-month term, during which they carried out a census. During the census, they could register citizens in the Senate or dismiss them from the Senate. The aediles were civil servants chosen to manage Rome's internal affairs, such as public games and shows. Quaestors usually assisted consuls in Rome and governors in the provinces. Their duties were often financial.

**Question 0**

Which official had supremacy in both civil and military matters?

**Question 1**

Who was responsible for administering the civil laws?

**Question 2**

Who was in charge of the Roman census?

**Question 3**

How long could an elected censor be in office?

**Question 4**

Which official was primarily responsible for financial matters?

**Text number 68**

Since tribunes were considered to be the embodiment of plebeians, they were sacred and untouchable. Their sanctity was ensured by the plebeians' promise to kill anyone who harmed or disturbed the tribune during his term of office. All the powers of the tribune were derived from the sanctity of the tribune. One consequence was that harming the tribune, ignoring his veto or disturbing him was considered a death sentence. During a military emergency, the dictator was appointed for a period of six months. The constitutional government would be abolished and the dictator would be the absolute master of the state. When the dictator's term ends, the constitutional government is restored.

**Question 0**

For how long could a dictator be appointed during certain emergencies?

**Question 1**

What would happen at the beginning of a dictator's term?

**Question 2**

What was the crime of damaging a tribute?

**Question 3**

What was the ultimate source of the tribunes' powers?

**Text number 69**

Life in the Roman Republic revolved around the city of Rome and its famous seven hills. The city also had several theatres, gymnasia and many taverns, baths and brothels. Residential architecture varied throughout the Roman dominated area, from very modest houses to country mansions and, in the capital Rome, to the elegant Palatine Hill residences from which the word 'palace' derives. The majority of the population lived in the city centre, packed into apartment blocks[citation needed].[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Where did most of the city's population live?

**Question 1**

What kind of housing could be located in the city centre?

**Question 2**

From which part of Rome is the word palace borrowed?

**Question 3**

How many areas in Rome could be called hills?

**Text number 70**

Many elements of Roman culture were borrowed from the Greeks. In architecture and sculpture, the difference between Greek models and Roman paintings is obvious. The main Roman contributions to architecture were the arch and the dome. Rome also had a huge influence on the European cultures that followed. Its importance is perhaps best reflected in its durability and influence, as can be seen in the longevity and permanence of works such as those of Virgil and Ovid. Latin, the main language of the Republic, is still used for liturgical purposes in the Roman Catholic Church, and until the 19th century it was widely used in scientific writings in fields such as science and mathematics. Roman law laid the foundations for the legislation of many European countries and their colonies[referred ].

**Question 0**

Which culture was extremely influenced by Rome?

**Question 1**

What language was commonly used in scientific mathematical writing before the 1800s?

**Question 2**

From whom were many aspects of Roman culture copied?

**Question 3**

What was considered the dominant language of the Roman Republic?

**Text number 71**

Slavery and slaves were part of the social order; there was a slave market where slaves could be bought and sold. Masters exempted many slaves for services rendered; some slaves were able to save money to buy their freedom. In general, the mutilation and murder of slaves was prohibited by law. However, there were no law enforcement authorities in Rome. All claims were treated as 'damages', brought by the prosecutor, who had to prove the whole case himself. If the accused was a nobleman and the victim was not a nobleman, the likelihood of a verdict in favour of the accused was small. At most, the accused might have to pay a fine for killing a slave. It is estimated that more than 25% of the Roman population was enslaved.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Romans were believed to be slaves?

**Question 1**

Where could you get slaves in the Roman Republic?

**Question 2**

Were slave owners allowed to free their slaves in the Roman Republic?

**Question 3**

What branch of justice was missing in Rome?

**Question 4**

Who was responsible for seeking justice in the Roman courts?

**Text number 72**

Men usually wore togas and women stoles. The women's stole differed from the toga in appearance, and was usually brightly coloured. Cloth and dress distinguished one class of people from another. The tunic worn by plebeians, or ordinary people such as herdsmen and slaves, was a coarse, dark material, while the tunic worn by patricians was of linen or white wool. A knight or magistrate wore an augusticlavus, a tunic with small purple pins. Senators wore tunics with wide red stripes (tunica laticlavia). Soldiers' tunics were shorter than civilians' tunics. Boys wore a toga praetexta, a toga with a crimson or purple border, until the Liberal festivities. Men over 16 wore toga virilis (or toga pura) to show that they were Roman citizens. The toga picta was worn by victorious generals and was inscribed with their skill on the battlefield. The toga pulla was used for mourning.

**Question 0**

What item of clothing could you usually find on a Roman man?

**Question 1**

Which item of clothing did adult males wear to show their status as Roman citizens?

**Question 2**

What was typically used in the Roman Republic after the loss of a loved one?

**Question 3**

Which civil servant would wear a garment with wide red stripes?

**Question 4**

How did women's clothes differ from men's in the Roman Republic?

**Text number 73**

The staple foods were usually eaten around 11 o'clock, and consisted of bread, salad, cheese, fruit, nuts and cold meat left over from the previous evening's dinner.The Roman poet Horace mentions another favourite Roman food, olives, referring to his own diet, which he describes as very simple: 'As for me, olives, endives and smooth malts provide nourishment.' The family ate together, sitting on stools around the table. Fingers were used to eat solid foods and spoons for soups [citation needed].

**Question 0**

When were staple foods typically eaten in the Roman Republic?

**Question 1**

What did the people of the Roman Republic eat for solid food?

**Question 2**

What kind of food was cheese considered in Rome?

**Question 3**

What form of expression did the Roman Horace use?

**Question 4**

What did the Romans sit on when they ate at home?

**Text number 74**

Wine was considered a staple drink, enjoyed by all classes at all meals and occasions, and was quite inexpensive. Cato senior once advised people to halve their portions to save wine for labour. Wine was also consumed in a variety of drinks, including grapes and honey. Drinking on an empty stomach was considered a boorish and sure sign of alcoholism, the debilitating physical and psychological effects of which were known to the Romans. Accusations of being an alcoholic were an effective way of discrediting political rivals. Notable Roman alcoholics included Mark Antony and Cicero's own son Marcus (Cicero Minor). Even Cato the Younger was known to have been a hard drinker[quote].

**Question 0**

What drink is enjoyed by all classes in the Roman Republic?

**Question 1**

What was considered a compelling way to denigrate political rivals?

**Question 2**

At which meals was wine commonly drunk?

**Question 3**

What was considered a sign of alcoholism in the Roman Republic?

**Text number 75**

After the various military conquests of Greece in the East, the Romans adapted many Greek doctrinal principles to their own, nascent system. They began physical training to prepare boys for growing up as Roman citizens and for possible enlistment in the army. There was a strong emphasis on discipline. Girls usually received instruction from their mothers in spinning, weaving and sewing. Schooling in a more formal sense began around 200 BC. Education began at around the age of six, and over the next six or seven years boys and girls were expected to learn the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic. At the age of 12 they were expected to learn Latin, Greek, grammar and literature, after which they would be trained in public speaking. Public speaking was a skill to be practised and learned, and good speakers were respected.

**Question 0**

How did the Romans develop their male children into Roman citizens?

**Question 1**

Who could you expect to learn how to weave?

**Question 2**

Which Roman art included speeches to the public?

**Question 3**

When did academic education start in the Roman Republic?

**Question 4**

What led the Romans to adapt several concepts of education to their own system?

**Text number 76**

The native language of the Romans was Latin. Although the surviving Latin literature consists almost entirely of Classical Latin, an artificial and highly stylized and polished written language dating from the 1st century BC, the actual spoken language was Vulgar Latin, which differed significantly from Classical Latin in grammar, vocabulary and eventually pronunciation. With the expansion of Rome, Latin spread throughout Europe, and over time Vulgar Latin developed and dialectalised in different places, gradually becoming a variety of Romance languages. Many of these languages, such as French, Italian, Portuguese, Romance and Spanish, flourished, and the differences between them increased over time. Although English is more Germanic than Roman in origin, English borrows a lot from Latin and words derived from Latin[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What was the primary language of the Romans?

**Question 1**

What language is French considered to be?

**Question 2**

What kind of Latin was probably spoken in Rome?

**Question 3**

How did vulgar Latin eventually differ from classical Latin?

**Question 4**

Which language of Germanic origin has adopted many features from Latin?

**Text number 77**

From the beginning, Roman literature was heavily influenced by Greek writers. The earliest works we have are the historical epics of early Roman military history. As the republic expanded, writers began to produce poetry, comedy, history and tragedy. Virgil represents the pinnacle of Roman epic poetry. His Aeneid tells the story of Aeneas' escape from Troy and his settlement in the city that would become Rome. In On the Nature of Things, Lucretius attempted to explain science in epic poetry. The genre of satire was common in Rome, and satires were written by Juvenal and Persius, among others. Cicero's rhetorical works are considered[who?] one of the best books of correspondence written down in antiquity[citation].

**Question 0**

Who was responsible for the massive influence of Roman literature?

**Question 1**

Who was the author of the epic poem Aeneid?

**Question 2**

What style of literature was commonly found in Roman works?

**Question 3**

Which epic poem tells the story of the founding of the city that would one day become Rome?

**Question 4**

Which Roman poet tried to develop science in his poetry?

**Text number 78**

Music was an important part of everyday life.The word itself comes from the Greek music (mousike), "(art) of the muses". Music accompanied many private and public events, from nightly dinners to military parades and maneuvers. However, when discussing any ancient music with non-experts and even many musicians, it should be remembered that much of what makes our modern music familiar to us is the result of developments that have only occurred in the last thousand years; thus our ideas about melody, scales, harmony and even the instruments we use may not have been familiar to the Romans who made and listened to music centuries earlier[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What was considered a dominant part of normal life?

**Question 1**

What language does the word Music come from?

**Question 2**

Could the events of the Roman Republic often include music?

**Question 3**

What do many people consider to be the source of familiarity in modern music?

**Text number 79**

Over time, Roman architecture changed as urban requirements changed, and building techniques and construction technology evolved and refined. Roman concrete has remained an enigma, and even after more than 2000 years, some Roman structures still stand magnificently. The architectural style of the capital was emulated by other urban centres under Roman control and influence. Roman cities were well planned, efficiently managed and neatly maintained [citation needed].

**Question 0**

What was the primary reason for changing Roman architectural elements?

**Question 1**

Which Roman building material remains a mystery to this day?

**Question 2**

Do Roman structures still exist in our time?

**Question 3**

What features of the capital did other urban centres in the Roman Republic imitate?

**Text number 80**

In Rome, there was a place called Campus Martius ("Field of Mars"), which was a kind of training ground for Roman soldiers. Later, the Campus became the athletics ground of Rome. On the Campus, young people gathered for games and sports, including jumping, wrestling, boxing and racing. riding, throwing and swimming were also popular sports. in the countryside, activities included fishing and hunting.[citation needed] Board games were played in Rome, including dice (Tesserae or Tali), Roman chess (Latrunculi), Roman checkers (Calculi), tic-tac-toe (Terni Lapilli), and Ludus duodecim scriptorum and Tabula, the forerunners of backgammon. Other activities included chariot races and musical and theatrical performances.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the area where the young people played and exercised?

**Question 1**

What could also be the name of the Campus Maritus in Rome?

**Question 2**

What is the predecessor of the Roman board game Tabula?

**Question 3**

What was the Roman version of chess?

**Text number 81**

Roman religious beliefs date back to the founding of Rome around 800 BC. However, the Roman religion generally associated with the republic and the earliest empire only began around 500 BC. The Romans came into contact with Greek culture and adopted many Greek religious beliefs. Private and personal worship was an important part of religious practice. Every household was, in a way, a temple of the gods. Each household had an altar (lararium) where family members prayed, performed rites and interacted with the household gods. Many of the gods worshipped by the Romans were derived from Proto-Indo-European pantheon, while others were based on Greek gods. The two most famous deities were Jupiter (god of kings) and Mars (god of war). As Roman cultural influence spread to most of the Mediterranean, the Romans began to adopt foreign gods into their own culture, as well as other philosophical traditions such as Cynicism and Stoicism.

**Question 0**

When was the Roman religion, usually identified with the Republic, first established?

**Question 1**

From whom did the Romans take many of their religious beliefs?

**Question 2**

Where did much of the deities worshipped in Roman civilisation come from?

**Question 3**

Which religious element was found in all Roman households?

**Question 4**

What was considered a temple of the gods in Roman society?

**Document number 382**

**Text number 0**

The Pacific War is generally considered to have started on 7 and 8 December 1941, when Japan invaded Thailand and attacked British-held Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong, as well as US military bases in Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines. Some historians argue that the Asian conflict can be dated back to the Second Sino-Japanese War between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China on 7 July 1937, or possibly to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria on 19 September 1931. However, it is more generally accepted that the Pacific War itself began in early December 1941, when the Sino-Japanese War became part of the wider World War II theatre[nb 9].

**Question 0**

When do most people think the Pacific War started?

**Question 1**

On what day did Japan attack Pearl Harbor?

**Question 2**

When did the Second Sino-Japanese War start?

**Question 3**

Which countries were involved in the Second Sino-Japanese War?

**Question 4**

Has Japan ever invaded Thailand?

**Question 5**

What is the generally accepted date when the Pacific War started?

**Question 6**

When did Japan invade Manchuria?

**Question 7**

Which nation started the hostilities?

**Question 8**

What was the Pacific theatre of operations after December 1941?

**Question 9**

When did Japan attack China?

**Text number 1**

The Pacific War pitted the Allies against the Empire of Japan, aided briefly by Thailand and to a much lesser extent by its Axis allies Germany and Italy. The war culminated in the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and other major bombing raids by the US Army Air Forces, coupled with the Soviet invasion of Manchuria on 8 August 1945, as a result of which Japan announced its intention to surrender on 15 August 1945. Japan's formal and official surrender took place on the battleship USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay on 2 September 1945. After the defeat, the Shinto Emperor of Japan abdicated his divine leadership through the Shinto Directive, as the Allied Powers believed this to be the main political reason for Japan's military invasion, and the dismantling process soon began, with the aim of installing a new liberal democratic constitution for the Japanese people, which is the current constitution of Japan.

**Question 0**

What events ended the war with Japan?

**Question 1**

On what day did Japan surrender?

**Question 2**

Where did the Japanese surrender take place?

**Question 3**

What changed in Japan's administration after the war?

**Question 4**

What was the name given to the process by which the Japanese leader stepped down?

**Question 5**

What nation were the allies against?

**Question 6**

Which nations were part of the axis?

**Question 7**

Which cities were destroyed by the atomic bombs?

**Question 8**

When did the Soviet Union invade Manchuria?

**Text number 2**

Both the war with the Western Allies and the ongoing war in China were referred to by Japan as the Greater East Asian War (大東亜戦争, Dai Tō-A Sensō?), which was chosen by a Cabinet decision on 10 December 1941. This name was announced to the public on 12 December, with the explanation that it was the independence of the peoples of Asia from the Western powers by means of the armed forces of the Greater East Asian Sphere of Wealth. Japanese officials linked what they called the Japan-China Incident (日支事変, Nisshi Jihen?) to the Greater East Asian War.

**Question 0**

What was the name given to the war against Japan?

**Question 1**

What did the Japanese authorities call the war?

**Question 2**

What was Japan's reason for the war?

**Question 3**

On what day was the new name of the war published?

**Question 4**

What did Japan call the war?

**Question 5**

When did Japan adopt the name of war?

**Question 6**

What was Japan's stated war aim?

**Question 7**

What did Japan call the occupied Asian group of countries?

**Question 8**

How did Japan choose the name of the war?

**Text number 3**

Among the Axis powers that helped Japan in World War II was the authoritarian government of Thailand, which quickly formed a temporary alliance with the Japanese in 1941, when Japanese troops were already attacking the southern Thai peninsula. Phayap's army sent troops to invade and occupy north-eastern Burma, a former Thai territory that had been annexed by Britain much earlier. Also involved were the Japanese puppet states of Manchukuo and Mengjiang (which comprised most of Manchuria and part of Inner Mongolia) and the collaborationist Wang Jingwei regime (which controlled the coastal areas of China).

**Question 0**

What was Thailand's role in the war?

**Question 1**

Which group controlled the coastal areas of China?

**Question 2**

Which army invaded Burma?

**Question 3**

Which country previously annexed Burma?

**Question 4**

Which countries assisting Japan did Thailand belong to?

**Question 5**

In what year did Thailand ally with Japan?

**Question 6**

Which army invaded north-eastern Burma?

**Question 7**

What were the Japanese puppet conventions?

**Question 8**

Who ruled the coast of China?

**Text number 4**

According to official US government policy, Thailand was not an ally of the Axis and the United States was not at war with Thailand. US government policy since 1945 has been to treat Thailand not as a former enemy but rather as a country that was forced into certain actions by Japanese blackmail before Japanese troops occupied it. The United States has treated Thailand in the same way as other countries occupied by the Axis powers, such as Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Poland and the Netherlands.

**Question 0**

Did the United States believe that Thailand was an ally of the Axis?

**Question 1**

What did the US think made Thailand help Japan?

**Question 2**

Is Thailand treated differently from other Axis countries?

**Question 3**

Which country did Japan blackmail according to the US?

**Question 4**

Which nations were occupied by an Axis state?

**Question 5**

How did the United States treat Thailand after 1945?

**Question 6**

Who invaded Thailand according to the United States?

**Text number 5**

Japan recruited many soldiers from its colonies in Korea and Formosa (Taiwan). There were also some small numbers of troops from Vichy France, the Indian National Army and the Burmese National Army. Japanese military operations were also assisted by collaborationist forces from Hong Kong (a reformed former colonial police force), the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies (PETA) and Dutch Guinea, British Malaya and British Borneo, Inner Mongolia and former French Indochina (after the fall of the Vichy French regime), and Timorese militias.

**Question 0**

Where did many Japanese soldiers come from?

**Question 1**

What kind of soldiers came from Hong Kong?

**Question 2**

What other Asian country, island group, helped the Japanese?

**Question 3**

From which colonies did Japan recruit soldiers?

**Question 4**

Which French troops assisted Japan?

**Question 5**

Who were the Japanese contributors in Hong Kong?

**Text number 6**

The main Allied contributors were the United States, the Republic of China, the United Kingdom (including the armed forces of British India, Fiji, Samoa, etc.), Australia, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the Netherlands (as holder of the western part of the Dutch East Indies and New Guinea), New Zealand and Canada, all members of the Pacific War Council. Mexico, Free France and many other countries also took part, especially the troops of other British colonies.

**Question 0**

Did Mexico play a part in the war?

**Question 1**

Which side of the war were the Chinese on?

**Question 2**

Which other major continent participated as an ally of the United States?

**Question 3**

What were the colonies in the Netherlands?

**Question 4**

Which major Asian country was an ally of the United States?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the Philippine nation?

**Question 6**

Which nation ruled the Dutch East Indies?

**Question 7**

Which nation owned Western New Guinea?

**Text number 7**

By 1937, Japan controlled Manchuria and was ready to move deeper into China. The Marco Polo Bridge incident on 7 July 1937 triggered a full-scale war between China and Japan. Chinese Nationalists and Communists suspended their civil war to form a nominal alliance against Japan, and the Soviet Union quickly provided support by supplying large quantities of material to Chinese troops. In August 1937, General Chiang Kai-shek sent his best army to fight some 300 000 Japanese in Shanghai, but after three months of fighting, Shanghai fell. The Japanese continued to push back the Chinese troops, capturing the capital Nanking in December 1937 and committing what became known as the Nanking Massacre. In March 1938, the Nationalist forces won their first victory in Taierzhuang, but in May the Japanese captured the city of Xuzhou. In June 1938, Japan sent some 350 000 troops to attack Wuhan and captured it in October. The Japanese achieved significant military victories, but world public opinion - especially in the United States - resented Japan, especially after the Panay incident.

**Question 0**

Which incident took place on 7 July 1937?

**Question 1**

Who gave aid to the Chinese army?

**Question 2**

When did the Nanking massacre take place?

**Question 3**

Where was the first nationalist victory?

**Question 4**

How are people around the world reacting to the Panay event in Japan?

**Question 5**

When did the Marco Polo Bridge happen?

**Question 6**

Which incident started the war between China and Japan?

**Question 7**

Which nation gave material support to China?

**Question 8**

What was the capital of China?

**Question 9**

When was Nanking conquered?

**Text number 8**

In September 1940, Japan decided to cut off China's only land link with the outside world by invading Indochina, then ruled by Vichy France. Japanese troops broke their agreement with the Vichy regime and fighting broke out, ending in a Japanese victory. On 27 September, Japan signed a military alliance with Germany and Italy and became one of the three Axis powers. In practice, there was little coordination between Japan and Germany until 1944, when the United States was already sorting out the secret Japanese-German diplomatic correspondence.

**Question 0**

Who ruled Indochina in 1940?

**Question 1**

When did Japan invade Indochina?

**Question 2**

Who were the Axis powers alongside Japan in 1940?

**Question 3**

Did Japan and Germany cooperate closely before 1944?

**Question 4**

When did Japan invade Indochina?

**Question 5**

Who ruled Indochina before the Japanese invasion?

**Question 6**

When did Japan become an axis power?

**Question 7**

How many countries were part of the Axis powers?

**Question 8**

How much coordination was there between Japan and Germany?

**Text number 9**

The war entered a new phase when the Japanese suffered an unprecedented defeat at the Battle of Suixian-Zaoyang and the First Battle of Changsha. Following these victories, Chinese Nationalist forces launched a large-scale counter-offensive in early 1940, but the Japanese army repulsed it in late March 1940 due to its low military-industrial capacity. In August 1940, the Chinese Communists launched an offensive in central China; in retaliation, Japan initiated a "three-everything policy" ("kill all, burn all, loot all") in the occupied territories to reduce the Communists' human and material resources. By 1941, the conflict had reached a stalemate. Although Japan had occupied much of northern, central and coastal China, the Nationalist government had retreated inland and established a temporary capital at Chungking, while the Chinese Communists continued to control the Shaanxi base areas. In addition, Japanese control of North and Central China was somewhat tenuous, with Japan generally able to control the railways and major cities ("points and lines"), but without a significant military or administrative presence in China's vast rural areas. The Japanese found that their offensive against China's retreating and regrouping army had stalled in the mountainous terrain of southwest China, while the Communists organized widespread guerrilla and sabotage activity in northern and eastern China behind the Japanese front line.

**Question 0**

Why did the Chinese finally fail in their counterattacks?

**Question 1**

What was Japan's policy in response to China?

**Question 2**

What slowed down the Japanese attacks on China?

**Question 3**

In which city did Japan establish a temporary capital?

**Question 4**

What was Japan's "three-all policy"?

**Question 5**

What year did China and Japan reach a stalemate?

**Question 6**

Where was the temporary capital of China?

**Question 7**

What natural obstacles slowed down the Japanese attack on the Chinese?

**Question 8**

Which group organised guerrilla warfare against the Japanese in China?

**Text number 10**

Japan supported several puppet governments, one of which was led by Wang Jingwei. However, Japan's brutal policy towards the Chinese population did not hand over real power to these governments, nor did it support several rival governments, none of which became a viable alternative to the nationalist government led by Chiang Kai-shek. Conflicts between Chinese Communist and Nationalist forces competing for control of territory behind enemy lines culminated in a major armed clash in January 1941, which effectively ended their cooperation.

**Question 0**

Who was the leader of the nationalist government?

**Question 1**

When did the cooperation between communist and nationalist forces end?

**Question 2**

Did Japan support rival governments?

**Question 3**

When did the cooperation between the Chinese Nationalist forces and the Communists end?

**Question 4**

What was Wang Jingwei's government like?

**Question 5**

What government was Chiang Kai-shek in?

**Text number 11**

As early as 1935, Japanese military strategists had already stated that the Dutch East Indies were of great importance to Japan because of their oil reserves. By 1940 they had extended this view to include Indochina, Malaya and the Philippines as part of the Greater East Asian sphere of wealth. Japanese troops increased their presence in Hainan, Taiwan and Haiphong, Japanese military officers spoke openly of an inevitable war, and Admiral Sankichi Takahashi was reported to have said that a showdown with the United States was inevitable.

**Question 0**

Which Japanese admiral felt it was necessary to go to war against the United States?

**Question 1**

Why was the Dutch East Indies important to Japan?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Greater East Asian Wealth Area expand?

**Question 3**

What was the importance of the Dutch East Indies for Japan?

**Question 4**

Who said that a showdown between Japan and the United States was necessary?

**Question 5**

By what year did Japanese strategists expand their vision of a Greater East Asian region of prosperity?

**Text number 12**

In an effort to prevent Japanese militarism, Western powers, including Australia, the United States, Great Britain and the Dutch government-in-exile that ruled the oil-rich Dutch East Indies, stopped selling oil, iron ore and steel to Japan, preventing Japan from getting the raw materials it needed to continue its operations in China and French Indochina. These embargoes were seen as acts of aggression by the Japanese government and nationalists; imported oil accounted for around 80% of domestic consumption and without it the Japanese economy, not to mention military activity, would have stagnated. The Japanese media, under the influence of military propagandists,[nb 10] began to refer to the blockades as "ABCD blockades" or "ABCD line".

**Question 0**

What did the West do to intimidate Japan in China and France in Indochina?

**Question 1**

Why was the ban on deliveries important for the West?

**Question 2**

What did the Japanese media call these embargoes?

**Question 3**

Why did the Western powers stop selling resources to Japan?

**Question 4**

How did Japan react to the Western embargoes?

**Question 5**

What percentage of oil was consumed domestically in Japan?

**Question 6**

What did the Japanese media call the embargoes?

**Text number 13**

The Japanese leadership was aware that a complete military victory in the traditional sense against the United States was impossible; the alternative would have been to negotiate peace after the initial victories, which would have recognised Japanese hegemony in Asia. In fact, Imperial Headquarters stated that if acceptable negotiations with the Americans could be reached, the invasions would have to be called off - even if the order to attack had already been given. The Japanese leadership sought to base its war against America on the historical experience of successful wars against China (1894-95) and Russia (1904-05), both of which saw the strong continental superpower defeated by achieving limited military objectives, not by outright conquest.

**Question 0**

What would Japan achieve in peace after its first victories?

**Question 1**

What was Japan's strategic objective in invading America?

**Question 2**

Did the Japanese believe they could beat the United States?

**Question 3**

What did the Japanese military leadership think were the chances of a complete military victory over the United States?

**Question 4**

What did Japan want to admit in the planned peace talks after its first victories?

**Question 5**

If acceptable negotiations could be reached between Japan and the United States, what would be done about the attacks?

**Question 6**

What was the basis for going to war with the United States?

**Text number 14**

Early on December 7 (Hawaii time), Japan launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor without warning, crippling the US Pacific Fleet and leaving eight American battleships disabled, 188 American aircraft destroyed and 2,403 US citizens dead. At the time of the attack, the United States was not officially at war anywhere in the world, meaning that the people killed and property destroyed by the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor were not combatants.[nb 11] The Japanese had gambled that in the face of such a sudden and massive attack, the United States would agree to a negotiated settlement and give Japan a free hand in Asia. This gamble did not pay off. The American losses were less than initially thought: the American aircraft carriers, which would prove more important than the battleships, were at sea, and the vital infrastructure of the fleet (fuel oil tanks, dockyards and power plant), the submarine base and the signal intelligence units were undamaged. Japan's contingency plan, which relied on a war of attrition to persuade the US to agree, was beyond the capability of the IJN.

**Question 0**

How many US battleships were disabled in the Pearl Harbor attacks?

**Question 1**

How many Americans died in the attacks on Pearl Harbor?

**Question 2**

Was America at war when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor?

**Question 3**

Why did Japan attack America?

**Question 4**

What were the most vital American ships at the time of the attack?

**Question 5**

When did Japan launch the attack on Pearl Harbor?

**Question 6**

How many American battleships were disabled in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?

**Question 7**

How many US citizens died in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?

**Question 8**

How many aircraft did the United States lose in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?

**Question 9**

Where were the American aircraft carriers during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?

**Text number 15**

Before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the 800,000-member America First Committee vehemently opposed US involvement in the European conflict, even though the US sold military aid to Britain and the Soviet Union through the Lend-Lease program. Opposition to the war in the United States disappeared after the attack. The United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and the Netherlands declared war on Japan on 8 December, and China and Australia the following day. Four days after Pearl Harbor, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy declared war on the United States, dragging the country into a two-front war. This is generally regarded as a major strategic blunder, as it reversed the advantage Germany gained from diverting Japan to the United States (which had been predicted months earlier in a memo by Commander Arthur McCollum)[nb 12] and the reduction in aid to Britain that both Congress and Hitler had managed to avoid during over a year of mutual provocations that would otherwise have resulted.

**Question 0**

What programme enabled America to sell military equipment to Britain and the Soviet Union?

**Question 1**

On what day did the United States and its allies declare war on Japan?

**Question 2**

How long after the Pearl Harbor attacks did Germany and Italy declare war?

**Question 3**

Was Germany's declaration of war on the United States considered a sound strategy?

**Question 4**

How many members did the America First Committee have?

**Question 5**

Which group opposed US involvement in the European war?

**Question 6**

When did the United States declare war on Japan?

**Question 7**

How many days after the attack on Pearl Harbor did Germany wait to declare war on the United States?

**Question 8**

Who predicted Germany's declaration of war on the United States months earlier?

**Text number 16**

Following the United Nations Declaration of 1 January 1942 (the first official use of the term UN), the Allied governments appointed British General Sir Archibald Wavell to head the American-British-Dutch-Australian Command (ABDACOM), the supreme command of Allied forces in Southeast Asia. This gave Wavell nominal control over a huge force, albeit dispersed over an area from Burma to the Philippines and northern Australia. Other areas, such as India, Hawaii and the rest of Australia, remained under separate local command. On 15 January, Wavell moved to Bandung, Java, and took command of ABDACOM.

**Question 0**

On what day was the term United Nations first officially used?

**Question 1**

Who was appointed to command Allied forces in South East Asia in 1942?

**Question 2**

When did General Wavell take control of the Allied forces in South East Asia?

**Question 3**

How spread out were the Allied forces in Southeast Asia?

**Question 4**

Where did General Wavell command the Allied forces?

**Text number 17**

In January, Japan invaded Burma, the Dutch East Indies, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, and captured Manila, Kuala Lumpur and Rabaul. After being driven out of Malaya, Allied forces in Singapore attempted to resist the Japanese in the Battle of Singapore, but surrendered to the Japanese on 15 February 1942; some 130,000 Indians, British, Australians and Dutch were taken prisoners of war. The conquest proceeded apace: Bali and Timor also fell in February. The rapid collapse of Allied resistance had left the 'ABDA area' in two halves. Wavell resigned from ABDACOM on 25 February, handed over control of the ABDA to local commanders and returned to his post as Commander-in-Chief of India.

**Question 0**

Which islands did Japan invade?

**Question 1**

When did the Allied forces surrender Singapore to the Japanese?

**Question 2**

How many Allied prisoners did Japan take after the Battle of Singapore?

**Question 3**

When did General Wavell resign as Commander of the Allied Forces in Southeast Asia?

**Question 4**

To what post did Wavell return after leaving ABDACOM?

**Text number 18**

In Burma, under intense pressure, the British withdrew from Rangoon to the India-Burma border. This cut off the Burmese road, which was a supply line for the Western Allies to the Chinese Nationalists. In March 1942, a Chinese military expedition began an attack on Japanese troops in northern Burma. On 16 April, at the Battle of Yenangyaung, the Japanese 33rd Division surrounded 7,000 British soldiers, who were rescued by the Chinese 38th Division under Sun Li-jen. Cooperation between the Chinese Nationalists and Communists had waned since the climax of the Battle of Wuhan, and relations between the two sides had gone badly wrong as both sought to expand their areas of operation in the occupied territories. The Communists eventually occupied most of the Nationalist territories. On the other hand, some Nationalist units were used to blockade the Communists rather than the Japanese. In addition, many of the Chinese Nationalist forces were allied warlords of Chiang Kai-Shek, but not directly under his command. "Of the 1 200 000 soldiers under Chiang's control, only 650 000 were under the direct control of his generals and another 550 000 under the control of warlords who claimed loyalty to his government; the strongest force was the 320 000-man Szechuan army. The defeat of this army would do much to end Chiang's rule." The Japanese took advantage of this lack of unity to continue their attacks.

**Question 0**

When did the Chinese invade Burma?

**Question 1**

How many British soldiers were rescued by the Chinese 38th Division on 16 April??

**Question 2**

Who led the rescue of British troops at the Battle of Yenangyaung?

**Question 3**

How many of Chiang Kai-Shek's troops were under the control of warlords?

**Question 4**

What was Chiang Kai-Shek's strongest army?

**Text number 19**

Two battle-ready Australian divisions were en route from the Middle East to Singapore. Churchill wanted them diverted to Burma, but Curtin insisted they return to Australia. In early 1942, units of the Imperial Japanese Navy proposed an invasion of Australia. The Japanese army opposed the plan, which was abandoned in favour of isolating Australia from the United States by a blockade through the South Pacific. The Japanese decided to attack Port Moresby, the capital of Australia's Papua region, by sea, bringing northern Australia within range of Japanese bombers.

**Question 0**

How many Australian divisions steamed from the Middle East to Singapore?

**Question 1**

Where did Churchill want the Australian divisions on their way to Singapore to be directed?

**Question 2**

Which Japanese group opposed the invasion of Australia?

**Question 3**

What was the capital of Papua?

**Question 4**

From which country did Japan isolate Australia with the blockade?

**Text number 20**

In March 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt ordered General Douglas MacArthur to the Philippines to draw up a Pacific defence plan with Australia. Curtin agreed to place Australian troops under MacArthur's command, who became Commander-in-Chief of the Southwest Pacific. MacArthur moved his headquarters to Melbourne in March 1942, and American troops began to build up in Australia. Enemy naval action reached Sydney in late May 1942, when Japanese midget submarines made a daring attack on Sydney Harbour. On 8 June 1942, two Japanese submarines briefly bombed Sydney's eastern suburbs and the city of Newcastle.

**Question 0**

Who ordered General MacArthur to make a defence plan with Australia?

**Question 1**

When did General MacArthur get the order to make a defence plan with Australia?

**Question 2**

Who was the commander-in-chief of the South-West Allied forces?

**Question 3**

Where was MacArthur's headquarters moved to in March 1942?

**Question 4**

How many Japanese submarines bombed Sydney on 8 June 1942?

**Text number 21**

In early 1942, the governments of the smaller powers began to push for the establishment of an intergovernmental Asia-Pacific War Council in Washington. The Council was established in London, and a subordinate body was set up in Washington. However, the smaller powers continued to insist on an American-based body. The Pacific War Council was established in Washington on 1 April 1942 and consisted of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, his chief adviser Harry Hopkins and representatives of Britain, China, Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Canada. Later, representatives from India and the Philippines were included. The Council never had direct operational control and all its decisions were referred to the combined US/UK Chief of Staff, who was also based in Washington. Initially, the symbolic resistance of the Allies gradually began to stiffen. Australian and Dutch troops led civilians in a protracted guerrilla campaign in Portuguese Timor.

**Question 0**

When was the Pacific War Council established in Washington, D.C.?

**Question 1**

Which US President was a member of the Pacific War Council?

**Question 2**

Who was President Roosevelt's most important adviser?

**Question 3**

Where was the combined US/UK Chief of Staff located?

**Question 4**

Where was the Australian and Dutch guerrilla campaign led?

**Text number 22**

By mid-1942, the Japanese held a vast area from the Indian Ocean to the central Pacific, although they had no resources to defend or maintain it. Moreover, the doctrine of the Combined Fleet was inadequate to implement the proposed "obstacle" defense. Instead, Japan decided to launch further attacks in both the South and Central Pacific. Although Japan had the element of surprise at Pearl Harbor, the Allied codebreakers had now turned the tide. They learned that an attack was planned on Port Moresby; if it fell, Japan would control the sea areas north and west of Australia and could isolate the country. The aircraft carrier USS Lexington, under Admiral Fletcher, joined the USS Yorktown and an American-Australian task force to halt the Japanese advance. The Battle of the Coral Sea in May 1942 was the first naval battle in which the two sides never saw each other and the opposing forces were attacked only by aircraft. Although the Lexington was sunk and Yorktown severely damaged, the Japanese lost the aircraft carrier Shōhō and suffered extensive damage to the Shōkaku and heavy losses to the Zuikaku air wing, both of which were dropped from the operation against Midway the following month. Although the Allied losses were greater than the Japanese, the attack on Port Moresby was thwarted and the Japanese invasion force was turned back, a strategic victory for the Allies. The Japanese were forced to abandon their attempts to isolate Australia. In addition, the Japanese had no capacity to replace the ships, aircraft and trained pilots lost.

**Question 0**

Which American aircraft carrier joined the USS Yorktown to stop the Japanese attack on Port Moresby in 1942?

**Question 1**

Which admiral was in command of the USS Lexington?

**Question 2**

When was the Battle of the Coral Sea fought?

**Question 3**

Which American aircraft carrier was sunk in the Battle of the Coral Sea?

**Question 4**

Which Japanese aircraft carrier was lost in the Battle of the Coral Sea?

**Text number 23**

Japanese troops were sent north to attack the Aleutian Islands. The next stage of the plan was to capture Midway, which would allow him to destroy Nimitz's remaining aircraft carriers. In May, Allied codebreakers discovered his intentions. Nagumo was again in tactical command, but focused on the capture of Midway; Yamamoto's complex plan had made no provision for Nimitz to intervene before the Japanese were waiting for him. The planned surveillance of the US fleet by long-range seaplanes was not carried out (following an identical operation that had failed in March), so Fletcher's aircraft carriers were able to advance to flanking positions without being detected. Nagumo had 272 aircraft from its four aircraft carriers in service, the United States 348 aircraft (115 land-based).

**Question 0**

Which northern islands was Yamamoto's plan to attack?

**Question 1**

What was the aim of the second phase of the Yamaoto plan?

**Question 2**

How many planes did Nagumo have for the Midway invasion?

**Question 3**

How many aircraft did the United States have at the Battle of Midway?

**Question 4**

How many US aircraft were on the ground?

**Text number 24**

As Nimitz expected, the Japanese fleet arrived off Midway on 4 June and was spotted by PBY patrol aircraft. Nagumo made the first strike on Midway, and Fletcher launched his aircraft towards Nagumo's aircraft carriers. At 0920 hours, the first US aircraft from the carriers arrived, the TBD Devastator torpedo bombers from the Hornet, but their attacks were poorly coordinated and ineffective; thanks in part to faulty air-to-air torpedoes, they did not get a single hit, and the defensive Zero fighters destroyed all 15 aircraft. At 09.35, Enterprise was attacked by 15 more TBDs, 14 of which were destroyed, again without a hit. By this time the Fletcher attacks had been disorganised and seemingly ineffective, but they managed to draw the Nagumo defensive fighters to sea level, where they used much of their fuel and ammunition to repel two waves of torpedo bombers. By the time the American dive bombers arrived at high altitude, the Zeros were ill-positioned to defend themselves. To make matters worse, Nagumo's four aircraft carriers had drifted away from the formation in an attempt to avoid the torpedoes, reducing the concentration of their anti-aircraft fire. Nagumo's indecision had also caused confusion on board its aircraft carriers. Alert to the need for a second strike on Midway, but also wary of having to face the American carriers he now knew were nearby, Nagumo twice changed the arming orders of his aircraft. As a result, American dive-bombers struck the Japanese carriers, their decks full of ammunition, as the crews worked frantically to rearm their flying squadrons properly.

**Question 0**

When did the Japanese fleet arrive off Midway?

**Question 1**

How many TBD Devastator torpedo bombers were launched from the Hornet?

**Question 2**

How many aircraft carriers did Nagumo have at the Battle of Midway?

**Question 3**

How many times did Nagumo change the arming regulations for its aircraft?

**Question 4**

What was on the decks of the Japanese aircraft carriers when the American submarines attacked?

**Text number 25**

With the Japanese CAP out of position and the carriers at their most vulnerable, the Dauntlesses of the Enterprise and Yorktown SBD appeared at an altitude of 3,000 metres (10,000 feet) and launched their attack, which quickly inflicted fatal hits on three carriers: Sōryū, Kaga and Akagi. Within minutes, all three were airborne and had to be abandoned at great risk of loss of life. Hiryū managed to survive the wave of dive bombers and launched a counterattack against the American carriers, causing severe damage to Yorktown (which was later destroyed by a Japanese submarine). However, a second attack by US aircraft carriers a few hours later found and destroyed Hiryū, Nagumo's last remaining naval carrier. With his carriers lost and the Americans retreating beyond the reach of his powerful battleships, Yamamoto was forced to abort the operation and leave Midway in American hands. The battle proved to be a decisive Allied victory. Japan's expansion had been halted for the second time, and its formidable combined navy had been severely weakened by the loss of four aircraft carriers and a large number of highly trained, virtually indispensable personnel. Japan would be largely on the defensive for the rest of the war.

**Question 0**

At what altitude did American dive bombers launch their attack on Japanese aircraft carriers?

**Question 1**

Which Japanese aircraft carrier survived the first wave of American dive bombers at the Battle of Midway?

**Question 2**

Who won the battle of Midway?

**Question 3**

How many aircraft carriers did the Japanese lose in the Battle of Midway?

**Text number 26**

The Japanese ground forces continued their advance in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea. From July 1942, a few Australian reserve battalions, many of them very young and untrained, fought tenaciously in New Guinea against the Japanese advance along the Kokoda Track towards Port Moresby over the rugged Owen Stanley Ranges. The militia, exhausted and suffering heavy casualties, were supported in late August by regular troops from the Second Australian Imperial Army, which had returned from the Mediterranean campaign. In early September 1942, Japanese marines attacked a strategically important Royal Australian Air Force base at Milne Bay near the eastern tip of New Guinea. They were beaten back by Allied (mainly Australian Army) forces.

**Question 0**

On which mountains did Australian battalions fight in the aftermath of the Kokoda Track?

**Question 1**

Which troops liberated the worn-out Australian reserve battalions?

**Question 2**

Which Australian air force base was attacked by Japanese marines in 1942?

**Question 3**

Where was Milne Bay located in New Guinea?

**Question 4**

What war zone did the Second Australian Imperial Army come from before it released its reserve battalions in New Guinea?

**Text number 27**

Japanese and Allied forces occupied different parts of the island, and over the next six months both sides expended their resources in an escalating battle of attrition on land, sea and sky. Most of the Japanese aircraft deployed in the South Pacific were transferred to the Guadalcanal defences. Many were lost in numerous battles with Allied air forces and aircraft stationed on aircraft carriers at Henderson Field. Meanwhile, Japanese ground forces repeatedly attacked heavily defended American positions around Henderson Field, suffering shocking losses. To sustain the attacks, reinforcements were supplied by Japanese convoys, which the Allies called the "Tokyo Express". The convoys were often engaged in night battles with enemy naval forces, using destroyers that the IJN could not afford to lose. Subsequent naval battles involving heavier ships, and even daytime aircraft carrier battles, led to the waters near Guadalcanal becoming known as 'Ironbottom Sound' because of the numerous ships resembling sunken vessels on both sides. However, the Allies were much better able to compensate for these losses. When the Japanese finally realised that the campaign to retake Henderson Field and secure Guadalcanal had simply become too costly to continue, they evacuated the island and withdrew in February 1943. The Japanese had lost the six-month war of attrition because they had failed to commit sufficient troops in time.

**Question 0**

Where were most of the Japanese aircraft moved to defend the South Pacific?

**Question 1**

Where are the Japanese ground invasions repeated?troops

**Question 2**

What name did the Allies give to the Japanese convoys supplying the ground troops attacking Henderson Field?

**Question 3**

What was the reason for the name "Ironbottom Sound" for the stretch of waterways in the new Guadalcanal?

**Question 4**

When did the Japanese give up on retaking Henderson Field?

**Text number 28**

In mainland China, the Japanese 3rd, 6th and 40th Divisions massed at Yueyang and advanced south in three columns, crossing the Xinqiang River and attempting to cross the Miluo River again to reach Changsha. In January 1942, Chinese troops won a victory at Changsha, the first Allied success against Japan.   
Following Doolittle's lightning raid, the Japanese army carried out a massive sweep through China's Zhejiang and Jiangxi regions, now known as the Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign, with the aim of searching for surviving American airmen, retaliating against the Chinese who helped them and destroying air bases. The operation began on 15 May 1942 with 40 infantry battalions and 15-16 artillery battalions, but was repulsed by Chinese forces in September. During this campaign, the Imperial Japanese Army left behind devastation and also spread the pathogens of cholera, typhoid, plague and dysentery. Chinese estimates put the death toll at 250000   
civilians. Some 1 700 Japanese soldiers died out of a total of 10 000 Japanese soldiers who contracted diseases when their own biological weapons attack ricocheted on their own troops.   
  
2 November 1943, SamuYokoyama, commander of the Imperial Japanese 11th Army, sent the 39th, 58th, 13th, 3rd, 116th and 68th Divisions, totalling some 100,000 troops, to attack Changdee, China. During the seven-week battle of Changde, the Chinese forced Japan to wage an expensive war of attrition. Although the Japanese army initially managed to take the city, the Chinese 57th Division was able to hold them off long enough for reinforcements to arrive and surround the Japanese. The Chinese army then cut off the Japanese supply lines and forced them to retreat, after which the Chinese drove the enemy back. During the battle, Japan used chemical weapons in a desperate act.   
After the Japanese invasion of Burma, there was widespread unrest in eastern India and a catastrophic famine in Bengal, which eventually killed up to 3 million people. Despite these and inadequate communications, British and Indian forces attempted limited counter-attacks in Burma in early 1943. The attack on Arakan failed, and a long-range assault by the Chindits led by Brigadier-General Orde Wingate suffered heavy casualties, but was touted as a morale-booster for the Allies. It also provoked the Japanese to launch major offensives of their own the following year.

**Question 0**

Where were the 40th, 3rd and 6th divisions assembled in China?

**Question 1**

What is the first river crossed by the 40th, 3rd and 6th Japanese divisions as they advanced south?

**Question 2**

Across which river did the 40th, 3rd and 6th Japanese divisions try to reach Changsha?

**Question 3**

How many Chinese civilians were estimated to have died during the Japanese campaign in Zhejiang-Jiangxi?

**Question 4**

Who commanded the Japanese Imperial 11th Army in November 1943?

**Text number 29**

In August 1943, the Allies established a new South East Asia Command (SEAC) to take over strategic responsibility for Burma and India from British India Command, headed by Wavell. In October 1943, Winston Churchill appointed Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as its Commander-in-Chief. The British and Indian Fourteenth Army was formed to confront the Japanese in Burma. Under the leadership of Lieutenant General William Slim, its training, morale and health were greatly improved. American General Joseph Stilwell, who also served as Mountbatten's deputy commander and commanded US forces in the China-Burma-India theatre, directed aid to China and prepared to build the Ledo Road, which would link India and China overland.

**Question 0**

Which Allied command centre replaced the British command centre in India in August 1943?

**Question 1**

Who was appointed commander-in-chief of SEAC in October 1943?

**Question 2**

Who was Mountbatten's deputy commander?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the new land link between India and China?

**Question 4**

The British and Indian Fourteenth Army was formed against what troops?

**Text number 30**

Midway proved to be the last major sea battle in two years. The United States used the period that followed to exploit its enormous industrial potential by increasing the number of ships, aircraft and trained aircrew. At the same time, Japan, lacking an adequate industrial base or technological strategy, a good aircrew training programme, or sufficient naval resources and commercial defence, fell further and further behind. Strategically, the Allies began a long movement across the Pacific, capturing island base after island base. Not all Japanese strongholds needed to be taken; some, such as Truk, Rabaul and Formosa, were neutralised by air attacks and bypassed. The aim was to get close to Japan itself, launch massive strategic air attacks, improve the effectiveness of the submarine blockade and finally (only if necessary) land.

**Question 0**

Where did the US turn its industry in the battle for Midway over the next two years?

**Question 1**

How were the Japanese forts that were bypassed neutralised?

**Question 2**

What was the blockade of Japan supposed to cure?

**Text number 31**

US submarines and some British and Dutch ships operating from the Cavite bases in the Philippines (1941-42), Fremantle and Brisbane in Australia, Pearl Harbor, Trincomalee in Ceylon, Midway and later Guam, played a major role in the defeat of Japan, although submarines made up a small proportion of the Allied naval fleets - less than 2% in the case of the US Navy. The submarines strangled Japan by sinking its merchant fleet, halting many troop transports and cutting off almost all oil imports essential for weapons manufacture and military operations. By early 1945, Japan's oil supplies were so limited that its navy was virtually stranded.

**Question 0**

What types of ships played a major role in the defeat of Japan?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the US fleet that fought against Japan was made up of submarines?

**Question 2**

What were the submarines sinking Japanese ships doing?

**Question 3**

What happened to the Japanese fleet when almost all oil imports were cut off?

**Text number 32**

US submarines accounted for 56% of the Japanese merchant ships sunk; mines or aircraft destroyed most of the rest. US submarines also accounted for 28% of the Japanese warships destroyed. They also played an important reconnaissance role, as in the battles of the Philippine Sea (June 1944) and the Gulf of Leyte (October 1944) (and, coincidentally, the Battle of Midway in June 1942), providing accurate and timely warning of the approach of the Japanese fleet. The submarines also rescued hundreds of downed pilots, including future US President George H.W. Bush.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Japanese merchant ships were sunk by US submarines?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Japanese warships were sunk by US submarines?

**Question 2**

Which future US president was rescued by a submarine?

**Question 3**

What was one of the submarine's important roles in the war?

**Text number 33**

The Allied submarines did not take a defensive position and waited for the enemy to attack. Just hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt announced a new doctrine in retaliation against Japan: unrestricted submarine warfare against Japan. This meant sinking any warship, merchant or passenger vessel in the waters controlled by the Axis without warning and without assistance to survivors.[nb 13] When the Pacific War broke out, Dutch Admiral Conrad Helfrich, in charge of East India's naval defence, issued orders to wage war aggressively. His small submarine force sank more Japanese ships in the first weeks of the war than the entire British and US navies combined, earning him the nickname "Ship-a-day Helfrich". In fact, the Dutch were the first to sink an enemy warship. On 24 December 1941, HNLMS K XVI torpedoed and sank the Japanese destroyer Sagiri.

**Question 0**

What lesson did Roosevelt teach the submarines against Japan?

**Question 1**

Who was the Dutch admiral in charge of the East Indies?

**Question 2**

What was the nickname given to the Dutch admiral in charge of the East Indies?

**Question 3**

What was the first Japanese warship sunk by a submarine?

**Question 4**

When was the first Japanese warship sunk by a submarine?

**Text number 34**

Although Japan had a large number of submarines, they had no significant impact on the war. In 1942, the Japanese Navy's submarines performed well and destroyed or damaged many Allied warships. However, according to Japanese Imperial Navy (and pre-war US) doctrine, naval campaigns were won only by naval battles, not by guerre de course attacks. The United States had an exceptionally long supply line between the West Coast and the front lines, making it vulnerable to submarine attacks, while Japan used its submarines mainly for long-range reconnaissance and only occasionally attacked US supply lines. Japanese submarine attacks on Australia in 1942 and 1943 also produced little result.

**Question 0**

According to what doctrine were naval campaigns won only by naval battles?

**Question 1**

What was the name given to shoplifters?

**Question 2**

What was the primary purpose of Japanese submarines?

**Question 3**

When did the Japanese submarine attack on Australia take place?

**Question 4**

What did Japan's submarine attack on Australia achieve?

**Text number 35**

The US Navy, on the other hand, relied on merchant seamen from the start. However, the blockade of Allied forces in the Philippines in early 1942 led to the transfer of boats to "guerrilla submarine" duties. In addition, the base in Australia placed the boats under Japanese air attack while en route to patrol areas, reducing their effectiveness, and Nimitz relied on submarines for close surveillance of enemy bases. In addition, the standard Mark 14 torpedo and its Mark VI detonator both proved defective, and the problems were not corrected until September 1943. Worst of all, before the war, an unwitting US customs official had seized a copy of a Japanese merchant fleet code (known in the US Navy as the 'maru code') without knowing that it had been broken by the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI). The Japanese quickly changed the code, and OP-20G did not break the new code until 1943.

**Question 0**

What did the US Navy trust?

**Question 1**

What led to guerrilla submarine operations in early 1942?

**Question 2**

Why did Admiral Nimitze rely on submarines?

**Question 3**

When were the faulty torpedo problems in the US Navy fixed?

**Question 4**

What was the "maru code"?

**Text number 36**

So it was only in 1944 that the US Navy began to use its 150 submarines to maximum effect: it installed efficient ship radars, replaced commanders deemed lacking in aggressiveness and repaired the faults in the torpedoes. Japanese trade protection was "unspeakably lax"[nb 14] and the convoys were poorly organised and defended compared with Allied convoys, the result of faulty IJN doctrine and training - errors that were masked by American mistakes as much as by Japanese overconfidence. The number of US submarine patrols (and sinkings) rose sharply: 350 patrols (180 ships sunk) in 1942, 350 (335) in 1943 and 520 (603) in 1944. By 1945, sinkings of Japanese ships had declined because so few targets ventured into the open sea. In all, Allied submarines destroyed 1,200 merchant ships - about five million tons of shipping. Most were small cargo ships, but 124 were tankers bringing much-needed oil from the East Indies. A further 320 were passenger ships and troopships. During the critical stages of the Guadalcanal, Saipan and Leyte campaigns, thousands of Japanese troops were killed or diverted from where they were needed. More than 200 warships were sunk, ranging from several auxiliary ships and destroyers to one battleship and as many as eight aircraft carriers.

**Question 0**

When did the US Navy start using its submarines to maximum effect?

**Question 1**

How many Japanese ships were sunk by US submarines in 1942?

**Question 2**

How many Japanese merchant ships were sunk by Allied submarines during the war?

**Question 3**

How many Japanese aircraft carriers were sunk during the war?

**Question 4**

How many Japanese ships were sunk by US submarines in 1944?

**Text number 37**

In mid-1944, Japan mobilised more than 500,000 men and launched a massive operation across China, code-named Operation Ichi-Go, its largest offensive of World War II, aimed at consolidating Japanese-controlled areas in China and French Indochina, and seizing air bases in south-east China where American bombers were based. During this period, many of the latest American-trained Chinese units and supplies had been forcibly confined to the Burma theater under Joseph Stilwell, who had been put on loan. Although Japan suffered some 100,000 casualties, these attacks, the largest for several years, gave the Japanese a large head start before Chinese forces halted the attacks on Guangxi. Despite significant tactical gains, the operation did not, on balance, bring significant strategic gains for Japan. The vast majority of Chinese troops were able to withdraw from the area and later return to attack Japanese positions, such as the Battle of West Hunan. Japan was no closer to defeating China after this operation, and Japan's continued losses in the Pacific meant that Japan never had the time and resources it needed to achieve a final victory over China. Operation Ichi-go caused great social upheaval in the areas of China affected by it. The Chinese Communist guerrillas were able to exploit this confusion to gain influence and power in large rural areas after Ichi-go.

**Question 0**

What was the code name for the mid-1944 invasion of China?

**Question 1**

What was Japan's biggest offensive in World War II?

**Question 2**

Where did the Chinese end the attack on Operation Ichi-Go?

**Question 3**

Who was able to take advantage of the social confusion caused by Operation Ichi-Go?

**Question 4**

How many casualties did the Japanese suffer during Operation Ichi-Go?

**Text number 38**

After the Allied setbacks of 1943, the Southeast Asia Command prepared to launch attacks on Burma on several fronts. In the first months of 1944, Chinese and US forces of the Northern Combat Area Command (NCAC), commanded by the American Joseph Stilwell, began to extend the Ledo road from India to northern Burma, while the XV Corps began advancing along the coast in Arakan Province. In February 1944, the Japanese launched a local counter-attack in Arakan. After initial Japanese success, this counter-attack was defeated when the XV Corps' Indian divisions stood firm and relied on aircraft to drop supplies into isolated front-line units until the reserve divisions could relieve them.

**Question 0**

Which command prepared the invasions of Burma after the Allied setbacks in 1943?

**Question 1**

Who led the Chinese and American troops for the NCAC?

**Question 2**

What road did NCAC take to northern Burma?

**Question 3**

Who advanced along the coast of Arakan province?

**Question 4**

Who dropped supplies by airplane on isolated units until they could be released?

**Text number 39**

The Japanese responded to the Allied attacks by launching their own offensive against India in mid-March on a mountainous and densely forested border. The attack, code-named Operation U-Go, was supported by Lieutenant General Renya Mutaguchi, the newly promoted commander of Japan's Fifteenth Army; the imperial headquarters authorised the attack despite the misgivings of several intervening headquarters. Although several units of the British Fourteenth Army had to fight their way out of the blockade, by early April they were concentrated around Imphal in Manipur state. A Japanese division that had advanced to the town of Kohima in Nagaland cut the main road to Imphal, but failed to take the entire Kohima defence. During April, Japanese attacks on Imphal failed, and new Allied forces drove the Japanese from the positions they had taken in Kohima.

**Question 0**

In which month did the Japanese launch their invasion of India?

**Question 1**

Who commanded Japan's Fifteenth Army in Operation U-Go?

**Question 2**

Where had the Japanese gone?

**Question 3**

What did the Japanese cut?

**Question 4**

What had the Japanese failed to capture?

**Text number 40**

As many Japanese had feared, Japan's supply arrangements could not sustain its troops. As Mutaguchi's hopes of an early victory were dashed, his troops, especially Kohima's, starved. During May, as Mutaguchi continued his attacks, the Allies advanced south of Kohima and north of Imphal. The two Allied offensives met on 22 June, when the Japanese siege of Imphal was broken. The Japanese finally abandoned the operation on 3 July. They had lost over 50,000 soldiers, mainly to starvation and disease. This was the worst defeat suffered by the Japanese army to date.

**Question 0**

What happened to Mutaguchi's troops?

**Question 1**

When was the Japanese siege of Imphal lifted?

**Question 2**

How many soldiers had the Japanese lost?

**Question 3**

What was the main cause of death of Japanese troops?

**Text number 41**

Although the advance in Arakan had been halted to free troops and aircraft for the battle of Imphal, the Americans and Chinese had continued their advance in northern Burma, assisted by chindits operating against Japanese lines of communication. In mid-1944, a Chinese military expedition penetrated northern Burma from Yunnan province. They captured a fortified position at Mount Song. By the time the military operations ended during the monsoon rains, the NCAC had secured a vital airfield at Myitkyina (August 1944), which facilitated the delivery of aircraft supplies from India to China over the 'hill'.

**Question 0**

Which battle was stopped in Arakan to free the troops?

**Question 1**

Who helped the Americans and Chinese to advance in northern Burma?

**Question 2**

When did the Chinese occupy northern Burma?

**Question 3**

Which fortified position was captured by the Chinese expedition?

**Question 4**

Which airfield was occupied by NCAC in August 1944?

**Text number 42**

The Japanese commanders had to keep control of Saipan. The only way to do this was to destroy the US Fifth Fleet of 15 aircraft carriers and 956 aircraft, 7 battleships, 28 submarines and 69 destroyers, as well as several light and heavy cruisers. Vice Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa attacked with nine-tenths of the Japanese battle fleet, which included nine aircraft carriers with 473 aircraft, five battleships, several cruisers and 28 destroyers. Ozawa's pilots were outnumbered 2:1, and their aircraft were incoming or already obsolete. The Japanese had considerable anti-aircraft defences, but lacked close-in fuzes or good radar. Ozawa devised a suitable strategy. His planes had greater range because they were not weighed down by armour; they could attack at a range of about 480 kilometres and search at a radius of 900 kilometres. The US Navy's Hellcat fighters could only attack at a range of 320 kilometres (200 miles) and search at a range of 523 kilometres (325 miles)[citation needed]. Ozawa planned to exploit this advantage by positioning his fleet at a range of 300 miles (480 km)[citation needed]. Japanese aircraft would strike US aircraft carriers, land on Guam to refuel, and then strike the enemy again when they returned to their carriers. Ozawa also landed about 500 land-based aircraft on Guam and other islands.

**Question 0**

What were the Japanese determined to keep?

**Question 1**

How many aircraft carriers did the US Fifth Fleet have?

**Question 2**

How many aircraft did the US Fifth Fleet have?

**Question 3**

What was the search beam of the US Navy's Hellcat fighters?

**Question 4**

How many aircraft carriers did Ozawa have?

**Text number 43**

The troops faced off in the biggest naval battle of the Second World War to date. In the previous month, American destroyers had destroyed 17 submarines out of 25 in the Ozawa defence force. Repeated US attacks destroyed Japanese land-based aircraft. The main Ozawa attack lacked coordination and the Japanese aircraft arrived at their targets in a staggered manner. In accordance with Nimitz's instructions, all US aircraft carriers had combat information centres which interpreted radar data and radioed intercept orders to Hellcat aircraft. The result was later referred to as the Great Marianas Turkey Shoot. The few invaders that reached the US Navy were met by a massive anti-aircraft barrage using close-in detonators. Only one American warship was slightly damaged.

**Question 0**

How many Ozawa submarines were sunk by American destroyers?

**Question 1**

How many American warships were damaged during the Great Marianas turkey slaughter?

**Question 2**

In what order did the Japanese planes arrive at their destinations?

**Question 3**

Where did the radio interception commands for US> Hellcat fighters come from?

**Question 4**

Who issued the directive that all US Navy aircraft carriers must have combat information centres?

**Text number 44**

On the second day, American reconnaissance aircraft located the Ozawa fleet 275 miles (443 km) away, and submarines sank two Japanese aircraft carriers. Mitscher launched 230 torpedo and dive bombers. He then discovered that the enemy was in fact another 60 miles (97 km) away, beyond the range of the aircraft (based on a round-trip flight). Mitscher decided that this chance to destroy the Japanese fleet was worth the risk of running out of fuel on the return flight and losing aircraft. In all, the United States lost 130 planes and 76 aircrew; Japan, however, lost 450 planes, three aircraft carriers and 445 aircrew. The Japanese Imperial Navy's aircraft carrier force was virtually destroyed.

**Question 0**

On what day did US> aircraft locate the Ozawa fleet?

**Question 1**

How many kilometres away was the Ozawa fleet?

**Question 2**

How many aircraft did the United States lose?

**Question 3**

How many aircraft did Japan lose?

**Question 4**

How many US aircrew were lost?

**Text number 45**

The Battle of Leyte Bay was arguably the greatest naval battle in history, and the greatest naval battle of the Second World War. It consisted of four separate battles fought off the Philippine island of Leyte from 23 to 26 October 1944. Leyte Gulf involved the largest battleships ever built and was the last time in history that battleships engaged in combat, and was also significant because it was the first time kamikaze aircraft were used. The Allied victory in the Philippine Sea reinforced Allied air and naval superiority in the western Pacific. Nimitz advocated a blockade of the Philippines and the landing at Formosa. This would give the Allies control of the sea routes from South Asia to Japan and cut off important Japanese garrisons. MacArthur advocated an invasion of the Philippines, which also crossed Japanese supply lines. Roosevelt favoured the Philippines. Meanwhile, Toyoda Soemu, commander of the Japanese Combined Fleet, drew up four plans covering all the Allied attack options. On 12 October, Nimitz launched an aircraft carrier strike on Formosa to ensure that the aircraft stationed there could not interfere with Leyte's landing. Toyoda adopted Plan Sho-2, launching a series of air attacks against US aircraft carriers. However, the Japanese lost 600 planes in three days, leaving them without air cover.

**Question 0**

What is claimed to be the greatest naval battle in history?

**Question 1**

What was the biggest naval battle of the Second World War?

**Question 2**

When was the Battle of Leyte Bay fought?

**Question 3**

When did Nimitz launch the aircraft carrier attack on Formosa?

**Question 4**

What did Nimitz favour blockading?

**Text number 46**

According to Sho-1, Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa's forces were to use the seemingly vulnerable aircraft carrier force to lure the US 3rd Fleet away from the Leyte area and remove the air barrier from the Allied landing force, which would then be attacked from the west by three Japanese forces: the V. Adm. Takeo Kurita's forces would enter Leyte Bay and attack the invasion force; R. Adm. Shoji Nishimura's troops and V. Adm. Kiyohide Shima's troops would act as mobile assault troops. The plan would probably result in the destruction of one or more Japanese troops, but Toyoda justified it by saying that saving the fleet and losing the Philippines would make no sense.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the plan to lure the US 3rd Fleet away from Leyte by Ozawa's troops?

**Question 1**

Who would attack the Allied invasion force in Leyte Bay?

**Question 2**

How many Japanese troops are likely to be destroyed?

**Text number 47**

Kurita's "central force" consisted of five battleships, 12 cruisers and 13 destroyers. It included two of the largest battleships ever built: the Yamato and the Musashi. When they passed the island of Palawan after midnight on 23 October, the force was spotted and two cruisers were sunk by US submarines. On 24 October, as Kurita's forces entered the Sibuyan Sea, the USS Intrepid and USS Cabot launched 260 aircraft, hitting several ships. Another wave of aircraft made several direct hits on the Musashi. A third wave from the USS Enterprise and USS Franklin hit Musashi with 11 bombs and eight torpedoes. Kurita withdrew, but turned back in the evening and headed for the San Bernardino Strait. Musashi sank at about 19:30.

**Question 0**

How many battleships were part of Kurita's "Central Force"?

**Question 1**

How many cruisers were part of Kurita's "central force"?

**Question 2**

How many fighters were part of Kurita's "Center Force"?

**Question 3**

When did Kurita's troops arrive in the Sibuyan Sea?

**Text number 48**

The Nishimura included two battleships, one cruiser and four destroyers. Because they were under radio silence, Nishimura was unable to synchronise with Shima and Kurita. Nishimura and Shima had not even managed to coordinate their plans before the attacks - they were long-time rivals and neither wanted to deal with the other. When Nishishimura arrived in the narrow Surigao Strait at around 2 a.m., Shima was 22 miles (40 km) behind him, and Kurita was still in the Sibuyan Sea, several hours off the shores of Leyte. As they passed Panaon Island, Nishimura's forces ran into a trap set for them by the US and Australian 7th Fleet support forces. R. Adm. Jesse Oldendorf had six battleships, four heavy cruisers, four light cruisers, 29 destroyers and 39 PT boats. To pass through the Strait and reach the landing site, Nishimura had to pass through a hand trap. At about 03:00, the Japanese battleship Fusō and three destroyers were hit by torpedoes and Fusō broke in two. At 03:50, the American battleships opened fire. Thanks to radar fire control, they were able to hit targets at a much greater range than the Japanese. The battleship Yamashiro, a cruiser and a destroyer were crippled by 16-inch (406 mm) shells; the Yamashiro sank at 04:19. Only one of Nishimura's seven ships survived. At 04:25 Shima's force of two cruisers and eight destroyers entered the battle. When Shima saw Fusō and believed it to be the wreck of two battleships, he ordered a retreat, ending the last battleship-versus-battleship battle in history.

**Question 0**

How many battleships were in Nishimura's forces?

**Question 1**

Which Japanese admiral was Nishimura's rival?

**Question 2**

How many miles was Shima's fleet behind Nishimura?

**Question 3**

Who set the trap for the Japanese troops as they sailed past Panaon Island?

**Question 4**

How many battleships did the US and Australian Seventh Fleets have?

**Text number 49**

Ozawa's "northern forces" had four aircraft carriers, two obsolete battleships partially converted into carriers, three cruisers and nine destroyers. The aircraft carriers had only 108 aircraft. The Allies only spotted the force at 16.40 on 24 October. At 20:00, Toyoda ordered all remaining Japanese troops to attack. Halsey saw an opportunity to destroy what remained of the Japanese carrier force. The US Third Fleet was huge - nine large carriers, eight light carriers, six battleships, 17 cruisers, 63 destroyers and 1,000 aircraft - and was completely outnumbered by Ozawa's forces. Halsey's ships set off in pursuit of Ozawa shortly after midnight. US commanders ignored reports that Kurita had turned back towards the San Bernardino Strait. They had taken the bait set by Ozawa. On the morning of October 25, Ozawa launched 75 planes. US fighter patrols shot down most of them. By 08:00, the American fighters had destroyed a grid of Japanese fighters and struck the ships. By nightfall they had sunk the carriers Zuikaku, Zuihō and Chiyoda and one destroyer. A fourth aircraft carrier, Chitose, and a cruiser were disabled and later sunk.

**Question 0**

How many aircraft carriers were in Ozawa's "Northern Force"?

**Question 1**

When did the Allies discover Ozawa's "Northern Forces"?

**Question 2**

How many aircraft were in the US Third Fleet?

**Question 3**

How many destroyers were in the US Third Fleet?

**Question 4**

How many cruisers were in the US Third Fleet?

**Text number 50**

The Kurita passed through the San Bernardino Strait on 25 October at 03.00 and headed along the coast of Samar. In his path were only three groups (Taffy 1, 2 and 3) of the Seventh Fleet, commanded by Admiral Thomas Kinkaid. Each group had six escort carriers with a total of over 500 aircraft and seven or eight destroyers or destroyer escorts (DE). Kinkaid still believed that Lee's forces were guarding the north, so the Japanese had the element of surprise when they attacked Taffy 3 at 0645 hours. Kurita mistook Taffy's carriers for large fleet carriers and thought he had the entire Third Fleet in his sights. Since the escort carriers had little chance against the battleships, Admiral Clifton Sprague directed Taffy 3's carriers to turn and flee to the east, hoping that poor visibility would reduce the accuracy of Japanese gunfire, and used his destroyers to distract the Japanese battleships. The destroyers carried out disruptive torpedo attacks against the Japanese. Yamato remained in evasive action for ten minutes. Two US destroyers and one DE were sunk, but had bought enough time for the Taffy groups to launch their aircraft. Taffy 3 turned and fled south, and the shells hit some of its carriers, sinking one of them. The superior speed of the Japanese allowed it to approach and fire on the other two Taffy groups. At 0920 hours, however, Kurita suddenly turned and retreated to the north. Signals had disabused him of the notion that he was attacking the Third Fleet, and the longer Kurita continued to fight, the greater the risk of a major air strike. Fighter attacks had broken up Japanese formations and shattered tactical control. Three of Kurita's heavy cruisers had sunk, and another was too damaged to continue the fight. The Japanese withdrew through the San Bernardino Strait under constant air attacks. The Battle of Leyte Bay had ended, and much of the Japanese surface fleet had been destroyed.

**Question 0**

When did Kurita pass through the San Bernardino Strait?

**Question 1**

Where did the Kurit head after passing through the San Bernardino Strait?

**Question 2**

Which three groups of the Seventh Fleet did Admiral Kincaid command?

**Question 3**

What broke the Japanese line-ups under Kurita?

**Question 4**

How many Kurita heavy cruisers were sunk?

**Text number 51**

The battle secured the US Sixth Army's beachheads at Leyte against attacks from the sea, broke the Japanese naval back and opened the way for an advance to the Ryukyu Islands in 1945. Japan's only major naval operation since then was the disastrous Operation Ten-Go in April 1945. Kurita's force had begun the battle with five battleships; when he returned to Japan, only Yamato was combat-ready. The Yamashiro, sunk by Nishimura, was the last battleship in history to fight another battleship.

**Question 0**

How were the US Sixth Army's Leyte landing sites protected?

**Question 1**

When did Operation Ten-Go take place?

**Question 2**

How many battleships did Kurita use to launch Operation Ten-Gon?

**Question 3**

What was the last battleship in history to fight another battleship?

**Question 4**

Which battleship was still combat-ready when Kurita returned to Japan?

**Text number 52**

On 20 October 1944, the US Sixth Army, supported by naval and aerial bombardment, landed on the favourable east coast of Leyte, north of Mindanao. The US Sixth Army continued its advance from the east as the Japanese rushed reinforcements into Ormoc Bay on the west side of the island. While the Sixth Army was successfully reinforcing, the US Fifth Air Force was able to destroy Japanese attempts to reinforce. The advance continued through torrential rain and difficult terrain over Leyte and the neighbouring island of Samar to the north. On 7 December, US Army units landed at Ormoc Bay and, after a major ground and air battle, cut off the Japanese ability to reinforce and supply reinforcements to Leyte. Although fierce fighting continued on Leyte Island for months, the US Army gained control of the situation.

**Question 0**

When did the US Sixth Army land on the east bank of the Leyte?

**Question 1**

Where are the Japanese rushing reinforcements west of the Leyte?

**Question 2**

What force destroyed the Japanese replenishment attempts?

**Question 3**

Which was the neighbouring island north of Leyte.

**Question 4**

How long did the fighting continue in Leyte?

**Text number 53**

On 15 December 1944, the landings took place against little resistance on the southern shores of Mindoro Island, which were key to the planned operations in the Gulf of Lingayen in support of the major landings planned for Luzon. On 9 January 1945, General Krüger's Sixth Army landed its first units on the southern shore of the Gulf of Lingayen on the western coast of Luzon. Nearly 175,000 men followed over the twenty-mile (32 km) long beachhead in a matter of days. Ground forces advanced inland with heavy air support and captured Clark Field, 64 miles northwest of Manila, in the last week of January.

**Question 0**

On which island was the landing made on 15 December 1944?

**Question 1**

What invasions were supported by the Gulf of Lingayen operations?

**Question 2**

Who led the sixth army?

**Question 3**

How many kilometres northwest of Manila was Clark Field located?

**Text number 54**

The island of Palawan, between Borneo and Mindoro, the fifth largest and westernmost island in the Philippines, was invaded on 28 February when the 8th Army landed in Puerto Princesa. The Japanese defended Palawan with little direct resistance, but it took until the end of April to clear pockets of Japanese resistance, when the Japanese used their common tactic of retreating into mountain foothills in scattered small units. Filipino guerrillas helped US forces throughout the Philippines to locate and eliminate the retreating troops.

**Question 0**

Which island was between Borneo and Mindoro?

**Question 1**

Which island was invaded by the Eighth Army on 28 February?

**Question 2**

Where did the Eighth Army land?

**Question 3**

Who helped US troops find Japanese bases in the Philippines?

**Question 4**

What is the westernmost island in the Philippines?

**Text number 55**

The Battle of Iwo Jima ("Operation Detachment") in February 1945 was one of the bloodiest American battles of the Pacific War. Iwo Jima was a 21 square kilometre (21 km2) island located halfway between Tokyo and the Mariana Islands. The objective of the invasion force commander, Holland Smith, was to capture the island and use its three airfields as bases for air strikes against the home islands. Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi, commander of the island's defences, knew he could not win the battle, but he hoped to make the Americans suffer far more than they could bear.

**Question 0**

What was "Operation Detachment"?

**Question 1**

When did Operation Disengagement take place?

**Question 2**

How many square kilometres is the island of Iwo Jima?

**Question 3**

Iwo Jima is halfway between the Mariana Islands and which city?

**Question 4**

How many airports did Iwo Jima have?

**Text number 56**

From early 1944 until the days before the invasion, Kuribayashi transformed the island into a massive network of bunkers, hidden weapons and 18 kilometres of underground tunnels. Heavy US naval and air bombardment only drove the Japanese deeper underground, making their positions impervious to enemy fire. Their tanks and bunkers were all interconnected so that if one was destroyed, it could be retaken. The network of bunkers and tanks greatly favoured the defender.

**Question 0**

How many kilometres of hidden tunnels were there on the island?

**Question 1**

Who turned the island into a fortress?

**Question 2**

How were the bomb crates and bunkers connected?

**Question 3**

Who was favoured by the island's network of fortifications?

**Text number 57**

From mid-June 1944, Iwo Jima was subjected to constant aerial bombardment and naval gunfire. However, Kuribayashi's concealed guns and defensive equipment survived the constant bombardment almost unscathed. On 19 February 1945, some 30,000 men from the 3rd, 4th and 5th Marine Divisions landed on the south-east coast of Iwo below Suribachi Mountain, where most of the island's defences were concentrated. For a time they were not under fire. This was part of Kuribayashi's plan to wait until the landing beaches were full before firing. As soon as the Marines penetrated inland into the enemy bunker line, they were hit by a devastating machine gun and artillery barrage that killed many men. By the end of the day, the Marines had reached the west coast of the island, but their losses were staggering: nearly 2,000 men were killed or wounded.

**Question 0**

When was Iwo Jima bombed?

**Question 1**

How many men landed on Iwo Jima on 19 February 1945?

**Question 2**

What was the name of Mount Iwo Jima?

**Question 3**

How many US Marines died when they arrived on the west coast of the island?

**Text number 58**

On February 23, the 28th Marine Regiment reached the summit of Suribachi, resulting in the famous photo Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, upon seeing the flag, stated that "the Marines will be around for the next 500 years." The raising of the flag is often cited as the most reproduced photograph of all time, and became an archetypal image not only of that battle, but of the Pacific War as a whole. By the end of February, the Americans were advancing north and by 1 March they had captured two-thirds of the island. However, the island was not finally secured until 26 March. The Japanese fought to the last man, killing 6 800 marines and wounding nearly 20 000 others. Japanese casualties totalled more than 20 000 men killed, and only 1 083 prisoners were taken. Historians debate whether the attack was strategically worth the losses.

**Question 0**

Which Marine regiment reached the summit of Mount Suribachi?

**Question 1**

When did the US Marines reach the summit of Mount Suribachi?

**Question 2**

Who said "the Marines will be around for the next 500 years"?

**Question 3**

When did the Americans take over the island of Iwo Jima?

**Question 4**

How many Japanese prisoners were taken at Iwo Jima?

**Text number 59**

During April, the Fourteenth Army advanced 480 kilometres south towards Rangoon, Burma's capital and main port, but was delayed by Japanese rearguard forces 64 kilometres north of Rangoon at the end of the month. Slim feared that the Japanese would defend Rangoon house to house during the monsoon, putting his army in a disastrous supply situation, and by March he had requested that the previously abandoned plan to take Rangoon with amphibious troops, Operation Dracula, be re-launched. Dracula was launched on 1 May, but Rangoon was found to have been abandoned. The troops who had captured Rangoon joined the 14th Army five days later, securing Allied communications.

**Question 0**

What was the capital of Burma?

**Question 1**

What was the main port of Burma?

**Question 2**

When was Operation Dracula launched?

**Question 3**

What troops were delayed by the Japanese rearguard north of Rangoon?

**Question 4**

What month is the delay caused by the Japanese rearguard north of Rangoon?

**Text number 60**

Although the campaign was criticised in Australia at the time and in later years as futile or a "waste" of soldiers' lives, it did achieve several objectives, such as isolating a significant Japanese force occupying the main part of the Dutch East Indies, capturing important oil supplies and releasing Allied prisoners of war held in deteriorating conditions. In one of the worst places, around Sandakan in Borneo, only six British and Australian prisoners survived out of some 2,500.

**Question 0**

How many British and Australian prisoners survived in Sandakan out of around 2,500?

**Question 1**

Sandakan was located in which province?

**Text number 61**

By April 1945, China had been at war with Japan for more than seven years. Both nations were exhausted from years of fighting, bombing and blockades. After Japan's victory in Operation Ichi-Go, Japan was losing the battle for Burma and faced constant attacks by Chinese Nationalist forces and Communist insurgents in the countryside. The Japanese army began preparations for the Battle of Western Hunan in March 1945. The Japanese mobilised the 34th, 47th, 64th, 68th and 116th Divisions and the 86th Independent Brigade, a total of 80,000 men, to capture Chinese airfields and secure railways in western Hunan by early April. In response, the Chinese National Military Council sent the 4th Front Army and the 10th and 27th Army Groups, commanded by He Yingqin. At the same time, it transferred the entire Chinese new 6th Army Corps, an army corps equipped with American equipment and veterans of the Burma War Expeditionary Force, from Kunming to Zhijiang. Chinese troops totalled 110,000 men in 20 divisions. They were supported by some 400 aircraft from the Chinese and US air forces. The Chinese troops achieved a decisive victory and launched a major counter-attack in this campaign. At the same time, the Chinese managed to repel the Japanese attack in Henan and Hubei. Chinese troops then retook Hunan and Hubei provinces in southern China. The Chinese launched a counter-offensive to retake Guangxi, the last major Japanese stronghold in southern China. In August 1945, Chinese troops successfully retook Guangxi.

**Question 0**

How many years had Japan been at war with China in 1945?

**Question 1**

For which battle did the Japanese army start preparing in March 1945?

**Question 2**

How many Japanese soldiers were mobilised to occupy Chinese airfields and railways in western Hunan?

**Question 3**

Who was the commander-in-chief of the Chinese 10th and 27th Army Groups?

**Question 4**

When did Chinese troops retake Guangxi?

**Text number 62**

The biggest and bloodiest American battle was fought on Okinawa, as the United States sought air bases for 3,000 B-29 bombers and 240 squadrons of B-17 bombers for a heavy bombardment of the Japanese home islands in preparation for a full-scale invasion in late 1945. The Japanese, with 115,000 troops plus thousands of civilians on densely populated islands, did not resist on the beaches - their strategy was to maximise the number of soldiers and marines killed and the naval losses from kamikaze attacks. After a heavy bombardment, the Americans landed on 1 April 1945 and declared victory on 21 June. The naval support forces were hit by 4 000 air raids, many of them by kamikaze suicide planes. US losses totalled 38 sunk and 368 damaged ships of all types, with 4 900 sailors killed. The Americans suffered 75 000 casualties ashore; 94% of Japanese soldiers died, along with many civilians.

**Question 0**

How many B-29 bombers were needed for Okinawa Air Base?

**Question 1**

How many squadrons of B=17 bombers were needed for Okinawa Air Base?

**Question 2**

How many Japanese soldiers were in Okinawa?

**Question 3**

When did the United States land on Okinawa?

**Question 4**

How many US ships were lost in Okinawa?

**Text number 63**

In fierce battles on the Japanese home islands of Iwo Jima, Okinawa and other islands, both sides suffered terrible losses, but in the end the Japanese were defeated. Of the 117 000 Japanese soldiers defending Okinawa, 94% died. The Japanese lost most of their experienced pilots and increased their use of kamikaze tactics in an attempt to inflict disproportionate casualties on the Allies. The US Navy proposed forcing Japan to surrender with a total naval blockade and air strikes.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Japanese troops died in Okinawa?

**Question 1**

What did the US Navy hope to force with a total blockade and air strikes?

**Question 2**

How many Japanese soldiers defended Okinawa?

**Question 3**

How did the Japanese try to inflict heavy losses on the Allies?

**Text number 64**

Towards the end of the war, as the importance of strategic bombing grew, a new command centre for US Strategic Air Forces was established in the Pacific, which oversaw all US strategic bombing in this hemisphere, under the command of General Curtis LeMay of the US Army Air Forces. Japan's industrial production collapsed when nearly half of the built-up areas of 67 cities were destroyed by B-29 bombing. On 9-10 March 1945 alone, some 100 000 people died in a fire caused by a firebomb attack on Tokyo. LeMay also led Operation Starvation, in which Japan's inland waterways were extensively mined from the air, disrupting Japan's little remaining coastal shipping. On 26 July 1945, US President Harry S. Truman, Chinese Nationalist Premier Chiang Kai-shek and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill issued the Potsdam Declaration, setting out the terms of surrender of the Empire of Japan agreed at the Potsdam Conference. The ultimatum stated that if Japan did not surrender, it would face 'swift and utter destruction'.

**Question 0**

Who headed the new U.S. Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific?

**Question 1**

How many people were killed in the firebombing of Tokyo on 9-10 March 1945?

**Question 2**

Who oversaw Operation Hunger?

**Question 3**

When was the Potsdam Declaration issued?

**Question 4**

Where in the ultimatum did it say that Japan would face "imminent and total destruction" if it did not surrender?

**Text number 65**

On 6 August 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in the first nuclear bomb attack in history. In a press release after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Truman warned Japan to surrender or "...expect a shower of ruins from the air the like of which has never been seen on earth". Three days later, on 9 August, the United States dropped a second atomic bomb on Nagasaki, the last nuclear bomb attack in history. More than 140 000 to 240 000 people died as a direct result of the two bombings. The need for nuclear bombing has long been debated, with opponents arguing that the naval blockade and the aerial bombing campaign made the invasion, and therefore the atomic bomb, unnecessary. However, other scholars have argued that the bombing shocked the Japanese government into surrender, and the Emperor eventually expressed his desire to end the war. Another argument in favour of the atomic bombs is that they avoided Operation Downfall or a prolonged blockade and bombing campaign, which would have caused much greater casualties among Japanese civilians. Historian Richard B. Frank wrote that a Soviet invasion of Japan was never likely because they did not have sufficient naval forces to conduct an amphibious operation on Hokkaidō.

**Question 0**

What did America drop on 6 August 1945?

**Question 1**

What was the first city in Japs to be destroyed by a nuclear bomb by the United States?

**Question 2**

When did the United States drop the nuclear bomb on Nagasaki?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the blockade and bombing of Japan to force Japan to surrender?

**Question 4**

Who wrote that a Soviet invasion of Japan was unlikely?

**Text number 66**

The Manchurian Strategic Offensive Operation began on 9 August 1945 with the Soviet invasion of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo, the last campaign of World War II and the largest campaign of the 1945 Soviet-Japanese War, when hostilities between the Soviet Union and the Empire of Japan resumed after nearly six years of peace. Soviet victories on the mainland included Manchukuo, Mengjiang (Inner Mongolia) and North Korea. The swift defeat of the Japanese Kwantung Army has been argued to have been a major factor in Japan's surrender and the end of World War II, as Japan realised that the Soviet Union was willing and able to bear the cost of conquering its home islands after its rapid conquest of Manchuria and the capture of the island of South Sakhalin.

**Question 0**

When did the Soviet Union attack Manchukuo?

**Question 1**

What was the last campaign of the Second World War?

**Question 2**

What was the Soviet Union's biggest campaign against Japan?

**Question 3**

Who got Manchukuo, Mengjiang and North Korea after the strategic offensive campaign in Manchuria?

**Question 4**

When did hostilities between Japan and the Soviet Union resume after six years of peace?

**Text number 67**

The effects of the "twin shocks" - the Soviet invasion and the atomic bombings - were profound. On 10 August, the Japanese Cabinet made a "sacred decision" to accept the Potsdam terms on one condition: "Her Majesty's prerogative as sovereign ruler". After a deliberately ambiguous reply from the US government stating that the Emperor's 'authority' 'must be subordinated to the Supreme Allied Commander', at midday on 15 August the Emperor sent the nation and the world a letter of surrender ending the Second World War.

**Question 0**

How did the Japanese refer to the atomic bombings and the Soviet invasion?

**Question 1**

When did Japan surrender?

**Question 2**

What was the condition that Japan wanted before the Potsdam terms were accepted?

**Question 3**

What was Japan's response to the surrender condition?

**Question 4**

What was it called when the Japanese cabinet accepted the Potsdam terms?

**Text number 68**

In Japan, 14 August is considered the day on which the Pacific War ends. However, since Imperial Japan surrendered on 15 August, this day was known in English-speaking countries as "V-J Day" (Victory in Japan). Japan's official surrender was signed on 2 September 1945 aboard the battleship USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay. General Douglas MacArthur as Allied Commander-in-Chief and representatives of several Allied countries accepted the surrender by a Japanese delegation led by Mamoru Shigemitsu and Yoshijiro Umezu.

**Question 0**

What day does Japan mark the end of the Pacific War?

**Question 1**

What day is known in the United States as "V-J Day"?

**Question 2**

When did Japan officially sign the surrender?

**Question 3**

On which battleship did the Japanese delegation sign the surrender document?

**Question 4**

Who approved the surrender of Japan?

**Text number 69**

A widely publicised example of institutionalised sexual slavery is the "comfort women", a euphemism for the 200,000 women who served in Japanese army camps during World War II, mainly from Korea and China. Some 35 Dutch comfort women successfully brought a case before the Batavia Military Court in 1948. In 1993, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said the women were forced into brothels run by the Japanese wartime army. Other Japanese leaders have apologised, including former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi in 2001. In 2007, then Prime Minister Shinzō Abe claimed: "The fact is that there is no evidence of coercion."

**Question 0**

How many women are believed to have been sex slaves in the Japanese army?

**Question 1**

How many Dutch women were tried in 1948 by the Batavia War Crimes Tribunal?

**Question 2**

In 2001, the Japanese Prime Minister apologised for the brothels.

**Question 3**

Which Japs Prime Minister said in 2007 that there was no evidence that women were forced to become sex slaves?

**Question 4**

Where did most sex slaves come from?

**Text number 70**

Australia was shocked by the rapid collapse of British Malaya and the fall of Singapore, where some 15 000 Australian soldiers were taken prisoner of war. Curtin predicted that a "battle for Australia" would now ensue. In early 1942, the Japanese established a major base in the Australian territory of New Guinea. Darwin was the scene of a devastating air raid on 19 February, the first time the Australian mainland had ever been attacked. Over the next 19 months, Australia was attacked from the air nearly 100 times.

**Question 0**

How many Australians were captured after the fall of Singapore and British Malaya?

**Question 1**

In what year did Japan establish a base in New Guinea?

**Question 2**

On what day was the Australian mainland first invaded?

**Question 3**

Which city on the Australian mainland was attacked by the Japanese on 19 February?

**Question 4**

For how many months did Japan attack Australia from the air?

**Document number 383**

**Text number 0**

San Diego's estimated population on 1 July 2014 was 1,381,069. San Diego is the eighth largest city in the United States and the second largest in California. It is part of the San Diego-Tijuana metropolitan area, which is the second largest cross-border metropolitan area between the United States and the bordering country after Detroit-Windsor, with a population of 4 922 723. The birthplace of California, San Diego is known for its mild year-round climate, natural deep-water harbour, extensive beaches, long connection to the US Navy and its recent rise as a centre for the development of healthcare and biotechnology.

**Question 0**

Which Mexican city is San Diego bordered by?

**Question 1**

Which branch of the military has the strongest presence in San Diego of all the branches?

**Question 2**

Which employment sector, apart from healthcare, has emerged strongly in San Diego?

**Question 3**

Where does San Diego rank among the 10 largest cities in the country?

**Question 4**

What's unique about San Diego's ports?

**Question 5**

Which Mexican city is San Diego not part of?

**Question 6**

Which military branch has the weakest presence in San Diego of all the military branches?

**Question 7**

Which employment sector besides health care has underperformed in San Diego?

**Question 8**

Where does San Diego rank among the five largest cities in the country?

**Question 9**

What's not unique about San Diego's ports?

**Text number 1**

San Diego was historically home to the Kumeyaay people, and was the first place Europeans visited on what is now the west coast of the United States. When Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo landed in San Diego Bay in 1542, he claimed the entire region for Spain, laying the foundation for the settlement of Alta California 200 years later. The Presidio and San Diego de Alcalá Mission, established in 1769, formed the first European settlement in what is now California. In 1821, San Diego became part of the newly independent Mexico, which two years later reformed as the first Mexican Republic. In 1850, it became part of the United States after the Mexican-American War and the annexation of California.

**Question 0**

Who claimed the San Diego Bay area for Spain in 1542?

**Question 1**

In what year did San Diego become part of the United States?

**Question 2**

Which indigenous peoples lived in the San Diego area before the arrival of Europeans?

**Question 3**

How many years after the land was claimed by Spain before the settlement of Alta began?

**Question 4**

Who claimed the San Diego Bay area for Spain in 1524?

**Question 5**

In what year did San Diego not become part of the United States?

**Question 6**

Which indigenous peoples never lived in San Diego before the arrival of Europeans?

**Question 7**

Which indigenous peoples lived in the San Diego area before the Mexicans arrived?

**Question 8**

How many years after the land was claimed by Spain before settlement of Atlanta began?

**Text number 2**

The first European to visit the region was the Portuguese-born explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, who sailed under the Castilian flag. Cabrillo sailed his flagship San Salvador from Navidad, New Spain, and claimed the bay for the Spanish Empire in 1542, naming the place San Miguel. In November 1602, Sebastián Vizcaíno was sent to survey the coast of California. Arriving on his flagship San Diego, Vizcaíno surveyed the harbour and the present Mission Bay and Point Loma areas and named the area after the Catholic saint Didacus, better known in Spanish as San Diego de Alcalá. On November 12, 1602, a monk from the Vizcaíno expedition, Antonio de la Ascensión, conducted the first major Christian service in Alta California for the feast of San Diego.

**Question 0**

Who was sent to explore the California coast in 1602?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's ship?

**Question 2**

Who was the port named after?

**Question 3**

Who held the first Christian service recorded in Alta?

**Question 4**

Where did Cabrillo start his journey to the West Coast?

**Question 5**

Who was sent to explore the California coast in 1620?

**Question 6**

What was the name of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's car?

**Question 7**

Who was the port not named after?

**Question 8**

Who conducted the last Christian service recorded in Alta?

**Question 9**

Where did Cabrillo set off from on his trip to the east coast?

**Text number 3**

In May 1769, Gaspar de Portolà founded the fortress of San Diego on a hill along the San Diego River. It was the first European settlement in what is now the state of California. In July of the same year, the Franciscan friars led by Junípero Serra established the mission of San Diego de Alcalá. By 1797, the mission had the largest indigenous population in Alta California, with over 1,400 neophytes living in and around the mission itself. The San Diego mission was the southern terminus of the historic El Camino Real mission route in California. Both the Presidio and the Mission are National Historic Landmarks.

**Question 0**

Who was Junipero Serra commissioned to establish the San Diego de Alcala mission in 1769?

**Question 1**

Which historic trailhead developed in Mission San Diego?

**Question 2**

What was developed for the hill along the San Diego River?

**Question 3**

How many neophytes lived in the San Diego area in 1797?

**Question 4**

What are the Presidio and Mission today?

**Question 5**

Who did Junipero Serra commission to establish the San Diego de Alcala mission in 1796?

**Question 6**

What historic trailhead developed at Mission San Diego?

**Question 7**

What was developed for the hill along the San Francisco River?

**Question 8**

How many neophytes lived in the San Diego area in 1799?

**Question 9**

What are the Presidio and Mission in history?

**Text number 4**

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and San Diego became part of the Mexican territory of Alta California. In 1822, Mexico began trying to extend its power to the coastal region of Alta California. The fort on Presidio Hill was gradually abandoned, and the city of San Diego grew on the flat land below Presidio Hill. The Mexican government landed the mission in 1833, and most of the mission lands were sold to wealthy Californian settlers. The town's 432 residents petitioned the governor to form a pueblo, and Juan María Osuna was elected the first alcalde ('municipal judge'), defeating Pío Pico in a vote. (See List of San Diego mayors before statehood.) However, San Diego had been losing population throughout the 1830s, and in 1838 the city lost its status as a pueblo because its size had dropped to an estimated 100-150 inhabitants. Outside the city, Mexican land grants increased the number of California ranchos, adding modestly to the local economy.

**Question 0**

Who was elected as the first municipal judge in the embassy?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the region of Mexico that included San Diego in 1821?

**Question 2**

Why did San Diego lose its pueblo status in 1838?

**Question 3**

What happened when the population moved to flatter land below Presidio Hill?

**Question 4**

Who was a candidate for the first alcalde, but lost the election?

**Question 5**

Who was elected as the last councillor of the delegation?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the region of Mexico that included San Diego in 1812?

**Question 7**

Why did San Diego lose its pueblo status in 1883?

**Question 8**

What happened when the population moved to flatter land above Presidio Hill?

**Question 9**

Who was a candidate for the last alcalde, but lost the election?

**Text number 5**

In 1846, the United States went to war with Mexico and sent a naval and land expedition to conquer Alta California. At first they had an easy job capturing the main ports, such as San Diego, but the Californians living in the southern part of Alta California struck back. After a successful rebellion in Los Angeles, the American garrison at San Diego was driven off without firing a shot in early October 1846. Mexican partisans held San Diego for three weeks until the Americans retook it on 24 October 1846. For the next few months, the Americans were surrounded inside the pueblo. Battles were fought daily, and snipers fired into the city every night. Californians drove cattle out of the pueblo in the hope that the Americans and their Californian supporters would starve. On December 1, the American garrison learned that General Stephen W. Kearney's dragons were at Warner's Ranch. Commodore Robert F. Stockton sent a force of fifty cavalrymen led by Captain Archibald Gillespie to march north to meet him. Their combined command of 150 men encountered some 93 Californians under Andrés Pico on their return to San Diego. In the ensuing Battle of San Pasqual, fought in the San Pasqual Valley, now part of the city of San Diego, the Americans suffered the worst defeats of the campaign. This was followed by the arrival from San Diego of a column led by Lieutenant Gray, who rescued Kearny's battered and besieged command.

**Question 0**

Who ordered Captain Archibald Gillespie to lead 50 men on horseback north?

**Question 1**

What battle was fought in the San Pasqual Valley?

**Question 2**

Who led the team from San Diego that rescued Kearny's men?

**Question 3**

What extreme measure did the Californians take to try to lure Americans away from the pueblo?

**Question 4**

How many weeks did the Mexican partisans hold San Diego before the Americans retook it?

**Question 5**

Who ordered Captain Archibald Gillespie to lead 500 men on horseback north?

**Question 6**

What battle was fought in the San Francisco Valley?

**Question 7**

Who led the team from San Francisco that rescued Kearny's men?

**Question 8**

What extreme measure did the Californians take to try to lure the natives away from the pueblo?

**Question 9**

How many weeks did the Mexican partisans hold San Francisco before the Americans retook it?

**Text number 6**

Stockton and Kearny regained Los Angeles and forced Alta California to surrender with the Treaty of Cahuenga on January 13, 1847. As a result of the Mexican-American War of 1846-48, Mexico ceded the Alta California region, including San Diego, to the United States under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. Mexican negotiators tried to keep San Diego part of Mexico, but the Americans insisted that San Diego was 'for all commercial purposes almost as important to us as San Francisco', and the Mexican-American boundary was eventually fixed at one nautical mile south of the southernmost point of San Diego Bay, so that the whole bay would belong to the United States.

**Question 0**

Which agreement was used by Stockton and Kearny on 1 January 1847?

**Question 1**

What was created after the negotiations between the Mexicans and the Americans in San Diego?

**Question 2**

What war contributed to the handover of San Diego to the United States?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the 1848 treaty between Mexico and the United States?

**Question 4**

Why was the border between Mexico and the United States established one league south of the southernmost tip of San Diego Bay?

**Question 5**

Which agreement was used by Stockton and Kearny on 1 January 1874?

**Question 6**

What was created after the negotiations between the Mexicans and the Americans on San Francisco?

**Question 7**

What war contributed to the handover of San Francisco to the United States?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the 1884 treaty between Mexico and the United States?

**Question 9**

Why was the border between Mexico and the United States established one league south of the northernmost tip of San Diego Bay?

**Text number 7**

The state of California was admitted to the United States in 1850. In the same year, San Diego was designated as the capital of the newly created San Diego County and became a city. Joshua H. Bean, San Diego's last alcalde, was elected as its first mayor. Two years later, the city went bankrupt, and the California legislature revoked the city charter and placed it under the control of the Board of Supervisors, where it remained until 1889. The City Charter was reaffirmed in 1889, and the current City Charter was adopted in 1931.

**Question 0**

In what year did San Diego officially become a city?

**Question 1**

Who was San Diego's first mayor?

**Question 2**

What happened two years after San Diego elected its first mayor?

**Question 3**

Who controlled the San Diego Charter 2 years after it was revoked by the California legislature?

**Question 4**

When was the current San Diego Charter adopted?

**Question 5**

In what year did San Francisco officially become a city?

**Question 6**

Who was the last mayor of San Diego?

**Question 7**

What happened two years after San Diego elected its last mayor?

**Question 8**

Who controlled the San Diego Charter for 4 years after it was revoked by the California legislature?

**Question 9**

When was the current San Francisco Charter adopted?

**Text number 8**

The original city of San Diego was located at the foot of Presidio Hill, in what is now Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. The location was not ideal, as it was several miles from the waterfront. In 1850, William Heath Davis promoted a new development on the bayfront called "New San Diego," located several miles south of the original settlement; for several decades, however, the new development included only a few houses, a pier and an army depot. In the late 1860s, Alonzo Horton promoted migration to the area across the bay, which he called "New Town" and which became downtown San Diego. Horton promoted the area heavily, and people and businesses began moving to New Town because of its convenient location on San Diego Bay for shipping. New Town soon eclipsed the original settlement, still known as Old Town, and became the economic and administrative center of the city. Even so, San Diego remained a relatively backward city until the railroad was connected in 1878.

**Question 0**

What was the main shortcoming of San Diego's original location?

**Question 1**

Who developed New San Diego, which was south of the first location?

**Question 2**

Who was largely responsible for the population growth in downtown San Diego?

**Question 3**

What happened in 1878 that contributed to San Diego's economic growth?

**Question 4**

What was the original name of San Diego's downtown area?

**Question 5**

What was the main shortcoming of San Francisco's original location?

**Question 6**

Who developed New San Diego, located north of the first location?

**Question 7**

Who was largely responsible for the population growth in downtown San Francisco?

**Question 8**

What happened in 1887 that contributed to San Diego's economic growth?

**Question 9**

What was the original name of San Francisco's downtown area?

**Text number 9**

In the early 1900s, San Diego hosted two World's Fairs: the Panama-California Exposition in 1915 and the California Pacific International Exposition in 1935. Both exhibitions were held in Balboa Park, and many of the Spanish Baroque-style buildings built for the exhibitions remain key features of the park. The buildings were intended as temporary structures, but most were in continuous use until they gradually fell into disrepair. Most of the buildings were eventually rebuilt, using mouldings of the original facades to preserve the architectural style. The San Diego Zoo was based on the exotic animal zoo featured in the 1915 exhibition. In the 1950s, a city-wide festival, Fiesta del Pacifico, was held to highlight the area's Spanish and Mexican past. In the 2010s, a large-scale celebration of Balboa Park's 100th anniversary was proposed, but plans were abandoned when the organisation responsible for the celebration ceased operations.

**Question 0**

Which San Diego park hosted two World's Fairs in the early 1900s?

**Question 1**

Where do many of the exotic animals at the San Diego Zoo come from?

**Question 2**

What festival was held in the 1950s to celebrate the city's Mexican and Spanish past?

**Question 3**

What happened to the many structures developed for world exhibitions?

**Question 4**

Which World's Fairs were held in San Diego in 1935?

**Question 5**

Which San Diego park hosted two World's Fairs in the early 19th century?

**Question 6**

Where do many of the exotic animals at the San Francisco Zoo come from?

**Question 7**

What festival was held in the 1960s to celebrate the city's Mexican and Spanish past?

**Question 8**

What happened to the many structures developed for state fairs?

**Question 9**

Which World's Fair was held in San Diego in 1953?

**Text number 10**

The southern part of the Point Loma peninsula was already reserved for military purposes in 1852. Over the following decades, the army established several coastal artillery batteries and named the area Fort Rosecrans. A significant US Navy presence began in 1901 with the establishment of a naval coal mining station at Point Loma, and expanded considerably in the 1920s. By 1930, the town was home to San Diego Naval Base, San Diego Naval Training Center, San Diego Naval Hospital, Camp Matthews, and Camp Kearny (now Miramar Naval Air Station). The city was also an early aviation hub: as early as World War I, San Diego proclaimed itself "the flying capital of the West." The city was home to major aircraft developers and manufacturers, including Ryan Airlines (later Ryan Aeronautical), founded in 1925, and Consolidated Aircraft (later Convair), founded in 1923. Charles A. Lindbergh's aircraft The Spirit of St. Louis was built in San Diego in 1927 by Ryan Airlines.

**Question 0**

What were the names given to the coastal batteries that were erected shortly after 1852?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Charles A. Lindbergh aircraft built by Ryan Airlines in San Diego?

**Question 2**

What was the original name of the current Marine Miramar Airport?

**Question 3**

Which branch of the military began to have a strong presence in San Diego in 1901?

**Question 4**

Which aircraft developer was founded in San Diego in 1923?

**Question 5**

What were the names given to the coastal artillery batteries that were erected shortly after 1825?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the Charles A. Lindbergh aircraft built by Ryan Airlines in San Francisco?

**Question 7**

What was the final name of the current Marine Miramar Airport?

**Question 8**

Which branch of the military began to have a strong presence in San Diego in 1910?

**Question 9**

Which aircraft developer was founded in San Diego in 1932?

**Text number 11**

During World War II, San Diego became a major military and defence hub, with a large number of military installations and defence equipment manufacturers. The city's population grew rapidly during and after World War II, more than doubling between 1930 (147,995) and 1950 (333,865). In the final months of the war, the Japanese had a plan to launch a biological attack on several US cities, starting with San Diego. The plan, called 'Operation Cherry Blossoms at Night', involved kamikaze planes filled with fleas infected with the plague (Yersinia pestis) crashing into the city's civilian population centres in the hope that the plague would spread into the city and effectively kill tens of thousands of civilians. The plan was due to be launched on 22 September 1945, but was not carried out because Japan surrendered five weeks earlier.

**Question 0**

When did San Diego's population grow so fast that it almost doubled?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Japanese attack on San Diego?

**Question 2**

What were the Japanese originally going to drop in San Diego from their kamikaze planes?

**Question 3**

Why did the Japanese not launch their planned attack on 22 September 1945?

**Question 4**

How many civilians did the Japanese hope to kill when they planned their attack on San Diego?

**Question 5**

When did San Diego's population grow so fast that it nearly tripled?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the Japanese attack on San Francisco?

**Question 7**

What were the Japanese originally going to drop in San Francisco from their kamikaze planes?

**Question 8**

Why did the Japanese not launch their planned attack on 20 September 1945?

**Question 9**

How many civilians did the Japanese hope to kill when they planned their attack on San Francisco?

**Text number 12**

From the early 1900s to the 1970s, the US tuna fleet and canning industry were based in San Diego, the "tuna capital of the world". San Diego's first tuna cannery was established in 1911, and by the mid-1930s the tuna canneries employed over 1 000 people. The canneries were supported by a large fishing fleet, crewed mostly by Japanese and later Portuguese immigrant fishermen from the Azores and Italy, whose influence is still felt in neighbourhoods like Little Italy and Point Loma. Due to rising costs and foreign competition, the last canneries closed in the early 1980s.

**Question 0**

What was the nickname given to San Diego by the tuna canning industry in the 1970s?

**Question 1**

How many jobs were created by the mid-1930s thanks to the San Diego tuna cannery, which was developed in 1911?

**Question 2**

Why were canneries finally closed by the early 1980s?

**Question 3**

Which country's immigrants were primarily recruited into the fishing fleets that supported the canneries??

**Question 4**

From which region of Portugal did immigrants come to work in the San Diego fishing industry?

**Question 5**

What was the nickname given to San Diego by the tuna canning industry in the 1960s?

**Question 6**

How many jobs were created by the mid-1930s thanks to the San Diego tuna cannery, which was developed in 1921?

**Question 7**

Why were canneries finally closed in the early 1970s?

**Question 8**

From which country did the immigrants mainly come to work for the fishing fleets that supported the canneries??

**Question 9**

From which region of Portugal did immigrants come to work in the San Francisco fishing industry?

**Text number 13**

The city lies on some 200 deep canyons and hills that separate its mesas, creating small pockets of natural open space scattered around the city and giving it a hilly geography. Traditionally, San Diego residents have built their homes and businesses on the mesas hills, leaving the urban canyons relatively unspoiled. As a result, the canyons give parts of the city a fragmented feel, creating gaps between otherwise close-knit neighborhoods and contributing to a car-centric and sparsely populated environment. The San Diego River runs through the centre of San Diego from east to west, forming a river valley that divides the city into north and south. The river used to flow into San Diego Bay, and its fresh waters were the focus of interest for the first Spanish explorers. Several reservoirs and Mission Trails Regional Park also lie between and separate the developed areas of the city.

**Question 0**

Which way does the San Diego River run through the city?

**Question 1**

What water bodies can be found between the different developed areas of the city?

**Question 2**

What emerges from San Diego's many canyons and hills?

**Question 3**

What separates the north and south of the city?

**Question 4**

Where did the San Diego River once flow?

**Question 5**

Which way does the San Francisco River flow through the city?

**Question 6**

Which water bodies are not found between the different developed areas of the city?

**Question 7**

What emerges from the many canyons and hills of San Francisco?

**Question 8**

What separates the eastern and western parts of the city?

**Question 9**

Where did the San Francisco River once flow?

**Text number 14**

Downtown San Diego is located on the shores of San Diego Bay. Balboa Park encompasses several mesas and canyons to the northeast, and is surrounded by older, dense urban areas such as Hillcrest and North Park. To the east and southeast are City Heights, the College Area and Southeast San Diego. To the north is Mission Valley and Interstate 8. North of the valley and freeway and south of Marine Corps Air Station Miramar are Clairemont, Kearny Mesa, Tierrasanta and Navajo. North of Miramar are the northern suburbs of Mira Mesa, Scripps Ranch, Rancho Peñasquitos and Rancho Bernardo. The northeastern part of the city includes Lake Hodges and the San Pasqual Valley, which includes an agricultural area. Carmel Valley and Del Mar Heights are located in the northwest corner of the city. To the south are the Torrey Pines State Preserve and the Golden Triangle Business Center. Further south are the beach and coastal communities of La Jolla, Pacific Beach, Mission Beach and Ocean Beach. Point Loma is located on a peninsula across San Diego Bay from downtown. South San Diego communities, such as San Ysidro and Otay Mesa, are located adjacent to the Mexico-US border and are physically separated from the rest of the city by the towns of National City and Chula Vista. A narrow strip of land at the bottom of San Diego Bay connects these southern neighborhoods to the rest of the city.

**Question 0**

Which community covers the area from downtown San Diego to the peninsula?

**Question 1**

Where is Otay Mesa located in the city?

**Question 2**

What is the only coastal municipality in San Diego that does not have the word "beach" in its name?

**Question 3**

Which valley covers the northeasternmost part of San Diego?

**Question 4**

Which community covers the area from downtown San Francisco to the peninsula?

**Question 5**

Where is Otay Mesa located outside the city?

**Question 6**

What is the only coastal municipality in San Francisco that does not have the word "beach" in its name?

**Question 7**

What is the only coastal community in San Diego with the word "beach" in its name?

**Question 8**

Which valley surrounds the southeasternmost part of San Diego?

**Text number 15**

The development of skyscrapers over 91 metres (300 feet) in San Diego can be traced back to the construction of the El Cortez Hotel in 1927, the tallest building in the city between 1927 and 1963. Over time, several buildings, including the Union Bank of California Building and Symphony Towers, claimed the title of San Diego's tallest skyscraper. Currently, San Diego's tallest building is the 150-metre-high One America Plaza, completed in 1991. There are no super skyscrapers in the downtown skyline because a Federal Aviation Administration regulation introduced in the 1970s limited the height of buildings to 500 feet (152 meters) due to the proximity of San Diego International Airport. The city's skyscrapers are likened to the tools in a toolbox, an iconic depiction of the skyline.

**Question 0**

What was the first skyscraper over 300 metres tall built in San Diego?

**Question 1**

How tall is One America Plaza?

**Question 2**

What influenced the decision to set the maximum height for skyscrapers in San Diego?

**Question 3**

Which organisation regulates building heights in San Diego?

**Question 4**

Which bank spent time as the tallest building in San Diego?

**Question 5**

What was the first skyscraper over 200 metres tall built in San Diego?

**Question 6**

How tall is Two America Plaza?

**Question 7**

What influenced the decision to set the maximum height for skyscrapers in San Francisco?

**Question 8**

Which organisation regulates the height of buildings in San Francisco?

**Question 9**

Which bank spent time as the shortest building in San Diego?

**Text number 16**

San Diego is one of the top ten climates in the Farmers' Almanac, and one of the top two summer climates in America, as ranked by The Weather Channel. In the Köppen-Geiger climate classification system, the San Diego region is variously classified as either semi-arid (BSh in the original classification and BSkn in the modified Köppen classification) or Mediterranean (Csa and Csb). San Diego's climate is characterised by warm, dry summers and mild winters, with most of the annual precipitation falling between December and March. The city's climate is mild year-round, with an average of 201 days above 70°F (21°C) and low precipitation (230-330 mm [9-13 inches] per year). Dew points during the summer months range from 13.9 °C to 16.9 °C (57.0 °F).

**Question 0**

When does San Diego get most of its rain?

**Question 1**

How many days a year does it typically get above 70 degrees in San Diego?

**Question 2**

What ranked San Diego as the best summer climate in the country?

**Question 3**

What is the climate like in San Diego?

**Question 4**

What kind of weather can you expect in San Diego in winter?

**Question 5**

When does San Francisco get most of its rain?

**Question 6**

How many days a year does the temperature in San Diego typically exceed 60 degrees Fahrenheit?

**Question 7**

What ranked San Diego as the worst summer climate in the country?

**Question 8**

What is the climate like in San Francisco?

**Question 9**

What kind of weather can you expect in San Francisco in winter?

**Text number 17**

San Diego, like most of Southern California, often experiences significant climate variation over short geographical distances, resulting in microclimates. In San Diego, this is mainly due to the city's topography (bay and numerous hills, mountains and canyons). Often, especially during the grayness of May and the gloom of June, a thick "marine layer" of cloud cover keeps the air cool and humid a few miles from the coast, but gives way to bright, cloudless sunshine about 5-10 miles (8.0-16.1 km) inland. Sometimes the June gloom can continue into July, when cloudy skies cover most of San Diego all day. Even in the absence of June darkness, inland temperature variations tend to be much greater than in coastal areas, where the sea has a regulating influence. For example, in downtown San Diego, average January temperatures average 10°C (50°F) and August highs average 26°C (78°F). In the city of El Cajon, located just 10 miles inland from downtown San Diego, average January temperatures average 6°C (42°F) and August highs average 31°C (88°F).

**Question 0**

In which areas are temperature variations greatest?

**Question 1**

What is the average high temperature in El Cajon in August?

**Question 2**

What often blankets San Diego in May and June?

**Question 3**

What is the average low temperature for January in downtown San Diego?

**Question 4**

How does spring cloud cover affect temperatures?

**Question 5**

In which areas are temperature variations the smallest?

**Question 6**

What is the average high temperature in El Cajon in July?

**Question 7**

What often covers San Francisco in May and June?

**Question 8**

What is the average high temperature in downtown San Diego in January?

**Question 9**

How does summer cloud cover affect temperature?

**Text number 18**

On average, the coast receives about 250 mm (10 inches) of rain per year. The average rainfall is 10.65 inches (271 mm) and the median is 9.6 inches (240 mm). Most of the rainfall occurs during the cool months. December to March is the month with the highest rainfall, and February is the only month with an average of at least 51 mm (2 inches). From May to September there is almost total drought. Although there are few rainy days per month during the rainy season, the rains can be heavy when they do fall. Rainfall tends to be higher in the higher elevations of San Diego; some of the higher elevations of San Diego can receive 11-15 inches (280-380 mm) of rain per year. Rainfall variability can be extreme: in the rainiest years of 1883/1884 and 1940/1941, the city received over 610 mm (24 inches) of rain, while in the driest years, only 80 mm (3.2 inches) fell during the entire year. The wettest month was December 1921, when 9.21 inches (234 mm) fell.

**Question 0**

What is the average February rainfall on the coast?

**Question 1**

What is remarkable about the weather in San Diego in December 1921?

**Question 2**

What is the average annual rainfall on the San Diego coast?

**Question 3**

Which months are almost completely dry in San Diego?

**Question 4**

Which areas of San Diego typically received the most rain?

**Question 5**

What is the average rainfall in January on the coast?

**Question 6**

What is remarkable about the weather in San Diego in December 1912?

**Question 7**

What is the average annual rainfall on the San Francisco coast?

**Question 8**

Which months are almost completely dry in San Francisco?

**Question 9**

Which areas of San Francisco typically received the most rain?

**Text number 19**

Like most of Southern California, most of what is now San Diego was originally chaparral vegetation, consisting mainly of drought-tolerant shrubs. The majority of San Diego's population of the endangered Torrey pine is located in protected chaparral along the coast. The steep and variable topography and proximity to the ocean create a variety of habitats within the city limits, including tidal marshes and canyons. The low-lying coastal chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats are susceptible to wildfires, and the number of fires has increased in the 20th century, mainly due to the proximity of fires to urban and natural area boundaries.

**Question 0**

What trees are protected on the San Diego coast?

**Question 1**

What drought-resistant shrub is San Diego known for?

**Question 2**

Where can you find the most sage brush in San Diego?

**Question 3**

What is the harm associated with sage scrub?

**Question 4**

How can San Diego offer everything from tidal waters to canyons?

**Question 5**

What trees are protected on the San Francisco coast?

**Question 6**

What drought-resistant shrub is San Francisco known for?

**Question 7**

Where can you find the most sage bushes in San Francisco?

**Question 8**

What are the benefits of sagebrush habitats?

**Question 9**

How can San Francisco offer everything from tide pools to canyons?

**Text number 20**

San Diego County is one of the counties in the United States with the highest number of endangered species of animals and plants. Because of its diverse habitat and location on the Pacific Flyway, San Diego County has 492 bird species, more than any other county in the country. San Diego has consistently scored high in the number of bird species observed in the Audubon Society's annual Christmas Bird Count and is known as one of the "birdiest" areas in the United States.

**Question 0**

How many bird species have been recorded in San Diego?

**Question 1**

What birding event does the Audubon Society organise each year?

**Question 2**

What's so special about San Diego's animal and plant species?

**Question 3**

Which flyway contributes to San Diego County's diverse bird population?

**Question 4**

Which word describes San Diego County because of the birds that live there?

**Question 5**

How many bird species have been recorded in San Francisco?

**Question 6**

What birding event does the Audubon Society organise in each year?

**Question 7**

What is special about the animal and plant species found in San Francisco?

**Question 8**

Which flyway contributes to San Francisco County's diverse bird population?

**Question 9**

Which word describes San Diego County because of the few birds that live there?

**Text number 21**

San Diego and its hinterland are subject to intermittent wildfires. In October 2003, San Diego was hit by the Cedar Fire, which has been called California's largest wildfire in the last century. The fire burned 280 000 hectares (1 100 km2), killed 15 people and destroyed more than 2 200 homes. In addition to the damage caused by the fire, the smoke led to a significant increase in emergency room visits for asthma, respiratory problems, eye irritation and smoke inhalation; poor air quality caused San Diego County schools to close for a week. Four years later, wildfires destroyed some areas, particularly in Rancho Bernardo, Rancho Santa Fe and Ramona counties.

**Question 0**

When was the biggest wildfire in California in a century?

**Question 1**

How many hectares burned in the historic Cedar Fire in 2003?

**Question 2**

Why were San Diego schools closed during the Cedar Fire?

**Question 3**

How many years after the Cedar Fire was Rancho Santa Fe destroyed by new fires?

**Question 4**

How many homes were destroyed in the Cedar Fire?

**Question 5**

When did California's smallest wildfire of the century start?

**Question 6**

How many hectares burned in the historic Cedar Fire of 2002?

**Question 7**

Why were San Francisco schools closed during the Cedar Fire?

**Question 8**

How many years after the Cedar Fire was Rancho Francisco Fe ravaged by new fires?

**Question 9**

How many homes were saved in the Cedar Fire?

**Text number 22**

According to the 2010 census, the city had a population of 1 307 402 and a surface area of 372.1 square miles (963.7 km2). The San Diego metropolitan area extends beyond the city's administrative boundaries and had a total population of 2,956,746. This makes it the third largest metropolitan area in the state after the Los Angeles metropolitan area and the San Francisco metropolitan area. Together with Riverside-San Bernardino, they form the larger California metropolitan area than the San Diego metropolitan area, with a combined population of 3,095,313 in the 2010 census.

**Question 0**

Where does San Diego rank among the five largest urban areas in California?

**Question 1**

Which region will Los Angeles and San Francisco merge with to form a metropolitan area larger than San Diego?

**Question 2**

What was the population of San Diego at the time of the 2010 Census?

**Question 3**

How many square kilometres does San Diego cover?

**Question 4**

What is the population of the San Diego urgan area?

**Question 5**

Where does San Diego rank among the top ten smallest urban areas in California?

**Question 6**

Which region will Los Angeles and San Francisco merge with to form smaller metropolitan areas than San Diego?

**Question 7**

What was the population of San Diego at the time of the 2000 census?

**Question 8**

How many square kilometres does San Francisco cover?

**Question 9**

What is the population of the San Francisco metropolitan area?

**Text number 23**

According to the 2010 census, the City of San Diego had a population of 1,307,402. The population increased by just under 7 percent from the 1,223,400 residents, 450,691 households and 271,315 families in 2000. The estimated population of the city in 2009 was 1 306 300. The population density was 3 771,9 people per square mile (1 456,4/km2). The racial composition of San Diego was 45.1% white, 6.7% African American, 0.6% Native American, 15.9% Asian (5.9% Filipino, 2.7% Chinese, 2.5% Vietnamese, 1.3% Indian, 1.0% Korean, 0.7% Japanese, 0.4% Laotian, 0.3% Cambodian, 0.1% Thai). 0.5% Pacific Islanders (0.2% Guamanian, 0.1% Samoan, 0.1% indigenous Hawaiian), 12.3% other races and 5.1% bi-racial. Of the city's ethnic composition, 28.8% were Hispanic or Latino (any race); 24.9% of the total population were Mexican American and 0.6% were Puerto Rican.

**Question 0**

What was the population density of San Diego in 2009?

**Question 1**

Which ethnic group made up 15.9% of San Diego's population in 2009?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the population was Latino in 2009?

**Question 3**

What was the population of San Diego at the time of the 2010 Census?

**Question 4**

How much did San Diego's population grow from 2009 to 2010?

**Question 5**

What was the population density of San Diego in 2008?

**Question 6**

Which ethnic group made up 19.5% of San Diego's population in 2009?

**Question 7**

What percentage of the population was Hispanic in 2008?

**Question 8**

What was the population of San Diego at the time of the 2012 Census?

**Question 9**

How much did San Diego's population grow between 2009 and 2011?

**Text number 24**

On January 1, 2008, estimates from the San Diego Association of Governments showed that the median household income in San Diego rose to $66,715 from $45,733 and that the city's population increased to 1,336,865, up 9.3 percent from 2000. The population was 45.3 percent white, up from 78.9 percent in 1970, 27.7 percent Hispanic, 15.6 percent Asian and Pacific Islander, 7.1 percent black, 0.4 percent Native American and 3.9 percent other races. The median age of Hispanics was 27.5 years, compared to 35.1 years for Hispanics overall and 41.6 years for whites; Hispanics were the largest group in all age groups under 18, and whites accounted for 63.1 percent of the population aged 55 and older.

**Question 0**

What year was the median household income in San Diego $45,733?

**Question 1**

What was the median age of non-Hispanic whites in 2008?

**Question 2**

Which breed group had the highest number of under-18s in 2008?

**Question 3**

What proportion of people aged 55 and over were white in 2008?

**Question 4**

What was the average wage at the time of the 2008 census?

**Question 5**

What year was the median household income in San Francisco $45,733?

**Question 6**

What was the median age of non-Hispanic whites in 2009?

**Question 7**

Which breed group had the highest number of under-16s in 2008?

**Question 8**

What proportion of people aged 65 and over were white in 2008?

**Question 9**

Where did the average wage fall to at the time of the 2008 census?

**Text number 25**

According to the US Census Bureau, in 2000, 24.0% of San Diego residents were under the age of 18 and 10.5% were over 65. In 2011[update], the median age was 35.6 years; more than a quarter of residents were under 20 and 11 percent were over 65. San Diego's population is 27.1% millennial (18-34 years old), the second highest proportion of any major US city. San Diego County's regional planning agency, SANDAG, provides tables and charts that break down the city's population into five-year age groups.

**Question 0**

Which regional planning agency provides charts and tables with San Diego census data?

**Question 1**

What percentage of San Diego's population was under 18 in 2000?

**Question 2**

Which age group accounted for 10.5% of the population in 2000?

**Question 3**

In what year was the median age of San Diego residents 35.6 years?

**Question 4**

What percentage of the population were millennials in 2011?

**Question 5**

Which regional planning agency provides charts and tables with San Francisco census data?

**Question 6**

What percentage of San Diego's population was under 18 in 2002?

**Question 7**

Which age group accounted for 10.5% of the population in 2002?

**Question 8**

In what year was the median age of San Diego residents 36.5 years?

**Question 9**

What percentage of the population was millennial in 2010?

**Text number 26**

In 2000, the median household income in the city was $45,733 and the median family income was $53,060. The median income for men was $36,984 and for women $31,076. The city's per capita income was $23,609. According to Forbes, in 2005 San Diego was the fifth richest city in the United States, but about 10.6% of families and 14.6% of the population were below the poverty line, including 20.0% of people under 18 and 7.6% of people 65 and older. Despite this, Money magazine ranked San Diego as the fifth best place to live in the US in 2006.

**Question 0**

What percentage of San Diego's population fell below the poverty line in 2005?

**Question 1**

How did Money magazine rate San Diego in 2006?

**Question 2**

According to which magazine is San Diego the fifth richest city in the country?

**Question 3**

What was the median wage for women in San Diego in 2000?

**Question 4**

What percentage of families were below the poverty line in 2005?

**Question 5**

What percentage of the population fell below the poverty line in San Diego in 2006?

**Question 6**

How did Money magazine rate San Diego in 2005?

**Question 7**

According to which magazine is San Diego the fourth richest city in the country?

**Question 8**

What was the median wage for women in San Diego in 2010?

**Question 9**

What percentage of families were below the poverty line in 2015?

**Text number 27**

Tourism is a major industry thanks to the city's climate, beaches and numerous attractions such as Balboa Park, Belmont Amusement Park, San Diego Zoo, San Diego Zoo Safari Park and SeaWorld San Diego. San Diego's Spanish and Mexican heritage can be seen in many historic sites throughout the city, including the San Diego de Alcala Mission and Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. The local craft brewing industry is also attracting increasing numbers of visitors to "beer tours" and the annual San Diego Beer Week in November, which has been dubbed the "Craft Beer Capital of America". "

**Question 0**

What kind of trips attract many visitors to San Diego?

**Question 1**

What big event is taking place in San Diego in November?

**Question 2**

Which historic mission is a major tourist attraction in San Diego?

**Question 3**

Which popular San Diego park is home to the San Diego Zoo, SeaWorld and countless museums?

**Question 4**

What is the nickname of the city that has been given to it because of its extensive craft beer industry?

**Question 5**

What kind of trips attract many visitors to San Francisco?

**Question 6**

What big event is taking place in San Diego in December?

**Question 7**

Which historic mission is a small tourist attraction in San Diego?

**Question 8**

Which popular park in San Francisco is home to the San Diego Zoo, SeaWorld and countless museums?

**Question 9**

What is the nickname of the city that has been given to it because of its extensive artisan wine industry?

**Text number 28**

The city has a 24 km (15 mile) border with Mexico, with two border crossings. San Diego has the world's busiest international border crossing at the San Ysidro border crossing in the San Ysidro district. The second, primarily commercial border crossing is located in the Otay Mesa area; it is the largest commercial border crossing on the California-Baja California border and handles the third largest number of trucks and dollar value of trade of any US-Mexico border crossing.

**Question 0**

Where is the San Diego border crossing?

**Question 1**

How long is the border between San Diego and Mexico?

**Question 2**

Where is the nearest commercial border crossing?

**Question 3**

What is the number of trucks handled at the Otay Mesa junction?

**Question 4**

How many border crossings does San Diego share with Mexico?

**Question 5**

Where is the San Francisco border crossing?

**Question 6**

How long is the border between San Francisco and Mexico?

**Question 7**

Where is the furthest commercial border crossing point?

**Question 8**

What is the number of bicycles treated at the Otay Mesa intersection?

**Question 9**

How many border crossings does San Francisco share with Mexico?

**Text number 29**

San Diego is home to several major producers of mobile wireless technology. Qualcomm was founded and is headquartered in San Diego and is one of San Diego's largest private sector employers. Other wireless industry manufacturers headquartered here include Nokia, LG Electronics, Kyocera International, Cricket Communications and Novatel Wireless. San Diego's largest software company is security software company Websense Inc. San Diego is also home to the US headquarters of ESET, a Slovakian security company. San Diego has been designated as an iHub Innovation Center, a hub for collaboration between wireless and life sciences.

**Question 0**

Why is San Diego known as an iHub innovation hub?

**Question 1**

Which mobile phone company is one of the largest private sector employers in the city?

**Question 2**

Which San Diego-based mobile phone company's headquarters uses the AT&T network?

**Question 3**

What is the largest software company in San Diego?

**Question 4**

What industry does ESET belong to?

**Question 5**

Why is San Francisco known as an iHub innovation hub?

**Question 6**

Which mobile phone company is one of the smallest private sector employers in the city?

**Question 7**

Which San Francisco-based mobile phone company's headquarters uses the AT&T network?

**Question 8**

What is the smallest software company in San Diego?

**Question 9**

What sector does SEET belong to?

**Text number 30**

The University of California, San Diego, and other research institutions have contributed to the growth of biotechnology. In 2013, San Diego had the second largest biotech cluster in the US, below the Boston area and above the San Francisco Bay Area. The region is home to more than 400 biotech companies. In particular, the La Jolla and nearby Sorrento Valley areas are home to the offices and research facilities of numerous biotech companies. Major biotech companies such as Illumina and Neurocrine Biosciences have their headquarters in San Diego, and many biotech and pharmaceutical companies have offices or research facilities in San Diego. San Diego is also home to more than 140 Contract Research Organisations (CROs), which provide a range of contract services to pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies.

**Question 0**

Which institution has contributed to the growth of fuel biotechnology?

**Question 1**

After which city does San Diego come second in the biotech industry?

**Question 2**

How many contract research organisations are there in San Diego?

**Question 3**

Which two regions have the highest number of biotech companies' research institutes and offices?

**Question 4**

Which two major biotech companies are headquartered in San Diego?

**Question 5**

Which institution has contributed to the decline of fuel biotechnology?

**Question 6**

After which city does San Diego come third in the biotech industry?

**Question 7**

How many contract research organisations are there in San Francisco?

**Question 8**

Which two regions have the highest number of biotech companies' research institutes and offices?

**Question 9**

Which two major biotech companies are headquartered in San Francisco?

**Text number 31**

Many popular museums, including the San Diego Museum of Art, San Diego Museum of Natural History, San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego Museum of Photography and San Diego Air and Space Museum, are located in Balboa Park, which is also home to the San Diego Zoo. The Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego (MCASD) is located in La Jolla, with a branch in the Santa Fe Depot downtown. The downtown branch consists of two buildings located on two opposite streets. In the Columbia district of downtown, the San Diego Maritime Museum features historic ship exhibits, headlined by the Star of India, and the unrelated San Diego Aircraft Carrier Museum, which houses the USS Midway aircraft carrier.

**Question 0**

Which museum is located at the Santa Fe Depot?

**Question 1**

Where can you find historical ship exhibitions?

**Question 2**

Where can you find the San Diego Zoo?

**Question 3**

Which museum houses the USS Midway aircraft carrier?

**Question 4**

Which space museum is located in Balboa Park?

**Question 5**

Which museum does not have a branch in Santa Fe Depot?

**Question 6**

Where in the region are there no historical ship exhibitions?

**Question 7**

Where can you find the San Francisco Zoo?

**Question 8**

Which museum houses the US aircraft carrier Midway?

**Question 9**

Which space museum is located in Rocky Balboa Park?

**Text number 32**

The San Diego Symphony Towers Symphony Orchestra is a regular performer, conducted by Jahja Ling. The San Diego Opera, based at Civic Center Plaza and conducted by Ian Campbell, is one of the top 10 opera companies in the United States, according to Opera America. The Old Globe Theatre in Balboa Park produces around 15 plays and musicals each year. UCSD's La Jolla Playhouse is directed by Christopher Ashley. Both the Old Globe Theatre and La Jolla Playhouse have produced the premieres of plays and musicals that have won Tony Awards or been nominated for Broadway. The Kroc Center's Joan B. Kroc Theatre is a 600-seat state-of-the-art theatre that hosts music, dance and theatre performances. The San Diego Repertory Theatre at the Lyceum Theatres in Horton Plaza produces a variety of plays and musicals. San Diego has filmed hundreds of movies and dozens of television shows, a tradition that dates back to 1898.

**Question 0**

Who is the director of the San Diego Symphony Orchestra?

**Question 1**

Where can you enjoy a show directed by Christopher Ashley?

**Question 2**

Which theatre is known for presenting a variety of musicals and plays?

**Question 3**

How far back do San Diego's arts and theatre roots go?

**Question 4**

What did Opera America call the San Diego Opera at the Civic Center Plaza?

**Question 5**

Who is the director of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra?

**Question 6**

Where can you enjoy a performance by Christopher Ashley?

**Question 7**

Which theatre is unknown for presenting a variety of musicals and plays?

**Question 8**

How far back do San Francisco's art and theatre roots go?

**Question 9**

What did Opera America call the San Francisco Opera at the Civic Center Plaza?

**Text number 33**

The San Diego Surf of the American Basketball Association is located in the city. Torrey Pines Golf Course is the site of the annual PGA Tour Farmers Insurance Open (formerly the Buick Invitational) and the site of the 2008 U.S. Open Golf Championship. The San Diego Yacht Club hosted the America's Cup sailing competition three times between 1988 and 1995. The amateur beach sport of Over-the-line was invented in San Diego, and Mission Bay hosts the annual Over-the-line World Championship.

**Question 0**

Which tournament was formerly known as the Buick Invitational?

**Question 1**

How many times did the San Diego Yacht Club host America's Cup sailing competitions between 1988 and 1955?

**Question 2**

Which beach sport was launched in San Diego?

**Question 3**

Which sailing-related event is held annually in Mission Bay?

**Question 4**

Which golf course will host the Farmers Insurance Open?

**Question 5**

Which tournament used to be known as the Dodge Invitational?

**Question 6**

How many times did the San Diego Yacht Club host America's Cup sailing competitions between 1988 and 1945?

**Question 7**

Which beach sport was invented in San Francisco?

**Question 8**

Which sailing-related event is held every two years in Mission Bay?

**Question 9**

On which golf course is Farmers Insurance Closed taking place?

**Text number 34**

The city is run by a mayor and a 9-member city council. In 2006, the city's form of government changed from a council-manager government to a strong mayor's government. The change was made through a city-wide vote in 2004. The mayor is effectively the chief executive of the city, while the council is the legislature. The City of San Diego is responsible for police, public safety, streets, water and sewer, planning and zoning, and other related services within its boundaries. San Diego is a sanctuary city, but San Diego County participates in the Secure Communities program. In 2011[update], the city had one employee for every 137 residents, and the city had a payroll of more than $733 million.

**Question 0**

In what year did the city vote to move to a strong mayor?

**Question 1**

How many workers are there in San Diego per 137 inhabitants?

**Question 2**

How many members are there on the city council?

**Question 3**

Although San Diego is a sanctuary city, what program does San Diego County participate in?

**Question 4**

What is the provincial wage bill?

**Question 5**

What year did the city vote to move to a weak mayoral government?

**Question 6**

How many workers are there in San Diego per 37 inhabitants?

**Question 7**

How many members are there in the county council?

**Question 8**

Although San Francisco is a sanctuary city, which program does San Francisco County participate in?

**Question 9**

What is the city's wage bill?

**Text number 35**

The members of the City Council are elected from single-member districts within the city. The Mayor and City Attorney are directly elected by the voters of the entire city. The mayor, city attorney and council members are elected for four-year terms, limited to two terms. Under California state law, elections are non-partisan, but most officeholders identify themselves as either Democrats or Republicans. In 2007, registered Democrats outnumbered Republicans by about 7-6, and Democrats currently (as of 2015[update]) hold a 5-4 majority on the city council. The current mayor, Kevin Faulconer, is a Republican.

**Question 0**

Who votes for the city attorney and mayor?

**Question 1**

How long is the term of office of Council members?

**Question 2**

Were there more Democrats or Republicans in 2007?

**Question 3**

Who is Kevin Faulconer?

**Question 4**

Who elects the members of the City Council?

**Question 5**

Who votes for the city attorney and the prime minister?

**Question 6**

How long is the term of office of security members?

**Question 7**

Were there more Democrats or Republicans in 2017?

**Question 8**

Who is not Kevin Faulconer?

**Question 9**

Who sacks the members of the City Council?

**Text number 36**

In 2005, two City Council members, Ralph Inzunza and Deputy Mayor Michael Zucchet - who briefly served as acting mayor after Murphy's resignation - were convicted of extortion, fraud and conspiracy to commit fraud for taking campaign contributions from a strip club owner and his associates, allegedly in exchange for trying to repeal the city's "immunity" law for strip clubs. Both have since resigned. Inzunza was sentenced to 21 months in prison. In 2009, a judge acquitted Zucchetti of seven of the nine charges against him and granted his motion for a new trial on the other two charges.

**Question 0**

Which two councillors were convicted of blackmail in 2005?

**Question 1**

Which strip club law were the Council members trying to repeal?

**Question 2**

What year was Zucchet acquitted of seven of the nine charges?

**Question 3**

How long was Inzunza's prison sentence?

**Question 4**

Who did Inzunza and Zucche accept money from?

**Question 5**

Which two councillors were convicted of extortion in 2015?

**Question 6**

What law on strip clubs were the Council members trying to repeat?

**Question 7**

What year was Zucchet acquitted of seven of the ten charges?

**Question 8**

How long was Inzunza in hospital?

**Question 9**

Who did Inzunza and Zucche reject money from?

**Text number 37**

In July 2013, three former supporters of Mayor Bob Filner asked him to resign over allegations of repeated sexual harassment. Over the next six weeks, 18 women publicly reported that Filner had sexually harassed them, and several individuals and groups called for his resignation. On August 19, Filner and city representatives began a mediation process that resulted in Filner agreeing to resign effective August 30, 2013, and the city agreeing to limit his legal and financial exposure. Filner subsequently pleaded guilty to one felony count of false imprisonment and two misdemeanor charges, and was sentenced to house arrest and probation.

**Question 0**

Why was Mayor Bob Filner asked to resign?

**Question 1**

How many women claimed that Filner had sexually harassed them?

**Question 2**

What was Filner's verdict?

**Question 3**

When did the mediation process between Filner and the city representative begin?

**Question 4**

How long did Filner's trial last?

**Question 5**

Why was Mayor Bob Filner asked to extend the contract?

**Question 6**

How many men claimed that Filner had sexually harassed them?

**Question 7**

What was not Filner's verdict?

**Question 8**

When did the mediation process between Filner and the county representative begin?

**Question 9**

How long did Filner's season last?

**Text number 38**

In 2013, Business Insider ranked San Diego as the 20th safest city in America. According to Forbes magazine, San Diego was the ninth safest city in the top 10 safest cities in the US in 2010. Like most big cities, San Diego's crime rate fell between 1990 and 2000. Crime increased in San Diego in the early 2000s. In 2004, San Diego had the sixth lowest crime rate of any US city with more than half a million inhabitants. From 2002 to 2006, overall crime decreased by 0.8%, although not uniformly by category. Violent crime fell by 12.4% over this period, but property crime increased by 1.1%. The total number of property crimes per 100 000 inhabitants in 2008 was lower than the national average.

**Question 0**

What happened to crime in San Diego between 1990 and 2000?

**Question 1**

What did Business Insider call San Diego in 2013?

**Question 2**

Where did Forbes rank San Diego in its top 10?

**Question 3**

By how many percent did San Diego's crime rate fall from 2002 to 2006?

**Question 4**

What types of crime increased between 2002 and 2006?

**Question 5**

What happened to crime in San Diego between 1990 and 2010?

**Question 6**

What was the name of Business Insider in San Diego in 2003?

**Question 7**

Where did Forbes rank San Diego in its top 5?

**Question 8**

By how many percent did San Diego's crime rate fall from 2002 to 2016?

**Question 9**

What types of crime increased between 2002 and 2016?

**Text number 39**

San Diego's first television station was KFMB, which began broadcasting on May 16, 1949. Because the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) granted seven television stations to Los Angeles, two VHF channels were available to San Diego because of its relative proximity to a larger city. In 1952, however, the FCC began to allocate UHF channels, allowing cities like San Diego to acquire more stations. The San Diego market also includes stations in Mexico (with ITU prefixes XE and XH). The television stations are currently XHTJB 3 (Once TV), XETV 6 (CW), KFMB 8 (CBS), KGTV 10 (ABC), XEWT 12 (Televisa Regional), KPBS 15 (PBS), KBNT-CD 17 (Univision), XHTIT-TDT 21 (Azteca 7), XHJK-TDT 27 (Azteca 13), XHAS 33 (Telemundo), K35DG-D 35 (UCSD-TV), KDTF-LD 51 (Telefutura), KNSD 39 (NBC), KZSD-LP 41 (Azteca America), KSEX-CD 42 (Infomercials), XHBJ-TDT 45 (Gala TV), XHDTV 49 (MNTV), KUSI 51 (Independent), XHUAA-TDT 57 (Canal de las Estrellas) and KSWB-TV 69 (Fox). San Diego's cable TV rate is 80.6 percent.

**Question 0**

Which television station started broadcasting on 16 May 1949?

**Question 1**

What is the penetration rate of cable in San Diego?

**Question 2**

Why did San Diego get two VHF channels?

**Question 3**

In what year did the FCC start licensing UHF channels?

**Question 4**

What is the independent status of San Diego?

**Question 5**

Which television station started broadcasting on 16 May 1994?

**Question 6**

What is the penetration rate of the cable network in San Francisco?

**Question 7**

Why didn't San Diego get two VHF channels?

**Question 8**

In what year did the FCC start issuing licenses for VHF channels?

**Question 9**

What is the dependent status in San Diego?

**Text number 40**

Due to the ratio of licensed stations in the United States and Mexico, San Diego is the largest media market in the United States where a duopoly of two full-power television stations cannot legally be maintained under FCC regulations. The FCC's rules prohibit duopolies in metropolitan areas with fewer than nine full-power television stations, and require that after the duopoly is formed, there remain eight station owners (there are only seven full-power stations on the California side of the San Diego-Tijuana market).[Although KGTV and KZSD-LP are owned by the E.W. Scripps Company, they are not considered a duopoly under the FCC's legal definition, since joint ownership of full-power and low-power television stations in the same market is permitted regardless of the number of stations licensed in the area. Overall, there are two duopolies and one triopoly on the Mexican side of the San Diego and Tijuana markets (Entravision Communications owns both XHAS-TV and XHDTV-TV, Azteca owns XHJK-TV and XHTIT-TV, and Grupo Televisa owns XHUAA-TV and XHWT-TV, as well as the licensee of XETV-TV, which is operated by its Californian subsidiary Bay City Television).

**Question 0**

How many duopolies are there on the Mexican side between San Diego and Tijuana?

**Question 1**

Which company owns XHDTV-TV and XHAS-TV?

**Question 2**

Which station is operated by Bay City Television?

**Question 3**

Which two stations are owned by Azteca?

**Question 4**

How many duopolies on the Mexican side of San Diego-Tijuana are there not?

**Question 5**

Which company will abandon XHDTV-TV and XHAS-TV?

**Question 6**

What station runs Ray City Television?

**Question 7**

Which station is not operated by Bay City Television?

**Question 8**

Which three stations are owned by Azteca?

**Text number 41**

San Diego radio stations include national broadcaster Clear Channel Communications, CBS Radio, Midwest Television, Lincoln Financial Media, Finest City Broadcasting and many other smaller stations and networks. Stations include KOGO AM 600, KFMB AM 760, KCEO AM 1000, KCBQ AM 1170, K-Praise, KLSD AM 1360 Air America, KFSD 1450 AM, KPBS-FM 89.5, Channel 933, Star 94.1, FM 94/9, FM News and Talk 95.7, Q96 96.1, KyXy 96, among others.5, Free Radio San Diego (AKA Pirate Radio San Diego) 96.9FM FRSD, KSON 97.3/92.1, KXSN 98.1, Jack-FM 100.7, 101.5 KGB-FM, KLVJ 102.1, Rock 105.3 and another pirate radio station 106.9FM as well as several Spanish language radio stations.

**Question 0**

What is another name by which Free Radio San Diego is known?

**Question 1**

Besides Free Radio San Diego, what other pirate stations are there in San Diego?

**Question 2**

What is the largest national broadcaster in San Diego?

**Question 3**

In which language are some local radio stations available?

**Question 4**

What is the exact setting for FM News & Talk?

**Question 5**

What is another name by which Free Radio San Francisco is known?

**Question 6**

In which language are all local radio stations available?

**Question 7**

Besides Free Radio San Diego, what other pirate station is there in San Francisco?

**Question 8**

What is the largest national broadcaster in San Francisco?

**Question 9**

What is the exact setting for AM News & Talk?

**Text number 42**

More than 80% of residents use cars as their primary mode of transport, and San Diego has a network of freeways and highways. These include Interstate 5, which runs south to Tijuana and north to Los Angeles; Interstate 8, which runs east to Imperial County and Arizona's Sun Corridor; Interstate 15, which runs northeast through the Inland Empire to Las Vegas and Salt Lake City; and Interstate 805, which branches off I-5 near the Mexican border and joins I-5 in Sorrento Valley.

**Question 0**

Which major highway runs from Tijuana to Los Angeles?

**Question 1**

Where does Interstate 805 split off from I-5?

**Question 2**

Which highway directly connects eastern Arizona to the Sun Corridor and Imperial County?

**Question 3**

Which two major cities are connected to the Inland Empire via Interstate 15?

**Question 4**

What percentage of San Diego residents use cars as their primary mode of transportation?

**Question 5**

Which small highway runs from Tijuana to Los Angeles?

**Question 6**

Where does Interstate 805 branch off I-6?

**Question 7**

Which two major cities are connected to the Inland Empire via Interstate 51?

**Question 8**

What proportion of San Francisco residents use cars as their primary mode of transport?

**Text number 43**

Major state highways include SR 94, which connects downtown to I-805, I-15, and the Eastern District; SR 163, which connects downtown to the northeastern part of the city, intersects I-805, and joins I-15 at Miramar; SR 52, which connects La Jolla to the Eastern District via Santee and SR 125; SR 56, which connects I-5:I-15 through Carmel Valley and Rancho Peñasquitos; SR 75, which crosses San Diego Bay at the San Diego-Coronado Bridge and also passes through South San Diego at Palm Avenue; and SR 905, which connects I-5 and I-805 to the Port of Otay Mesa.

**Question 0**

Which highway connects I-805 to the downtown area?

**Question 1**

Where does SR 94 merge with I-15?

**Question 2**

Where does SR 75 primarily run?

**Question 3**

Which highway connects I-905 to the downtown area?

**Question 4**

Which highway connects I-805 to the downtown area?

**Question 5**

Where does SR 49 merge with I-15?

**Question 6**

Where does SR 94 merge with I-51?

**Question 7**

Which is the main route of SR 57?

**Text number 44**

San Diego's road network offers a wide network of routes suitable for cycling. San Diego's dry and mild climate makes cycling a convenient and pleasant option year-round. At the same time, the city's hilly, canyon-like terrain and significantly long average travel distances due to strict and sparsely populated zoning laws limit cycling for commercial purposes to some extent. Older and denser residential areas around the city centre are generally oriented towards utility cycling. This is partly because newer developments further away from the core of the city, where suburban-style highways are much more common, do not currently have a grid street pattern. As a result, the majority of cycling-related activities are recreational. Thanks to San Diego's cycling activities, in 2006 San Diego was rated the best city for cycling among US cities of over one million people.

**Question 0**

What year was San Diego rated the best densely populated cycling city in the country?

**Question 1**

Why are San Diego's older neighbourhoods so popular with cyclists?

**Question 2**

What makes San Diego an ideal city for cycling?

**Question 3**

Why are average driving distances so long in San Diego?

**Question 4**

What year was San Diego rated the worst densely populated city in the country for cycling?

**Question 5**

Why are San Diego's older neighbourhoods not popular with cyclists?

**Question 6**

Why are San Francisco's older neighbourhoods so popular with cyclists?

**Question 7**

What makes San Francisco an ideal city for cycling?

**Question 8**

Why are average journeys so long in San Francisco?

**Text number 45**

San Diego is served by the San Diego Trolley light rail system, the SDMTS bus system, and the Coaster and Amtrak Pacific Surfliner commuter rail services; the northern part of San Diego is also served by the Sprinter light rail line. Trolley serves primarily downtown and surrounding urban communities, Mission Valley, East County and the South Bay coast. The planned extension of the Mid-Coast line will run from Old Town to University City and the University of San Diego along the I-5 Freeway and is expected to be operational by 2018. Amtrak and Coaster trains currently run along the coast, connecting San Diego to Los Angeles, Orange County, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura via Metrolink and Pacific Surfliner. San Diego has two Amtrak stations, in Old Town and at the Santa Fe Depot downtown. Information on San Diego's public transit and commuter services is available on the Internet and by calling "511" from any area telephone.

**Question 0**

Which areas of San Diego are primarily served by the trolley?

**Question 1**

What public transport projects will be completed by 2018?

**Question 2**

How many Amtrak stations are there in San Diego?

**Question 3**

What number can you call from any phone to get information about public transport in San Diego?

**Question 4**

Where do Amtrak and Coaster trains mainly run?

**Question 5**

Which areas in San Francisco are primarily served by trolleybus?

**Question 6**

What public transport projects will be completed by 2019?

**Question 7**

How many Amtrak stations are there in San Francisco?

**Question 8**

What number can you call from any phone to get information about public transport in San Francisco?

**Question 9**

Where do Amtrak and Coaster trains mainly never run?

**Text number 46**

The city's main commercial airport is San Diego International Airport (SAN), also known as Lindbergh Field. It is the busiest single-runway airport in the United States. It served more than 17 million passengers in 2005, and that number is growing every year. It is located on San Diego Bay, three miles (4.8 km) from downtown. San Diego International Airport has scheduled flights to the rest of the United States, including Hawaii, as well as Mexico, Canada, Japan and the United Kingdom. The airport is operated by an independent agency, the San Diego Regional Airport Authority. In addition, the city itself operates two general aviation airports, Montgomery Field (MYF) and Brown Field (SDM). By 2015, the Tijuana Cross Border Terminal at Otay Mesa will provide direct access to Tijuana International Airport, and passengers will be able to walk across the US-Mexico border on a pedestrian bridge to their flight on the Mexican side.

**Question 0**

What is the most popular name for Lindbergh Field?

**Question 1**

Which independent agency manages San Diego International Airport?

**Question 2**

What is the purpose of the Tijuana cross-border terminal?

**Question 3**

How many passengers did San Diego International Airport serve in 2005?

**Question 4**

Which two general aviation airports are operated by the San Diego Regional Airport Authority?

**Question 5**

What is the less popular name for Lindbergh Field?

**Question 6**

Which independent agency manages San Francisco International Airport?

**Question 7**

What is not the purpose of a cross-border terminal in Tijuana?

**Question 8**

How many passengers did San Diego International Airport serve in 2015?

**Question 9**

Which two general aviation airports are operated by the San Francisco Regional Airport Authority?

**Text number 47**

In recent years, a number of regional transport projects have been implemented to reduce congestion in San Diego. Notable projects include improvements to San Diego's freeways, expansion of the San Diego Airport and doubling the capacity of the Port's cruise ship terminal. Highway projects included the widening of the 5 and 805 freeways around "The Merge", the congested intersection where the two freeways meet. Highway 15 is also currently being widened through North County with the addition of High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes. The toll highway connecting SR 54 and Otay Mesa (South Bay Expressway) is near the Mexican border. According to a 2007 assessment, 37% of San Diego's streets were in acceptable driving condition. The proposed budget fell short of the $84.6 million needed to bring the city's streets up to acceptable standards. The Port's expansion included a second cruise terminal at Broadway Pier, which opened in 2010. Airport projects include an expansion of Terminal 2, currently under construction and scheduled for completion in summer 2013.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the very congested place where highways 5 and 805 meet?

**Question 1**

Which highway connects Otay Mesa and SR 54?

**Question 2**

Which terminal was expanded at San Diego International Airport in 2013?

**Question 3**

Which special lanes were added to the 15 motorway?

**Question 4**

What percentage of San Diego's roads were deemed acceptable in 2007?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the very congested point where highways 85 and 805 meet?

**Question 6**

Which highway connects Otay Mesa and SR 45?

**Question 7**

Which terminal was expanded at San Diego International Airport in 2003?

**Question 8**

Which special lanes were added to Highway 51?

**Question 9**

What percentage of San Diego's roads were deemed acceptable in 2017?

**Text number 48**

The city's private colleges and universities include the University of San Diego (USD), Point Loma Nazarene University (PLNU), Alliant International University (AIU), National University, California International Business University (CIBU), San Diego Christian College, John Paul the Great Catholic University, California College San Diego, Coleman University, University of Redlands School of Business, Design Institute of San Diego (DISD), Fashion Institute of Design & Merchandising San Diego Campus, NewSchool of Architecture and Design, Pacific Oaks College San Diego Campus, Chapman University San Diego Campus, The Art Institute of California - San Diego, Platt College, Southern States University (SSU), UEI College and Woodbury University School of Architecture Satellite Campus.

**Question 0**

What is college in San Francisco?

**Question 1**

What is another college in San Francisco?

**Document number 384**

**Text number 0**

The term Muslim world, also known as the Islamic world and umma (Arabic: أمة, meaning "people" or "community"), has different meanings. In the religious sense, the Islamic ummah refers to the people who follow the teachings of Islam and are called Muslims. In a cultural sense, the Muslim ummah refers to Islamic civilisation, excluding non-Muslims living in it. In the modern geopolitical sense, the term 'Islamic nation' usually refers collectively to Muslim-majority countries, states, regions or cities.

**Question 0**

The Islamic world is another way of referring to what?

**Question 1**

When we talk about religion, what do we mean by umma?

**Question 2**

When we talk about culture, what do we mean by umma?

**Question 3**

Community or nation are direct translations of which word for Islam?

**Question 4**

World and group are the same as which Aribian word?

**Question 5**

What civilisation does umma refer to when used in a religious sense?

**Question 6**

To what doctrines does umma refer when it is used in a cultural sense?

**Question 7**

Which term refers to all countries where Muslims live?

**Text number 1**

The Islamic Golden Age coincided with the Middle Ages of the Muslim world, which began with the rise of Islam and the establishment of the first Islamic state in 622, and has been said to end either in 1258, when the Mongols sacked Baghdad, or in 1492, when the Christian reconquest of the emirate of Granada in Al-Andalus on the Iberian Peninsula was completed. Under the Abbasid Caliph Harun ar-Rashid (786-809), the legendary House of Wisdom was opened in Baghdad, where scholars from all over the world sought to translate and compile all known knowledge of the world into Arabic. The Abbasids were influenced by Qur'anic injunctions and hadiths such as "the ink of a scholar is holier than the blood of a martyr", which emphasised the value of knowledge. The great Islamic capitals of Baghdad, Cairo and Córdoba became the main intellectual centres of science, philosophy, medicine and education. During this period, the Muslim world was a collection of cultures, bringing together and developing the knowledge of ancient Greek, Roman, Persian, Chinese, Indian, Egyptian and Phoenician civilisations.

**Question 0**

When did the golden age of Islam begin?

**Question 1**

What other era coincided with the Islamic Golden Age?

**Question 2**

What is the latest year of the Islamic Golden Age?

**Question 3**

How many years did the Abbasid caliph Harun ar-Rashid rule?

**Question 4**

Where was the House of Wisdom held?

**Question 5**

Which country was first established in the 6th century?

**Question 6**

Which golden age coincided with the Middle Ages?

**Question 7**

What did the Mongols plunder in the 13th century?

**Question 8**

What did the Christians conquer back in 1492?

**Question 9**

Which caliph ruled in the 7th and 8th centuries?

**Text number 2**

Between the eighth and eighth centuries, glazed ceramics, usually elaborately shaped ceramics, were commonly used in Islamic art. Tin glazing was one of the earliest new techniques developed by Islamic ceramists. The first Islamic opaque glazes are found on a blue painted vessel from Basra, dating from around the 800s. Another contribution was the development of stone clay ceramics, dating from 9th century Iraq. Other centres of innovative ceramics in the Old World were Fustat (975-1075), Damascus (1100-1600) and Tabriz (1470-1550).

**Question 0**

What kind of pottery was popular in Islamic art from the 8th to the 18th century?

**Question 1**

Which ceramic glaze was developed by Islamic ceramicists?

**Question 2**

Where are the earliest examples of opaque glazing in the Muslim world?

**Question 3**

When were the first opaque glazings developed?

**Question 4**

Where was stone clay pottery invented?

**Question 5**

What was used in Islamic art from the 800s to the 19th century?

**Question 6**

What is often formulated as a commodity?

**Question 7**

What type of ceramic glazing was introduced by the Islamic ceramicists?

**Question 8**

Where can you find the latest examples of opaque glazing in the Muslim world?

**Question 9**

What was the centre of innovative ceramics in the 1300s and 1400s?

**Text number 3**

The most famous work of fiction in the Islamic world is The Thousand and One Nights (Persian: hezār-o-yek šab > Arabic: ʔalf-layl-at-wa-l'-layla= Thousand Nights and (One) Night) or \*The Arabian Nights, a name coined by early Western translators, is a collection of folk tales from Sanskrit, Persian and later Arabic fables. The original concept derives from the pre-Islamic Persian prototype Hezār Afsān (A Thousand Tales), which was based on certain Indian elements. It reached its final form in the 13th century; the number and type of tales have varied from manuscript to manuscript. All Arabic fantasy tales are usually called Arabian Nights tales when translated into English, whether or not they appear in the Arabian Nights. This work has been very influential in the West since its translation by Antoine Galland in the 1700s. Imitations were written, especially in France. Various characters from the epic have become icons of Western culture, such as Aladdin, Sinbad the sailor and Ali Baba.

**Question 0**

What is the best-known work of fiction about the Islamic world?

**Question 1**

The Arabian Nights was originally based on which Persian work?

**Question 2**

In which century was The Thousand and One Nights completed?

**Question 3**

When was The Thousand and One Nights first translated in the West?

**Question 4**

Who was the first Westerner to translate The Thousand and One Nights?

**Question 5**

What is the earliest Islamic work of fiction?

**Question 6**

What reached its ultimate value in the 15th century?

**Question 7**

Arabian Nights was originally based on which Arabic work?

**Question 8**

In which language was The Thousand and One Nights translated in the 19th century?

**Text number 4**

A famous example of Arabic and Persian romantic (love) poetry is Layla and Majnun, dating from the 7th century Umayyad period. It is a tragic tale of undying love, much like the later Romeo and Juliet, which is said to have been inspired by the Latin version of Layla and Majnun. Ferdowsi's Shahnameh, the Iranian national epic, is a mythical and heroic account of Persian history. Amir Arsalan was also a popular mythical Persian story that has influenced some modern works of fantasy literature, such as The Heroic Legend of Arslan.

**Question 0**

Layla and Majnun is an example of what kind of poetry?

**Question 1**

What era are Layla and Majnun from?

**Question 2**

What century are Layla and Majnun from?

**Question 3**

What kind of story is Shahnameh telling?

**Question 4**

Who wrote Shahnameh?

**Question 5**

What dates back to the 700s?

**Question 6**

Which Arabic and Persian poetry dates back to the 700s?

**Question 7**

What inspired Romeo and Juliet?

**Question 8**

What is a Persian national epic?

**Question 9**

Who wrote the Persian national epic?

**Text number 5**

Ibn Tufail (Abubacer) and Ibn al-Nafis were the pioneers of the philosophical novel. Ibn Tufail wrote the first novel in Arabic, Hayy ibn Yaqdhan (Philosophus Autodidactus) in response to Al-Ghazal's The Incoherence of the Philosophers, and then Ibn al-Nafis also wrote Theologus Autodidactus in response to Ibn Tufail's Philosophus Autodidactus. The protagonists of both stories (Hayy in Philosophus Autodidactus and Kamil in Theologus Autodidactus) were autodidactic feral children living in isolation on a desert island, and both are among the earliest examples of desert island stories. However, whereas Hayy lives alone with animals on a desert island for the rest of the story in Philosophus Autodidactus, Kamil's story in Theologus Autodidactus extends beyond the desert island environment, becoming the earliest known coming-of-age story and ultimately the first example of a science fiction novel.

**Question 0**

What is another name for Ibn Tufail?

**Question 1**

Which Arabic book is Ibn Tufail famous for writing?

**Question 2**

Who wrote the Theologus Autodidactus?

**Question 3**

Who wrote The Incoherence of the Philosophers?

**Question 4**

Who was the main character in Philosophus Autodidactus?

**Question 5**

Who were the pioneers of the fiction novel?

**Question 6**

What Ibn Tufil wrote in response to Ibn al-Nafis' novel.

**Question 7**

What did Al-Ghazali write in response to Ibn Tufail's novel?

**Question 8**

Where in Ibn al-Nafis' book is the kamil list written?

**Text number 6**

Theologus Autodidactus, written by the Arab polymath Ibn al-Nafis (1213-1288), is the first example of a science fiction novel. It deals with various elements of science fiction, such as spontaneous generation, futurology, the end of the world and the Day of Judgement, resurrection and the afterlife. Rather than providing supernatural or mythological explanations for these events, Ibn al-Nafis sought to explain these plot elements using the scientific knowledge of biology, astronomy, cosmology and geology known at the time. Ibn al-Nafis' fiction used science and Islamic philosophy to explain the religious teachings of Islam.

**Question 0**

What was the life expectancy of Ibn al-Nafis?

**Question 1**

What type of book is the first type of Theologus Autodidactus?

**Question 2**

How did Ibn al-Nafis explain the events of Theologus Autodidactus?

**Question 3**

What did Ibn al-Nafis write in the 13th century?

**Question 4**

Who wrote a science fiction novel in the 13th century?

**Question 5**

Which events did Ibn al-Nafis give supernatural or mythological explanations for?

**Question 6**

Who used mythology to explain Islamic teachings?

**Text number 7**

A Latin translation of Ibn Tufail's work, Philosophus Autodidactus, appeared in 1671 by Edward Pococke the Younger, followed by an English translation by Simon Ockley in 1708 and translations into German and Dutch. These translations may later have inspired Daniel Defoe to write Robinson Crusoe, considered the first English-language novel. Philosophus Autodidactus, which continued the ideas of philosophers such as Aristotle from an earlier age, inspired Robert Boyle to write his own philosophical novel set on an island, The Aspiring Naturalist.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Latin translation of Philosophus Autodidactus appear?

**Question 1**

Who was the first to translate Philosophus Autodidactus into Latin?

**Question 2**

Simon Ockley translated Philosophus Autodidactus into English, what year did he do it?

**Question 3**

Who wrote Robinson Crusoe?

**Question 4**

Which book is Robert Boyle believed to have written inspired by Philosophus Autodidactus?

**Question 5**

Which of Tufail's works was translated in the 1500s?

**Question 6**

What did Edward Pococke Jr. translate in the 1500s?

**Question 7**

Who translated Tufail's work into English in the 17th century?

**Question 8**

What was Robert Boyle inspired by Tufail's work?

**Text number 8**

Dante Alighieri's Divine Comedy, whose features and episodes on Bolgia are derived from Arabic works on Islamic eschatology: the Hadith and the Kitab al-Miraj (translated into Latin in 1264 or a little earlier as Liber Scale Machometi), which deal with the ascension of Muhammad, and the spiritual writings of Ibn Arab. The Moors also had a major influence on the works of George Peele and William Shakespeare. Some of their works feature Moorish characters, such as Peele's The Battle of Alcazar and Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice, Titus Andronicus and Othello, whose title character was the Moorish Othello. These works are said to have been inspired by several Moorish colonies that arrived in England from Morocco in the Elizabethan period in the early 17th century.

**Question 0**

What year was the Kitab al-Miraj probably translated into Latin?

**Question 1**

Who wrote The Divine Comedy?

**Question 2**

Which Shakespeare play is thought to have inspired the Moors?

**Question 3**

In what century is it believed that Moorish delegations began to influence Western works such as Shakespeare?

**Question 4**

What aspects of Islamic works are included in the Divine Comedy?

**Question 5**

What was translated into Latin in the 13th century?

**Question 6**

Whose works influenced the Moors?

**Question 7**

Who visited Elizabethan England in the 1700s?

**Question 8**

Whose works featured Arab characters?

**Text number 9**

One of the most common definitions of "Islamic philosophy" is "a style of philosophy produced within the framework of Islamic culture". In this definition, Islamic philosophy does not necessarily deal with religious issues and is not exclusively produced by Muslims. More than 450 books are attributed to the Persian scholar Ibn Sina (Avicenna) (980-1037). His writings dealt with a variety of subjects, particularly philosophy and medicine. His medical textbook, The Canon of Medicine, was used for centuries as a standard text in European universities. He also wrote The Book of Healing, an influential scientific and philosophical encyclopaedia.

**Question 0**

What was the life expectancy of Ibn Sina?

**Question 1**

How many books is Ibn Sina said to have written?

**Question 2**

What subjects did Ibn Sina mainly write about?

**Question 3**

Which medical book is Ibn Sina best known for in European universities?

**Question 4**

Which philosophical encyclopaedia is Ibn Sina known for writing?

**Question 5**

What is defined as a philosophy influenced by Islam?

**Question 6**

What philosophy have Muslims strictly produced?

**Question 7**

Which scholar lived in the 9th-10th centuries?

**Question 8**

What book was used in universities around the world?

**Question 9**

Where was the standard test in the Improvement Book?

**Text number 10**

Another influential philosopher who influenced modern philosophy was Ibn Tufail. His philosophical novel Hayy ibn Yaqdha, translated into Latin as Philosophus Autodidactus in 1671, developed themes of empiricism, tabula rasa, the confrontation between nature and nurture, the condition of possibility, materialism and the Molyneux problem. European scholars and writers influenced by this novel include John Locke, Gottfried Leibniz, Melchisédech Thévenot, John Wallis, Christiaan Huygens, George Keith, Robert Barclay, the Quakers and Samuel Hartlib.

**Question 0**

Which Muslim philosopher influenced modern philosophy?

**Question 1**

Who wrote Hayy ibn Yaqdhan?

**Question 2**

In what year was Hayy ibn Yaqdha translated into Latin?

**Question 3**

What kind of book is Hayy ibn Yaqdha?

**Question 4**

Which philosophical novel was written in the 1500s?

**Question 5**

What name was Hayy ibn Yaqdha translated as in the 1500s?

**Question 6**

Which European researchers influenced Tufail?

**Question 7**

What themes were developed in Tufail's 16th century novel?

**Text number 11**

Other influential Muslim philosophers include al-Jahiz, a pioneer of evolutionary thought; Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen), a pioneer of phenomenology and philosophy of science and a critic of Aristotelian natural philosophy and Aristotle's concept of place (topos); Al-Biruni, critic of Aristotelian natural philosophy; Ibn Tufail and Ibn al-Nafis, pioneers of the philosophical novel; Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi, founder of Enlightenment philosophy; Fakhr al-Din al-Razi, critic of Aristotelian logic and pioneer of inductive logic; and Ibn Khaldun, pioneer of the philosophy of history.

**Question 0**

Which Muslim philosopher is considered an important author of a work on evolution?

**Question 1**

Ibn al-Haytham is also known by another name, what is it?

**Question 2**

What kind of work is Ibn al-Haytham known to have done?

**Question 3**

Who is considered to have founded illuminationist philosophy?

**Question 4**

Which philosopher of the Muslim world defended inductive logic in his works?

**Question 5**

Who is considered to have further developed the illusionist philosophy?

**Question 6**

What natural philosophy does Tufail ctiticize?

**Question 7**

What logic is AlpBiruni criticising?

**Text number 12**

Muslim scholars contributed to the development of science. They put much more emphasis on experimentation than the Greeks. This led to the development of the early scientific method in the Muslim world, with advances in methodology, starting with the experiments on optics carried out by Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen) around the year 1000, which he presented in his Book of Optics. The most important development in scientific methodology was the use of experiments to distinguish between competing scientific theories within a generally empirical orientation, which began among Muslim scientists. Ibn al-Haytham is also considered the father of optics, especially his empirical proof of the intromission theory of light. Some have also described Ibn al-Haytham as the "first scientist". al-Khwarzimi invented the logarithmic base systems we use today, and he also proposed the theorems of trigonometry and limit theorems. Recent research shows that it is very likely that Muslim artists of the Middle Ages were aware of the sophisticated decagonal quasicrystal geometry (discovered half a millennium later in the 1970s and 1980s in the West) and used it in the complex decorative tilework of architecture.

**Question 0**

Ibn al-Haytham experimented with what around the year 1000?

**Question 1**

Ibn al-Haytham wrote about his work around 1000, what was it?

**Question 2**

Who was the first to present evidence for the intromission theory of light?

**Question 3**

Which Muslim scientist worked on trigonometry?

**Question 4**

Who is believed to have discovered decagonal quasicrystal geometry?

**Question 5**

Who put more emphasis on observation than the Greeks?

**Question 6**

Which method was developed in the Greek world?

**Question 7**

who experimented with optics in the 10th century?

**Question 8**

What did Ibn al-Haytham write in the 10th century?

**Question 9**

What kind of geometry was first discovered in the West?

**Text number 13**

Muslim physicians contributed to the field of medicine, including anatomy and physiology: for example, Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn al-Faqih Ilyas in his 15th century Persian work Tashrih al-badan (Anatomy of the Body), which contained comprehensive diagrams of the structural, nervous and circulatory systems of the body, or the Egyptian physician Ibn al-Nafis, who theorised the pulmonary circulation. Avicenna's Canon of Medicine survived in Europe as an authoritative medical textbook until the 1700s. Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (also known as Abulcasis) promoted the discipline of medical surgery with the Kitab al-Tasrif ('Book of Concessions'), a medical encyclopaedia later translated into Latin and used in European and Muslim medical schools for centuries. Other medical advances were made in the fields of pharmacology and pharmacy.

**Question 0**

What work is Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn al-Faqih Ilyas known for writing?

**Question 1**

In which century was Tashrih al-badan born?

**Question 2**

Who theorised the pulmonary circulation?

**Question 3**

Who wrote the medical canon?

**Question 4**

Who wrote the Kitab al-Tasrif?

**Question 5**

Who first established the disciplines of anatomy and fusiology?

**Question 6**

Who wrote the anatomy of the body in the 1500s?

**Question 7**

What images were found in Anatomy of the body?

**Question 8**

Which book was the standard text for universities until the 19th century?

**Question 9**

Which Latin encyclopaedia was used in medical schools for centuries?

**Text number 14**

In astronomy, Muḥammad ibn Jābir al-Ḥarrānī al-Battānī improved the accuracy of measuring the precession of the Earth's axis. The corrections made to the geocentric model by al-Battani, Averroes, Nasir al-Din al-Tusi, Mu'ayyad al-Din al-'Urdi and Ibn al-Shatir were later incorporated into the Copernican heliocentric model. Heliocentric theories were also discussed by several other Muslim astronomers such as Al-Biruni, Al-Sijzi, Qotb al-Din Shirazi and Najm al-Dīn al-Qazwīnī al-Kātibī. Although the astrolabe was originally developed by the Greeks, it was perfected by Islamic astronomers and engineers and later brought to Europe.

**Question 0**

In which area did Muḥammad ibn Jābir al-Ḥarrānī al-Battānī have an influence?

**Question 1**

How is Muḥammad ibn Jābir al-Ḥarrānī al-Battānī known for the country?

**Question 2**

What patterns were influenced by the work of astronomers in the Muslim world?

**Question 3**

Who created the astrolabe?

**Question 4**

Who is said to have controlled astrolabion?

**Question 5**

What metric did Copernicas improve?

**Question 6**

What model did the Copernicans use to measure the Earth's axis?

**Question 7**

Who perfected the astrolabe originally developed by Islamic astronomers?

**Question 8**

Which model did Al-Biruni make corrections to?

**Text number 15**

Progress was made in irrigation and farming, using new technologies such as windmills. Through Al-Andalus, Europeans imported almonds and citrus fruits, among other things, and gradually introduced sugar cultivation. Arab traders dominated trade in the Indian Ocean until the Portuguese arrived in the 1500s. Hormuz was an important centre for this trade. The Mediterranean also had a dense network of trade routes along which Muslim countries traded with each other and with European powers such as Venice, Genoa and Catalonia. The Silk Road, which ran through Central Asia, linked China and Europe through the Muslim states.

**Question 0**

What was the windmill used for?

**Question 1**

what crops were introduced to Europe from the Muslim world?

**Question 2**

Who mainly controlled trade in the Indian Ocean?

**Question 3**

When did the Portuguese arrive in the Indian Ocean?

**Question 4**

Where was an important Indian Ocean trading centre in the 1500s?

**Question 5**

What technologies were developed to advance irrigation and agriculture?

**Question 6**

What crops were imported from Europe?

**Question 7**

Which cultivation was gradually adopted by the Muslims>

**Question 8**

Where did Arab traders rule after the 1500s?

**Question 9**

Who arrived in the Indian Ocean in the 17th century?

**Text number 16**

Muslim engineers in the Islamic world made innovative use of hydropower for industrial purposes, as well as tidal and wind power, fossil fuels such as oil, and early large factory complexes (tiraz in Arabic). The industrial use of water mills in the Islamic world dates back to the 7th century, and both horizontal and vertical water mills were widely used from at least the 9th century onwards. A wide variety of industrial mills were used in the Islamic world, including early coating mills, grinding mills, peeling mills, sawmills, ship mills, stamping mills, steel mills, sugar mills, tide mills and windmills. These industrial mills were in use in every province of the Islamic world from al-Andalus and North Africa to the Middle East and Central Asia by the 1100s. Muslim engineers also invented crankshafts and water turbines, used gears in mills and water-powered machinery, and pioneered the use of dams as a source of hydroelectric power, which was used to generate additional power for water mills and water-powered machinery. Such advances enabled industrial work in the medieval Islamic world, which had once been done by hand, to be mechanised and controlled by machines. The transfer of these technologies to medieval Europe contributed to the Industrial Revolution.

**Question 0**

How early did people in the Muslim world start using water mills?

**Question 1**

When was the use of water mills common in the Muslim world?

**Question 2**

In which century did mills, such as grills and sawmills, rule the Islamic world?

**Question 3**

Who invented crankshafts?

**Question 4**

Who was the inventor of water turbines?

**Question 5**

What did people in the Muslim world start using in the 700s?

**Question 6**

Who had water mills in the 1100s?

**Question 7**

Which revolution affected the medieval Islamic world?

**Question 8**

Who invented the dams?

**Text number 17**

More than 20% of the world's population is Muslim. Current estimates put the number of Muslims in the world at around 1.5 billion. Muslims are in the majority in 49 countries, speak hundreds of languages and come from diverse ethnic backgrounds. The main languages spoken by Muslims include Arabic, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Malay, Javanese, Sundanese, Swahili, Hausa, Fula, Berber, Tuareg, Somali, Albanian, Bosnian, Russian, Turkish, Azeri, Kazak, Uzbek, Tatar, Persian, Kurdish, Pashto, Balochi, Sindhi and Kashmiri.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the world's people are Muslims?

**Question 1**

How many Muslims are believed to live on the planet?

**Question 2**

How many countries have a Muslim majority?

**Question 3**

How many languages do Muslims speak?

**Question 4**

What percentage of the world is Muslim?

**Question 5**

In how many countries are Muslims a minority?

**Question 6**

What languages do all Muslims speak?

**Text number 18**

The two main denominations of Islam are the Sunni and Shia sects. They differ mainly in how the life of the ummah ('believers') should be governed and the role of the imam. These two main differences stem from the understanding of which hadiths interpret the Qur'an. Sunnis believe that the true political succession of the Prophet in Sunnah is based on the ٍShura (consultation) in Saqifa, which elected Abu Bakr, the father of the Prophet's favourite son 'A'isha, to lead the Islamic community, while the religious succession ceased to exist due to the finality of prophethood. Shiites, on the other hand, believe that the true political and religious successor is Ali ibn Abi Talib, husband of the Prophet's daughter Fatima (who was appointed by the Prophet).

**Question 0**

Which Muslim denominations are the most dominant?

**Question 1**

What are the two main things that separate Sunnis and Shiites?

**Question 2**

Who is believed by the Sunnis to be the political successor of the Prophet?

**Question 3**

Who was Abu Bakr?

**Question 4**

Who was Ali ibn Abi Talib?

**Question 5**

What are the two fringe religions of Islam?

**Question 6**

Which denominations agree on how believers should be led?

**Question 7**

What do Sunnis consider to be the successor of Ibn Abi Talib?

**Question 8**

What kind of follower did the Shiites think Abu Bakr was?

**Text number 19**

Literacy levels in the Muslim world vary. Some member countries, such as Kuwait, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, have literacy rates above 97%, while Mali, Afghanistan, Chad and parts of Africa have the lowest. The International Islamic News Agency reported in 2015 that nearly 37% of the Muslim world's population cannot read or write, basing the figure on reports by the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

**Question 0**

What is the literacy rate in Kuwait?

**Question 1**

In 2015, it was reported that what proportion of the Muslim world's citizens cannot read?

**Question 2**

Which organisations studied literacy in the Muslim world in 2015?

**Question 3**

In which areas is literacy the lowest in the Muslim world?

**Question 4**

What is more than 97% in the Muslim world?

**Question 5**

Who reported that 97% of the Muslim world is illiterate?

**Question 6**

What did the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation report in 2015?

**Text number 20**

Many Muslim countries, such as Turkey and Iran, have a high level of scientific publishing. Some countries have made efforts to promote scientific research. In Pakistan, the establishment of the Higher Education Commission in 2002 led to a fivefold increase in the number of PhD graduates and a tenfold increase in scientific research publications in ten years, and the total number of universities increased from 115 in 2001 to over 400 in 2012. Saudi Arabia has established the King Abdullah University of Science and Technology and the United Arab Emirates has invested in Zayed University, the UAE University and the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology[clarification needed].

**Question 0**

Which scientific publishing organisation was established in Pakistan in 2002?

**Question 1**

How much did the Higher Education Commission influence the number of PhDs in Pakistan?

**Question 2**

How many universities were there in Pakistan in 2001?

**Question 3**

Which science university did Saudi Arabia establish?

**Question 4**

Where is Zayed University?

**Question 5**

When did Turkey set up the Higher Education Commission?

**Question 6**

What type of publication is there a significant amount of in Pakistan?

**Question 7**

How much has Iran increased its number of PhDs?

**Question 8**

How much has Iran increased the number of its research publications?

**Question 9**

Which university has the United Arab Emirates established?

**Text number 21**

Includes both secular and religious styles, the design and style made by Muslims and the construction of their buildings and structures in Islamic culture, including architectural types: mosque, tomb, palace and fortress. Perhaps the most important expression of Islamic art is architecture, especially the mosque. Islamic architecture can be used to illustrate the influence of different cultures within Islamic civilisation. In general, the use of Islamic geometric patterns and arabesques based on foliage patterns was striking. Mosque architecture also used decorative calligraphy instead of images, which were haram (forbidden). It should be noted that secular architecture did indeed feature human and animal images.

**Question 0**

What is considered the most important work of Islamic architecture?

**Question 1**

What kind of decorative art is used in the Muslim world instead of pictures?

**Question 2**

What is the definition of haram?

**Question 3**

In which Muslim architecture are images forbidden?

**Question 4**

Where is it allowed to impersonate people?

**Question 5**

What is either a secular or a religious style?

**Question 6**

What is tomp an important expression?

**Question 7**

Where is declaraatiokalligrafia haram?

**Text number 22**

Islamic visual images or depictions of God are not allowed to exist, as it is believed that such artistic depictions can lead to idolatry. Furthermore, Muslims believe that God is immaterial, which makes two- or three-dimensional representations impossible. Instead, Muslims describe God in terms of the names and attributes that, according to Islam, he has revealed to his creation. All but one of the surahs of the Qur'an begin with the phrase 'in the name of God, the benevolent and merciful God'. Images of Muhammad are also forbidden. This kind of aniconism and iconoclasm is also found in Jewish and some Christian theologies.

**Question 0**

Why is the image of God forbidden in the Islamic world?

**Question 1**

What do Muslims believe about the form of God?

**Question 2**

How many Qur'anic suras begin with the words "in the name of God"?

**Question 3**

What is the Muslim world's policy on the portrayal of Mohammed?

**Question 4**

In which other religions is the depiction of God or prophets forbidden?

**Question 5**

Why is the image of God not recommended in Islam?

**Question 6**

What is the beginning of a Qur'anic sura?

**Question 7**

Which other religions have no restrictions on the description of God?

**Question 8**

What is the prophet often described as in the Muslim world?

**Text number 23**

Islamic art often uses geometric floral or plant patterns, which are repeated in the form of arabesques. Such patterns are highly unrepresentative, as Islam forbids the representational imagery found in pre-Islamic pagan religions. Nevertheless, some Muslim societies do have pictorial art, in particular the miniature style of painting people and animals, depicting Qur'anic stories and Islamic traditional narratives, which became popular in Persia and during the Ottoman Empire. Another reason why Islamic art tends to be abstract is the symbolism of God's transcendence, indivisibility and infinity, achieved through the arabesque. Islamic calligraphy is a ubiquitous ornament in Islamic art, and is usually expressed in the form of verses from the Qur'an. The two most important forms of writing are the symbolic kufi and naskh, which decorate the walls and domes of mosques and the pages of minbars, among other places.

**Question 0**

What is the recurrent use of geometric floral patterns in Islamic art?

**Question 1**

Islam banned which religions' art forms?

**Question 2**

What were the subjects of miniature paintings of the Ottoman Empire?

**Question 3**

What kind of inscriptions can decorate the domes of mosques?

**Question 4**

What is one reason why Islamic art can be abstract?

**Question 5**

What kind of depictions are forbidden in the Islamic world?

**Question 6**

Who accepts art from pre-Islamic cultures?

**Question 7**

What does visual art represent about God?

**Question 8**

Who is known for miniature pictures of God?

**Text number 24**

Orderly repetition, radial structures and rhythmic, metrical patterns have always been the characteristic motifs of Islamic architecture. In this respect, fractal geometry has been a key tool, particularly in mosques and palaces. Other motifs include columns, pillars and arches, arranged and intertwined with alternating niches and colonnades. Domes have played a significant role in Islamic architecture. It has been used for centuries, first appearing in 691 with the construction of the Dome of the Rock Mosque, and was repeated up to the 17th century in the Taj Mahal. As late as the 19th century, Islamic domes were still being incorporated into European architecture.

**Question 0**

What are the main characteristics of Islamic architecture?

**Question 1**

Which physical features are common in Islamic architecture?

**Question 2**

When did domes first appear in the architecture of the Muslim world?

**Question 3**

Which mosque is believed to have been the first to have a dome?

**Question 4**

When was the Taj Mahal built?

**Question 5**

What first appeared in Muslim architecture in the 6th century?

**Question 6**

Which mosque was built in the 6th century with a dome?

**Question 7**

Which building was built in the 1700s using domes?

**Question 8**

Where were Islamic domes used in the 20th century?

**Text number 25**

The Solar Hijri calendar, also called the Shamsi Hijri calendar and abbreviated as SH, is the official calendar of Iran and Afghanistan. It begins on the vernal equinox. Each of the twelve months corresponds to a zodiac sign. The first six months are 31 days long, the next five are 30 days long and the last month is 29 days long in normal years but 30 days long in leap years. The year of the Prophet Muhammad's migration to Medina (622 AD) is fixed as the first year of the calendar, and New Year's Day always falls on the March equinox.

**Question 0**

What is another name for the Shamsi Hijri calendar?

**Question 1**

What is one way to shorten the Solar Hiljri calendar?

**Question 2**

What is the standard Iranian calendar?

**Question 3**

How many months are there in the Shamsi Hijri calendar?

**Question 4**

What is the first year of the Shamsi Hijri calendar based on?

**Question 5**

What is the modern name of the Solar Hijri calendar?

**Question 6**

What is the official calendar of the Islamic world?

**Question 7**

Which calendar ends on the vernal equinox?

**Question 8**

At what equinox does the calendar end?

**Question 9**

Which prophet was born in the first year of the calendar?

**Text number 26**

In a small minority of Muslim countries, the law requires women to cover either only their legs, shoulders and head or their entire body except for the face. In the strictest cases, the face must also be covered so that only the net shows through. These dress codes create tensions, particularly for Muslims living in Western countries, where the restrictions are seen as both sexist and oppressive. Some Muslims counter this accusation, saying instead that the media in these countries pressurise women to expose too much in order to be seen as attractive, and that this is itself sexist and oppressive.

**Question 0**

How many Muslim countries require women to cover their legs, shoulders or entire bodies?

**Question 1**

What restrictions are placed on Muslim women's dress in the West?

**Question 2**

Why do some Muslims object to women being allowed to reveal more about themselves?

**Question 3**

What are the strictest things a woman has to cover up in some Muslim countries?

**Question 4**

Who is required to cover their body everywhere in the Muslim world?

**Question 5**

In which part of the world do Muslims find these restrictions oppressive and sexist?

**Question 6**

What do Westerners think the media is pushing women to do?

**Question 7**

What kind of dress are women required to wear when living in Western countries?