**Document number 385**

**Text number 0**

Iran (/aɪˈræn/ or i/ɪˈrɑːn/; pers: Irān - ایران [ʔiːˈɾɒːn] ( listen)), also known as Persia (/ˈpɜːrʒə/ or /ˈpɜːrʃə/), officially the Islamic Republic of Iran (جمهوری اسلامی ایران - Jomhuri ye Eslāmi ye Irān [d͡ʒomhuːˌɾije eslɒːˌˌmije ʔiːˈɾɒːn]), is a sovereign state in West Asia. It borders Armenia in the northwest, the de facto Nagorno-Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan in the north, Kazakhstan and Russia across the Caspian Sea in the northwest, Turkmenistan in the northeast, Afghanistan and Pakistan in the east, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman in the south, and Turkey and Iraq in the west. With an area of 1 648 195 km2 (636 372 sq mi), it is the second largest country in the Middle East and the 18th largest in the world. With 78.4 million inhabitants, Iran is the 17th most populous country in the world. It is the only country with both the Caspian Sea and Indian Ocean coasts. Iran has long been of geostrategic importance due to its central location in Eurasia and West Asia and its proximity to the Strait of Hormuz.

**Question 0**

Which country borders Iran to the north-west of Iran?

**Question 1**

What is the land area of Iran in square kilometres?

**Question 2**

How many people live in Iran?

**Question 3**

What is the unofficial name of Iran?

**Question 4**

What is the official name of Iran?

**Text number 1**

Iran is one of the oldest civilisations in the world, beginning with the formation of the Proto-Elamite and Elamite empires between 3200 and 2800 BC. The Iranian Medes unified the region as the first of many empires in 625 BC, after which it became the dominant cultural and political power in the region. Iran reached the height of its power during the Achaemenid Empire founded by Cyrus the Great in 550 BC, which at its widest extent encompassed much of the ancient world, extending from the Balkans in the west (Thrace-Macedonia, Bulgaria-Paeon) and Eastern Europe proper to the Indus Valley in the east, making it the largest empire the world had ever seen. The empire collapsed in 330 BC. The empire became the largest in the history of the western world, and the largest in Europe. The Parthian Empire rose from the ashes and was followed in 224 AD by the empire of Alexander the Great, which was ruled by the Ottoman Empire in 330 AD. The Sassanid dynasty, during which Iran again became one of the world's leading powers, alongside Rome and Byzantium, for more than four centuries.

**Question 0**

What civilisations were formed in Iran between 3200 and 2800 BC?

**Question 1**

When did the Iranian Medes first unite on the territory of the empire?

**Question 2**

Who founded the Arkhangelsk kingdom in 550 BC?

**Question 3**

When did the Arkhangelsk Empire collapse?

**Question 4**

Who ended the conquest of the Arkhangelsk kingdom in 330 BC?

**Text number 2**

In 633 AD, the Rashidun Arabs invaded and conquered Iran by 651 AD, converting the Iranians largely from their original beliefs of Manichaeism and Zoroastrianism to Sunni Islam. Arabic replaced Persian as the official language, but Persian remained the language of both the common people and literature. Iran became a major player in the golden age of Islam, producing many influential scientists, scholars, artists and thinkers. The establishment of the Safavid dynasty in 1501 converted the Iranian people from Sunni Islam to Twelver Shia Islam and made Twelver Shia Islam the official religion of Iran. The Safavid conversion of Iran from Sunni to Shia marked one of the most important turning points in Iranian and Muslim history. From 1736 onwards, under Nader Shah, Iran achieved its greatest territorial expansion since the Sassanid Empire and briefly held what was then arguably the most powerful empire. In the 19th century, Iran irrevocably lost parts of its territories in the Caucasus, which for centuries had been part of the concept of Iran, to neighbouring Imperial Russia. Popular unrest culminated in the Persian Constitutional Revolution of 1906, which established a constitutional monarchy and the country's first Majles (parliament). After the British-US coup of 1953, Iran gradually became a close ally of the US and the rest of the West, remaining secular but becoming increasingly autocratic. Growing discontent against foreign influence and political oppression culminated in the 1979 revolution, which led to the establishment of the Islamic Republic on 1 April 1979.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Rashidun Arabs attack Iran?

**Question 1**

In what year did the Rashidun Arabs conquer Iran?

**Question 2**

To which religion did the Rashidun Arabs convert the conquered indigenous peoples?

**Question 3**

Which country occupied Iran's territories in the Caucasus in the 19th century?

**Question 4**

What movement led to Iran becoming an Islamic Republic in 1979?

**Text number 3**

Tehran is the country's capital and largest city and its leading cultural and economic centre. Iran is a major regional and medium-sized power with considerable influence on international energy security and the global economy, thanks to its large fossil fuel reserves, including the world's largest natural gas reserves and the fourth largest proven oil reserves. Iran's rich cultural heritage includes its 19 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, the fourth largest in Asia and the 12th largest in the world.

**Question 0**

Which city is the capital of Iran?

**Question 1**

Which natural resources does Iran have the most of in the world?

**Question 2**

What are Iran's fourth largest natural resources in the world?

**Question 3**

How many UNESCO World Heritage sites are there in Iran?

**Question 4**

How will Iran affect the global economy and international energy markets?

**Text number 4**

The term Iran is directly derived from the Middle Persian Ērān, first attested in the 3rd century inscription Rustam Relief, and in the related Parthian inscription the term Aryān is used to refer to the Iranians. The Middle Iranian ērān and aryān are plural oblique plural forms of the genitive ēr- (Middle Persian) and ary- (Parthian), both derived from the Proto-Iranian \*arya- (meaning 'Aryan' or 'Iranian'), which is said to be descended from the Proto-Indo-European \*ar-yo-, meaning 'skilled assembler'. In Iranian languages, gentile is a proven self-identifier found in ancient inscriptions and Avestan literature[a], and it is also preserved in other Iranian ethnic names, such as Alaane (ossetive: Ир - Ir) and raudan (ossetive: Ирон - Iron).

**Question 0**

In which century did terms referring to Iran begin to be recorded?

**Question 1**

Which inscription referred to the term Aryan to Iranians?

**Question 2**

What is the proto-Indo-European term for "skilled assembler"?

**Question 3**

What other term in the 3rd century than Aryan also referred to Iran?

**Question 4**

What is proved by self-identification in Iranian languages?

**Text number 5**

Historically, the West has called Iran Persia, mainly due to the writings of Greek historians who called Iran Persis (Περσίς in Greek), meaning "land of the Persians". Since the ancient Greeks had the most extensive foreign dealings with the Persians, the term persisted long after Persian rule in Greece. However, Persis (Old Persian: Pārśa; Modern Persian: Pārse) originally referred to the area inhabited by Persians on the western shore of Lake Urmia in the 9th century BC. The settlement was then moved to the southern end of the Zagros Mountains and is now defined as the province of Fars.

**Question 0**

Which historians called Iran Persia?

**Question 1**

What has the West historically called Iran?

**Question 2**

When did the Persians settle on the western shore of Lake Urmia?

**Question 3**

After Lake Urmia, Persis moved to which area?

**Question 4**

What is Persis known as today?

**Text number 6**

In 1935, Reza Shah asked the international community to call the country by its original name, Iran. As the New York Times explained at the time, "At the suggestion of the Persian Embassy in Berlin, the Tehran government replaced the official name of the country on the Persian New Year, Nowruz, on March 21, 1935, with Iranian Persia." Opposition to the name change led to the decision being reversed, and the editor of the Encyclopædia Iranica, Professor Ehsan Yarshater, propagated the use of Persian and Iranian interchangeably. Today, both Persian and Iran are used in cultural contexts, although Iran is the name officially used in political contexts.

**Question 0**

When did Reza Shan ask for Iran to be officially called Iran and not Persia?

**Question 1**

Which newspaper reported the official name application in 1935?

**Question 2**

Who was in favour of Persia and Iran being used interchangeably after the official name change was opposed?

**Question 3**

What is the official political name?

**Text number 7**

The earliest archaeological artefacts in Iran, such as those found in the Kashafrud and Ganj Par areas, attest to the presence of humans in Iran from the lower Palaeolithic period, from around 800 000 to 200 000 BC. Neanderthal artefacts dating from the Middle Palaeolithic period in Iran, c. 200 000-40 000 BC, have been found mainly in the Zagros region, at sites such as Warwas and Yafteh caves. Around the 10th-8th millennium BC, early agricultural communities such as Chogha Golan and Chogha Bonut, and the Susa and Chogha Mish, which developed in and around Zagros, began to flourish in Iran.

**Question 0**

How long ago were the earliest artefacts that were evidence of humans in Iran?

**Question 1**

In which area of Iran were Neanderthal artefacts from the Middle Palaeolithic period found?

**Question 2**

When did Iran's early agricultural communities begin to emerge and flourish?

**Question 3**

What was excavated from the archaeological sites of Kashafrud and Ganj Par in Iran?

**Text number 8**

According to radiocarbon dating, Susa was born as a city in early 4395 BC. Dozens of prehistoric sites across the Iranian plateau indicate the existence of ancient cultures and urban settlements in the 4th millennium BC. During the Bronze Age, Iran was home to several civilisations, including Elam, Jiroft and Zayande River. Elam, the most important of these civilisations, developed in south-western Iran alongside the Mesopotamian civilisations. The emergence of writing in Elam paralleled that in Sumer, and the Elamite cuneiform script was developed from the 3rd millennium BC onwards.

**Question 0**

Which ancient city dates back as far as 4395 BC. From Iran?

**Question 1**

How long ago were ancient cultures and settlements all over the Iranian plateau?

**Question 2**

During which period of time did several of these ancient civilisations exist in Iran?

**Question 3**

Which ancient civilisation was the most important in Iran during the 4th millennium?

**Question 4**

The Elam writing system had been parallel to the Sumerian cuneiform script since what era?

**Text number 9**

The peoples of Iran, together with the pre-Iranian kingdoms, were under the rule of the Assyrian Empire in northern Mesopotamia from the late 10th century to the 7th century BC. Under King Cyyaxares, the Medes and Persians allied with Babylonian Nabopolassar and the Scythians and Cimmerians and together they attacked the Assyrian Empire. The civil war devastated the Assyrian Empire between 616 BC and 605 BC, freeing its own people from three centuries of Assyrian rule. The unification of the Median tribes under a single ruler in 728 BC led to the establishment of the Median Empire, which by 612 BC ruled all of Iran and eastern Anatolia. This also marked the end of the Kingdom of Urartu, which was subsequently conquered and dissolved.

**Question 0**

Who ruled the Iberian region between the 10th century BC and the end of the 7th century BC?

**Question 1**

Who led the Persians to ally with the Medes, Babylonians, Scythians and Cimmerians to fight the Assyrians?

**Question 2**

When was this civil war fought to free the Iranian peoples from Assyrian rule?

**Question 3**

How long did the Assyrian Empire rule Iran?

**Question 4**

When did the Median tribes unite under a single ruler to form the Median Empire?

**Text number 10**

In 550 BC. Cyrus the Great, son of Mandane and Cambyses I, took over the Median Empire and established the Achaemenid Empire by merging other city-states. The conquest of Media was the result of the so-called Persian Revolt. The rebellion was initially sparked by the actions of the Median ruler Astyages, and quickly spread to other provinces as they allied themselves with the Persians. Subsequent conquests under Cyrus and his successors expanded the empire to include Lydia, Babylonia, Egypt, parts of the Balkans and eastern Europe proper, as well as the lands west of the Indus and Oxus rivers.

**Question 0**

Who founded the Achaemenid Empire when the city-states of Iran were united?

**Question 1**

When did Cyrus the Great establish the Achaemenid Empire?

**Question 2**

Who started the Persian revolt?

**Question 3**

What came out of the Persian revolt?

**Text number 11**

At its peak, the Achaemenid Empire included modern Iran, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Turkey, much of the Black Sea coastline, north-eastern Greece and southern Bulgaria (Thrace), northern Greece and Macedonia (Paeonia and ancient Macedonia), Iraq, Syria and Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, Palestine, all the major ancient settlements of ancient Egypt up to Libya, Kuwait, northern Saudi Arabia, part of the United Arab Emirates and Oman, Pakistan, Afghanistan and much of Central Asia, making it the first world government and the largest empire the world had ever seen.

**Question 0**

What was the first world government the world had seen in its existence?

**Question 1**

What was the largest empire in the world during its existence?

**Question 2**

Which coastal areas of the sea did the Achaemenid Empire mostly control?

**Question 3**

To which part of Asia did the Achaemenid Empire expand?

**Question 4**

Which major settlement centres in which ancient country were under the control of the Achaemenid Empire at its height?

**Text number 12**

It is estimated that in 480 BC. The Achaemenid Empire was home to 50 million people. At its peak, the empire controlled 44% of the world's population, the highest of any empire. In Greek history, the Achaemenid Empire is seen as a rival to the Greek city-states, as it freed slaves, including Jewish exiles from Babylon, built infrastructure such as roads and postal systems, and used the official language, imperial Aramaic, throughout its territory. The empire had a centralised, bureaucratic administration under the emperor, a large professional army and civil services, which inspired similar developments in later empires. In addition, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, was built in the Empire between 353 and 350 BC.

**Question 0**

Which nation in history was a known enemy of the Achaemenid Empire during its existence?

**Question 1**

How many people lived in the kingdom of the Archamenids in 480 BC?

**Question 2**

What proportion of the world's population was in the Achaemenid Empire in 480 BC?

**Question 3**

What was the official language of the Achaemenid Empire?

**Question 4**

Which seven wonders of the ancient world were built by the Archaemenid Empire in the 4th century BC?

**Text number 13**

In 334 BC. Alexander the Great invaded the Achaemenid Empire and defeated the last Achaemenid emperor, Darius III, at the Battle of Issus. After Alexander's untimely death, Iran came under the rule of the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire. The Parthian Empire became the largest power in Iran, and a centuries-long geopolitical arch-enemy war between the Romans and Parthians began, culminating in the Roman-Parthian War. The Parthian Empire continued as a feudal monarchy for almost five centuries until 224 AD, when it was succeeded by the Sassanid Empire. Together with their arch-enemy, the Roman Byzantines, they formed the two most dominant powers in the world for more than four centuries.

**Question 0**

Who invaded the Archamenid Empire in 334 BC?

**Question 1**

Who was the last Archaenid emperor when Alexander the Great overthrew him?

**Question 2**

Who ruled the Archaenid Empire after the untimely death of Alexander the Great?

**Question 3**

When did the Parthian Empire become a superpower in Iran?

**Question 4**

When did the Sassanid Empire succeed the Parthian Empire in control of Iran?

**Text number 14**

The prolonged Byzantine-Sassanid wars, the most important of which was the Byzantine-Sassanid War of 602-628, and the social conflicts within the Sassanid Empire opened the way for the Arab invasion of Iran in the 7th century. Initially, the Arab Rashidun Caliphate defeated Iran, and Iran came under the rule of the Arab Umayyad and Abbasid caliphates. The long and gradual process of Islamization of Iran began after the conquest. Under the new Arab elite of the Rashidun and later Umayyad caliphates, both converted (mawali) and unconverted (dhimmi) Iranians were discriminated against, excluded from the government and the army and required to pay a special tax called Jizya. Gunde Shapur, home to the Gunde Shapur Academy, the most important medical centre in the world at the time, survived the conquest but subsequently became known as the Islamic Institute.

**Question 0**

Which wars in 600 BC led to the weakening of Iran and the subsequent Arab invasion?

**Question 1**

When did the Arabs take over Iran?

**Question 2**

Which Arab caliphate was the first to defeat Iran?

**Question 3**

What special tax did discriminated Iranians - both converted and unconverted - have to pay?

**Question 4**

Which academy was the most important medical centre in the world at the time, and which became Islamicised after the Arab invasions?

**Text number 15**

Iran's flourishing literature, philosophy, medicine and art became major factors in the formation of a new era of Iranian civilisation during the period known as the Islamic Golden Age. The Islamic Golden Age reached its peak in the 10th and 11th centuries, when Iran was the main theatre of scientific activity. After the 10th century, scientific, philosophical, historical, musical and medical works used Persian alongside Arabic, and important Iranian writers such as Tusi, Avicenna, Qotb od Din Shirazi and Biruni made a significant contribution to scientific writing.

**Question 0**

Which period was known as the era when Iranian civilisation flourished and reached its peak?

**Question 1**

When did the Islamic golden age reach its peak?

**Question 2**

Where was the main area where scientific excellence peaked during the Islamic Golden Age?

**Question 3**

During this Islamic golden age, prominent Iranian writers were influential in which literary field?

**Text number 16**

In the tenth century, Turkish tribes migrated en masse from Central Asia to the Iranian highlands. Turkish tribesmen were first used in the Abbasid army as mamluks (slave warriors), replacing Iranians and Arabs within the army. As a result, the Mamluks gained significant political power. In 999, much of Iran fell briefly under the rule of the Ghaznavids, whose rulers were of Mamluk-Turkish origin, and later, for longer periods, under the Turkish Seljuks and Khwarezm. These Turks were Persianised and adopted Persian models of administration and rule. The Seljuks later gave rise to the Sultanate of Rum in Anatolia, but took with them a thoroughly Persianised identity. As the Turkish rulers adopted and protected Persian culture, a distinct Turko-Persian tradition emerged.

**Question 0**

Which tribes migrated en masse to the Iranian plateau in the 10th century?

**Question 1**

Where did these Turkish tribes come from before they migrated to Iran in the 10th century?

**Question 2**

What part of the army did the Abbasid army replace the Iranian and Arab men with Turkish tribesmen?

**Question 3**

In what year did the Ghaznavids briefly control large parts of Iran?

**Question 4**

How did the Ghaznavids differ from the original Turks who migrated to Iran?

**Text number 17**

After the fall of the Mongol Empire in 1256, Hulagu Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, established the Ilkgan Empire in Iran. In 1370, another conqueror, Timur, followed Hulagu's example and established the Timurid Empire, which lasted another 156 years. In 1387, Timur ordered the total massacre of Isfahan, in which 70 000 inhabitants were reportedly killed. The Ilkhans and Timurids soon adopted the customs and habits of the Iranians and chose to surround themselves with a culture that was distinctly Iranian.

**Question 0**

Who established the Ilkhanate in Iran after the break-up of the Mongol Empire in 1256?

**Question 1**

In what year did Timur establish the Timurid Empire in Iran?

**Question 2**

How long did the Timurid Empire last in Iran?

**Question 3**

How many citizens were slaughtered by Timur in Isfahan in 1387?

**Question 4**

What was the culture of the Ilkhans and Tumrids when they ruled Iran?

**Text number 18**

In the 1500s, Ismail I of Ardabil founded the Safavid dynasty, with Tabriz as its capital. Starting in Azerbaijan, he later extended his rule to all regions of Iran and established intermittent Iranian hegemony over large areas of relative territory, reinforcing Iranian identity in much of Greater Iran. Iran was predominantly Sunni, but Ismail initiated a forced conversion of Islam to the Shi'i branch, with the result that Shi'i Islam spread to Safavid areas in the Caucasus, Iran, Anatolia and Mesopotamia. As a result, modern Iran is the only official Shiite state in the world, with an absolute majority in Iran and the Republic of Azerbaijan, which have the world's 1st and 2nd largest Shiite populations by population.

**Question 0**

Who founded the Safavid dynasty?

**Question 1**

What was the capital of the Safavid dynasty?

**Question 2**

Ismail I forced to convert to which branch of Islam?

**Question 3**

Which country is currently the only official Shia state in the world?

**Text number 19**

The centuries-long geopolitical and ideological rivalry between Safavid Iran and the neighbouring Ottoman Empire led to numerous wars between the Ottomans and Persia. The Safavid Empire reached its peak under Abbas the Great between 1587 and 1629, when the empire surpassed the Ottoman arch-rivals in power and made the kingdom the leading scientific and artistic centre of Western Eurasia. The Safavid era saw the beginning of the large-scale integration of Caucasian populations into the new strata of Iranian society and their mass migration to the heartlands of Iran, playing a central role in Iran's history for centuries. After a gradual decline caused by internal conflicts, constant wars with the Ottomans and interference from foreign powers (especially Russia), in the late 17th and early 1700s Safavid rule was ended by the Pashtun rebels who besieged Isfahan and overthrew Soltan Hosein in 1722.

**Question 0**

Which empire was a neighbour and rival of Safavid Iran?

**Question 1**

During whose reign did Safavid Iran reach its peak?

**Question 2**

When did the Safavid empire reach its peak?

**Question 3**

Who ended Safavid rule in Iran in 1722?

**Question 4**

Who was the last Safavid ruler to fall to the Pashtuns in Isfahan in 1722?

**Text number 20**

In 1729, Nader Shah, the chief and military genius of Khorasan, successfully repelled and conquered the Pashtun invaders. He then retook the Caucasian territories he had annexed, which had been divided between the Ottoman and Russian authorities because of the chaos in Iran. Under Nader Shah, Iran achieved its greatest expansion since the Sassanid Empire, restoring Iranian hegemony over the entire Caucasus and other large parts of West and Central Asia, and briefly ruling what was then arguably the most powerful empire.

**Question 0**

In what year were the Pashtuns defeated and driven out of Iran?

**Question 1**

Who drove the Pashtuns out of Iran in 1729?

**Question 2**

Where was Nader Shan from?

**Question 3**

Nader Shah expanded Iran's power to its greatest peak since which empire?

**Question 4**

Which territories annexed by the Ottomans and the Russians did Nader Shah take back?

**Text number 21**

The death of Karim Khan in 1779 was followed by another civil war, from which Aqa Mohammad Khan emerged, establishing the Qajar dynasty in 1794. Following the disobedience of the Georgian subjects and their alliance with the Russians, the Qajars captured Tbilisi in 1795 at the Battle of Krtsanis and drove the Russians out of the entire Caucasus, restoring brief Iranian autocracy to the region. The Russo-Persian wars of 1804-1813 and 1826-1828 led to major irreversible territorial losses for Iran in the Caucasus, which included all of Transcaucasia and Dagestan, for centuries part of the concept of Iran itself, and thus to significant gains for the neighbouring Russian Empire.

**Question 0**

Whose death in 1779 led to civil war in Iran?

**Question 1**

Who established the next Qajar Empire in 1794?

**Question 2**

In which battle did the Kayars defeat the Russians and take Tbilisi?

**Question 3**

From which area did the Qajars drive the Russians out?

**Question 4**

In which wars did Iran lose territory in the Caucasus in the early 19th century?

**Text number 22**

As a result of the Russo-Persian wars of the 19th century, the Russians took control of the Caucasus, and Iran irrevocably lost control of its fixed territories in the region (including today's Dagestan, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan), which was confirmed by the treaties of Gulistan and Turkmenchay. The territory north of the Aras River, comprising the present Republic of Azerbaijan, eastern Georgia, Dagestan and Armenia, was Iranian territory until Russia occupied it in the 19th century.

**Question 0**

As a result of which wars did Iran lose control of the Caucasus to the Russians?

**Question 1**

Which part of Dagestan, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan did Iran lose to the Russians?

**Question 2**

What did the Gulistan and Turkmenchay agreements between Iran and Russia confirm?

**Question 3**

In which century did Iran lose the Caucasus to Russia?

**Text number 23**

Between 1872 and 1905, several demonstrations took place, leading to the Iranian Constitutional Revolution, when the Qajar Shahs Nasser od Din and Mozaffar od Din sold licences to foreigners. Iran's first constitution and Iran's first national parliament were established in 1906 with the ongoing revolution. The constitution included the formal recognition of Iran's three religious minorities, Christians, Zoroastrians and Jews, which has been the basis of Iranian law ever since.

**Question 0**

When were there several demonstrations in Iran over the sale of foreign concessions?

**Question 1**

What was the result of the protests in Iran against foreign concession sales?

**Question 2**

What year was the first national parliament established in Iran?

**Question 3**

What was the year of the first Iranian constitution?

**Question 4**

What did the Iranian Constitution do to Iranian Christians, Jews and Zoroastrians?

**Text number 24**

The struggle associated with the constitutionalist movement continued until 1911, when Mohammad Ali Shah was defeated and forced to abdicate power. Under the pretext of restoring order, the Russians occupied northern Iran in 1911 and maintained a military presence in the region for years to come. During World War I, the British occupied much of western Iran and withdrew completely in 1921. The Persian campaign also began during World War I in northwestern Iran after the Ottoman invasion as part of the Middle East theatre of World War I. As a result of Ottoman hostilities, Ottoman armies massacred a large number of Iranian Assyrians, particularly in and around Urmia. With the exception of the reign of Aqa Mohammad Khan, the Qajar period is characterised as a century of misrule.

**Question 0**

The Iranian constitutional movement lasted from 1906 until what year?

**Question 1**

Who lost and had to give up power at the end of Iran's constitutional movement?

**Question 2**

On what pretext did the Russians occupy northern Iran in 1911?

**Question 3**

The British occupied western Iran from World War I until they finally withdrew in Which year?

**Question 4**

Who slaughtered many Assyrian Iranians around Urmia during the First World War?

**Text number 25**

In 1941, Reza Shah was forced to relinquish power to his son Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and established the Persian Corridor, a massive supply route that lasted until the end of the war. The presence of so many foreign troops in the country also culminated in the establishment, with Soviet backing, of two puppet regimes: the Azerbaijan People's Government and the Mahabad Republic. The Soviet Union's refusal to give up occupied Iranian territory led to the Iranian crisis of 1946, which resulted in particular in the disintegration of both puppet regimes and the withdrawal of the Soviet Union.

**Question 0**

When was Reza Shah forced to give up power in Iran?

**Question 1**

Who followed Reza Shah after his resignation?

**Question 2**

Which huge supply route was established by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi during World War II?

**Question 3**

Who supported the two puppet regimes in or around Iran during World War II?

**Question 4**

What happened that led to the collapse of the two nuclear powers and the Soviet Union's withdrawal from Iran after World War II?

**Text number 26**

In 1973, the rise in oil prices led to a large inflow of foreign currency into the Iranian economy, causing inflation. By 1974, the Iranian economy was experiencing double-digit inflation and, despite many major modernisation projects, corruption was rampant and caused large amounts of waste. In 1975 and 1976, the economic downturn led to increased unemployment, especially among millions of young people who had moved to Iran's cities in search of construction jobs during the boom of the early 1970s. In the late 1970s, many of these people opposed the Shah's regime and began to organise and join anti-Shah demonstrations.

**Question 0**

What year did Iran's oil price spikes lead to inflation?

**Question 1**

What caused inflation in the Iranian economy during the oil price boom of 1973?

**Question 2**

What led to inflation in Iran between 1975 and 1976?

**Question 3**

Why did millions of young people move to urban areas in Iran in the mid-1970s?

**Question 4**

Who mainly opposed the Shah's regime because of increased unemployment?

**Text number 27**

The immediate nationwide uprisings against the new government began with the 1979 Kurdish uprising in Khuzestan and the uprisings in Sistan and Baluchestan provinces and other regions. Over the following years, these uprisings were violently suppressed by the new Islamic government. The new government set about purging the non-Islamist political opposition. Although both nationalists and Marxists had initially joined forces with the Islamists to oust the Shah, the Islamic government subsequently executed tens of thousands.

**Question 0**

What was the new Iranian government after the fall of the Shah that dealt with the Kurdish rebellion that year?

**Question 1**

How did Iran's new government deal with the uprisings and uprisings that followed its rise to power?

**Question 2**

Which political opposition removed Iran's new government?

**Question 3**

What happened to the nationalists and Marxists who had helped the Islamic government overthrow the Shah?

**Text number 28**

On 4 November 1979, a group of students stormed the US embassy and took 52 embassy employees and citizens hostage after the US refused to return Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to Iran to face trial by the new regime. Attempts by the Jimmy Carter administration to negotiate the release of the hostages and a failed rescue attempt helped drive Carter from office and brought Ronald Reagan to power. On Jimmy Carter's last day in office, the last hostages were finally released as a result of the Algiers Accords.

**Question 0**

When was the US Embassy in Iran seized?

**Question 1**

Who took over the US embassy in Iran in 1979?

**Question 2**

How many hostages were taken in the US embassy takeover?

**Question 3**

Who won the US presidential election in 1980 after President Carter's repeated failure to resolve the situation at the US embassy in Iran?

**Question 4**

As a result of which agreement were all the hostages released completely?

**Text number 29**

On 22 September 1980, the Iraqi army invaded Khuzestan in Iran, and the Iran-Iraq war began. Although Saddam Hussein's forces made several initial advances, by mid-1982 Iranian forces managed to drive the Iraqi army back into Iraq. In July 1982, with Iraq on the defensive, Iran decided to invade Iraq and carried out countless attacks to conquer Iraqi territory and capture cities such as Basra. The war continued until 1988, when the Iraqi army defeated the Iranian forces inside Iraq and pushed the remaining Iranian troops back across the border. Khomeini then accepted a UN-brokered ceasefire. Total Iranian casualties in the war were estimated at 123,220-160,000 killed, 60,711 dead and 11,000-16,000 civilians.

**Question 0**

Who invaded Iran in 1980?

**Question 1**

When did the Iranian army push the Iraqis back into Iraq?

**Question 2**

When did the Iran-Iraq war finally end?

**Question 3**

Who brokered the truce that ended the Iran-Iraq war?

**Question 4**

How many civilians died in Iran during the Iran-Iraq war?

**Text number 30**

Iran covers an area of 1 648 195 km2 (636 372 sq mi) and lies between latitudes 24° and 40° N and longitudes 44° and 64° E. It is bordered by Azerbaijan (611 km or 380 mi, the Azerbaijan-Nakhisevan enclave 179 km or 111 mi) and Armenia (35 km or 22 mi) to the northwest, the Caspian Sea to the north and Turkmenistan (992 km or 616 mi) to the northeast; Pakistan (909 km) and Afghanistan (936 km) to the east; Turkey (499 km) and Iraq (1 458 km) to the west; and finally the waters of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman to the south.

**Question 0**

What is the size of Iran?

**Question 1**

Between which latitudes is Iran located?

**Question 2**

Between which meridians is Iran located?

**Question 3**

Where does Iran border the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman?

**Question 4**

Where does Iran border in the north?

**Text number 31**

Iran consists of the Iranian plateau, except for the Caspian Sea coast and the province of Khuzestan. It is one of the most mountainous countries in the world, and its landscape is dominated by rugged mountain ranges separating different basins or plains. The populous western part is the most mountainous, with the Caucasus, Zagros and Alborz mountains, among others, the highest point in Iran, Mount Damavand, at 5 610 m, the highest mountain in Eurasia west of the Hindu Kush.

**Question 0**

Which geographical feature dominates the Iranian landscape?

**Question 1**

What is the highest mountain in Iran?

**Question 2**

How tall is Mount Damavand?

**Question 3**

In which region is Damavand Mountain located?

**Text number 32**

Iran's climate varies from arid to semi-arid to subtropical along the Caspian coast and in the northern forests. At the northern edge of the country (the Caspian coastal plain), temperatures rarely fall below freezing and the region is humid throughout the rest of the year. Summer temperatures rarely exceed 29 °C (84.2 °F). Annual precipitation is 680 mm in the eastern part of the plain and over 1 700 mm in the western part. The United Nations Special Coordinator for Iran, Gary Lewis, has stated that "water scarcity is the most serious human security challenge facing Iran today".

**Question 0**

Iran's climate is on the coast of the Cape and in the forests of the north?

**Question 1**

At what time of year does the temperature in the north of Iran never rise above 29 degrees Celsius?

**Question 2**

What is the annual rainfall in the eastern plains of Iran?

**Question 3**

What is the annual rainfall in the western plains of Iran?

**Question 4**

What is the biggest human security challenge facing Iran, according to the UN's Gary Lewis?

**Text number 33**

In the west, in the settlements of the Zagros basin, temperatures are lower, winters are harsh, with average daily temperatures below zero and heavy snowfall. In the east and central parts, the rainfall is dry, less than 200 mm, and there are occasional deserts. Average summer temperatures rarely exceed 38°C (100.4°F). In the coastal plains of the Gulf of Persia and Gulf of Oman, southern Iran has mild winters and very humid and hot summers. Annual rainfall ranges from 135 to 355 mm.

**Question 0**

What are the average daily temperatures in the Western Zagros Basin of Iran in winter?

**Question 1**

What temperatures are not exceeded in the Western Zagros Basin of Iran in summer?

**Question 2**

What is the annual rainfall in the eastern and central basins of Iran?

**Question 3**

What is the annual rainfall in the coastal plains of Iran?

**Text number 34**

At least 74 Iranian wildlife species are on the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List, indicating serious threats to the country's biodiversity. The Iranian parliament has shown a disregard for wildlife by passing laws and regulations, such as a law allowing the Ministry of Industry and Mines to exploit mines without the involvement of the Ministry of Environment, and approving major national development projects without requiring a comprehensive study of their impact on wildlife habitats.

**Question 0**

How many Iranian wildlife species are listed as threatened by the IUCN?

**Question 1**

Iranian Parliament allows mining without the advice of the Ministry of Environment?

**Question 2**

What projects does the Iranian Parliament not require an environmental impact assessment before approving?

**Question 3**

The Iranian Parliament passes legislation without the involvement of which department to the detriment of wildlife?

**Text number 35**

Shiraz, with a population of around 1.4 million (2011 census), is the sixth largest city in Iran. It is the capital of Fars province and was also the former capital of Iran. The region was heavily influenced by the Babylonian civilisation, and after the appearance of the ancient Persians it soon became known as Persis. The Persians were present in the region from the 9th century BC onwards, and became rulers of a great empire during the Achaemenid dynasty in the 6th century BC. The ruins of Persepolis and Pasargadae, two of the four capitals of the Achaemenid Empire, are located around the present city of Shiraz.

**Question 0**

What is the sixth most populous city in Iran?

**Question 1**

What is the population of Shiraz according to the 2011 census?

**Question 2**

Which province is the capital of Shiraz?

**Question 3**

Which ancient civilisation has had a major impact on the province of Fars?

**Question 4**

Since which century have Persians lived in the province of Fars?

**Text number 36**

The Islamic Republic's political system is based on the 1979 Constitution and consists of several closely interlinked governing bodies. The Leader of the Revolution ("Supreme Leader") is responsible for defining and overseeing the overall policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Supreme Leader is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, oversees military intelligence and security operations and has the sole power to declare war or peace. The Supreme Leader appoints the heads of the judiciary, the state radio and television networks, the police and armed forces commanders, and six of the twelve members of the Council of Guardians. The Assembly of Experts selects and removes the Supreme Leader on the basis of his or her qualifications and general reputation.

**Question 0**

Which document is the Islamic Republic of Iran based on?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the revolutionary leader?

**Question 2**

Who is the Supreme Commander of the Iranian Army?

**Question 3**

How many members does the Supreme Leader appoint to the Board of Guardians?

**Question 4**

Who is responsible for the selection and dismissal of the Supreme Leader?

**Text number 37**

The President is responsible for the implementation of the Constitution and the exercise of executive power, except in matters directly related to the Supreme Leader, who has the final say on all matters. The President appoints and supervises the Council of Ministers, coordinates government decisions, and selects government policies for submission to the legislature. Under the President are eight Vice-Presidents and a cabinet of twenty-two ministers, all of whom must be approved by the legislature.

**Question 0**

Who has the final say in Iran on all matters directly related to the Supreme Leader?

**Question 1**

Who exercises executive power in Iran?

**Question 2**

Who appoints and supervises the Council of Ministers?

**Question 3**

How many vice-presidents in Iran work under the president?

**Question 4**

The legislature approves 8 vice-presidents and how many cabinet members?

**Text number 38**

The Council of Guardians is composed of twelve lawyers, six of whom are appointed by the Supreme Director. The others are chosen by the Iranian Parliament from among lawyers appointed by the Head of the Judiciary. The Council interprets the constitution and can veto the parliament. If a law is deemed unconstitutional or contrary to Sharia (Islamic law), it is returned to parliament for revision. The Expediency Council has the power to mediate disputes between parliament and the Guardian Council and acts as an advisory body to the Supreme Leader, making it one of the most influential governing bodies in the country. Local city councils are elected by popular vote for a four-year term in all Iranian cities and villages.

**Question 0**

How many lawyers are on the Board of Guardians?

**Question 1**

Who can veto Parliament?

**Question 2**

Which Council acts as a mediator when there is a disagreement between Parliament and the Guardianship Council?

**Question 3**

How long are the terms of office of local town councils in all cities and villages in Iran?

**Question 4**

Who is responsible for interpreting the Constitution?

**Text number 39**

The Special Court for the Clergy deals with crimes allegedly committed by clergy, although it has also dealt with cases involving lay people. The special clerical court operates independently of the ordinary judiciary and is accountable only to the Supreme Leader. Its decisions are final and cannot be appealed. The Court of Experts meets for one week a year and is composed of 86 "virtuous and learned" priests, elected by adult ballot for an eight-year term. As in presidential and parliamentary elections, the Council of Guardians determines the eligibility of candidates. The General Assembly elects the Supreme Leader and has the constitutional power to remove the Supreme Leader from power at any time. It has not questioned any decision of the Supreme Leader.

**Question 0**

When clergy commit crimes, who deals with the cases?

**Question 1**

To which body is the special court accountable?

**Question 2**

How often does the expert meeting meet?

**Question 3**

How many clergy are there in the Assembly of Experts?

**Question 4**

Which body can, under constitutional law, dismiss the Supreme Leader at any time?

**Text number 40**

Since 2005, Iran's nuclear programme has become a point of contention with the international community, following quotes from the Iranian leadership in the past advocating the use of the atomic bomb against Iran's enemies, particularly Israel. Many countries have expressed concern that Iran's nuclear programme could divert civilian nuclear technology into a weapons programme. This has led the UN Security Council to impose sanctions against Iran, which have further isolated Iran politically and economically from the rest of the world community. In 2009, the US Director of National Intelligence stated that Iran would not be able to develop a nuclear weapon until 2013 if it so wished.

**Question 0**

Since when has Iran's nuclear programme been a source of discord in the international community?

**Question 1**

Which country's Iranian leadership was quoted as a potential target for its nuclear weapons?

**Question 2**

Who imposed sanctions on Iran over its nuclear programme?

**Question 3**

When did the Director of the US National Intelligence Estimate that Iran could develop a nuclear weapon?

**Text number 41**

Iran has a paramilitary, volunteer militia within the IRGC, called the Basij, with around 90 000 full-time, active-duty members in military uniform. The Basij includes up to 11 million men and women who could potentially be called up; GlobalSecurity.org estimates that Iran could mobilise 'up to one million men'. This would be one of the largest mobilisations of troops in the world. In 2007, Iran's military expenditure was 2.6% of GDP, or $102 per capita, the lowest in the Gulf. Iran's military doctrine is based on deterrence. In 2014, the country spent $15 billion on armaments, 13 times more than the Gulf Cooperation Council countries.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Iranian volunteer militia?

**Question 1**

How many full-time members does Basij have?

**Question 2**

How many members does Basij have in total?

**Question 3**

What did Iran spend 2.6% of its GDP on in 2007?

**Question 4**

How much did Iran spend on arms in 2014?

**Text number 42**

Since the 1979 revolution, Iran has developed its own military industry to defeat foreign embargoes, producing its own tanks, armoured personnel carriers, missiles, submarines, military vessels, missile destroyers, radar systems, helicopters and fighter jets. In recent years, official announcements have emphasised the development of weapons such as the Hoot, Kowsar, Zelzal, Fateh-110, Shahab-3 and Sejjil missiles, as well as various unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). The Fajr-3 missile (MIRV) is currently Iran's most advanced ballistic missile. It is a liquid-fuelled missile with an undeclared range, developed and manufactured domestically.

**Question 0**

What is Iran's most advanced missile?

**Question 1**

Since when has Iran been developing its domestic military infrastructure?

**Question 2**

Why did Iran have to build its own military hardware, vehicles and weapons after the 1979 revolution?

**Question 3**

What type of propulsion system does the Fajr-3 missile use?

**Text number 43**

In 2006, about 45% of the government's budget came from oil and gas revenues and 31% from taxes and royalties. In 2007[update] Iran had foreign reserves of $70 billion, most of which (80%) came from crude oil exports. Iran's budget deficit has been a chronic problem, mainly due to large-scale state subsidies, including food and especially gasoline, which totalled more than $84 billion in 2008 in the energy sector alone. In 2010, the parliament adopted an economic reform plan to gradually cut subsidies and replace them with targeted social support. The aim is to move towards free market prices within five years and to increase productivity and social justice.

**Question 0**

How much of Iran's crude oil exports in 2007 was in foreign currency?

**Question 1**

What is the main reason for Iran's persistent budget deficits?

**Question 2**

How much was Iran's state aid to the energy sector in 2008?

**Question 3**

In what year did Iran adopt an economic reform plan to replace subsidies with targeted social assistance programmes?

**Question 4**

How much of Iran's budget came from oil and natural gas resources in 2006?

**Text number 44**

The administration continues to pursue the market reform plans of the previous government and announced that it will diversify Iran's oil-dependent economy. Iran has also developed bio-, nano- and pharmaceutical industries. However, nationalised industries such as bonyads have often been poorly managed, making them inefficient and uncompetitive over the years. The government is currently trying to privatise these industries, and despite successes, several problems remain to be overcome, such as the backwardness of public sector corruption and lack of competitiveness. In 2010, Iran ranked 69th out of 139 countries in the Global Competitiveness Report.

**Question 0**

What is the main objective of Iran's market reform plans?

**Question 1**

Which of Iran's nationalised industries have been uncompetitive and poorly managed?

**Question 2**

What, apart from the lack of competition, has held back Iran's nationalised industry?

**Question 3**

In the 2010 Global COmpetitiveness Report, Iran ranked next out of 139 countries.

**Text number 45**

Economic sanctions against Iran, including the embargo on Iranian crude oil, have affected the Iranian economy. The sanctions have led to a sharp fall in the value of the rial, with one US dollar worth 36,000 rials in April 2013 compared to 16,000 rials at the beginning of 2012. Following the successful implementation of the 2015 nuclear deal and the sanctions relief agreement, the benefits may not be evenly distributed throughout the Iranian economy, as political elites such as the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps have gained more resources and economic advantages.

**Question 0**

How much was 1 US dollar worth in Iranian rials at the beginning of 2012?

**Question 1**

What was the value of 1 US dollar in Iranian rials in April 2013?

**Question 2**

What year was the nuclear deal and sanctions relief agreement with Iran signed?

**Question 3**

Which economic sanction on Iranian crude oil has had a negative impact on the Iranian economy?

**Question 4**

What could possibly prevent the steady spread of the relief provided by the 2015 Iran nuclear and sanctions agreement?

**Text number 46**

Apart from the capital, the most popular tourist destinations are Isfahan, Mashhad and Shiraz. In the early 2000s, the sector faced serious constraints in terms of infrastructure, communication, industry standards and staff training. Most of the 300 000 tourist visas issued in 2003 were from Asian Muslims, presumably to visit the major pilgrimage sites of Mashhad and Qom. Several organised tours from Germany, France and other European countries arrive in Iran every year to visit archaeological sites and monuments. In 2003, Iran ranked 68th in world tourism receipts. According to UNESCO and the Iranian Tourism and Travel Organization (ITTO), Iran ranks 4th among the top 10 tourist destinations in the Middle East. Iran's domestic tourism is one of the largest in the world. Poor promotion, unstable regional conditions, poor public image in some parts of the world and the lack of effective planning systems in the tourism sector have all hampered tourism growth.

**Question 0**

What do Tehran, Isfahan, Mashhad and Shiraz have in common?

**Question 1**

How many tourist visas were issued in 2003?

**Question 2**

Which group accounted for the largest share of tourist visas issued in 2003?

**Question 3**

What was Iran's global ranking in tourism receipts in 2003?

**Question 4**

What was Iran's ranking in the top 10 sites in the Middle East according to UNESCO?

**Text number 47**

Iran has the second largest proven gas reserves in the world after Russia (33.6 trillion cubic metres) and the third largest natural gas production in the world after Indonesia and Russia. It also ranks fourth in oil reserves with an estimated 153,600,000,000 barrels. It is OPEC's second largest oil exporter and an energy superpower. In 2005, Iran spent USD 4 billion on fuel imports due to smuggling and inefficient domestic use. Oil industry production averaged 4 million barrels per day (640 000 m3/d) in 2005, down from a peak of 6 million barrels per day in 1974. In the early years of the 2000s (decade), the industrial infrastructure was increasingly inefficient due to technological backwardness. Few exploratory wells were drilled in 2005.

**Question 0**

How much natural gas reserves does Iran have?

**Question 1**

What is Iran's ranking in the world in terms of proven gas reserves?

**Question 2**

How much oil does Iran have?

**Question 3**

Where does Iran rank among OPEC's top oil-exporting countries?

**Question 4**

How much did Iran spend on oil imports in 2005?

**Text number 48**

In 2004, a large part of Iran's natural gas reserves remained untapped. The addition of new hydropower plants and the streamlining of traditional coal and oil-fired plants increased installed capacity to 33 000 MW. Of this amount, about 75% was based on natural gas, 18% on oil and 7% on hydro. In 2004, Iran opened its first wind and geothermal power plants, and the first solar thermal power plant is scheduled to come on stream in 2009. Iran is the third country in the world to have developed GTL technology.

**Question 0**

When did Iran open its first wind farms?

**Question 1**

When did Iran open its first geothermal plants?

**Question 2**

How much did Iran's installed electricity capacity increase since it added new hydropower in 2004?

**Question 3**

How much of Iran's 33 000 MW of installed capacity is based on natural gas?

**Question 4**

How much of Iran's 33 000 megawatts of installed capacity is based on oil?

**Text number 49**

Iranian scientists outside Iran have also made significant contributions to science. Ali Javan invented the first gas laser in 1960, and Lotfi Zadeh introduced the theory of fuzzy sets. Iranian cardiologist Tofy Mussivand invented and developed the first artificial heart pump, the precursor of the artificial heart. Samuel Rahbar invented the HbA1c to advance diabetes research and treatment. Iranian physics is particularly strong in spring theory, and many articles have been published in Iran. The Iranian-American string theorist Kamran Vafa proposed the Vafa-Witten theorem together with Edward Witten. In August 2014, Maryam Mirzakhani became the first woman and the first Iranian ever to receive the Fields Medal, the highest award in mathematics.

**Question 0**

Which Iranian scientist invented the first gas laser?

**Question 1**

When did Iranian scientist Ali Javan invent the first gas laser?

**Question 2**

Who was the Iranian cardiologist who developed and invented the first artificial heart pump?

**Question 3**

Which Iranian scientist discovered HbA1c to advance diabetes treatment and research?

**Question 4**

In 2014, Maryam Mirzakhani became the first woman and the first Iranian to win which prestigious mathematics prize?

**Text number 50**

As with spoken languages, the composition of ethnic groups is still debated, mainly for the largest and second largest ethnic groups, Persians and Azerbaijanis, as there are no national censuses based on ethnicity in Iran. The CIA's World Factbook estimates that about 79% of Iran's population is a diverse Indo-European ethno-linguistic group composed of speakers of Iranian languages, with Persians making up 53% of the population, Gilaks and Mazanderans 7%, Kurds 10%, Luris 6% and Baluchis 2%. People from other ethnic groups in Iran make up the remaining 22%, of which Azerbaijanis make up 16%, Arabs 2%, Turkmen and Turkic tribes 2% and others 2% (such as Armenians, Talysh, Georgians, Circassians and Assyrians).

**Question 0**

What is supposedly the largest ethnic group in Iran?

**Question 1**

What is supposedly the second largest ethnic group in Iran?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Iran's population is Persian?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Iran's population are ethnic minorities, such as Azerbaijanis?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Iranians speak any Iranian language?

**Text number 51**

Christianity, Judaism, Zoroastrianism and the Sunni branch of Islam are officially recognised by the government and have reserved seats in the Iranian parliament. However, the Bahá'í faith, said to be the largest non-Muslim religious minority in Iran, is not officially recognised and has been persecuted in Iran since the 19th century. Since the 1979 revolution, persecution of Bahá'ís has increased through executions, denial of civil rights and freedoms, and denial of access to higher education and employment.

**Question 0**

Which other branch of Islam does the Iranian government recognise?

**Question 1**

Are Iran's religious minorities - Christianity, Judaism, Zoroastrianism and Sunnism - part of the Iranian parliament?

**Question 2**

Which religious minority is not officially recognised by the Iranian government?

**Question 3**

How long has the Baha'i faith been persecuted in Iran?

**Question 4**

Which religious minorities have been persecuted and in some cases executed by the Iranian government since the 1979 revolution?

**Text number 52**

The earliest examples of visual representations in Iranian history date back to the bas-reliefs of Persepolis around 500 BC. Persepolis was the ritual centre of the ancient Achaemenid Empire, and the characters of Persepolis are still bound by the rules of visual language grammar and syntax. Iranian visual art reached its peak by the Sassanid period. A bas-relief from this period at Taq Bostan depicts an elaborate hunting scene. Similar works have been found to articulate movement and action in a highly sophisticated way. In one of these works, it is even possible to see the film prequel as a close-up of a wounded boar fleeing from a hunting ground.

**Question 0**

What were the first known examples of Iranian visual art?

**Question 1**

How far back can we trace the first known examples of Iranian visual art?

**Question 2**

Which city was the ritual centre of the Arkhangelses?

**Question 3**

In which era did Iranian visual art reach its peak?

**Text number 53**

The 1960s was a significant decade for Iranian cinema, with an average of 25 commercial films produced annually in the early 1960s, rising to 65 by the end of the decade. Most production focused on melodramas and thrillers. With the release in 1969 of Kaiser and The Cow, directed by Masoud Kimiai and Dariush Mehrju, alternative films established themselves in the film industry. Attempts to organise a film festival, which had begun in 1954 with the Golrizan Festival, bore fruit in 1969 with the Sepas Festival. These efforts also led to the establishment of the Tehran World Festival in 1973.

**Question 0**

Which decade was significant for Iranian cinema?

**Question 1**

Which Iranian film festival in 1954 was the ancestor of the future film festivals in 1969 and 1973?

**Question 2**

How many commercial films on average were produced annually in Iran in the early 1960s?

**Question 3**

On average, how many commercial films were produced annually in Iran by the end of the 1960s?

**Question 4**

Which Iranian film festival was founded in 1973?

**Text number 54**

After the 1979 revolution, when the new government imposed new laws and norms, a new era of Iranian cinema began with Khosrow Sinai's Viva..., followed by many other directors such as Abbas Kiarostami and Jafar Panahi. Kiarostami, an admired Iranian director, firmly planted Iran on the world film map when he won the Palme d'Or for Taste of Cherry in 1997. The continued participation of Iranian films in prestigious international festivals such as the Cannes Film Festival, Venice Film Festival and Berlin International Film Festival drew the world's attention to Iranian masterpieces. In 2006, six Iranian films, in six different styles, represented Iranian cinema at the Berlin International Film Festival. This was hailed by critics as a major event in the history of Iranian cinema.

**Question 0**

Which director ushered in a new era of Iranian cinema after the 1979 revolution?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Sinai film that started a new era in Iranian cinema after the 1979 revolution?

**Question 2**

Which Iranian director won the Palme d'Or at Cannes in 1997?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the Kiarostami film that won the Palme d'Or at Cannes in 1997?

**Question 4**

At which year's Berlin International Film Festival were six Iranian films in six different styles represented?

**Text number 55**

Iran was connected to the Internet in 1993. According to the 2014 census, around 40% of Iran's population uses the internet. Iran ranks 24th among countries in terms of the number of internet users. According to statistics from the online information company Alexa, Google Search and Yahoo! are the most used search engines in Iran. More than 80% of users of Telegram, a cloud-based instant messaging service, are Iranian. Instagram is the most popular online social networking service in Iran. Direct access to Facebook has been blocked in Iran since the 2009 Iranian presidential election protests due to the organisation of opposition movements on the site; however, Facebook has around 12-17 million users in Iran who use virtual private networks and proxy servers to access the site. Around 90% of e-commerce in Iran takes place on the Iranian e-commerce site Digikala, which has around 750 000 visitors a day and more than 2.3 million subscribers. Digikala is the most popular online shop in the Middle East and ranks fourth among the most popular websites in Iran.

**Question 0**

When did the internet arrive in Iran?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Iran's population were internet users in 2014?

**Question 2**

What is the most popular social network in Iran?

**Question 3**

What percentage of users of cloud-based instant messaging platform Telegram are from Iran?

**Question 4**

Which website is responsible for around 90% of Iran's online e-commerce?

**Text number 56**

Iranian cuisine is varied, with many different ethnic groups and influences from other cultures. Herbs are often used in combination with fruits such as plums, pomegranates, quinces, prunes, apricots and raisins. Iranians usually eat plain yoghurt for lunch and dinner; it is a staple of the Iranian diet. Typical flavourings such as saffron, dried limes, cinnamon and parsley are subtly mixed to achieve a balanced taste and are used in some special dishes. Onions and garlic are usually used as a garnish, but are also served separately during meals, either raw or marinated. Iran is also famous for its caviar.

**Question 0**

What is usually served with fruit in Iranian cuisine?

**Question 1**

What diet do Iranians usually eat for lunch and dinner?

**Question 2**

What is Iran famous for?

**Question 3**

Why is Iranian cuisine so diverse, in addition to being influenced by other cultures?

**Text number 57**

Other non-governmental estimates for groups other than Persians and Azerbaijanis are roughly in line with the World Factbook and Library of Congress estimates. However, many of the scientific and organizational estimates of the numbers of these two groups differ significantly from these counts. Many of them put the number of ethnic Azerbaijanis in Iran at between 21.6 and 30 percent of the total population, with the majority considering it at 25 percent.cd In any case, the largest population of ethnic Azerbaijanis in the world lives in Iran.

**Question 0**

Which group has the largest population in the world in Iran?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Iran's total population appears to be made up of Azerbaijanis?

**Question 2**

What is the estimate of the majority of organisations on the proportion of Azerbaijanis in Iran's population?

**Text number 58**

Iran has a leading manufacturing industry in the Middle East in the fields of automotive manufacturing and transport, building materials, household appliances, food and agricultural products, weapons, pharmaceuticals, information technology, energy and petrochemicals. According to the FAO, Iran was the world's top five agricultural producer in 2012 for the following products: apricots, cherries, sour cherries, cucumbers and gherkins, dates, aubergines, figs, pistachios, quinces, walnuts and watermelons.

**Question 0**

Which melon is Iran's top 5 producer in the world in 2012?

**Question 1**

For how many agricultural products was Iran among the top five producers in the world in 2012? Answer:Iran's agriculture is the world's top farmer: 12

**Question 2**

What kind of materials is Iran the leading producer of in the Middle East?

**Question 3**

What kind of equipment is Iran the leading manufacturer of in the Middle East?

**Question 4**

What types of chemicals is Iran the leading producer of in the Middle East?

**Text number 59**

Iranian art encompasses many disciplines, including architecture, painting, weaving, ceramics, calligraphy, metalwork and stone masonry. The Median and Achaemenid empires left behind a significant legacy of classical art, which remained a fundamental influence on the art of later periods. Parthian art was a mixture of Iranian and Hellenistic artworks, with scenes of royal hunting expeditions and investment as the main motifs. Sassanid art played an important role in shaping both European and Asian medieval art and influenced the Islamic world, and much of what was later called Islamic learning, such as philology, literature, jurisprudence, philosophy, medicine, architecture and science, had Sassanid origins.

**Question 0**

Along with which other group did the Achaemenid Empire become the foundation of art in Iran's later history?

**Question 1**

A mixture of Iranian and what other types of art did Parthian art contain?

**Question 2**

Which Iranian art played a significant role in the development of medieval art in Europe and Asia?

**Question 3**

Sassanide became the cornerstone of what kind of learning?

**Document number 386**

**Text number 0**

The British Isles are a group of islands off the north-west coast of continental Europe, comprising the British Isles, the Irish Isles and more than six thousand smaller islands. The islands in the North Atlantic have a total area of around 315,159 km2 and a combined population of just under 70 million. The islands are home to two independent states: Ireland (which covers about five-sixths of the island of the same name) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The British Isles also include three Crown Dependencies: the Isle of Man and, traditionally, the Channel Islands' successions of Jersey and Guernsey, although the latter are not physically part of the archipelago.

**Question 0**

Which two islands are part of the British Isles?

**Question 1**

Where are the British Isles located?

**Question 2**

How many people live in the British Isles?

**Question 3**

What is one of the three Crown Dependencies of the British Isles?

**Question 4**

Where are the counties of Jersey and Guernsey located?

**Question 5**

What are the only British Isles that are part of the British Isles?

**Question 6**

Which countries border the Atlantic Ocean?

**Question 7**

Which island has just under 70 million inhabitants?

**Question 8**

Which group of islands has just over 70 million inhabitants?

**Question 9**

Which archipelago do Bailicick of Jersey and Bailiwick of Guernsey belong to?

**Question 10**

The British Isles are a group of islands off the south-west coast of which continent?

**Question 11**

The British Isles are made up of over 9,000 small islands, Great Britain and what other country?

**Question 12**

What is the total area of islands with a total population of just over 75 million?

**Question 13**

The Channel Islands are a group of islands off the north-west coast of which continent?

**Question 14**

The total area of Jersey's Bailiwick is 31.5,159 square kilometres and its total population is how many?

**Text number 1**

The oldest rocks in the group are located in north-west Scotland, Ireland and North Wales, and are 2,700 million years old. During the Silurian period, the north-west collided with the south-east, which had been part of a separate continent. The topography of the islands is modest by world standards. Ben Nevis rises to an altitude of only 1,344 metres, and Lough Neagh, which is considerably larger than the other lakes on the islands, covers an area of 390 square kilometres. The climate is temperate maritime, with mild winters and warm summers. The drift of the North Atlantic brings considerable humidity and raises temperatures to 11°C (20°F) above the global average for that latitude. As a result, the landscape was long dominated by temperate rainforests, although human activity has since removed much of the forest cover. The area was re-colonised after the last glaciation, the Quaternary, by 12 000 BC, when Britain was still a continental European peninsula. Ireland, which became an island in 12 000 BC, was not settled until after 8000 BC. Great Britain became an island by 5600 BC.

**Question 0**

How old are the oldest stones in the north-west of Scotland?

**Question 1**

What is the altitude of Ben Nevis above sea level?

**Question 2**

What is the climate like in this region?

**Question 3**

Around 12 000 BC. Great Britain was still a peninsula on which continent?

**Question 4**

When is Ireland believed to have been settled?

**Question 5**

How old are the oldest stones in Europe?

**Question 6**

How far below sea level is Ben Nevis?

**Question 7**

What is the largest lake in Europe?

**Question 8**

Which continent is the United Kingdom on?

**Question 9**

Which island was inhabited 12 000 years BC.

**Question 10**

The oldest stones are 1500 years old and are located where?

**Question 11**

How old are the oldest rocks in the North Atlantic?

**Question 12**

What was Britain like by 4600 BC?

**Question 13**

Lough Neagh is 390 metres high, and how many square kilometres does Ben Nevis cover?

**Question 14**

Ireland became an ancient reck in 12 000 BC but it was inhabited until when?

**Text number 2**

The islands were inhabited in the early 1st millennium AD by Hibernian (Ireland), Pictish (Northern Britain) and Briton (Southern Britain) tribes, all of whom spoke Island Celt. The Roman Empire conquered much of British-ruled Britain from 43 AD onwards. The first Anglo-Saxons arrived as Roman rule waned in the 5th century and eventually ruled most of what is now England. Viking invasions began in the 9th century, followed by more permanent settlements and political changes, particularly in England. The Norman conquest of England in 1066 and the partial Angevin conquest of Ireland from 1169 onwards led to much of Britain and part of Ireland coming under the rule of a new Norman elite. By the late Middle Ages, Britain had been divided into the kingdoms of England and Scotland, while control of Ireland alternated between the Gaelic kingdoms, the Hibernian Normans and the English-ruled Irish lordship, and was soon confined to The Pale. The 1603 Union of the Crown, the 1707 Act of Union and the 1800 Act of Union sought to unite Britain and Ireland into a single political entity, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands remaining under the Crown. The expansion of the British Empire and the migrations that followed the Irish Famine and the Highland Clearances led to a dispersal of the population and culture of the islands around the world and a rapid depopulation of Ireland in the second half of the 19th century. Most of Ireland seceded from the United Kingdom after the Irish War of Independence and the subsequent Anglo-Irish Treaty (1919-1922), with six counties remaining in the United Kingdom as Northern Ireland.

**Question 0**

What is one of the tribes that spoke Island Celtic?

**Question 1**

When did the Pict tribe start living on the islands?

**Question 2**

Which foreign group invaded Britain around 43 AD?

**Question 3**

When did the Vikings invade Britain?

**Question 4**

What are the six counties in Ireland that are still part of the United Kingdom called?

**Question 5**

What was the first tribe to speak island Celtic?

**Question 6**

When did Britain conquer the Roman Empire?

**Question 7**

Which group arrived with the Romans?

**Question 8**

Where did the Romans invade in the 9th century?

**Question 9**

How many counties fought with the UK during the Irish War of Independence?

**Question 10**

What language do the Hibernian tribes of northern Britain speak?

**Question 11**

When did the Pictish tribe of Southern Ireland live on the islands?

**Question 12**

When did the Roman Empire conquer the Anglo-Saxon Empire?

**Question 13**

The Anglo-Saxons arrived in the 3rd century and ended up ruling what country today?

**Question 14**

To which period does the Anglo-Viking Treaty relate?

**Text number 3**

The term British Isles is controversial in Ireland, where its use is opposed because the word British is associated with Ireland. The Irish government does not recognise or use the term, and the Irish embassy in London opposes its use. As a result, the alternative designation is Britain and Ireland, and the Atlantic Islands have been used only by a minority of academics, although the British Isles remain a commonly used designation. Within the British Isles, these islands are sometimes referred to as the British Isles.

**Question 0**

Why is the name of the British Isles a matter of controversy in Ireland?

**Question 1**

Does the Irish government use the term British Isle?

**Question 2**

What is the alternative name used by the Irish government instead of the British Isles?

**Question 3**

Does the Irish government embassy in London use the name British Isles?

**Question 4**

Why does Britain dispute the name of the British Isles?

**Question 5**

What term is not recognised by the UK government?

**Question 6**

What name does the British government use instead of the British Isles?

**Question 7**

What does Britain prefer to call the Atlantic Islands?

**Question 8**

In which country is the term Atlantic archipelago controversial?

**Question 9**

What term is not recognised by the Atlantic government?

**Question 10**

The Paris embassy bans the use of what term?lon?

**Question 11**

Which country's name is used as an alternative to Atlantic archipelago?

**Text number 4**

The earliest known references to islands as a group appear in the writings of seafarers from the ancient Greek colony of Massalia. The original entries have been lost, but later writings, such as Avienus' Ora maritima, which quotes the Periplus of Massaliotes (6th century BC) and Pytheas' On the Ocean (c. 325-320 BC), have survived. Diodorus Siculus mentions the 1st century BC. Prettanikē nēsos, 'British island', and Prettanoi, 'British'. Strabo used Βρεττανική (Brettanike), and Heraclea Marcian in his Periplus maris exteri αἱ Πρεττανικαί νῆσοι (Prettanisaaret), referring to the islands. Although historians do not entirely agree, they now largely agree that these Greek and Latin names are probably derived from the original Celtic names of the archipelago. Accordingly, the inhabitants of the islands were called Πρεττανοί (Priteni or Pretani). Under Julius Caesar, the Romans moved from Pretania P to Britannia B.

**Question 0**

Where does the first known occurrence of the name British Isles appear in the written record?

**Question 1**

What is one of the earliest surviving documents that mentions the name British Isles?

**Question 2**

From which language do most historians agree that the Greek names of the British Isles originated?

**Question 3**

What did the ancient Greeks call the people living in the British Isles?

**Question 4**

When did the Pretannian 'P' sound become the British 'B' sound?

**Question 5**

Which group of islands was first discovered by the Greek colony of Massalia.

**Question 6**

What languages did the Greeks saturate when they named the islands?

**Question 7**

Which Roman named the islands?

**Question 8**

Who turned Britain into Pretania?

**Question 9**

Where are the oldest known references to the Treaties as a whole?

**Question 10**

Most historians now agree that these British names are probably derived from which native language name?

**Question 11**

Was it under Julius Caesar that Britain made the transition from B to P?

**Question 12**

Although the original information has since been found, the later writings quoting what have disappeared?

**Text number 5**

In his work Almagest (147-148 AD), the Greek-Egyptian scholar Claudius Ptolemy referred to the large island as suuri Britannia (μεγάλης Βρεττανίας - megális Brettanias) and to Ireland as klein Britannia (μικρής Βρεττανίας - mikris Brettanias). In his later work Geography (c. 150 AD) he gave these islands the names Alwion, Iwernia and Mona (Isle of Man), suggesting that these may have been names of individual islands that he was not familiar with at the time of writing Almagest. The name Albion seems to have fallen out of use sometime after the Roman conquest, after which Britannia became the more common name for the island of Great Britain.

**Question 0**

What name was used by Claudius Ptolemy (a Greek-Egyptian scientist) from Ireland?

**Question 1**

What did Claudius Ptolemy call the British Isles in his later writings?

**Question 2**

After the Romans conquered the British Isles, what was the more common name for the country?

**Question 3**

Who called the islands Little Britain?

**Question 4**

What Claudius Ptolemy wrote in the 1st century AD.

**Question 5**

Who wrote geography in the 1st century AD?

**Question 6**

Whose conquest led to the popularisation of the name Albion?

**Question 7**

Which islands were discovered in 150 AD?

**Question 8**

What did a German scientist call the larger island?

**Question 9**

What did a German scientist call Ireland?

**Question 10**

What names did the British scientist give to the islands in his later work?

**Question 11**

In what years did the British scientist Claudius Ptolemy complete his work Almagest?

**Question 12**

In what year did British scientist Claudius Ptolemy complete his work Geography?

**Text number 6**

The earliest known English expression for Brytish Iles dates back to 1577 in a work by John Dee. Today, some consider this term to be imperialist, although it is still commonly used. Other names used to describe the islands include Anglo-Celtic Isles, Atlantic archipelago, British-Irish Isles, Britain and Ireland, UK and Ireland and British Isles and Ireland. Because of the political and national connotations of the word 'British', the Irish Government does not use the term 'British Isles', and in documents drawn up jointly by the British and Irish Governments the archipelago is referred to simply as 'these islands'. However, the British Isles remains the most widely accepted term for the archipelago.

**Question 0**

What is the earliest English usage of the term Brytish Illes?

**Question 1**

When did John Dee use the name Brytish Illes in English?

**Question 2**

What is another name used for the British Isles?

**Question 3**

What is the general term used by the Irish government when drafting documents with the British?

**Question 4**

Which expression dates back to the 15th century?

**Question 5**

Who used the term Brytish Iles in the 1400s?

**Question 6**

What term does the UK not use?

**Question 7**

Which two countries use the term British Isles when they draw up documents together?

**Question 8**

John Doe mentions the earliest known use of the name Brytish Iles was in what year?

**Question 9**

What other names are used to describe the phrases?

**Question 10**

What is the most widely accepted term for Ireland?

**Question 11**

What name do some people think is Atlantic-inspired?

**Question 12**

What term is not used by the British government?

**Text number 7**

The British Isles lie at the confluence of several areas with a history of tectonic mountain building. These orogenic belts form a complex geological assemblage that has recorded a vast and varied period of the Earth's history. Of particular significance was the Caledonian orogeny of the Ordovician period, c. 488-444 Ma, and the early Silurian period, when the Baltica craton collided with the Avalonian terrane to form the mountains and hills of northern Britain and Ireland. Baltica roughly formed the north-western half of Ireland and Scotland. Subsequent impacts caused the Variscan orogeny in the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, forming the Munster, south-west England and south Wales hills. Over the last 500 million years, the land forming the islands has drifted northwest at about 30° south latitude, crossing the equator about 370 million years ago to reach its present northern latitude.

**Question 0**

When did the Caledonian Orogeny take place?

**Question 1**

What happened around 488-444 Ma and during the early Silurian period?

**Question 2**

What formed after the collision of the Baltica craton and the Avalonia terrane?

**Question 3**

What formed the Munster Hills and the south of Wales?

**Question 4**

Where are the British Isles heading?

**Question 5**

What orogeny took place in the 4th century?

**Question 6**

What collided in the 4th century?

**Question 7**

What was the situation before the collision between Baltica and Avalonia?

**Question 8**

What has been drifting north-east for the last 500 million years?

**Question 9**

The hills of northern England and Ireland formed when what collided with Avalonia?

**Question 10**

What formed the south-western half of Ireland and Scotland?

**Question 11**

Avalonia formed the north-western half of Ireland and which other country?

**Question 12**

During which period was the orogenic period?

**Question 13**

What did the Baltica crash into to form the equator?

**Text number 8**

The islands have been shaped by numerous glaciations over the Quaternary period, the most recent being the Devensian period, which ended when the central Irish Sea froze and the English Channel flooded, raising sea levels to their current level around 4 000-5 000 years ago, giving the British Isles their current shape. Whether there was a land bridge between Britain and Ireland at that time is somewhat disputed, but the ice sheet covering the whole sea was certainly continuous.

**Question 0**

What was the last ice age that shaped the British Isles?

**Question 1**

What happened when the Devensian glaciation ended?

**Question 2**

When did sea level reach its current height?

**Question 3**

What covered the sea between Ireland and Britain during the last ice age?

**Question 4**

When did sea levels rise to prehistoric levels?

**Question 5**

It is undeniable that there was a land bridge between Britain and which country?

**Question 6**

How many layers of what covered the whole sea?

**Question 7**

Over what period of time have glaciers shaped land bridges?

**Question 8**

During this period, there was certainly a land bridge between England and which country?

**Text number 9**

The islands are relatively low-lying, particularly in central Ireland and southern Britain: the lowest point is Holme, Cambridgeshire, at -2.75 m (-9.02 ft). The Scottish Highlands in the north of Britain are mountainous, with Ben Nevis being the highest point on the islands at 1 343 m (1 343 ft). Other mountainous areas include Wales and parts of Ireland, but in these regions only seven peaks reach over 1 000 m (3 000 ft). Lakes on the islands are generally not large, although Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland is an exception, covering an area of 150 square miles (390 km2). The largest freshwater body in the UK, Loch Lomond, is 27.5 square miles (71 km2) in area and Loch Ness in volume, while Loch Morar is the deepest freshwater body in the British Isles, with a maximum depth of 310 metres (1 017 ft). The British Isles have several large rivers. The longest is the River Shannon in Ireland, which is 360 kilometres (224 mi) long. The River Severn, 354 kilometres (220 mi) long, is the longest river in Britain. The islands have a temperate maritime climate. The North Atlantic Current ("Gulf Stream") from the Gulf of Mexico brings considerable humidity and raises temperatures to 11°C (20°F) above the global average at island latitudes. Winters are cool and wet and summers are mild and also humid. Most of the Atlantic depressions run north of the islands, which, combined with the general westward flow and land surface, causes the climate to vary east-west.

**Question 0**

What is the lowest altitude in the British Isles?

**Question 1**

Where is the highest point in the British Isles?

**Question 2**

Where are the other mountain areas in the British Isles?

**Question 3**

What is the longest river in Ireland?

**Question 4**

What's the weather like in the British Isles in summer?

**Question 5**

The highest point on the islands is Holme, how many metres?

**Question 6**

Cambridgeshire's Holme is at 1700 feet above sea level at the lowest point in which region?

**Question 7**

What is the highest point on the islands, at 9 000 feet?

**Question 8**

In which country is the 250 square kilometre Lough Neagh located?

**Question 9**

What is the largest freshwater body in the UK, covering an area of 33.5 square kilometres?

**Text number 10**

The islands have a mild climate and varied soils, which has resulted in a diverse vegetation. The fauna and flora is similar to that of mainland north-western Europe. However, there are fewer species, and even fewer in Ireland. All of Ireland's native flora and fauna consists of species that have migrated from elsewhere in Europe, particularly from the UK. The only period when this could have happened was between the end of the last Ice Age (about 12 000 years ago) and the inundation of the land bridge connecting the islands (about 8 000 years ago).

**Question 0**

Which continent has the same flora and fauna as the British Isles?

**Question 1**

Where do most of Ireland's native animal and plant species come from?

**Question 2**

When did the land bridge between Ireland and Britain disappear?

**Question 3**

When did the last ice age end in the British Isles?

**Question 4**

The islands have no soil and what kind of climate?

**Question 5**

What is life like in South Asia?

**Question 6**

The land bridge connecting two European continents was flooded under the sea about how many years ago?

**Question 7**

When did the last ice age begin?

**Question 8**

On which continent are the flora and fauna very different?

**Text number 11**

Like most of Europe, prehistoric Britain and Ireland were covered in forest and swamp. Deforestation began around 6000 BC and accelerated in the Middle Ages. Despite this, Britain retained its primeval forests longer than most of Europe, thanks to a small population and the later development of trade and industry, and wood shortages were not a problem until the 1600s. By the 17th century, most of Britain's forests were used for shipbuilding or charcoal making, and the country was forced to import timber from Scandinavia, North America and the Baltic states. Most of Ireland's woodland is maintained by state afforestation programmes. Outside urban areas, almost all land is agricultural. However, relatively large areas of woodland remain in eastern and northern Scotland and south-east England. Oak, elm, ash and beech are the most common tree species in England. In Scotland, pine and birch are the most common. Ireland's natural forests are mainly oak, ash, elm, birch and pine. Beech and linden, which are not native to Ireland, are also common. A wide variety of semi-natural vegetation, such as grasses and flowering plants, grows on farmland. Forests, hedgerows, hillsides and bogs are home to heather, wild grasses, gorse and bracken.

**Question 0**

When did the British Isles start clearing swamps and forests?

**Question 1**

When did the clearing of swamp and forest land start to increase rapidly?

**Question 2**

Why was Britain able to preserve its evergreen forests longer than Europe?

**Question 3**

When did Britain start to experience a shortage of timber?

**Question 4**

What are the three most typical tree species found in Ireland?

**Question 5**

Ice and snow covered prehistoric Britain and which other country?

**Question 6**

Ice and snow covered prehistoric Ireland and which other country?

**Question 7**

Which country's primeval forests lasted longer than most because of its large population?

**Question 8**

In which century did the shortage of swamps become a problem?

**Question 9**

Who maintains Ireland's most barren land?

**Text number 12**

Many larger animals, such as the wolf, bear and deer, are now extinct. However, some species, such as the wild deer, are protected. Other small mammals such as hares, foxes, badgers, rabbits, hedgehogs and starlings are very common, and the European monkey has been reintroduced in parts of Scotland. Wild boar have also been reintroduced to parts of southern England after escaping from wild boar farms and being illegally released. Many rivers are home to otters, and seals are often found along the coast. More than 200 species of birds live permanently in the area and another 200 species migrate. Common species include the little bird, blackbird, house sparrow and starling, all of which are small birds. Large birds are in decline, with the exception of game birds such as pheasant, wood pigeon and robin. Fish are abundant in rivers and lakes, especially salmon, trout, perch and pike. Marine fish include mussels, cod, sole, haddock and perch, as well as mussels, crabs and oysters along the coast. There are over 21 000 species of insects.

**Question 0**

Which two animals became extinct in the British Isles?

**Question 1**

Which deer species is protected in the British Isles?

**Question 2**

How many species of birds are there in the British Isles?

**Question 3**

What are the three most common birds in the British Isles?

**Question 4**

What species of fish are abundant in the British Isles?

**Question 5**

Small animals, such as wolves or bears, are now what?

**Question 6**

What is the role of the brown deer?

**Question 7**

To which country has the Asian beaver been returned?

**Question 8**

Has the wild boar been reintroduced to the north of this country?

**Question 9**

Where are seals and otters rare?

**Text number 13**

In the UK and Ireland, there are few species of reptiles or amphibians. Only three snakes are native to the UK: the snake, the grass snake and the snake, none of which are native to Ireland. In general, the UK has slightly more variety and indigenous wildlife, with the absence in Ireland of weasels, ferrets, wildcats, most sparrowbirds, moles, water voles, woodcock and toads, among others. The same applies to birds and insects. Notable exceptions are the Kerry snail and certain species of ticks found in Ireland but not in the UK.

**Question 0**

Which snakes are native to the British Isles but not to Ireland?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the snail that is native to both Britain and Ireland?

**Question 2**

Is the grass snake or smooth snake native to Ireland?

**Question 3**

Which wild animals are not native to Ireland but are in Britain?

**Question 4**

Which four snakes are native to Ireland?

**Question 5**

In the UK and which other country has a large number of reptile species?

**Question 6**

Certain species of trees are native to the UK, but not where?

**Question 7**

In the UK and which other country has a large number of amphibian species?

**Question 8**

Ireland and which other country has a large number of reptile species?

**Text number 14**

The demography of the British Isles today is characterised by a generally high population density in England, which accounts for almost 80% of the total population of the islands. In the rest of the UK and Ireland, high population densities are confined around or near a few large towns. By far the largest urban area is the Greater London Urban Area, with 9 million inhabitants. Other large population concentrations include the Greater Manchester Urban Area (2.4 million), the West Midlands conurbation (2.4 million), the West Yorkshire Urban Area (1.6 million) in England, Greater Glasgow (1.2 million) in Scotland and the Greater Dublin Area (1.1 million) in Ireland.

**Question 0**

Which area of the British Isles has the highest population?

**Question 1**

What is the population percentage of England compared to other British Isles regions?

**Question 2**

How many people live in the London area?

**Question 3**

What are the other two major cities in England?

**Question 4**

What is the most populous city in Ireland?

**Question 5**

England is home to almost 25% of the total population. Where?

**Question 6**

What is the smallest urban area with only 9 million inhabitants?

**Question 7**

What is the largest urban area with 27 000 civilians?

**Question 8**

England has a low population density, and what proportion of the total population does it have?

**Text number 15**

England's population grew rapidly in the 19th and 20th centuries, while the populations of Scotland and Wales have not grown much in the 20th century, and Scotland's population has remained stable since 1951. For most of its history, Ireland's population has been proportional to its area (about one third of the total population), but since the Great Irish Famine, Ireland's population has fallen to less than one tenth of that of the British Isles. The famine, which caused a century-long population decline, drastically reduced Ireland's population and permanently altered the demographic structure of the British Isles. On a global scale, this disaster led to the emergence of an Irish diaspora fifteen times larger than the island's current population.

**Question 0**

Which two areas of the British Isles have not experienced high population growth in the last 100 years?

**Question 1**

How does Ireland's population compare with the other British Isles?

**Question 2**

How long did the Great Famine in Ireland cause the Irish population to decline?

**Question 3**

How big is the Irish diaspora caused by the Great Famine in Ireland?

**Question 4**

During which centuries did England's population decline rapidly?

**Question 5**

What happened to the English population in the 1700s and 1700s?

**Question 6**

Scotland and which other country has seen rapid population growth?

**Question 7**

Scotland's population has changed significantly every year since, since when?

**Question 8**

Did the Great British Famine cause Ireland's population to fall to less than a tenth?

**Text number 16**

The British Isles have a rich linguistic heritage, with twelve languages spoken from six language groups belonging to the four branches of the Indo-European language family. The island Celtic languages of the Goidelic sub-group (Irish, Manx and Scottish Gaelic) and the languages of the Brittonic sub-group (Cornish, Welsh and Breton, spoken in north-west France) are the only remaining Celtic languages - the last of their continental cognates having become extinct before the 7th century. The Norman languages spoken in the Channel Islands, Guernésiais, Jèrriais and Sarkese, are similar to French. Irish Travellers speak a Romance language called Shelta, which is often used as a means of concealing meaning from outsiders. However, English, sometimes in the form of Scots, is the dominant language, and few monoglots remain in the other languages of the region. The Orkney and Shetland Norn languages became extinct around 1880.

**Question 0**

How many categories do these languages belong to?

**Question 1**

What are the three island languages of the Celts?

**Question 2**

What are the remaining Cretan languages that are still used today?

**Question 3**

What is the courage Irish travellers often use?

**Question 4**

What happened to the Orkney and Shetland Norn language in 1980?

**Question 5**

Where do people speak a Norman language like German?

**Question 6**

Which Gaelic and Shetlandic language became extinct in 1880?

**Question 7**

The island languages of the Goidelian subgroup and which other subgroup are the only remaining Celtic languages?

**Text number 17**

At the end of the last Ice Age, what is now the British Isles was annexed to the European continent as a landmass stretching north-west from the current northern coasts of France, Belgium and the Netherlands. The ice covered almost all of present-day Scotland, most of Ireland and Wales, and the hills of northern England. When the ice melted between 14 000 and 10 000 years ago, sea levels rose and separated Ireland from Great Britain, giving rise to the Isle of Man. Around two to four millennia later, Great Britain broke away from the mainland. Britain was probably recolonised before the end of the Ice Age and certainly before it separated from the mainland. It is likely that Ireland was colonised by sea after it had already become an island.

**Question 0**

To which continent were the British Isles once connected?

**Question 1**

What happened to the British Isles when the ice melted after the last ice age?

**Question 2**

When sea levels rose, what happened in the British Isles?

**Question 3**

When was the British Isles separated from mainland Europe?

**Question 4**

Was Britain repopulated by humans before or after the end of the ice age?

**Question 5**

At the start of the first Ice Age, the British Isles were part of which continent as a landmass?

**Question 6**

When sea levels rose, Scotland was separated from what other country, giving rise to the Isle of Man?

**Question 7**

Almost 6 millennia later, what did Britain break away from?

**Question 8**

After it was a continent, Ireland was probably inhabited by what?

**Question 9**

Which countries were almost entirely covered by coasts?

**Text number 18**

During the Roman Empire, around two thousand years ago, the islands were inhabited by various tribes speaking the Celtic dialects of the Celtic group. The Romans expanded their civilisation to control the southern part of Britain, but could not go further, building Hadrian's Wall to mark the northern border of their empire in 122 AD. At that time, Ireland was inhabited by a people called Hibernians, the northern third of Britain by a people called Picts and the southern two-thirds by Britons.

**Question 0**

What language was spoken by the people who lived in the British Isles during the Roman Empire?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the wall the Romans built to mark their northern territory in the British Isles in 122 AD?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the people who lived in Ireland during the Roman occupation of the British Isles?

**Question 3**

Which indigenous peoples inhabited the north of Britain during the Roman occupation?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the indigenous people who lived in the southern British Isles during the Roman occupation?

**Question 5**

What dialect did tribes speak during the British Empire?

**Question 6**

What year did the British build Hadrian's Wall?

**Question 7**

In what year was Hadrian's Wall built to mark the southern border of the Roman Empire?

**Question 8**

Which empire expanded to rule southern Spain?

**Question 9**

The northern third of Ireland was inhabited by Picts and the southern two-thirds by whom?

**Text number 19**

The Anglo-Saxons arrived in the country as Roman power was waning in the 5th century AD. They first arrived, apparently at the invitation of the British, as mercenaries to repel invasions by the Hibernians and Picts. Over time, the Anglo-Saxon demands on the Britons became so great that they came to culturally dominate most of southern Britain, although recent genetic evidence suggests that the British still made up the majority of the population. This dominance created modern England and left culturally British enclaves only in the northern part of modern England, Cornwall and modern Wales. Ireland was not influenced by the Romans, apart from the fact that Ireland was Christianised, traditionally by the Romano-British St Patrick. As Europe, including Britain, fell into disarray following the collapse of Roman civilisation (the period known as the Dark Ages), Ireland entered a golden age and responded with missionary missions (first to Britain and then to the Continent), monasteries and universities. These were later joined by similar Anglo-Saxon missionary activities.

**Question 0**

Which people arrived in the British Isles as the Roman Empire was declining?

**Question 1**

In which area did the Anglo-Saxons begin to rule the British Isles?

**Question 2**

What happened to the British Isles and Europe after the end of the Roman Empire?

**Question 3**

What era did Ireland enter when the Roman Empire ended?

**Question 4**

What did the Irish build in the Golden Age?

**Question 5**

Who arrived in the 7th century as Rome's power expanded?

**Question 6**

What suggests that the Picts made up the majority of the population?

**Question 7**

What area of the British Isles did Cornwall rule?

**Question 8**

As Europe entered the Golden Age, Ireland was entering what era?

**Question 9**

What did the British set up in the golden age?

**Text number 20**

Viking invasions began in the 9th century, after which they settled more permanently, particularly on the east coast of Ireland, the west coast of present-day Scotland and the Isle of Man. Although the Vikings were eventually neutralised in Ireland, their influence remained in the cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Wexford. England, however, was slowly conquered at the turn of the first millennium AD, and eventually became a feudal dominion of Denmark. Relations between the descendants of the Vikings living in England and those of Normandy in northern France were central to the series of events that led to the Norman conquest of England in 1066. The remnants of the Duchy of Normandy, which conquered England, are still associated with the English Crown to this day in the Channel Islands. A century later, the marriage of the future Henry II of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine created the kingdom of Angevin, which was partly under the French crown. The Angevins invaded Ireland in 1169 at the invitation of a provincial king and under the authority of Pope Adrian IV (the only Englishman to have been elected Pope). Although the High King of Ireland was not originally intended to remain an independent kingdom, the failure of the High King of Ireland to abide by the terms of the Treaty of Windsor led to Henry II of England as King of England ruling as de facto monarch with the title of Lord of Ireland. This title was granted to his younger son, but when Henry's heir died unexpectedly, the titles of King of England and Lord of Ireland became intertwined.

**Question 0**

When did the Viking invasions of the British Isles begin?

**Question 1**

In which area did the Vikings establish a permanent settlement in the British Isles?

**Question 2**

Which country was in control of England when it was conquered after the first millennium?

**Question 3**

When did the Norman conquest take place?

**Question 4**

Which nation invaded Ireland in 1169?

**Question 5**

Who invaded in the 10th century?

**Question 6**

Which country was rapidly conquered around the turn of the first millennium AD.

**Question 7**

In which year did the Norman conquest of Spain take place?

**Question 8**

The kingdom of Angevin was born out of a marriage between Henry VI and whom?

**Question 9**

What year did the Angevins take over Adrian?

**Text number 21**

In the late Middle Ages, Great Britain was divided into the Kingdoms of England and Scotland. In Ireland, power alternated between the Gaelic kingdoms, the Hiberno-Norman Lords and the English dominion of Ireland. A similar situation prevailed in the Principality of Wales, which was slowly annexed to the Kingdom of England by a series of Acts. During the 15th century, the English Crown presented its claim to the French Crown, which also freed the King of England from the vassalage of the King of France. In 1534, King Henry VIII, who had initially been a strong defender of Roman Catholicism in the face of the Reformation, resigned from the Roman Church after failing to obtain a divorce from the Pope. His response was to make the King of England 'the only supreme head of the Church of England on earth', thus removing the Pope's authority from the affairs of the Church of England. Ireland, which had been held by the King of England as Lord of Ireland, but which had strictly speaking been in the feudal possession of the Pope since the Norman invasion, was declared a separate kingdom in personal union with England.

**Question 0**

Into which two kingdoms was Britain divided at the end of the Middle Ages?

**Question 1**

Which king did not receive a divorce from the Pope in 1534?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the church founded by King Henry VIII?

**Question 3**

Who ruled Ireland feudally after the Norman invasion?

**Question 4**

What was Britain divided into during the early Golden Age?

**Question 5**

In the late Middle Ages, Ireland was separated from England and which other country?

**Question 6**

In the late Middle Ages, Ireland was separated from Scotland and which other country?

**Question 7**

In the late Middle Ages, the Church of Rome was divided in England and where else?

**Question 8**

In the late Middle Ages, the French crown was divided into England and which other country?

**Text number 22**

Scotland, meanwhile, had remained an independent kingdom. In 1603, the situation changed when the King of Scotland inherited the English crown, and with it the Irish crown. The 1600s that followed were a time of political upheaval, religious strife and war. English colonialism in Ireland in the 1500s was extended by large-scale Scottish and English settlements in Ulster. Religious divisions increased, and the English king came into conflict with Parliament. A key controversy concerned, among other things, his policy of tolerance towards Catholicism. The ensuing English Civil War, or War of the Three Kingdoms, led to a revolutionary republic in England. Ireland, which was largely Catholic, was essentially loyal to the King. After the defeat of the Parliamentary army, the widespread distribution of land from the loyalist Irish nobility to English commoners in the service of the Parliamentary army gave rise to a new rising class which, over the next 100 years, wiped out the English (Hiberno-Norman) and Gaelic Irish nobility in Ireland. The new ruling class was Protestant and British, while the common people were largely Catholic and Irish. This theme would influence Irish politics for centuries to come. When the monarchy was restored in England, the King found it politically impossible to restore all the former landowners' lands in Ireland. The 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688 repeated similar themes: the Catholic King pitted religious toleration against the Protestant Parliament of England. The king's army was defeated at the Battle of Boyne and at the militarily decisive Battle of Aughrim in Ireland. The resistance held, and the guarantee of religious tolerance was the cornerstone of the Treaty of Limerick. However, in an evolving political climate, the terms of Limerick were overturned, a new monarchy was installed, and Ireland's new parliament was filled with a new elite that passed increasingly intolerant punitive laws that harmed dissenters and Catholics alike.

**Question 0**

Which crown did the King of Scotland inherit in 1603?

**Question 1**

What happened in Britain in the 17th century?

**Question 2**

Why did the King of England have problems with Parliament in the 1700s?

**Question 3**

What change did the English Civil War bring to Britain?

**Question 4**

Who was the ruling class after the establishment of the revolutionary republic?

**Question 5**

In what year did the Queen of Scots inherit the English crown?

**Question 6**

The 1600s were a time of peace, political upheaval, religious strife and what else?

**Question 7**

What is another name for the French Civil War?

**Question 8**

The War of the Four Kingdoms is also known as the What?

**Question 9**

Where did the English Civil War lead to religious upheaval?

**Text number 23**

The Kingdoms of England and Scotland united in 1707 to form the Kingdom of Great Britain. Following an attempted Republican revolution in Ireland in 1798, the Kingdoms of Ireland and Great Britain were united in 1801 to form the United Kingdom. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands remained outside the United Kingdom, but their good governance is ultimately the responsibility of the British Crown (effectively the UK government). Although the North American colonies that became the United States of America were lost by the early 19th century, the British Empire expanded rapidly elsewhere. A century later, it covered a third of the globe. Poverty in the UK remained desperate, however, and the industrialisation of England led to appalling conditions for the working class. The mass migrations that followed the Irish famine and the Highland Clearances led to the spread of the population and culture of the islands throughout the world, and a rapid Irish depopulation in the second half of the 19th century. Most of Ireland seceded from the United Kingdom after the Irish War of Independence and the subsequent Anglo-Irish Treaty (1919-1922), but the six counties that made up Northern Ireland remained an autonomous region of the United Kingdom.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Kingdom of Great Britain founded?

**Question 1**

When did the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland unite?

**Question 2**

How big did the British Empire grow by the early 20th century?

**Question 3**

Which negative factor was the result of the Industrial Revolution in England?

**Question 4**

What was the result of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1919-1922?

**Question 5**

Which kingdoms united in 2012 to create the United Kingdom?

**Question 6**

In what year did the Kingdoms of England and Ireland unite to form Great Britain?

**Question 7**

In what year did Ireland and England unite to form the United Kingdom?

**Question 8**

Which kingdoms united in 1707 to create the United Kingdom?

**Question 9**

After which war did most of Ireland join the United Kingdom?

**Text number 24**

The islands are home to two sovereign states: Ireland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Ireland, sometimes called the Republic of Ireland, controls five-sixths of the island of Ireland, with the remaining islands making up Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, usually abbreviated to the United Kingdom alone, which controls the rest of the archipelago, except for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. The two countries of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, Jersey and Guernsey, are known as Crown Dependencies. They have constitutional rights to self-government and legal independence; responsibility for international representation rests largely with the UK (after consultation with the governments of the countries concerned), and responsibility for defence rests with the UK. The United Kingdom is made up of four parts: England, Scotland and Wales, which form Great Britain, and Northern Ireland, which lies to the north-east of the island of Ireland. Of these, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have 'devolved' government, meaning that they have their own parliaments/assemblies and are self-governing in certain areas defined by law. In legal terms, Scotland, Northern Ireland and England and Wales (the latter being a single entity) are separate jurisdictions and there is no single law for the whole of the United Kingdom.

**Question 0**

What are the names of the two countries that are now sovereign in the British Isles?

**Question 1**

What is another name for Ireland?

**Question 2**

Which country does Northern Ireland belong to?

**Question 3**

What is the second name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?

**Question 4**

Which three UK states have devolved government?

**Question 5**

The Republic of the Channel Islands refers to which country?

**Question 6**

How many parts does Ireland consist of?

**Question 7**

The four parts of the UK are England, Wales, Spain and which other country?

**Question 8**

Isle of Man and what else is known as the United Kingdom?

**Question 9**

What do Scotland, Southern Ireland, England and Wales make up for legislative purposes?

**Text number 25**

Ireland, the United Kingdom and the three Crown Dependencies are all parliamentary democracies with their own separate parliaments. All parts of the United Kingdom return members to Parliament in London. In addition, voters in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland elect members to the Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast parliaments. However, Northern Ireland has a power-sharing system whereby the unionists and nationalists share executive power on a proportional basis and where the consent of both groups is required for the Northern Ireland Assembly to take certain decisions. (In Northern Ireland, the unionists are those who want Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom, and the nationalists are those who want Northern Ireland to join the rest of Ireland.) The British monarch is head of state in all parts of the islands except the Republic of Ireland, where the head of state is the President of Ireland.

**Question 0**

Which country sends members to the Edinburgh Parliament?

**Question 1**

What kind of governance does the UK and the Crown Dependencies have?

**Question 2**

Who will share power in Northern Ireland?

**Question 3**

Northern Ireland unionists want to remain part of what country?

**Question 4**

Which country do Northern Ireland nationalists want to join?

**Question 5**

Ireland, the United Kingdom and the three Crown Dependencies are socialist democracies with what?

**Question 6**

Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom are parliamentary democracies with what?

**Question 7**

What kind of system does Southern Ireland use to make decisions?

**Question 8**

The monarch of Ireland is head of state on all islands except?

**Question 9**

Which Head of State is the President of the United Kingdom?

**Text number 26**

Ireland and the UK are both part of the European Union (EU). The Crown Dependencies are not part of the EU, but they do participate in certain aspects negotiated as part of the UK's accession to the EU. The UK and Ireland are not part of the Schengen area, which allows passport-free travel between EU countries. However, since the partition of Ireland, there has been an informal area of free travel in the region. In 1997, this area was called for formal recognition during the negotiations on the Amsterdam Treaty and is now known as the Common Travel Area.

**Question 0**

To which union does the United Kingdom belong?

**Question 1**

What does the Schengen area allow in the European Union?

**Question 2**

When was the free travel zone created between Northern Ireland and Ireland?

**Question 3**

What is the name of this Irish free travel zone?

**Question 4**

Which alliance do Ireland and the Crown Dependencies belong to?

**Question 5**

What kind of travel is possible within the Amsterdam Treaty area?

**Question 6**

Which region are the United Kingdom and Ireland in?

**Question 7**

Since when has the whole area been an official free-travel zone?

**Question 8**

Since 1997, the region has needed informal recognition and is known as the What?

**Text number 27**

The reciprocal arrangements give UK and Irish citizens full voting rights in both countries. The exceptions to this are presidential elections in the Republic of Ireland and constitutional referendums, for which there is no equivalent voting right in other countries. In the UK, these are derived from European Union law, and in both jurisdictions go beyond what is required by European Union law. Other EU citizens can only vote in local and European elections if they are resident in either the UK or Ireland. A 2008 report by the UK Ministry of Justice on how to strengthen the sense of British citizenship proposed ending this arrangement, stating that "the right to vote is one of the hallmarks of a citizen's political status; it is not a means of expressing proximity between countries".

**Question 0**

What are the two exceptions to voting rights in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain?

**Question 1**

In which elections are other Europeans living in the UK or Ireland allowed to vote?

**Question 2**

Which ministry wants to stop EU citizens voting in this way?

**Question 3**

What arrangement would allow UK and Irish citizens to vote in each other's elections?

**Question 4**

What arrangements limit the voting rights of the UK and Ireland?

**Question 5**

In what year did the UK Ministry of Justice report propose the launch of the scheme?

**Question 6**

Why do British and Irish voters have full voting rights, including in presidential elections?

**Question 7**

The exceptions are presidential and European Parliament elections, where?

**Question 8**

Which party supports the idea that the right to vote is a sign of economic status?

**Text number 28**

The Northern Ireland peace process has led to a number of unusual arrangements between the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. For example, citizens of Northern Ireland have the right to choose Irish or British nationality, or both, and the Irish and British governments negotiate on matters that have not been devolved to the Northern Ireland Executive. The Northern Ireland Executive and the Irish Government also meet in the North-South Council of Ministers to develop a common policy for the whole island of Ireland. These arrangements were made following the 1998 Good Friday Agreement.

**Question 0**

What has led to a number of unusual arrangements between different UK countries?

**Question 1**

What citizenship can Northern Ireland have?

**Question 2**

What was the arrangement that led to the 1998 Good Friday Agreement?

**Question 3**

The Northern Ireland Executive meets with which other government to develop policies for the island of Ireland?

**Question 4**

The North Atlantic Peace Process involves arrangements between which kingdoms?

**Question 5**

What was done after the Black Friday agreement in what year?

**Question 6**

What arrangements have been put in place by the Northern Ireland Executive between the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom?

**Question 7**

What kind of citizenship are British citizens entitled to?

**Question 8**

The Northern Ireland Executive and what other body meets in the East-West Ministerial Council?

**Text number 29**

The other body set up by the Good Friday Agreement, the Council of British and Ireland, is made up of all the countries and territories of the British Isles. The British and Irish Parliamentary Assembly (Irish: Tionól Pharlaiminteach na Breataine agus na hÉireann) preceded the British and Irish Council and was established in 1990. It was originally composed of 25 members of the Irish Parliament (Oireachtas) and 25 members of the UK Parliament, and was designed to develop mutual understanding between members of both legislatures. Since then, its role and remit has been extended to include representatives of the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, the Northern Ireland Assembly, the State of Jersey, the State of Guernsey and the High Court of Tynwald (Isle of Man).

**Question 0**

What was one of the organisations set up thanks to the Good Friday Agreement?

**Question 1**

Which countries are members of the Council of Great Britain and Ireland?

**Question 2**

How many Oireachtas members were there in the original UK-Ireland Parliamentary Assembly?

**Question 3**

How many UK MPs were originally in the British and Irish Parliamentary Assemblies?

**Question 4**

Which parliament has been added to the British and Irish Council?

**Question 5**

Which other body set up under the Treaty of Tionol is made up of the British Isles states and territories?

**Question 6**

Which body was created by the Good Friday Agreement and is made up of the Welsh and Scottish states?

**Question 7**

In what year was the British and Scottish Parliamentary Assembly set up?

**Question 8**

Which body is intended to create mutual understanding between Britain and Ireland?

**Question 9**

Where have representatives been removed from the role and remit of the body?

**Text number 30**

The Council has no executive powers, but meets every six months to discuss issues of mutual interest. The Parliamentary Assembly also has no legislative power, but it investigates and gathers testimony from the public on issues of interest to its members. Reports on its findings are presented to the Irish and UK governments. At the February 2008 meeting of the UK-Ireland Council, it was agreed to establish a permanent secretariat to act as a permanent "civil service" for the Council. Following developments in the UK-Ireland Council, Niall Blaney, President of the UK-Ireland Interparliamentary Assembly, has suggested that this body should oversee the work of the UK-Ireland Council.

**Question 0**

How often does the British-Irish Council meet?

**Question 1**

What does the British-Irish Council discuss?

**Question 2**

Does the Parliamentary Assembly have any legislative power?

**Question 3**

What does the UK and Ireland Council do?

**Question 4**

Who recommended that the British and Irish Interparliamentary Assembly should scrutinise the work of the British and Irish Councils very closely?

**Question 5**

Does the Council have executive powers, and how often does it meet?

**Question 6**

How often does the Council meet to discuss civil service issues?

**Question 7**

The Parliamentary Assembly also has legislative powers, and what does it collect?

**Question 8**

The reports on the results of the Parliamentary Assembly are presented to the governments of Spain, Ireland and which other country?

**Question 9**

At the March meeting of what year was it agreed that a permanent body of officials would be set up in the Council?

**Text number 31**

The UK and Ireland have separate media, although British television, newspapers and magazines are widely available in Ireland, so Irish people are very familiar with UK cultural affairs. Irish newspapers are also available in the UK and Irish state and private television is widely available in Northern Ireland. Some reality TV programmes have taken the whole island with them, for example The X Factor, whose auditions for seasons 3, 4 and 7 were held in Dublin and open to Irish voters, while the programme formerly known as Britain and Ireland's Next Top Model became Britain and Ireland's Next Top Model in 2011. A number of cultural events are organised for the whole group of islands. For example, the Costa Book Awards are given to authors living in the UK or Ireland. The Man Booker Prize is awarded to writers from the Commonwealth and Ireland. The Mercury Music Prize is awarded each year to the best album by a British or Irish musician or band.

**Question 0**

What media are informing Irish people about what is happening in the UK?

**Question 1**

What do citizens in Northern Ireland have at their disposal to access the media?

**Question 2**

What is one of the UK's most popular TV shows?

**Question 3**

Who is eligible for the Costa Book Award?

**Question 4**

Which country and the UK share a common media?

**Question 5**

Which country and Ireland have a common media?

**Question 6**

Where were the auditions for The X Factor seasons 1, 2 and 3 held?

**Question 7**

Which award is open to Commonwealth and UK writers?

**Question 8**

The Mercury Music Prize is awarded weekly?

**Text number 32**

The modern rules of many globally popular sports were codified in the British Isles, including golf, football, cricket, rugby, snooker and darts, as well as many smaller sports such as croquet, boccia, pitch and putt, water polo and handball. Several sports are popular throughout the British Isles, the most famous of which is football. Although football is organised separately in different national associations, leagues and national teams even within the UK, it is a common pastime throughout the islands. Rugby union is also a widely popular sport in the islands, with four national teams from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The British and Irish Lions are a team selected from each national team and tour the southern hemisphere rugby playing countries every four years. Ireland plays as a unified team, represented by players from both Northern Ireland and the Republic. These national rugby teams play each other every year for the Triple Crown as part of the Six Nations Championship. Since 2001, professional teams from Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Italy have also played against each other in the RaboDirect Pro12 tournament.

**Question 0**

What are the UK's minor sports?

**Question 1**

What is the most popular sport in the UK?

**Question 2**

How many national Ruby teams are there in the UK?

**Question 3**

In which hemisphere do rugby playing countries meet once every four years?

**Question 4**

How often do national rugby teams play in the Triple Crown?

**Question 5**

Which countries' teams will be competing in the RaboDirect Pro12 tournament from 2011?

**Question 6**

Since when have teams from Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Italy competed in Rugby Pro12?

**Question 7**

Which rugby teams play every year as part of the Seven Nations Championship for the Triple Crown?

**Question 8**

Where is rugby union widely hated?

**Text number 33**

The idea of building a tunnel under the Irish Sea has been on the table since 1895, when it was first explored. A number of possible Irish Sea tunnel projects have been proposed, most recently the Tusker Tunnel between Rosslare and Fishguard harbours, proposed by the Institute of Engineers of Ireland in 2004. In 1997, the British engineering firm Symonds proposed a rail tunnel on a different route, between Dublin and Holyhead. Each tunnel would be the longest in the world at 80 kilometres and cost an estimated £15 billion or €20 billion. A 2007 proposal estimated the cost of a bridge from County Antrim in Northern Ireland to Galloway in Scotland at £3.5 billion (€5 billion).

**Question 0**

In what year did the Irish Sea Tunnel start to be planned?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the recent proposal for a tunnel between Rosslare and Fishguard ports?

**Question 2**

Who proposed the Tusker tunnel?

**Question 3**

What are the estimated costs of building the Tusker Tunnel?

**Question 4**

In what year was a bridge proposed between County Antrim in Northern Ireland and Galloway in Scotland?

**Question 5**

Since when has the idea of a tunnel through the Antrim Sea been mooted?

**Question 6**

What was the last British sea tunnel to be proposed?

**Question 7**

The Tusker tunnel is located between Rosslare and?

**Question 8**

What year was the railway tunnel abandoned on another route?

**Question 9**

Which would be the shortest in the world, and how much is it estimated to cost?

**Document number 387**

**Text number 0**

Phaininda and episkyros were Greek ball games. The UEFA European Championship trophy features a low-relief image of an epigyros player in a vase at the National Archaeological Museum of Athens. Athenaeus, writing in 228 AD, referred to the Roman ball game harpastum. Phaininda, episkyros and harpastum were played with hands and violence. They all seem to resemble rugby football, wrestling and volleyball more than what is recognisable as modern football. As with the pre-football codes, which are the forerunners of all modern football codes, these three games involved more handling than kicking the ball. Other non-competitive games included kemari in Japan, chuk-guk in Korea and woggabaliri in Australia.

**Question 0**

Which museum has a vase with a picture of an episcopal player?

**Question 1**

What game was Athenaeus referring to in 228 AD?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a similar non-competitive game played in Japan?

**Question 3**

Where does the game of chuck-guk originate from?

**Question 4**

Which country is the game wogabaliri from?

**Question 5**

Which museum has a plant with a picture of an episcopal player?

**Question 6**

What game was Athenaeus referring to in 218 AD?

**Question 7**

What is the name of a similar competitive game played in Japan?

**Question 8**

In which country is the game of chuck-guk banned?

**Question 9**

In which country is the game wogabaliri no longer played?

**Text number 1**

Goalkeepers are the only players allowed to touch the ball with their hands or arms when the ball is in play, and only in their own penalty area. Field players mostly use their feet to hit or pass the ball, but they can also use their head or body to hit or pass the ball. The team that scores the most goals by the end of the match wins. If the score is tied at the end of the match, either a draw is declared or the game goes to extra time and/or a penalty shoot-out, depending on the competition format. In England, the Football Association originally codified the Laws of the Game in 1863. Internationally, association football is governed by the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA), which organises both the men's and women's World Cups every four years.

**Question 0**

What year did the Football Association organise The Laws of the Game?

**Question 1**

Who will organise the World Cup?

**Question 2**

How many years has it been since the World Cup?

**Question 3**

Which country are the rules from?

**Question 4**

Who are the only players allowed to touch the ball with their hands?

**Question 5**

In which country were the rules of the game banned?

**Question 6**

In what year did the Football Association remove The Laws of the Game rules?

**Question 7**

Who will never organise a World Cup?

**Question 8**

How many years will the World Cup last?

**Question 9**

Who are the only players allowed to touch the ball with their feet?

**Text number 2**

Association football itself has no classical history. FIFA has acknowledged that football has no historical connection with any game played outside Europe in ancient times, although it is similar to other ball games played around the world. The modern rules of association football are based on attempts in the mid-19th century to standardise the very different forms of football played in English public schools. The history of football in England dates back to at least the eighth century AD.

**Question 0**

What century does football in England date back to?

**Question 1**

Which organisation has said that association football has no historical connection with any other game outside Europe?

**Question 2**

What century do the modern rules of association football date back to?

**Question 3**

In which country did children play football in public schools in the 19th century?

**Question 4**

In which century did football not exist in England?

**Question 5**

Which organisation has said that association football has historical links with other games outside Europe?

**Question 6**

In which century did the modern rules of association football end?

**Question 7**

In which country did children play football in private schools in the 1700s?

**Text number 3**

The Cambridge Rules, drawn up at Cambridge University in 1848, had a particular influence on the development of later rules, such as those for football. The Cambridge Rules were drawn up at a meeting at Trinity College, Cambridge, attended by representatives of the schools of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester and Shrewsbury. They were not universally accepted. In the 1850s, many non-school or non-university clubs were formed throughout the English-speaking world to play football in various forms. Some developed their own separate rules, the most notable of which was the Sheffield Football Club, founded by former public school pupils in 1857, which led to the formation of the Sheffield Football Association (Sheffield FA) in 1867. In 1862, John Charles Thring of Uppingham School also produced an influential set of rules.

**Question 0**

What rules influenced the rules of football?

**Question 1**

Which university wrote the Cambridge Rules?

**Question 2**

In what year did John Charles Thring invent the rules that were influential?

**Question 3**

What year was Sheffield FA founded?

**Question 4**

In what year were the Cambridge Rules first drafted?

**Question 5**

Which rules did not affect the football code?

**Question 6**

Which college was unfamiliar with Cambridge rules?

**Question 7**

What year did John Charles Thring invent the rules that were not influential?

**Question 8**

What year did the Sheffield Football Association break up?

**Question 9**

What year were the Cambridge rules ignored?

**Text number 4**

At professional level, most matches only produce a few goals. In the English Premier League in 2005-06, for example, the average number of goals scored per match was 2.48. The Laws of the Game do not define any other position than goalkeeper, but a number of specialised roles have developed. Broadly speaking, there are three main categories: strikers, whose main task is to score goals; defenders, who specialise in preventing the opposition from scoring; and midfielders, who take the ball from the opposition and keep possession of it to pass it to their team's strikers. Players who perform these functions are called field players to distinguish them from the goalkeeper. These positions are further divided according to the area of the field where the player spends the most time. For example, there are central defenders and left and right midfielders. Ten field players can be placed in any combination. The number of players in each position determines the style of play of the team; more attackers and fewer defenders creates a more aggressive and attacking game, while the opposite creates a slower and more defensive style of play. Although players usually spend most of the game in a particular position, there are few restrictions on player movement and players can change position at any time. The formation of a team's players is known as a formation. Determining the formation and tactics of a team is usually the prerogative of the team coach.

**Question 0**

Which is the only position defined in the rules.

**Question 1**

The focus of attackers and strikers is on what?

**Question 2**

Whose job is it to stop your opponents from scoring?

**Question 3**

The positioning of team players is what?

**Question 4**

Who is most responsible for the team's tactics?

**Question 5**

What is the only position that is not defined in the rules of the game?

**Question 6**

What do attackers and attacked try to avoid doing?

**Question 7**

Whose job is it to stop your team from scoring goals?

**Question 8**

What is the look of the players in the team that is never called?

**Question 9**

Who is least responsible for the team's tactics?

**Text number 5**

These ongoing efforts contributed to the creation of The Football Association (FA) in 1863, which met for the first time on the morning of 26 October 1863 in a Masonic tavern in Great Queen Street, London. The only school represented at the time was Charterhouse. Five further meetings were held at the Masonic Tavern between October and December, eventually producing the first comprehensive set of rules. At the last meeting, the FA's first treasurer, Blackheath's representative, withdrew his club from the FA because two draft rules had been removed at the previous meeting: the first allowed running with the ball in hand and the second allowed preventing running by hacking (kicking an opponent in the shins), stumbling and holding on. Other English rugby clubs followed suit and did not join the FA, but formed the Rugby Football Union in 1871. The eleven remaining clubs, under the leadership of Ebenezer Cobb Morley, adopted the original thirteen Laws of the Game. These rules included the handling of the ball by 'markers' and the absence of a crossbar. The rules made the game remarkably similar to the Victorian rules of football that were being developed in Australia at the time. The Sheffield Football Association played by its own rules until the 1870s, and the Football Association adopted some of its rules until there was little difference between the games.

**Question 0**

What year was the Football Association founded?

**Question 1**

In which institution did the Football Association hold its first meeting?

**Question 2**

In what year was the Rugby Football Union founded?

**Question 3**

How many clubs ended up ratifying the original rules?

**Question 4**

Who played by their own rules until the 1870s?

**Question 5**

In what year did the Football Association cease to exist?

**Question 6**

In which institution did the Football Association hold its last meeting?

**Question 7**

In what year was the Rugby Football Union abolished?

**Question 8**

How many clubs never ratified the original rules?

**Question 9**

Who played by their own rules until the 1890s?

**Text number 6**

The oldest football competition in the world is the FA Cup, founded by C.W. Alcock, which has been contested by English teams since 1872. The first official international football match was played in 1872 in Glasgow between Scotland and England, again at the instigation of C.W. Alcock. England also has the world's first football league, founded in Birmingham in 1888 by Aston Villa manager William McGregor. The original line-up consisted of 12 clubs from the Midlands and the north of England.

**Question 0**

Which one is C.W. Alcock responsible for setting up?

**Question 1**

How long has the FA Cup been played?

**Question 2**

Who founded the world's first football league?

**Question 3**

How many clubs were in the first football league?

**Question 4**

In which country was the first football league founded?

**Question 5**

What is C.W. Alcock responsible for removing?

**Question 6**

How long has the FA Cup been undisputed?

**Question 7**

Who founded the world's smallest football league?

**Question 8**

How many clubs were in the last football league?

**Question 9**

In which country has the first football league been forgotten?

**Text number 7**

The International Football Association Board (IFAB) defines the rules of the game. The board was set up in 1886 after a meeting of The Football Association, the Scottish Football Association, the Football Association of Wales and the Football Association of Ireland in Manchester. FIFA, the International Federation of Association Football, was founded in Paris in 1904 and declared that it would abide by the Football Association's Laws of the Game. The growing popularity of international football led to FIFA representatives being elected to the governing body of the International Football Federation in 1913. The Board consists of four FIFA representatives and one representative from each of the four British associations.

**Question 0**

What does IFAB stand for?

**Question 1**

In what year was IFAB founded?

**Question 2**

In which city was FIFA founded?

**Question 3**

How many representatives did FIFA have on the IFAB?

**Question 4**

How many different British associations were members of IFAB?

**Question 5**

What does the acronym IFAB not stand for?

**Question 6**

What year was IFAB ignored?

**Question 7**

In which city was FIFA banned?

**Question 8**

How many FIFA representatives were expelled from the IFAB?

**Question 9**

How many different British associations were not involved in IFAB?

**Text number 8**

In many parts of the world, football arouses great passion and plays an important role in the lives of individual fans, local communities and even nations. R. Kapuscinski says that Europeans, who are polite, modest or humble, easily get angry when playing or watching football. The Ivorian national football team helped secure a ceasefire in the country's civil war in 2006, and helped further reduce tensions between the government and rebel forces in 2007 by playing a match in the rebel capital Bouaké, the first time the two armies met peacefully. Instead, football is widely considered to have been the final proximate cause of the football war between El Salvador and Honduras in June 1969. Sport also exacerbated tensions at the beginning of the Yugoslav wars in the 1990s, when a match between Dinamo Zagreb and Red Star Belgrade escalated into riots in May 1990.

**Question 0**

Which team will help secure a ceasefire during the civil war in 2006?

**Question 1**

In which city was a peaceful match between two armies held in 2007?

**Question 2**

When did the football war happen?

**Question 3**

Which wars did football increase the tension of in the 1990s?

**Question 4**

Which team helped lift the ceasefire during the civil war in 2006?

**Question 5**

In which city did a peaceful match between two armies take place in 2005?

**Question 6**

Which wars were more tense in the 1980s because of football?

**Question 7**

Which match degenerated into a riot in July 1990?

**Text number 9**

The growth of women's football has led to the launch of major competitions at both national and international level that are similar to those for men. Women's football has faced many difficulties. It enjoyed a 'golden age' in the UK in the early 1920s, with some matches attracting up to 50 000 spectators. This came to an end on 5 December 1921 when the Football Association of England voted to ban the game from grounds used by its member clubs. The FA's ban was lifted in December 1969 and UEFA voted to officially recognise women's football in 1971. The FIFA Women's World Cup opened in 1991 and has been held every four years since, and women's football has been an Olympic sport since 1996.

**Question 0**

Which decade is considered the "golden age" of women's football?

**Question 1**

Since when has women's football been an Olympic sport?

**Question 2**

Who voted to ban women's football from their grounds in 1921?

**Question 3**

Who officially recognised women's football in 1971?

**Question 4**

What year was the first FIFA Women's World Cup held?

**Question 5**

Which decade is considered the "golden age" of men's football?

**Question 6**

What year was women's football not an Olympic sport?

**Question 7**

Who voted to ban women's football from their grounds in 1919?

**Question 8**

Who officially recognised women's football in 1970?

**Question 9**

What year was the last FIFA Women's World Cup?

**Text number 10**

Association football is played according to rules called the Laws of the Game. The game is played with a 68.5-69.5 cm (27.0-27.4 inch) ball called a football (or soccer ball). Two teams of eleven players compete to get the ball into the other team's goal (between the posts and under the crossbar) to score a goal. The team that has scored more goals at the end of the game is the winner; if both teams have scored the same number of goals, the game ends in a draw. Each team is led by a captain, who has only one official responsibility under the rules: to take part in a coin toss before the kick-off or penalty kicks.

**Question 0**

How would you describe the shape of a football?

**Question 1**

How many players are in each team?

**Question 2**

What happens when both teams score the same number of points?

**Question 3**

What does the captain take part in before the game starts?

**Question 4**

What is the second name of football?

**Question 5**

What doesn't describe the shape of a football?

**Question 6**

How many players are left out of each team?

**Question 7**

What happens when both teams score a different number of points?

**Question 8**

Where does the captain belong when the game is over?

**Question 9**

What is the banned name for football?

**Text number 11**

The primary rule is that players other than goalkeepers must not intentionally handle the ball with their hands or arms during play, even if they use their hands during the throw-in. Although players generally use their feet to move the ball, they may use any other part of their body (especially the forehead for "directional" movement) other than their hands or arms. In normal play, all players can play the ball in any direction and move all over the field, but the ball cannot be received out of position.

**Question 0**

Who can only handle the ball with their hands or arms during the game?

**Question 1**

When are regular players allowed to use their hands?

**Question 2**

In which position can the ball not be received?

**Question 3**

all the time, when players can move the ball in any direction?

**Question 4**

Who can only handle the ball with their feet during a game?

**Question 5**

When are irregular players allowed to use their hands?

**Question 6**

In what position can the ball always be received?

**Question 7**

When can players move the ball in any direction?

**Text number 12**

In the game, players try to create scoring opportunities through individual ball control, such as dribbling, passing the ball to a teammate and shooting towards the goal, which is guarded by the opposing goalkeeper. Opposing players may try to regain possession of the ball by intercepting a pass or tackling the opponent in possession; however, physical contact between opponents is limited. Football is usually a free-form game, with play being stopped only when the ball has left the field of play or when the referee stops play for a foul. After the stoppage, the game is restarted with a set replay.

**Question 0**

Who is guarding the goal?

**Question 1**

Who is the only one with the power to stop the game when something goes wrong?

**Question 2**

what is allowed but restricted?

**Question 3**

When is a game stopped other than when the referee interferes?

**Question 4**

Who is not allowed to guard the goal?

**Question 5**

Who is the only one who does not have the power to stop the game when something is wrong?

**Question 6**

What is not allowed but restricted?

**Question 7**

When can the game not be interrupted?

**Question 8**

What happens before an interruption?

**Text number 13**

The Official Code of Conduct contains 17 laws, each of which contains a number of regulations and guidelines. The same laws are designed to apply at all levels of football, although certain modifications are allowed, for example for juniors, seniors, women and people with reduced mobility. The laws are often broadly worded, allowing flexibility in their application depending on the nature of the game. FIFA publishes the Laws of the Game, but they are maintained by the International Football Association Board (IFAB). In addition to the seventeen Laws of the Game, the regulation of football is furthered by numerous IFAB decisions and other directives.

**Question 0**

How many laws are there in the official rules of the game?

**Question 1**

Who maintains the rules of the game?

**Question 2**

Broad legal provisions allow for what?

**Question 3**

Who will publish the rules?

**Question 4**

How many laws have been omitted from the official rules of the game?

**Question 5**

Who is avoiding the rules of the game?

**Question 6**

What do the broad terms in the laws help to eliminate?

**Question 7**

Who doesn't read the rules?

**Question 8**

How many people follow the official rules of the game?

**Text number 14**

Each team has a maximum of eleven players (excluding substitutes), one of whom must be the goalkeeper. The competition rules may specify the minimum number of players required to form a team, which is normally seven. Goalkeepers are the only players allowed to play the ball with their hands or arms, provided they do so in the penalty area in front of their own goal. Although the coach places the field players (other than goalkeepers) in different strategic positions, these positions are not defined or required by the rules.

**Question 0**

Of the maximum number of players allowed, one must be which?

**Question 1**

The maximum number of players excludes what?

**Question 2**

What is the maximum number of players allowed?

**Question 3**

If there is a minimum number of players, it is usually what?

**Question 4**

Who usually places players strategically?

**Question 5**

What position is not needed in either team?

**Question 6**

What maximum number of players is not excluded?

**Question 7**

What number of players is not allowed?

**Question 8**

Who does not usually place players strategically?

**Question 9**

Which position is not allowed in either team?

**Text number 15**

Players must have basic equipment, including a shirt, shorts, socks, footwear and appropriate shin guards. Medical experts and professionals recommend that male players wear a sports brace and protective cup. Headgear is not required as basic equipment, but nowadays players can choose to wear it to protect themselves from head injuries. Players are prohibited from wearing or using anything dangerous to themselves or other players, such as jewellery or watches. Goalkeepers must wear clothing that is easily distinguishable from that of other players and match officials.

**Question 0**

The equipment used by the player is also known as what?

**Question 1**

What do medical experts recommend for male players?

**Question 2**

Who wears clothes that easily distinguish them from others on the field?

**Question 3**

What is it about using anything that could be dangerous?

**Question 4**

What is not required, but what can be chosen to protect the player from head injuries?

**Question 5**

What equipment used by a player is never called?

**Question 6**

What do medical experts recommend for female players?

**Question 7**

Who wears clothes that match everyone else on the field?

**Question 8**

Which one? Never wearing any dangerous clothing is what?

**Question 9**

What is required to protect a player from head injuries?

**Text number 16**

As the rules were drawn up in England, and were originally administered by only four British football associations within the IFAB, the standard dimensions of a football pitch were originally expressed in English units. In the rules, dimensions are now expressed in approximate metric units (with traditional units in brackets), although in English-speaking countries where the metric system has been introduced relatively recently (or only partially), such as Great Britain, it is still popular to use English units.

**Question 0**

Imperial units were once used to express the dimensions of what?

**Question 1**

In which country were the laws drawn up?

**Question 2**

Which unit of measurement is now expressed in the laws?

**Question 3**

In which countries is it still popular to use English units?

**Question 4**

Which measurement has never been expressed in units of the English crown?

**Question 5**

Which country has never made laws?

**Question 6**

What unit of measurement cannot be expressed by law?

**Question 7**

In which countries are imperial units not considered popular?

**Text number 17**

For adult international matches, the length of the field is 100-110 m (110-120 yd) and the width is 64-75 m (70-80 yd). For non-international matches, the length of the pitch may be 90-120 m (100-130 yd) and the width 45-90 m (50-100 yd), provided that the pitch is not square. In 2008, the IFAB originally approved a standard pitch of 105 m (344 yards) long and 68 m (223 yards) wide for international matches; however, this decision was later postponed and never implemented.

**Question 0**

What is the length in metres of international matches?

**Question 1**

In what year did IFAB originally adopt a fixed size as the standard field size for international matches?

**Question 2**

When was the IFAB decision on the fixed size of the field implemented?

**Question 3**

What is the length in metres of pitches for non-international matches?

**Question 4**

What is the width of international matches in metres?

**Question 5**

What is the height range in metres for local matches?

**Question 6**

In what year did IFAB originally abandon the fixed size as the standard field size for international matches?

**Question 7**

What is the depth range in metres for international matches?

**Question 8**

Which decision was recently implemented?

**Question 9**

What is the length of the field in international children's matches?

**Text number 18**

There is a penalty area in front of the goal. This area is marked by the goal line, two lines starting from the goal line 16.5 m (18 yd) from the goal post and extending 16.5 m (18 yd) to the field of play perpendicular to the goal line, and a line connecting them. This area has several functions, the most important of which is to mark where the goalkeeper may handle the ball and where a penalty kick is awarded for a penalty infringement by a member of the defending team. Other markings determine the position of the ball or players for kick-offs, goal kicks, penalty kicks and corner kicks.

**Question 0**

How is the penalty area marked?

**Question 1**

a defending team can be awarded a penalty for what?

**Question 2**

how many metres from the goalpost does the penalty area extend?

**Question 3**

Only who can handle the ball with their hands?

**Question 4**

What is the penalty area covered with?

**Question 5**

What cannot be used as a penalty for a misdemeanour?

**Question 6**

How many kilometres from the goal post does the penalty area extend?

**Question 7**

Who can't handle the ball with their hands?

**Question 8**

Where do the markings not determine the position of the ball?

**Text number 19**

A normal adult football match consists of two 45-minute periods, called half-time. Each half continues uninterrupted, which means that the clock does not stop when the ball is out of play. There is usually a 15-minute half-time between halves. The end of the match is called full time. The referee is the official timekeeper of the match and may take into account time lost due to substitutions, injured players requiring treatment or other interruptions. This extra time is called extra time in the FIFA documents, but is most commonly referred to as down time or injury time, although it can also be used synonymously with injury time. The duration of the extra time is at the sole discretion of the referee. The referee alone signals the end of the match. In matches in which a fourth referee is appointed, the referee shall announce towards the end of half-time how many minutes of extra time he intends to add. The fourth referee then informs the players and spectators by holding up a board on which the count is displayed. The referee may extend the announced extra time. Extra time was introduced in 1891 following an incident in a match between Stoke and Aston Villa. Stoke were 1-0 down with just two minutes to go and were awarded a penalty kick. Villa's goalkeeper kicked the ball out of play, and by the time the ball was recovered, 90 minutes had passed and the game was over. The same law also states that the duration of either half shall be extended until the penalty kick to be taken or retaken has been taken, so the game must not end with a penalty kick being taken.

**Question 0**

How many periods are there in a normal football match?

**Question 1**

How long does each period last in a normal football match?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a football match episode?

**Question 3**

Who gets to decide how long the extension can last?

**Question 4**

What year did a case help to introduce extra time?

**Question 5**

How many periods are there in an atypical football match?

**Question 6**

How long does each period last in an atypical football match?

**Question 7**

What football match episodes are never called?

**Question 8**

Who has no say in how long the extension can last?

**Question 9**

In which year did the case reduce the additional time?

**Text number 20**

In league competitions, matches can end in a draw. In play-off competitions where a winner is needed, different methods may be used to break the deadlock, and in some competitions rematches may be used. If the match is tied at the end of normal time, it may go to extra time, which consists of two 15-minute periods of extra time. If the score is still tied after extra time, in some competitions penalty kicks (officially known in the Laws of the Game as "penalty kicks") may be used to decide which team advances to the next stage of the tournament. Goals scored in extra time count towards the final result of the game, but penalty kicks are only used to decide which team advances to the next stage of the tournament (goals scored in a penalty kick competition are not part of the final result).

**Question 0**

What type of competitions are called matches where the winner has to be decided?

**Question 1**

There are two periods of extra time, each how long in minutes?

**Question 2**

What are penalty shoot-outs officially called in the Laws of the Game?

**Question 3**

Which goals count towards the final score?

**Question 4**

When the winner cannot be decided, what kind of match is it?

**Question 5**

How long are the extra time periods in hours?

**Question 6**

Which penalty shoot-outs are not recognised in the Laws of the Game?

**Question 7**

Which goals do not count towards the final score?

**Text number 21**

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, IFAB experimented with ways of finding a winner without the need for a penalty shoot-out, which was often seen as an undesirable way to end a match. These included rules to end a match early in extra time either when the first goal of extra time was scored (the golden goal) or if one team was leading at the end of the first period of extra time (the silver goal). The golden goal was used in the 1998 and 2002 World Cups. The first World Cup match to be decided by a golden goal was France's victory over Paraguay in 1998. Germany became the first country to score a golden goal in a major competition when they beat the Czech Republic in the final of the 1996 European Championship. The silver goal was used at Euro 2004. IFAB has stopped both trials.

**Question 0**

Who tried to create winners without penalty shoot-outs?

**Question 1**

What is the golden target?

**Question 2**

Who was the first team to win using the golden goal to their advantage?

**Question 3**

Which team did France win in 1998?

**Question 4**

What year did the Czech Republic lose in the European Championship final?

**Question 5**

Who experimented with creating losers by calling for penalty shoot-outs?

**Question 6**

What is a golden goat?

**Question 7**

Who was the last team to win using the golden goal to their advantage?

**Question 8**

Which team did France beat in 1995?

**Question 9**

What year did the Czech Republic win the European Championship?

**Text number 22**

The referee can punish misconduct by a player or substitute with a warning (yellow card) or a sending off (red card). A second yellow card in the same match will result in a red card and therefore a sending off. The player who receives a yellow card is said to have received a "warning" and the referee writes the player's name in his official notebook. If a player is sent off, he cannot be replaced by a substitute. Misconduct can occur at any time, and although the offences that constitute misconduct are listed, the definitions are broad. In particular, "unsportsmanlike conduct" can be used to cover most incidents that violate the spirit of the game, even if they are not listed as specific offences. The referee may show a yellow or red card to a player, substitute or substituted player. Non-players, such as managers and support staff, cannot be shown a yellow or red card, but may be removed from the technical area if they do not behave responsibly.

**Question 0**

Which card does the referee use to caution the player?

**Question 1**

How many yellow cards lead to a red card?

**Question 2**

What does a red card mean?

**Question 3**

The referee gives a yellow card and writes the player's name in his notebook, which is called what?

**Question 4**

Managers and support staff are seen as what, and cannot be shown a card?

**Question 5**

Which card does the referee avoid when giving a warning to a player?

**Question 6**

How many yellow cards lead to a blue card?

**Question 7**

What does the blue card mean?

**Question 8**

What is it called when the referee gives a green card?

**Question 9**

Who can always be shown the card?

**Text number 23**

Football associations and competition authorities not only monitor the general administration of sport, but also good conduct in wider areas of the game, such as comments to the press, financial management of clubs, doping, age fraud and match-fixing. In most competitions, suspensions are mandatory for players who are sent off in a match. If some on-field incidents are considered very serious (such as allegations of racial discrimination), competitions may decide to impose more severe punishments than a red card would normally be. Some federations allow appeals against on-field bans if clubs consider that the referee has acted incorrectly or unduly harshly.

**Question 0**

What do players who are sent off often face?

**Question 1**

Sometimes clubs can do what if they think the penalty was too harsh?

**Question 2**

What kind of behaviour is monitored by the football associations?

**Question 3**

What do players who are sent out of the game never face?

**Question 4**

What can clubs do if they feel that the penalty was not severe enough?

**Question 5**

What kind of behaviour is never controlled by football associations?

**Question 6**

What is never allowed when a player is banned?

**Text number 24**

Football tournaments have been held at every Summer Olympics since 1900, with the exception of Los Angeles in 1932. Prior to the establishment of the World Cup, the Olympic Games (especially in the 1920s) had the same status as the World Championships. Originally an event for amateurs only, since the 1984 Summer Olympics professional players have also been allowed, albeit with certain restrictions that prevent countries from fielding their strongest teams. The men's Olympic tournament is played at the under-23 level. In the past, a limited number of over-age players per team have been allowed at the Olympics. The women's Olympic tournament was added in 1996; unlike the men's tournament, the women's Olympic tournament is played by full international teams with no age restrictions.

**Question 0**

What year was there no Summer Olympics?

**Question 1**

What year was the women's tournament added to the Summer Olympics?

**Question 2**

What year were professional players allowed to play in the Summer Olympics?

**Question 3**

What is the age limit for the men's Olympic tournament?

**Question 4**

What year was the first football tournament at the Summer Olympics?

**Question 5**

What year was there no Winter Olympics?

**Question 6**

What year was the men's tournament added to the Summer Olympics?

**Question 7**

What year were the rookie players allowed to play at the Summer Olympics?

**Question 8**

What is the age requirement for the Men's Olympic Tournament?

**Question 9**

When was the last time a football tournament was held at the Winter Olympics?

**Text number 25**

After the World Cup, the most important international football competitions are the continental championships, organised by each continental confederation and played between national teams. These include the European Championship (UEFA), Copa América (CONMEBOL), African Cup of Nations (CAF), Asian Cup (AFC), CONCACAF Gold Cup (CONCACAF) and OFC Nations Cup (OFC). The FIFA Confederations Cup involves the winners of all six continental championships, the FIFA World Cup winners and the Confederations Cup host country. This tournament is generally regarded as a warm-up tournament for the forthcoming FIFA World Cup and does not have the same prestige as the World Cup itself. The most prestigious competitions in club football are continental championships, usually between national champions, such as the UEFA Champions League in Europe and the Copa Libertadores in South America. The winners of each national competition participate in the FIFA Club World Cup.

**Question 0**

What does UEFA stand for?

**Question 1**

The FIFA Confederations Cup is usually seen as a warm-up for what?

**Question 2**

What are the winners of the continental competition allowed to do?

**Question 3**

What does CAF stand for?

**Question 4**

What is UEFA opposing?

**Question 5**

What is considered a FIFA Confederations Cup warm-up?

**Question 6**

What can the losers of a continental competition do?

**Question 7**

What is the CAF against?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the least prestigious competitions?

**Text number 26**

Each country's governing bodies use domestic league systems, usually consisting of several divisions, where teams are awarded points during the season based on results. Teams are placed in tables, ranked according to the points they accumulate. Most commonly, each team plays against every other team in its league each season in a home and away round-robin tournament. At the end of the season, the best team is declared champion. The top few teams may be promoted to the upper division, and one or more of the bottom teams will be relegated to the lower division.

**Question 0**

What do teams get for doing well throughout the season?

**Question 1**

What is the name for the type of tournament teams play in the regular season?

**Question 2**

What can happen to a few of the top teams at the end of the season?

**Question 3**

What happens to the teams at the bottom of the league table at the end of the season?

**Question 4**

Who uses league systems?

**Question 5**

What do teams lose by doing well throughout the season?

**Question 6**

What is the name for the kind of tournament teams play in the off-season?

**Question 7**

Who avoids league systems?

**Question 8**

What happens to the worst team at the end of the season?

**Question 9**

Which teams are banned?

**Text number 27**

Several players can be replaced by substitutes during the game. In most international and domestic league matches the maximum number of substitutions is three, but in other competitions or friendly matches the number of substitutions may vary. Common reasons for substitution include injury, fatigue, inefficiency, tactical substitution or wasting time at the end of a tied game. In normal adult matches, a substituted player may not participate in the match again. The IFAB recommends that "a match may not continue if there are less than seven players on each team". Decisions on the award of points for abandoned matches are left to the individual football federations.

**Question 0**

What is the one that replaces the player during the game?

**Question 1**

What is the maximum number of substitutions in most professional games?

**Question 2**

Who decides who gets points for disqualified games?

**Question 3**

What is the name for someone who insults a player during a game?

**Question 4**

What is the minimum number of substitutions in most professional games?

**Question 5**

Who decides who gets points for games played?

**Question 6**

Who can't be changed during the game?

**Document number 388**

**Text number 0**

Georgian architecture is a collection of architectural styles that prevailed in most English-speaking countries between 1714 and 1830. It takes its name from the first four British monarchs of the Hanoverian family: George I, George II, George III and George IV, who reigned continuously from August 1714 to June 1830. The style was revived in the late 19th century in the United States as Colonial Revival architecture and in the early 20th century in the United Kingdom as Neo-Georgian architecture, both also known as Georgian Revival architecture. In America, the term 'Georgian' is generally used to describe all buildings of the period, regardless of style; in Britain, the term is usually restricted to buildings that are 'architecturally intentional' and have stylistic features typical of the period, although this covers a wide range.

**Question 0**

Who were the British rulers of the Hanover family from August 1714 to June 1830?

**Question 1**

What was the name given to the revival of 19th century Georgian architecture in the United States?

**Question 2**

Between which years was Georgian architecture in fashion?

**Question 3**

What was the name given to the great British revivalist movement of the 20th century, Georgian architecture.

**Question 4**

What was the name of the house of the monarchs who ruled from 1714 to 1830?

**Question 5**

What kind of architecture was prevalent before 1714?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the 20th century revival in the United States?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the 19th century revival in Britain?

**Question 8**

What is the American term Georgia limited to?

**Text number 1**

The style of Georgian buildings is very varied, but is characterised by a sense of symmetry and proportion based on Greek and Roman classical architecture, which was revived in Renaissance architecture. Ornamentation is also generally in the classical tradition, but is typically quite subdued and sometimes almost absent from the exterior. During the period, the vocabulary of classical architecture was applied to smaller and more modest buildings than before, replacing English vernacular architecture (or becoming the new vernacular style) in almost all new middle-class homes and public buildings by the end of the period.

**Question 0**

What classical architecture is Georgian architecture based on?

**Question 1**

What kind of architecture will Georgia replace?

**Question 2**

Where in Georgian architecture is there typically no ornamentation?

**Question 3**

What does Georgian architecture hate?

**Question 4**

Which Georgian architecture typically features ornamentation?

**Question 5**

And in what kind of architecture is ornamentation generally not restrained?

**Question 6**

What kind of building will be made in Georgia. Bringing Renaissance architecture?

**Text number 2**

In cities, which expanded considerably during this period, landowners became developers, and rows of similar terraced houses became the norm. Even the wealthy were persuaded to live in these terraced houses in the city, especially if there was a garden in front of the house. Building was huge throughout the English-speaking world at that time, and the standard of construction was generally high. A large number of Georgian buildings have survived for two centuries or more and still form a large part of the core of cities such as London, Edinburgh, Dublin and Bristol.

**Question 0**

What did landowners become during the Georgian architectural period?

**Question 1**

Where are many of the buildings built during the Georgian architectural period still standing today?

**Question 2**

What advantage made many wealthy people move to the city during this period?

**Question 3**

In which part of the world was Georgian architecture most dominant?

**Question 4**

What kind of buildings were built during that period?

**Question 5**

Who did the landowner sell to in Georgia?

**Question 6**

In what period did the rows of unique terraced houses become the norm?

**Question 7**

Where were the rich and the poor persuaded to live?

**Question 8**

Where in the world there was a reasonable amount of construction...

**Question 9**

Why do so few Georgian buildings survive for two centuries or more?

**Text number 3**

During this period, a distinct and trained architectural profession grew up; before the mid-century, "the high-sounding title 'architect' was taken up by anyone who could use it". However, most buildings were still designed jointly by builders and landlords, and the wide diffusion of Georgian architecture, and Georgian design more generally, was due to the fact that it was disseminated through model books and inexpensive sets of engravings. Unlike earlier styles, which had spread among craftsmen primarily through the direct experience of the apprenticeship system. Authors such as the prolific William Halfpenny (1723-1755) had editions printed in both America and Britain. From the mid-19th century, Georgian styles were adopted into the vernacular of architecture, becoming part of the training of every architect, designer, builder, carpenter, mason and plasterer from Edinburgh to Maryland.

**Question 0**

What high-sounding title was taken by whoever got rid of it?

**Question 1**

How did most Georgian design styles spread?

**Question 2**

How did styles spread before Georgian architecture?

**Question 3**

Which American writer received the editorship of Georgia Architecture?

**Question 4**

In what years was William Halfpenny active?

**Question 5**

What high-sounding title was reserved for professionals before the mid-century??

**Question 6**

Since when did anyone who could use the title of architect do so?

**Question 7**

What else were the landowners planning?

**Question 8**

Which architectural style spread through the new professional architecture?

**Question 9**

In which century did architects and craftsmen stop learning the Georgian style?

**Text number 4**

The Georgian followed the English Baroque style of Sir Christopher Wren, Sir John Vanbrugh, Thomas Archer, William Talman and Nicholas Hawksmoor, which in fact continued until at least the 1720s and overlapped with the more restrained Georgian style. Architect James Gibbs was in a transitional phase, his earliest buildings being in the Baroque style, reflecting his time in Rome in the early 1700s, but he adapted his style after 1720. Notable architects who contributed to the shift to the Baroque were Colen Campbell, author of the influential Vitruvius Britannicus (1715-1725), Richard Boyle, the third Earl of Burlington and his protégé William Kent, Isaac Ware, Henry Flitcroft and the Venetian Giacomo Leoni, who spent most of his career in England. Other notable architects of the early Georgian period were James Paine, Robert Taylor and John Wood senior. The grand tour of Europe became very common during this period for wealthy patrons, and the Italian influence remained dominant, although Hanover Square, Westminster (from 1713), developed and inhabited by Whigs of the new dynasty at the beginning of the period, seems to have deliberately adopted German stylistic elements, particularly the vertical bands connecting the windows, in homage to the German style.

**Question 0**

What style of Georgian was successful?

**Question 1**

Which architect was the transitional figure?

**Question 2**

Which book did Colen Campbell write?

**Question 3**

What became very popular among wealthy patrons during this period?

**Question 4**

Which Venetian spent most of his career in England?

**Question 5**

What style of successful Georgian?

**Question 6**

What was the name of a prominent Venetian in the early Georgian period?

**Question 7**

What common outing was not popular with wealthy patrons?

**Question 8**

Which book did Richard Boyle write correctly?

**Question 9**

Which country still has the dominant influence?

**Text number 5**

The resulting styles fall into several categories. The mainstream Georgian style included both Palladian architecture and its quirky variants, Gothic and Chinoiserie, which were the English-speaking world's equivalent of European Rococo. From the mid-1760s onwards, various neoclassical styles were in vogue, associated with the British architects Robert Adam, James Gibbs, Sir William Chambers, James Wyatt, George Dance the Younger, Henry Holland and Sir John Soane. John Nash was one of the most prolific architects of the late Georgian period, known as the Regency style, and designed large areas of London. The Greco-Roman style was added to the architectural repertoire, beginning around 1750 but growing in popularity after 1800. The leading exponents were William Wilkins and Robert Smirke.

**Question 0**

What are the strange alternatives to Palladian architecture?

**Question 1**

What were the stylistic equivalents of Gothic and Chinoiserie in the English-speaking world?

**Question 2**

Which of the most prolific architects of which style was John Nash?

**Question 3**

Who were the two leading representatives of the Greek revival movement?

**Question 4**

Around what year was the Greek revival movement added to the programme?

**Question 5**

Which style was the English-speaking world's equivalent of the Georgian style?

**Question 6**

Palladian architecture is a strange alternative to which other two styles?

**Question 7**

Which fashions were in fashion before the mid-1760s?

**Question 8**

What was John Nash known for in the early Georgian era?

**Question 9**

What style of architecture fell out of favour after 1800?

**Text number 6**

Georgian architecture is characterised by its proportions and balance; simple mathematical ratios were used to determine the height of a window in relation to its width, or the shape of a room as a double cube. Regularity, such as ashlar (evenly cut) stonework, was strongly accepted as creating symmetry and adherence to classical rules: the lack of symmetry when Georgian additions were added to earlier structures that remained visible was deeply perceived as a flaw, at least until Nash began to introduce it in different styles. The regularity of the facades of houses along the street was a desirable feature of Georgian urban design. Before the Gothic Revival of the early 19th century, Georgian designs were generally part of classical architecture, using a decorative vocabulary derived from ancient Rome or Greece.

**Question 0**

Georgia's architecture is characterised by?

**Question 1**

What was the desirable feature of Georgian urban planning?

**Question 2**

What kind of decorative vocabulary do Georgian models draw on?

**Question 3**

What was considered a deep flaw in Georgian architecture?

**Question 4**

Which type of architecture was known for its asymmetry and balance?

**Question 5**

What was an undesirable feature of Georgian urban planning?

**Question 6**

Why were the Georgian additions, which left the previous structures in place, so well received?

**Question 7**

What designs were placed in classical orders after the Gothic Revival?

**Question 8**

What kind of ratios were used in Gothic Revival architecture?

**Text number 7**

Versions of the Revised Palladian architecture dominated English country house architecture. Houses were increasingly set in spectacular landscapes, and large houses were usually made wide and relatively low to make them look more impressive from a distance. Height was generally greatest in the centre, and the Baroque style often found on the mainland, with its emphasis on corner pavilions, was generally avoided. In large houses, the entrance hall led up a staircase to the piano nobile or mezzanine floor, where the main reception rooms were located. Typically, the basement or 'farmhouse', with kitchens, offices and service rooms and male guests in muddy boots, was located some distance above ground level, lit by windows that were high on the inside but just above ground level on the outside. A single block was typical, with perhaps a small courtyard at the front for carriages, enclosed by railings and a gate, but rarely a stone gatehouse or side wings around the courtyard.

**Question 0**

Which revivalist style dominated English country house architecture?

**Question 1**

What was done to make the houses look more impressive from a distance?

**Question 2**

In which Palladian architecture was height usually the greatest?

**Question 3**

Where were kitchens, offices and service facilities usually located?

**Question 4**

On which floor were the main reception rooms usually located?

**Question 5**

Which modernised style dominated English urban architecture?

**Question 6**

What was done to make the houses look more impressive up close?

**Question 7**

In which Palladian architecture was the height generally the lowest?

**Question 8**

What led to large houses having stairs leading to the mezzanine?

**Question 9**

In which area were the high windows just below ground level?

**Text number 8**

Windows in all types of buildings were large and regularly spaced in a grid pattern, partly to minimise the window tax that was in force throughout the UK. Some windows were later bricked up. Their height increasingly varied from floor to floor, and they increasingly started below waist height in the main rooms, making a small balcony desirable. Before this time, the layout and function of the rooms' interiors could not usually be deduced from the exterior. Window frames, developed as early as the 1670s to open these large windows, became common. Corridor designs became common inside larger houses.

**Question 0**

Which tax was in force throughout the UK during this period?

**Question 1**

When was the window developed?

**Question 2**

Which plans became more common within larger houses?

**Question 3**

What can't you generally deduce from the outside?

**Question 4**

Which part of the windows usually varied between floors?

**Question 5**

What tax was maximized by building large and regularly spaced windows...

**Question 6**

What started increasingly above waist height in the main rooms?

**Question 7**

Before this. What could usually be inferred from the outside

**Question 8**

Which plans were not common in large houses?

**Question 9**

What type of window was required before 1670?

**Text number 9**

Courtyards became less frequent, except next to stables, and functional parts of the building were placed to the sides or in separate buildings nearby under the shelter of trees. Views to the front and rear of the main building were concentrated, and side walks were generally much less important. The roof was typically invisible from the ground, although domes were sometimes visible in larger buildings. The roof line was usually devoid of any decoration other than a parapet or cornice. Columns or pilasters, often topped by a corbelled column, were popular decorations inside and outside, and other decorations were usually geometric or plant-based, with no human figures.

**Question 0**

What was often used to hide functional parts of buildings?

**Question 1**

What was sometimes seen in larger buildings?

**Question 2**

What often topped the pilasters on the columns?

**Question 3**

What kind of designs did the ornament use to avoid the human figure?

**Question 4**

Which part of the buildings became very rare?

**Question 5**

What was often used to highlight the functional parts of buildings?

**Question 6**

What kind of yard became more popular at this time?

**Question 7**

What was typically visible from the ground?

**Question 8**

What kind of decoration was popular outdoors but not indoors?

**Question 9**

What was the human figure often used for?

**Text number 10**

The decoration on the inside was much more lavish, and could sometimes be overwhelming. The chimney was still the usual focal point of the rooms, and was now treated in a classical manner, increasingly topped with a painting or mirror. Plaster ceilings, carved wood and bold wall paintings formed the backdrop to increasingly rich collections of furniture, paintings, porcelain, mirrors and art objects. Wood paneling, which had been very common from around 1500, lost popularity around the middle of the century, and wallpapers included very expensive imports from China.

**Question 0**

Where can you find a superior decoration?

**Question 1**

What was the typical main focus of the rooms?

**Question 2**

What kind of roofs became more common?

**Question 3**

What fell out of favour during this period?

**Question 4**

Where were the very expensive wallpapers imported from?

**Question 5**

What could lavish outdoor decorations sometimes be?

**Question 6**

What became the new focus of the rooms?

**Question 7**

What was no longer crowned by a painting or a mirror?

**Question 8**

What kind of roofs became rare?

**Question 9**

What type of wood panelling became common after 1500?

**Text number 11**

In cities, even most better-off people lived in terraced houses, which usually opened directly onto the street, and were often just a few steps from the door. The house often had an open space, protected by iron railings, which descended to the basement level, with a discreet entrance from the street via a flight of steps for servants and suppliers; this was known as the 'area'. This meant that the ground floor façade was now removed and protected from the street, and encouraged the main reception rooms to move there from the upper floor. Where, as was often the case, a new street or series of streets was built, the road and pavements were raised, and the gardens or courtyards behind the houses were at a lower level, usually representing the original level.

**Question 0**

What type of houses did the majority of city dwellers live in?

**Question 1**

What was used to protect the "area"?

**Question 2**

Which rooms were often moved down a floor to accommodate new entry styles?

**Question 3**

Where did most wealthy city dwellers live?

**Question 4**

Which rooms were moved up one floor to accommodate the new entrance style?

**Question 5**

Which people were not allowed to use the separate entrance to the area?

**Question 6**

What was put behind the house on the same level?

**Text number 12**

Terraced houses of all social classes were still tall and narrow, with each dwelling the full height of the building. This was in contrast to the wealthy continental dwellings which had already begun to consist of large apartments occupying only one or two floors of a building; such arrangements were typical in England only when occupied by groups, as in the colleges of Oxbridge, the Inns of Court for lawyers, or Albany after its conversion in 1802. In that period, only in Edinburgh was it common for the working class to live in purpose-built tenements, although in other cities tenants were common. A curved crescent, often overlooking a garden or park, was a popular terrace if space permitted. In the early and central development schemes, plots were sold and built on individually, although often with the aim of achieving a degree of uniformity, but as the development moved further out, plots were increasingly built as a coherent whole and then sold.

**Question 0**

What was the shape and size of most town houses in cities?

**Question 1**

Well-off continental dwellings consisted of?

**Question 2**

What year was Albany moved to?

**Question 3**

What was the only city where purpose-built working-class apartment blocks were common?

**Question 4**

What was popular on terraces with enough space?

**Question 5**

What kind of town houses were tall and wide?

**Question 6**

What types of dwellings formed large blocks of flats that occupied whole buildings?

**Question 7**

Which street-facing shape was the popular terrace?

**Question 8**

What was popular on terraces where there was no space?

**Text number 13**

Towards the end of the Georgian period, the systematically designed semi-detached house emerged as a compromise between suburban terraced houses in the city and detached houses further away, where land was cheaper. There had been sporadic examples in city centres since the Middle Ages. Most of the early suburban houses were large and located on what are now the outer edges of central London, but they were in areas that were then being built for the first time. Blackheath, Chalk Farm and St John's Wood are among the areas disputed as being the original home of the semi-suburb. Sir John Summerson gave preference to the Eyre Estate area of St John's Wood. There is a plan of it dating from 1794, in which "the whole complex consists of pairs of semi-detached houses, To my knowledge this is the first recorded plan of this kind". In fact the French wars put an end to this plan, but when the building was finally built it retained the semi-detached form, 'a revolution of considerable importance and far-reaching effects'.

**Question 0**

Which cities are competing to be the original home cities of the semi-finals?

**Question 1**

Who gave the Eyre Estate in St John's Wood the preceptorship?

**Question 2**

For which year is the plan for the semi-detached house dated?

**Question 3**

What stopped the construction of semi-detached houses?

**Question 4**

In which city is it agreed that the first semi-detached houses will be built?

**Question 5**

Which model was used to build this semi-detached house?

**Question 6**

Which plans date from the early 1700s?

**Question 7**

In which department did disco become popular?

**Question 8**

What type of house was built in the early Georgian period?

**Text number 14**

Before the 1818 Church Building Act, relatively few churches were built in Britain, as the country already had a large number of churches, although in the later years of the period the demand for non-conformist and Roman Catholic places of worship increased considerably. The Anglican churches that were built were designed internally to maximise the audibility and visibility of preaching, so the nave was usually wider and shorter than in medieval designs, and often there were no side aisles. New churches often used funnels. In rural churches in particular, the external appearance generally retained the familiar features of the Gothic church: a spire or tower, a large west front with one or more doors, and very large windows along the nave, but all ornamentation was derived from the classical vocabulary. If funds permitted, the west façade might have had a classical temple portico with columns and a corbel. Interior decoration was very limited, but the churches were filled with wealthy monuments.

**Question 0**

What law spurred the building of new churches in Britain?

**Question 1**

What types of places of worship increased in demand in the latter years of the season?

**Question 2**

What were Anglican churches internally designed for?

**Question 3**

What were common in the new churches?

**Question 4**

Churches full of monuments to what?

**Question 5**

What law slowed down the building of churches in Britain?

**Question 6**

Which were full of monuments to God?

**Question 7**

What kind of places of worship were requested in the early years of this period?

**Question 8**

What was rare in the new churches?

**Question 9**

What was used in front of the church when funds were limited?

**Text number 15**

Public buildings usually ranged from simple boxes with boxy windows to the extremes of Italian late-Renaissance palaces, depending on the budget. Somerset House in London, designed by Sir William Chambers in 1776 for government offices, was as grand as any country house, although it was never completed because funds ran out. Barracks and other less valuable buildings may have been as functional as the mills and factories that grew ever larger towards the end of the period. By the end of the period, however, many commercial projects were becoming large enough and well-funded to be made 'architectural in purpose' rather than being left to a lesser class of 'surveyors' to design.

**Question 0**

Who designed Somerset House?

**Question 1**

What year was Somerset House designed?

**Question 2**

In what ways were late-period commercial projects generally "architectural"?

**Question 3**

What was considered to be a worse category of planner?

**Question 4**

Which government building was completed in 1776?

**Question 5**

All the mills and factories that are worse than valuable buildings?

**Question 6**

What commercial projects early on in them. Tendency is?

**Question 7**

What kind of building like a Renaissance palace, whatever the budget?

**Text number 16**

Georgian architecture became widespread in the English colonies during the Georgian era. American buildings of the Georgian period were very often constructed of wood, and even the columns were made of wood, framed and turned on oversized lathes. At the beginning of the era, brick or stone was difficult to obtain and transport, so it was a common option only in large cities or where it was available locally. Dartmouth College, Harvard University and the College of William and Mary are leading examples of Georgian architecture in America.

**Question 0**

What materials were American buildings in the Georgian period often constructed of?

**Question 1**

What was difficult to obtain and transport during Georgia?

**Question 2**

Which colleges are examples of Georgian architecture in America?

**Question 3**

What material was rarely used in Georgian-era American buildings?

**Question 4**

What commentary material was easy to transport during this period?

**Question 5**

What kind of architecture was sparsely scattered in the English colonies during the Georgian period?

**Text number 17**

Unlike the Baroque style it replaced, which was mainly used in palaces and churches and was little represented in the British colonies, the simpler Georgian styles were widely used by the upper and middle classes. Perhaps the best surviving house is the pristine Hammond-Harwood House (1774) in Annapolis, Maryland, designed by the colonial architect William Buckland and modelled on the Villa Pisani in Montagnana, Italy, described in Andrea Palladio's I quattro libri dell'architettura ('Four Books of Architecture').

**Question 0**

Which style was little represented in the British colonies?

**Question 1**

Which buildings were most often built in the Baroque style?

**Question 2**

What is considered the best remaining example of a house of the Georgian period and style?

**Question 3**

What year was the Hammond-Harwood House built?

**Question 4**

Which building did William Buckland use as a model for the Hammon-Harwood House?

**Question 5**

Which style was widely represented in the British colonies?

**Question 6**

What building other than churches was peacefully done in the Georgian style...

**Question 7**

What is considered the best remaining example of the Baroque style?

**Question 8**

Who built Villa Pisan in Montagnana?

**Text number 18**

After about 1840, Georgian conventions were slowly abandoned as several Georgian-era revival styles, such as the Gothic Revival, developed and were contested in Victorian architecture, and in the case of Gothic, became better studied and closer to the originals. Neoclassical architecture remained popular, and was Gothic's opponent in the battle of styles from the early Victorian period. In the United States, the Federal style incorporated many elements of the Georgian style, but incorporated revolutionary symbols.

**Question 0**

In what year did Georgian architecture begin to be abandoned?

**Question 1**

What was the rivalry between the Gothic revival and neoclassicism?

**Question 2**

Which American style used many elements of the Georgian style but with revolutionary symbols?

**Question 3**

When did the Styles fight take place?

**Question 4**

In what year did Georgian architecture become even more popular?

**Question 5**

What was the rivalry between the Gothic revival and classicism?

**Question 6**

Which style had many Gothic elements and revolutionary symbols?

**Question 7**

Georgia and what other style was called the revival?

**Text number 19**

In the early decades of the 20th century, as its sense of order became increasingly sought after, the style was revived and adapted, and in the United States it became known as the Colonial Revival. In Canada, the British Empire Loyalists adopted Georgian architecture as a sign of their allegiance to Britain, and the Georgian style dominated the country for most of the first half of the 19th century. In Montreal, the English-born architect John Ostell produced a significant number of important Georgian buildings, such as the Old Montreal Custom House and the Grand séminaire de Montréal.

**Question 0**

What was the name given to the revival of Georgian style in the 20th century in the United States?

**Question 1**

Which Canadian group adopted Georgian architecture as a sign of allegiance to Britain?

**Question 2**

Which Toronto building was built in 1817?

**Question 3**

Which English-born architect designed Montreal's old customs house?

**Question 4**

What was the Georgian-style cold in the colonies?

**Question 5**

who adopted Georgian architecture as a sign of their British heritage.

**Question 6**

Which style was predominant in the country in the second half of the 19th century?

**Question 7**

How was Montréal built in 1870?

**Question 8**

When did John Ostell build the Grange?

**Text number 20**

The revived Georgian style, which emerged in Britain in the early 20th century, is usually referred to as the Neo-Georgian style; Edwin Lutyens' work has many examples. Versions of the New Georgian style were commonly used in Britain in certain types of urban architecture until the late 1950s, a good example being Bradshaw Gass & Hope's Salford police headquarters of 1958. In both the US and the UK, the Georgian style is still used by architects such as Quinlan Terry Julian Bicknell and Fairfax & Sammons for private residences.

**Question 0**

The revival of British Georgian architecture in the 20th century is commonly referred to as?

**Question 1**

The Neo-Georgain style was common in Britain until the end of what decade?

**Question 2**

Which police headquarters was built in 1958?

**Question 3**

Which architects in the US and UK still use the Georgian style in their private residences?

**Question 4**

The Georgian architectural revival in the United States is called was

**Question 5**

Where was the New Georgian style prevalent after the 1950s?

**Question 6**

Which police headquarters was built in 1950?

**Question 7**

Who still uses the Georgian style in public buildings?

**Document number 389**

**Text number 0**

The Republic of Liberia, which originated as a colony of the American Colonization Society (ACS), declared independence on 26 July 1847. Liberia's independence was not recognised by the United States until the US Civil War on 5 February 1862. Between January 7, 1822 and the US Civil War, more than 15,000 freed and liberated black Americans and 3,198 Afro-Caribbeans from the United States moved to the colony. Black American immigrants took their culture with them to Liberia. Liberia's constitution and flag were modelled on those of the United States. On 3 January 1848, Joseph Jenkins Roberts, a wealthy free-born black American from Virginia who had settled in Liberia, was elected Liberia's first president after the nation had declared independence.

**Question 0**

How did the Republic of Liberia get started?

**Question 1**

When did the Republic of Liberia declare independence?

**Question 2**

When did the United States recognise the independence of the Republic of Liberia?

**Question 3**

How many slaves were freed in the American Civil War?

**Question 4**

What was the model for Liberia's flag and constitution?

**Question 5**

What is the oldest country in Africa?

**Question 6**

When did the US Civil War end?

**Question 7**

How many Liberians fled to the United States during the civil war?

**Question 8**

Who led the coup to overthrow the Liberian government in 1948?

**Question 9**

From which country did Liberia gain independence?

**Text number 1**

Long-standing political tensions during William Tubman's 27-year rule led to a military coup in 1980, which ousted the leadership shortly after his death, marking the beginning of political instability. Liberia's first and second civil wars followed five years of military rule by the People's Redemption Council and five years of civilian rule by the National Democratic Party of Liberia. They led to the death and displacement of more than half a million people and devastated Liberia's economy. A peace agreement in 2003 led to democratic elections in 2005. Recovery is progressing, but around 85% of the population lives below the international poverty line.

**Question 0**

How long did William Tubman rule?

**Question 1**

In what year did a military coup overthrow the leadership and lead to the death of William Tubmans?

**Question 2**

How long did the administration of the Peoples' Redemption Council last?

**Question 3**

How long did the People's Democratic Party last?

**Question 4**

What did the Liberian civil war lead to?

**Question 5**

How old was William Tubman?

**Question 6**

How many people live in the capital of Liberia?

**Question 7**

When were the first democratic elections held in Liberia?

**Question 8**

Where did Liberia's first civil war start?

**Question 9**

What percentage of Liberians live in poverty?

**Text number 2**

Migration was boosted by the decline of the Mal kingdom in Western Sudan in 1375 and the decline of the Songhai kingdom in 1591. In addition, the desertification of inland areas led to the migration of inhabitants to the wetter coastal areas. These new inhabitants brought with them skills from the Mali and Songhai kingdoms, such as cotton spinning, cloth weaving, iron smelting, rice and sorghum cultivation, and social and political institutions. Shortly after the Mani conquered the region, the Vai people of the former Mali kingdom moved to the Grand Cape Mount region. The ethnic Kru opposed the Vai's entry and formed an alliance with the Manis to prevent further Vai immigration.

**Question 0**

Which kingdom was in decline in 1375?

**Question 1**

What happened when areas became deserted?

**Question 2**

Where did the inhabitants of the Malian Empire move to?

**Question 3**

Who was against Vai allying with Maine?

**Question 4**

When did the Mali Empire in Western Sudan begin?

**Question 5**

When did the Songhai Empire begin?

**Question 6**

Who conquered Mongolia?

**Question 7**

Which group wanted to extend the influence of Only?

**Question 8**

What skills was the Yun Song empire known for?

**Text number 3**

In the United States, a movement was born to settle free blacks and freed slaves in Africa. To this end, the American Colonization Society was founded in Washington in 1816 by a group of prominent politicians and slave owners. However, its membership grew to include mostly people who supported the abolition of slavery. Slave owners wanted to get free people of colour out of the South, where they were seen as a threat to the stability of slave communities. Some abolitionists cooperated in moving free blacks because they were discouraged by the discrimination they faced in the North and because they believed they would never be accepted into the wider society. The majority of African Americans, by this time native-born, preferred to improve conditions in the United States rather than emigrate. Leading activists in the North were strongly opposed to the ACS, but some free blacks were willing to try a different environment.

**Question 0**

What is an "American immigrant association"?

**Question 1**

When was the "American Colonists Association founded"?

**Question 2**

The "American immigrant community" was mostly made up of "who" -

**Question 3**

What did the slave owners want to do?

**Question 4**

What did African-Americans want to do instead of emigrating?

**Question 5**

Which group colonised Central America?

**Question 6**

Which city helped to grant the rights of former slaves?

**Question 7**

How did many African Americans feel after the abolition of slavery?

**Question 8**

Who preferred to live in the north?

**Question 9**

What did the leading activists in the North want to do?

**Text number 4**

In 1822, the American Colonization Society began sending African American volunteers to the Pepper Coast to establish a colony for freed African Americans. By 1867, the ACS (and associated states) had assisted in the settlement of more than 13,000 African Americans in Liberia. These freed African Americans and their descendants intermarried within their communities and began to identify as American Liberians. Many of them were mixed-race and educated in American culture; they did not identify with the indigenous people of the tribes they encountered. They intermarried largely within the colonial community, forming an ethnic group whose cultural tradition combined American notions of political republicanism and Protestant Christianity.

**Question 0**

African-Americans were sent to the Pepper Coast to do what?

**Question 1**

How many African Americans had ACS helped resettle in Liberia by 1837?

**Question 2**

Where do African-Americans who migrated to Liberia identify themselves?

**Question 3**

Who did American liberals not identify with?

**Question 4**

What did African-Americans who migrated to Liberia keep from America?

**Question 5**

What year did the volunteers leave the Pepper Coast?

**Question 6**

Which organisation was founded by American liberals?

**Question 7**

How many African Americans immigrated to Liberia in 1867?

**Question 8**

What were African Americans who migrated to Liberia keeping from the ACS?

**Question 9**

What was the name given to the natives of the Pepper Coast?

**Text number 5**

The American-Liberian settlers did not identify with the indigenous peoples they encountered, especially the more isolated "bush" communities. They knew nothing of their culture, languages or animistic religion. Encounters with African tribes in the bush often developed into violent confrontations. The Kru and Grebo tribes carried out attacks on colonial settlements from their inland chiefdoms. Feeling separate and superior to the indigenous peoples because of their culture and education, the Americo-Liberians developed a small elite that clung to political power. It excluded indigenous citizens from birthright citizenship on their lands until 1904, a replay of the treatment of Native Americans in the United States. Because of the cultural divide between groups and the assumption of the superiority of Western culture, American liberals envisioned the creation of a Western state to which the tribal population would have to assimilate. They encouraged religious organisations to set up missionary societies and schools to educate indigenous peoples.

**Question 0**

American liberals did not identify with whom?

**Question 1**

What were American liberals' encounters with African tribes like"

**Question 2**

Who raided colonial settlements?

**Question 3**

Where did the American liberals exclude tribes from?

**Question 4**

American liberals set up missions and schools for what?

**Question 5**

Who were the American-Liberian settlers robbing?

**Question 6**

Which groups killed American-Liberian children?

**Question 7**

What did indigenous peoples imagine they were creating?

**Question 8**

Why did the indigenous people set up mission stations and schools?

**Question 9**

In what year were indigenous tribesmen allowed to become Liberian citizens?

**Text number 6**

On April 12, 1980, a military coup led by Sergeant Samuel Doe, a member of the Krahn ethnic group, overthrew and killed President William R. Tolbert Jr. Doe and other conspirators later executed most of Tolbert's cabinet, as well as other American liberal government officials and members of the True Whig party. The coup leaders formed the People's Redemption Council (PRC) to govern the country. Doe, a strategic ally of the West during the Cold War, received significant financial support from the United States, while critics denounced the PRC for corruption and political oppression.

**Question 0**

Who was responsible for the death of William R. Tolbert?

**Question 1**

On what day was William R. Tolbert killed?

**Question 2**

Who was also executed on the day William R. Tolbert died?

**Question 3**

The coup leaders were later known as?

**Question 4**

Where did the People's Republic of China come in for criticism ?

**Question 5**

Who led the military coup that killed the US ambassador?

**Question 6**

On what day did Sergeant Samuel Doe become President?

**Question 7**

Who tried to stop the assassination of President Tolbert?

**Question 8**

What is the US criticising the People's Republic of China for?

**Question 9**

Who gave financial support to the United States?

**Text number 7**

The rebels soon split into different factions that fought each other. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Monitoring Group organised a military task force to address the crisis. Between 1989 and 1996, one of Africa's bloodiest civil wars broke out, claiming the lives of more than 200 000 Liberians and driving a million others into refugee camps in neighbouring countries. A peace agreement between the warring parties was reached in 1995, after which Taylor was elected president in 1997.

**Question 0**

What finally happened to the rebels?

**Question 1**

Who intervened in the rebel crisis?

**Question 2**

What did the Economic Community Monitoring Group do to address the crisis?

**Question 3**

How long did the African Civil War last?

**Question 4**

How many Liberians died in the civil war?

**Question 5**

What did the Financial Community Task Force make the rebels do?

**Question 6**

What year did the rebels kill 200 000 refugees?

**Question 7**

Who was the head of the Economic Community Monitoring Group?

**Question 8**

What did Taylor do to address the crisis?

**Question 9**

How many refugees were sent home after the crisis?

**Text number 8**

In March 2003, another rebel group, the Movement for Democracy in Liberia, launched attacks against Taylor from the south-east. Peace talks between the factions began in Accra in June that year, and the Special Court for Sierra Leone indicted Taylor for crimes against humanity in the same month. By July 2003, the rebels had launched an attack on Monrovia. Under intense pressure from the international community and the domestic Women of Liberia Mass Action for Peace movement, Taylor resigned in August 2003 and went into exile in Nigeria.

**Question 0**

What is the "Liberian democracy movement"?

**Question 1**

Movement For democracy in Liberia launched attacks against whom?

**Question 2**

Where did the peace talks between the Liberian Democratic Movement and Taylor begin?

**Question 3**

Why was Taylor prosecuted in a special court?

**Question 4**

Who did the rebels attack in July 2003?

**Question 5**

When did the Liberian Democracy Movement start attacking Taylor from the South West?

**Question 6**

When did inter-factional peace talks start in Nigeria?

**Question 7**

Who was prosecuted by the Women of Liberia Mass Action for Peace Movement?

**Question 8**

When did the rebels surrender Monrovia?

**Question 9**

When did Taylor go into exile in Accra?

**Text number 9**

The 2005 elections were internationally hailed as the freest and fairest in Liberia's history. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, a Harvard-educated economist and former finance minister, was elected Africa's first female president. After her inauguration, Sirleaf requested Taylor's extradition from Nigeria and referred her to the SCSL in The Hague. In 2006, the government set up a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to address the causes and crimes of the civil war.

**Question 0**

What was the 2005 election known as?

**Question 1**

Who is Ellen Johnson Sirleaf?

**Question 2**

Who was elected Africa's first female president?

**Question 3**

The Movement for Democracy in Liberia asked for extradition, which"

**Question 4**

What was created to address the causes of the civil war?

**Question 5**

In which elections did Sirleaf lose?

**Question 6**

What year was Taylor handed over from Nigeria?

**Question 7**

Who was Africa's first non-African president?

**Question 8**

What was created for Sirleaf's inauguration?

**Question 9**

Who was transferred from The Hague to Nigeria for trial?

**Text number 10**

Liberia is divided into fifteen counties, which in turn are divided into 90 counties and then into clans. The oldest counties are Grand Bassa and Montserrado, both established in 1839, before Liberia's independence. Gbarpolu is the newest county, created in 2001. Nimba is the largest of the counties at 11 551 square kilometres, while Montserrado is the smallest at 1 909 square kilometres. Montserrado is also the most populous county, with 1 144 806 inhabitants according to the 2008 census.

**Question 0**

How many provinces is Liberia divided into?

**Question 1**

How many districts are Liberia's 15 counties divided into?

**Question 2**

What is the oldest county in Liberia?

**Question 3**

When was Grand Bassa founded?

**Question 4**

What is Liberia's newest county?

**Question 5**

How many clans is Liberia divided into?

**Question 6**

What year was Liberia liberated from Nimba?

**Question 7**

Which province became the capital in 2001?

**Question 8**

Which province was the most populous according to the 2006 census?

**Question 9**

Which counties were the first to be created after Liberia's independence?

**Text number 11**

The legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives has 73 members, divided among 15 districts on the basis of a national census, with each district having at least two members. Each member of the House of Representatives represents a district constituency drawn by the National Electoral Commission and is elected for a six-year term by a majority of the popular vote in his or her district. The Senate is composed of two senators from each district, for a total of 30 senators. Senators serve a nine-year term and are elected by universal majority vote. The Vice President serves as President of the Senate and, in his absence, the Senate is presided over by an interim President.

**Question 0**

What is the legislature made up of?

**Question 1**

Who runs the house?

**Question 2**

How many members are there in the house?

**Question 3**

What are the 73 MEPs for?

**Question 4**

What is the Senate made up of?

**Question 5**

What is the minimum number of members in a legislative session?

**Question 6**

What chooses the speaker?

**Question 7**

Who will also act as a spokesperson?

**Question 8**

Who will take the speaker's place when he or she is absent?

**Question 9**

How many members are there in the province?

**Text number 12**

Liberia's highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court, which consists of five members and is presided over by the Chief Justice of Liberia. The members of the Court are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Members hold office until the age of 70. The judiciary is further divided into district and special courts, magistrates' courts and justices of the peace. The judicial system is a mixture of common law and customary law based on Anglo-American law. In rural areas of the country, an informal traditional court system is still in place, where trials are still common, although officially prohibited.

**Question 0**

What is Liberia's highest judicial authority?

**Question 1**

How many members are there in the Supreme Court?

**Question 2**

Who is the head of the Supreme Court?

**Question 3**

How are the members of the Court selected?

**Question 4**

How long will the members of the Supreme Court serve?

**Question 5**

What is the highest judicial authority in Anglo-America?

**Question 6**

What is a mixture of common law and supreme law?

**Question 7**

Where is there still customary law?

**Question 8**

How many members are there in the Jury?

**Question 9**

Until what age are senators guaranteed a salary?

**Text number 13**

Liberia scored 3.3 on a scale of 10 (very clean) to 0 (very corrupt) in the 2010 Corruption Perceptions Index. This ranked Liberia 87th out of 178 countries in the world and 11th out of 47 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The score has improved significantly since 2007, when the country scored 2.1 points and ranked 150th out of 180 countries. When seeking attention from specific service providers, 89% of Liberians had to pay a bribe, the highest national percentage in the world, according to the organisation's 2010 Global Corruption Barometer.

**Question 0**

What was Liberia's score in the 2010 Corruption Perceptions Index?

**Question 1**

What was Liberia's ranking compared to the other 176 countries?

**Question 2**

What does Liberia's score and ranking in the 2010 Corruption Index represent?

**Question 3**

What was Liberia's score and ranking in the 2007 Corruption Perceptions Index?

**Question 4**

In 2007, when looking for attention, choice or service . How many percent of Liberians had to pay a bribe?

**Question 5**

When was the Corruption Index introduced?

**Question 6**

Where does Liberia rank in terms of gender equality?

**Question 7**

What was Liberia's score in the 2011 Corruption Perceptions Index?

**Question 8**

What percentage of Liberians are from sub-Saharan Africa?

**Question 9**

What year did Liberia score 1.9 on the Corruption Perceptions Index?

**Text number 14**

The Central Bank of Liberia is responsible for printing and maintaining the Liberian dollar, which is Liberia's primary currency. Liberia is one of the poorest countries in the world, with an official employment rate of 15%. GDP per capita peaked at USD 496 in 1980, comparable to Egypt's (then) GDP. In 2011, the country had a nominal GDP of USD 1.154 billion and a nominal GDP per capita of USD 297, the third lowest in the world. Historically, Liberia's economy has been heavily dependent on foreign aid, foreign direct investment and exports of natural resources such as iron ore, rubber and timber.

**Question 0**

What is the Central Bank of Liberia responsible for?

**Question 1**

How is Liberia perceived by the world economically?

**Question 2**

What is Liberia's employment rate?

**Question 3**

What was the peak of GDP in 1980?

**Question 4**

What is Liberia's economy heavily dependent on?

**Question 5**

What is responsible for the $1.154 billion in Liberian dollars printed each year?

**Question 6**

What is Liberia's degree of isolation?

**Question 7**

What has the Bank of Liberia historically depended on?

**Question 8**

What year was the Liberian dollar equivalent to 496 US dollars?

**Question 9**

What was Liberia's GDP per capita in 2012?

**Text number 15**

After a peak growth in 1979, Liberia's economy began a steady decline due to poor economic management after the 1980 coup. The outbreak of civil war in 1989 accelerated the decline, with GDP falling by an estimated 90% between 1989 and 1995, one of the fastest declines in history. After the end of the war in 2003, GDP growth started to accelerate, reaching 9.4% in 2007. The global financial crisis slowed GDP growth to 4.6% in 2009, but a stronger agricultural sector, driven by rubber and timber exports, boosted growth to 5.1% in 2010 and, as expected, to 7.3% in 2011, making the economy one of the world's 20 fastest growing countries.

**Question 0**

When did Liberia's economy peak?

**Question 1**

Why did Liberia's economy decline after 1980?

**Question 2**

By what percentage did Liberia's GDP fall during the civil war?

**Question 3**

Why did Liberia's GDP growth stagnate in 2007?

**Question 4**

What was Liberia's economy like in 2011?

**Question 5**

When did Liberia's economy reach the peak of timber exports?

**Question 6**

Why did Liberia's GDP growth stop before 2007?

**Question 7**

What were Liberia's exports in 2011?

**Question 8**

When did GDP fall by 95%?

**Question 9**

What year was GDP growth at 5.1%?

**Text number 16**

In 2003, the UN imposed further sanctions on Liberian timber exports, which had grown from US$5 million in 1997 to over US$100 million in 2002 and were believed to be financing the Sierra Leonean rebels. These sanctions were lifted in 2006. Thanks largely to foreign aid and investment since the end of the war, Liberia still has a large deficit, peaking at almost 60% in 2008. Liberia was granted observer status in the World Trade Organisation in 2010 and is in the process of becoming a full member.

**Question 0**

What UN sanctions were imposed in 2003?

**Question 1**

Why were Liberia's timber exports sanctioned?

**Question 2**

When were the timber export sanctions on Liberia lifted?

**Question 3**

What was Liberia's deficit at its highest point in 2008?

**Question 4**

When was Liberia granted observer status at the World Trade Organisation?

**Question 5**

In what year did UN sanctions ban membership of the World Trade Organisation?

**Question 6**

I year rubber exports amounted to 5 million US dollars

**Question 7**

What happened to Liberia's huge export deficit?

**Question 8**

In what year were World Trade Organisation sanctions lifted?

**Question 9**

Which was largely due to foreign rebels in Sierra Leone?

**Text number 17**

Liberia has the highest ratio of foreign direct investment to GDP in the world, with USD 16 billion invested since 2006. Since the Sirleaf administration took office in 2006, Liberia has signed multi-billion dollar concession agreements in the iron ore and palm oil industries with a number of multinational companies, including BHP Billiton, ArcelorMittal and Sime Darby. Critics accuse palm oil companies such as Sime Darby (Malaysia) and Golden Veroleum (USA) in particular of destroying livelihoods and displacing local communities through government concessions. Firestone Tire and Rubber Company has operated the world's largest rubber plantation in Liberia since 1926.

**Question 0**

Liberia has the most what?

**Question 1**

How much money has the US invested in Liberia since 2006?

**Question 2**

Which agreement did Liberia sign in 2006?

**Question 3**

How long has the Firestone tyre and rubber company had a rubber plantation in Liberia?

**Question 4**

What year did Liberia invest $16 billion in foreign markets?

**Question 5**

Which industries grew during Sirleaf's administration?

**Question 6**

Who ran the world's first rubber plantation in Liberia from 1926?

**Question 7**

Which agreement was signed by foreign investors in 2006?

**Question 8**

Liberia has the lowest ratio of what?

**Text number 18**

The Kpelle tribe accounts for more than 20% of the population and is the largest ethnic group in Liberia, living mainly in Bong County and surrounding areas in central Liberia. American Liberians, descendants of African-Americans and West Indians, mainly Barbadian immigrants, make up 2.5%. The Congolese, descendants of Congolese and Afro-Caribbean slaves who arrived in 1825, are estimated at 2.5%. The latter two groups gained political power in the 19th century and maintained it well into the 20th century.

**Question 0**

What is the largest ethnic group in Liberia?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the population are clowns?

**Question 2**

Where does Kpelle live?

**Question 3**

When did the Congolese and Afro-Caribbeans arrive in Liberia?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Liberia's population are Congolese and Afro-Caribbeans?

**Question 5**

Which county is home to 20% of Liberia's population?

**Question 6**

What is the largest ethnic group in Congo?

**Question 7**

When did the descendants of West Indian migrants arrive in Liberia?

**Question 8**

What percentage of African Americans are descendants of American Liberians?

**Question 9**

Who created political power in the 1700s?

**Text number 19**

A large number of immigrants, such as Lebanese, Indians and other West Africans, have become traders and have become an important part of the business community. There are many inter-racial marriages between ethnic Liberians and Lebanese, resulting in a significant mixed-race population, particularly in and around Monrovia. A small minority of Liberians of European descent live in the country, and the Liberian Constitution restricts citizenship to those of black African descent.

**Question 0**

Between which two groups are there many interracial marriages?

**Question 1**

What happens to interracial couples in Liberia?

**Question 2**

Where do Liberians of European descent live?

**Question 3**

Whose citizenship is restricted by the Liberian Constitution?

**Question 4**

Who became part of the sports community?

**Question 5**

What is the large percentage difference between Liberians and West Africans?

**Question 6**

Where do Liberians of black African descent live?

**Question 7**

Where does the business community lead?

**Question 8**

Where do a small minority of Indians live?

**Text number 20**

In 2010, Liberia's literacy rate was estimated at 60.8% (64.8% for men and 56.8% for women). In some areas, primary and secondary education is free and compulsory for 6-16 year olds, but school attendance is loosely monitored. In other regions, children have to pay school fees to attend school. On average, children attend school for 10 years (11 years for boys and 8 years for girls). The country's education sector is hampered by inadequate schools and equipment and a lack of qualified teachers.

**Question 0**

What was Liberia's literacy rate in 2010?

**Question 1**

How strictly is school attendance monitored?

**Question 2**

How many years on average do children study?

**Question 3**

What is holding back Liberia's education system?

**Question 4**

What was Liberia's literacy rate before 2010?

**Question 5**

What is free and compulsory for 6-18 year olds?

**Question 6**

What is harming the country's environmental sector?

**Question 7**

How many years on average do children play sport?

**Question 8**

How strictly is the school dress code enforced?

**Text number 21**

Liberia's hospitals include the John F. Kennedy Medical Center in Monrovia and several others. Life expectancy in Liberia is estimated to be 57.4 years in 2012. The fertility rate is 5.9 births per woman and the maternal mortality rate was 990 per 100 000 births in 2010. Several highly communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, diarrhoeal diseases and malaria are widespread. In 2007, HIV infections affected 2% of the population aged 15-49 and the prevalence of tuberculosis was 420 cases per 100 000 people in 2008. Between 58.2% and 66% of women are estimated to have undergone female genital mutilation.

**Question 0**

What is the name of Monrovia Hospital?

**Question 1**

What is life expectancy in Liberia?

**Question 2**

What was the female fertility rate in 2012?

**Question 3**

What was the maternal mortality rate in 2010?

**Question 4**

What were the rates of HIV infection in 2007?

**Question 5**

What is life expectancy in Monrovia?

**Question 6**

What was the female fertility rate in 2010?

**Question 7**

What was the maternal mortality rate in 2012?

**Question 8**

How many cases of HIV were reported in 2008?

**Question 9**

What is the estimated percentage of men who have undergone male genital mutilation?

**Text number 22**

Liberia has a long and rich history of textile arts and quilting, as migrants brought their sewing and quilting skills with them. National fairs were held in Liberia in 1857 and 1858, where prizes were awarded for various knitting skills. One of the most famous Liberian quilters was Martha Ann Ricks, who in 1892 presented Queen Victoria with a patchwork bag featuring the famous Liberian coffee tree. When President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf moved into the Executive Mansion, she reportedly installed a Liberian-made quilt in her presidential office.

**Question 0**

Which arts have a rich history in Liberia?

**Question 1**

In what years were national fairs held in Liberia?

**Question 2**

Who is Martha Ann Ricks?

**Question 3**

Who did Martha Ann Ricks donate the famous Liberian coffee tree to?

**Question 4**

What did President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf install in the President's office?

**Question 5**

In what years were coffee festivals held in Liberia?

**Question 6**

To whom did Martha Ann Ricks demonstrate her quilting skills?

**Question 7**

What art did Queen Victoria bring to Liberia?

**Question 8**

What kind of tree did Ellen Johnson Sirleaf own?

**Question 9**

Where did Queen Victoria put her quilt?

**Document number 390**

**Text number 0**

In the late 1910s and early 1920s, Whitehead gradually turned his attention from mathematics to philosophy of science and eventually to metaphysics. He developed a comprehensive metaphysical system that departed radically from most of Western philosophy. Whitehead argued that reality consists of processes rather than material objects, and that processes are best defined by their relations to other processes, thus rejecting the theory that reality is essentially constructed of independent constituents. Today, Whitehead's philosophical works - in particular Process and Reality - are regarded as the foundations of process philosophy.

**Question 0**

What did Whitehead investigate first?

**Question 1**

What was Whitehead's second area of research?

**Question 2**

What was Whitehead's last field of study?

**Question 3**

What kind of system did he develop?

**Question 4**

What did Whitehead claim reality consisted of?

**Question 5**

In which decade did Whitehead's focus begin to shift away from mathematics?

**Question 6**

What subjects did Whitehead study after he moved away from mathematics?

**Question 7**

What did Whitehead believe reality consisted of instead of physical objects?

**Question 8**

What was the dominant theory of reality that Whitehead opposed?

**Question 9**

Which Whitehead book is now considered the primary source for process philosophy?

**Question 10**

In which decade did Whitehead's focus begin to shift away from science?

**Question 11**

What did Whitehead believe unreal objects, as opposed to physical objects, consist of?

**Question 12**

Which Whitehead song is now considered the primary source of process philosophy?

**Question 13**

What subjects did Whitehead abandon when he moved away from mathematics?

**Question 14**

What was the prevailing theory of reality with which Whitehead agreed?

**Text number 1**

Alfred North Whitehead was born in Ramsgate, Kent, England in 1861. His father Alfred Whitehead was a clergyman and headmaster of Chatham House Academy, a successful boys' school founded by Thomas Whitehead, Alfred North's grandfather. Whitehead himself recalled that both had been very successful headmasters, but his grandfather was a more exceptional man. Whitehead's mother was Maria Sarah Whitehead, formerly Maria Sarah Buckmaster. Whitehead was apparently not particularly close to his mother, as he never mentioned her in any of his writings, and there is evidence that Whitehead's wife Evelyn thought badly of his mother.

**Question 0**

Where was Alfred North Whitehead born?

**Question 1**

In what year was Whitehead born?

**Question 2**

What was the occupation of Whitehead's father?

**Question 3**

What was Whitehead's mother's name?

**Question 4**

What was the name of Whitehead's wife?

**Question 5**

Where was Alfred North Whitehead born?

**Question 6**

In what year was Whitehead born?

**Question 7**

Who founded Chatham House Academy?

**Question 8**

What was the occupation of Whitehead's father?

**Question 9**

Who was Whitehead's mother?

**Question 10**

Where was Alfred West Whitehead born?

**Question 11**

What happened in 1864?

**Question 12**

Who destroyed Chatham House Academy?

**Question 13**

What did Whitehead's father do?

**Question 14**

Who was Whitehead's aunt?

**Text number 2**

In 1918, Whitehead's academic responsibilities began to expand when he took up a number of senior administrative posts at the University of London, which at the time included Imperial College London. He was elected Dean of the Faculty of Science of the University of London at the end of 1918 (a post he held for four years), a member of the Senate of the University of London in 1919 and Chairman of the Academic (Management) Council of the Senate in 1920, a post he held until he left for America in 1924. Whitehead was able to use his new influence to lobby successfully for the creation of a new History of Science Department, to help establish a Bachelor of Science degree (previously only Bachelor of Arts degrees had been offered) and to make the school more accessible to less affluent students.

**Question 0**

When did Whitehead take on administrative duties?

**Question 1**

Where did Whitehead take on administrative tasks?

**Question 2**

What made him choose the University of London?

**Question 3**

When did Whitehead leave for America?

**Question 4**

Which education system was Whitehead working in in the late 1910s?

**Question 5**

What was Whitehead's title at the University of London in late 1918?

**Question 6**

What was Whitehead's last job before he went to America?

**Question 7**

What year did Whitehead move to America?

**Question 8**

Which educational programme did Whitehead help to set up at the University of London?

**Question 9**

What year did Whitehead move to Africa?

**Question 10**

Which degree programme did Whitehead help to establish at the University of London?

**Question 11**

What was Whitehead's title at the University of France at the end of 1918?

**Question 12**

What was Whitehead's last stop before travelling to Africa?

**Text number 3**

Victor Lowe's two-part biography of Whitehead is the definitive account of Whitehead's life. However, many details of Whitehead's life remain obscure because he did not leave an estate; his family followed his instructions that all his papers were to be destroyed after his death. In addition, Whitehead was known for his "almost fanatical belief in privacy" and for writing very few personal letters that would provide information about his life. This led Lowe himself to remark on the first page of Whitehead's biography: 'No sane professional biographer would touch him'.

**Question 0**

How many volumes does Whitehead's biography cover?

**Question 1**

Who wrote Whitehead's biography?

**Question 2**

What did Whitehead wish for his family when he died?

**Question 3**

What did Whitehead believe in so strongly that it was difficult to write a biography of him?

**Question 4**

Who wrote the Whitehead biography, which is considered the most reliable account of Whitehead's life?

**Question 5**

Why was Nachlass not left after Whitehead's death?

**Question 6**

What was Whitehead's opinion on privacy?

**Question 7**

What does the author of Whitehead's biography say on his first page about the difficulty of getting information about Whitehead?

**Question 8**

Who wrote the biography of Whitehead that is considered the least reliable account of Whitehead's life?

**Question 9**

Why was every Nachlass filed after Whitehead's death?

**Question 10**

What was Whitehead's opinion on public affairs?

**Question 11**

What does the author of Whitehead's biography comment on the first page about the ease of finding out about Whitehead?

**Question 12**

How many pages is Whitehead's biography?

**Text number 4**

In addition to numerous articles on mathematics, Whitehead wrote three major books on the subject, A Treatise on Universal Algebra (1898), Principia Mathematica (co-authored with Bertrand Russell and published in three volumes between 1910 and 1913) and An Introduction to Mathematics (1911). The two former books were aimed exclusively at professional mathematicians, while the latter was intended for a wider audience, dealing with the history of mathematics and its philosophical foundations. In particular, Principia Mathematica is considered one of the most important works on mathematical logic of the 20th century.

**Question 0**

What did Whitehead publish numerous articles about?

**Question 1**

How many books on mathematics did Whitehead write?

**Question 2**

Who wrote Principia Mathematica together with Whitehead?

**Question 3**

Which of Whitehead's books is known as one of the most important works in mathematical logic?

**Question 4**

When did Whitehead write his first book?

**Question 5**

What was Whitehead's first published book on mathematics?

**Question 6**

Which mathematician and philosopher did Whitehead collaborate with to write Principia Mathematica?

**Question 7**

Who was the target audience for Whitehead's first two books on mathematics?

**Question 8**

What was Whitehead's last book on mathematics?

**Question 9**

What is the importance of Principia Mathematica today?

**Question 10**

What was Whitehead's first unpublished book on mathematics?

**Question 11**

Which mathematician and philosopher did Whitehead refuse to write Principia Mathematica with?

**Question 12**

What was Whitehead's last unpublished book on mathematics?

**Question 13**

What is the current irrelevance of Principia Mathematica?

**Question 14**

Who was the target audience for Whitehead's last books on mathematics?

**Text number 5**

Structures such as Lie algebras and hyperbolic quaternions drew attention at the time to the need to extend algebraic structures associatively beyond the multiplicative class. In his review, Alexander Macfarlane wrote: "The main idea of the work is neither to combine several methods nor to generalize ordinary algebra so as to include them, but rather a comparative study of their several structures." In a separate review, G. B. Mathews wrote: "The work has a unified structure which is truly remarkable in view of the variety of its subjects. "

**Question 0**

Lie algebras and hypobolic quaternions drew attention to the fact that what?

**Question 1**

What did the reviewer GB Mathews say algebraic structures have?

**Question 2**

Reviewer Alexander Macfarlane believed that the main idea of the work was a comparative study of what?

**Question 3**

What did Lie algebras and hyperbolic quaternions prove necessary?

**Question 4**

How did Alexander Macfarlane sum up the relationship between the different methods in his review of "A Treatise on Algebra"?

**Question 5**

What was G.B. Matthew's opinion of the book "A Treatise on Algebra"?

**Question 6**

How did Alexander Macfarlane sum up the relationship between similar methods in his review of "A Treatise on Algebra"?

**Question 7**

What did G.B. Matthew think of "A Treatise on Algebra"?

**Question 8**

What Lie algebras and hyperbolic quaternions did not show to be necessary?

**Question 9**

Lie algebras and hypobolic quanternions drew attention to the question: what is not needed?

**Question 10**

What did reviewer GB Mathews say that algebraic structures did not have?

**Text number 6**

Whitehead and Russell had originally thought that Principia Mathematica would take a year to complete, but it ended up taking ten years. To add insult to injury, when it came time to publish the three-volume work, it was so massive (over 2 000 pages) and its target audience so limited (professional mathematicians) that it was initially published at a loss of £600, of which £300 was paid by Cambridge University Press, £200 by the Royal Society of London and £50 by Whitehead and Russell themselves. Despite the initial loss, there is probably no major academic library in the world today that does not have a copy of Principia Mathematica.

**Question 0**

How long did Whitehead and Russell think it would take to complete Principia Mathematica?

**Question 1**

How long did it take Whitehead and Russell to finish Principia Mathematica?

**Question 2**

How many volumes of Principia Mathematica were there?

**Question 3**

How many pages was Principia Mathematica?

**Question 4**

Who paid for the publication of Principia Mathematica?

**Question 5**

How long did Whitehead and Russell wait to use to create Principia Mathematica?

**Question 6**

How long did it actually take to complete Principia Mathematica?

**Question 7**

Why did the funding needed to publish Princpia Mathematica fall short?

**Question 8**

Who provided the funding to cover the shortfall?

**Question 9**

How common is Principia Mathematica today?

**Question 10**

How long did Whitehead and Russell not wait to use Principia Mathematica to create?

**Question 11**

Why did the funding to publish Princpia Mathematica break down?

**Question 12**

Who did not provide funding to cover the shortfall?

**Question 13**

How common was Principia Mathematica when it appeared?

**Text number 7**

The final substantive legacy of Principia Mathematica is contradictory. It is generally accepted that Kurt Gödel's incompleteness theorem of 1931 showed conclusively that for any set of axioms and rules of reasoning proposed to crystallize mathematics, there would in fact be some mathematical truths that could not be deduced from them, and that Principia Mathematica could therefore never achieve its aims. However, Gödel could not have reached this conclusion without Whitehead and Russell's book. Thus, the legacy of Principia Mathematica could be described as its central role in disproving the possibility of achieving its own goals. But beyond this somewhat ironic legacy, the book popularised modern mathematical logic and established important links between logic, epistemology and metaphysics.

**Question 0**

When was Kurt Godel's incompleteness theory published?

**Question 1**

What did Kurt Godel's theorem show about axioms and rules of reasoning?

**Question 2**

Godel could not have come to his conclusion without what book?

**Question 3**

What else did Principia Mathematica combine besides logic and epistemology?

**Question 4**

What is the general consensus on the axioms and rules of reasoning in Principia Mathematica?

**Question 5**

Who discovered the incompleteness theory in 1931?

**Question 6**

What did the incompleteness theorem of 1931 show for Principia Mathematica?

**Question 7**

Why was Gödel's observation ironic?

**Question 8**

What are the valuable achievements of Principia Mathematica today, despite its shortcomings?

**Question 9**

What is the general consensus on the axioms and rules of reasoning that are not stated in Principia Mathematica?

**Question 10**

Who discovered the incompleteness theory in 1961?

**Question 11**

What did the 1955 incompleteness theorem show for Principia Mathematica?

**Text number 8**

Whitehead's most comprehensive work on education is The Aims of Education and Other Essays, published in 1929, which brings together numerous essays and speeches on the subject published by Whitehead between 1912 and 1927. The essay from which Aims of Education takes its name was delivered in 1916, when Whitehead was President of the London Section of the Mathematical Society. In it, he warned against teaching what he called 'inert ideas' - ideas that are disconnected bits of knowledge with no application to real life or culture. He argued that "teaching inert ideas is not only useless: it is above all harmful".

**Question 0**

What year was The Aims of Education and Other Essays published?

**Question 1**

What did Aims of Education and Other Essays consist of?

**Question 2**

What lessons did Whitehead warn against teaching?

**Question 3**

When was "The Aims of Education and Other Essays" published?

**Question 4**

During which period were the essays and address included in "The Aims of Education and Other Essays" written?

**Question 5**

Where does the title of the book come from?

**Question 6**

How did Whitehead define "inert ideas"?

**Question 7**

What was Whitehead's criticism of the use of inert ideas in education?

**Question 8**

When was "The Aims of DeEducation and Other Essays" published?

**Question 9**

During which period were the essays and address contained in "The Aims of Education and Other Essays" destroyed?

**Question 10**

Where does the title of the song come from?

**Question 11**

How did Whitehead not define "inert ideas"?

**Question 12**

What was Whitehead's criticism of the use of inert ideas in non-education?

**Text number 9**

Instead of teaching small parts of numerous subjects, Whitehead advocated teaching relatively few important concepts that students could organically connect to many different fields of knowledge and find their applications in real life. For Whitehead, teaching should be the complete opposite of the multidisciplinary, value-free school model - it should be interdisciplinary and full of values and general principles that give students a foundation of wisdom and help them make connections between fields of knowledge that are usually considered separate.

**Question 0**

Whitehead's educational style was to teach what?

**Question 1**

What should Whitehead's students connect with organically thanks to his teaching methods?

**Question 2**

Whitehead believed that education should be the opposite of what?

**Question 3**

What did Whitehead believe about the diversity of subjects in education?

**Question 4**

How did Whitehead suggest that students extend their knowledge beyond the subjects taught in school?

**Question 5**

What was Whitehead's general opinion on what the school model should be?

**Question 6**

What was Whitehead's view on the inclusion of values and general principles in education?

**Question 7**

How did Whitehead reject the idea that pupils should extend their knowledge beyond the subjects taught in school?

**Question 8**

What was Whitehead's view on the inclusion of values and general principles in non-teaching activities?

**Question 9**

What did Whitehead believe about the lack of diversity in teaching?

**Question 10**

What was Whitehead's general opinion about what the school model should not be?

**Text number 10**

Whitehead did not start his career as a philosopher. In fact, he never had any formal training in philosophy beyond his university studies. Early in his life he showed great interest and respect for philosophy and metaphysics, but it is obvious that he considered himself an amateur. In a letter to his friend and former pupil Bertrand Russell, he wrote, after discussing whether science tended to be explanatory or merely descriptive: 'This further question leads us into the ocean of metaphysics, into which my profound ignorance of that science prevents me from entering.' Ironically, in later life Whitehead became one of the most important metaphysicians of the 20th century.

**Question 0**

What is the highest Whitehead was trained in philosophy?

**Question 1**

What did Whitehead consider himself a philosopher?

**Question 2**

What is the relationship between Whitehead and Russell?

**Question 3**

What was Whitehead considered a metaphysician?

**Question 4**

What was the extent of Whitehead's philosophical education?

**Question 5**

With which friend and former student did Whitehead correspond on the aims of science?

**Question 6**

What was Whitehead's opinion of his own metaphysical knowledge in that correspondence?

**Question 7**

How was Whitehead ultimately regarded in the field of metaphysics?

**Question 8**

To what extent had Whitehead not received a philosophical education?

**Question 9**

With which friend and former student did Whitehead not discuss the aims of science?

**Question 10**

What was not Whitehead's opinion of his own metaphysical knowledge in that correspondence?

**Question 11**

How was Whitehead ultimately regarded in science?

**Text number 11**

Whitehead was not impressed by this objection. In one of his student's notes from a 1927 course, Whitehead is quoted as saying: 'Every scientist, in order to maintain his reputation, must say that he abhors metaphysics. He means that he does not like his metaphysics to be criticised. "For Whitehead, scientists and philosophers are constantly making metaphysical assumptions about how the universe works, but such assumptions are not easy to see precisely because they go unexamined and unquestioned. Although Whitehead admitted that "philosophers can never hope to formulate definitively these metaphysical first principles", he argued that people must constantly rethink their basic assumptions about how the universe works if philosophy and science are to make genuine progress, even if that progress remains permanently asymptotic. For this reason, Whitehead considered metaphysical investigations to be essential to both good science and good philosophy.

**Question 0**

What do philosophers do, according to Whitehead?

**Question 1**

Assumptions about how the universe works are hard to see, which is why?

**Question 2**

What did Whitehead ask people to re-imagine in order to move philosophy forward?

**Question 3**

What did Whitehead consider essential to good science and good philosophy?

**Question 4**

Which Whitehead quote was noted by a student in 1927?

**Question 5**

What did Whitehead think about the basic assumptions of metaphysics?

**Question 6**

What did Whitehead consider necessary in terms of the basic assumptions of metaphysics?

**Question 7**

What was Whitehead's opinion on metaphysical investigations?

**Question 8**

Which Whitehead quote was noted by a student in 1977?

**Question 9**

What did Whitehead think was necessary in relation to the complex assumptions of metaphysics?

**Question 10**

What did Whitehead think of non-metaphysical studies?

**Text number 12**

Whitehead considered perhaps above all the Cartesian idea that reality is constructed from fundamentally completely independent pieces of matter to be flawed metaphysical assumptions, and he rejected this idea in favour of an event-based or 'process ontology' in which events are primary and fundamentally interrelated and interdependent. He also argued that the most fundamental elements of reality can all be considered experiential and that everything is indeed constituted by experience. He used the term 'experience' very broadly, so that even inanimate processes such as electron collisions are said to embody some degree of experience. Here he opposed Descartes' distinction between two different kinds of real existence, either exclusively material or exclusively spiritual. Whitehead called his metaphysical system the 'philosophy of the organism', but it would become more widely known as the 'philosophy of process'.

**Question 0**

What is the idea that reality is essentially made up of bits of matter?

**Question 1**

Whitehead rejected the Cartesian idea in favour of what?

**Question 2**

Whitehead believed that instead of matter existing independently of each other, it did what?

**Question 3**

Whitehead believed that reality should be considered as what?

**Question 4**

Whitehead's system as a "philosophy of the organism" became widely known by what term?

**Question 5**

Which Cartesian concept did Whitehead consider to be incorrect?

**Question 6**

What theory did Whitehead prefer to the Cartesian view?

**Question 7**

How did Whitehead define "experience"?

**Question 8**

How did Descartes distinguish between types of existence?

**Question 9**

How did Whitehead define his metaphysical system?

**Question 10**

Which Cartesian concept did Whitehead believe to be correct?

**Question 11**

What theory did Whitehead not prefer to the Cartesian view?

**Question 12**

How did Whitehead define "inexperience"?

**Question 13**

How did Whitehead define his mathematical system?

**Text number 13**

This is not to say that Whitehead's ideas were widely accepted or even well understood. His philosophical works are widely regarded as some of the most difficult to understand in the entire Western canon. Even professional philosophers had difficulty following Whitehead's writings. One famous story that illustrates the difficulty of Whitehead's philosophy centres on Whitehead's Gifford Lectures of 1927-28 - following Arthur Eddington's lectures of the previous year - which Whitehead later published as Process and Reality:

**Question 0**

What is Whitehead's work considered in the Western canon as a whole?

**Question 1**

Who also struggled to follow Whitehead's writings?

**Question 2**

When did Whitehead deliver the Gifford lectures?

**Question 3**

What did Whitehead publish after the Arthur Eddington lectures?

**Question 4**

What is the general opinion on the level of difficulty of Whitehead's philosophy?

**Question 5**

What lectures did Whitehead give in 1927-28?

**Question 6**

Under what name were these lectures later published?

**Question 7**

What is the general opinion on the level of difficulty of Whitehead mathematics?

**Question 8**

What lectures did Whitehead not give in 1927-28?

**Question 9**

Under what name were these lectures first published?

**Question 10**

What is it about Whitehead's work that is never taken into account in the whole Western canon?

**Text number 14**

However, Mathews' frustration with Whitehead's books did not negatively affect his interest. In fact, there were numerous philosophers and theologians at the Chicago Divinity School who understood the significance of Whitehead's work without fully grasping all the details and implications. In 1927, they invited one of the only American Whitehead experts - Henry Nelson Wieman - to Chicago to give a lecture explaining Whitehead's thinking. Wieman's lecture was so brilliant that he was quickly hired as a faculty member and taught there for twenty years, and for at least thirty years thereafter the Chicago Divinity School was closely associated with Whitehead's thought.

**Question 0**

Who was frustrated by Whitehead's books, but still interested?

**Question 1**

Which school recognised the importance of Whitehead's work?

**Question 2**

Who was invited to Chicago Divinity School as one of Whitehead's only experts?

**Question 3**

When was Henry Nelson Wieman invited to Chicago Divinity School?

**Question 4**

What happened after Henry Nelson Wieman gave a lecture on Whitehead?

**Question 5**

How did Matthews' opinion of the difficulty of Whitehead's works influence his interest in them?

**Question 6**

How did many philosophers and theologians at the Chicago Divinity School view Whitehead's work?

**Question 7**

Which Whitehead expert gave a lecture at school to explain Whitehead's ideas?

**Question 8**

What was the outcome of that lecture?

**Question 9**

How did Matthews' opinion of the ease of Whitehead's works influence his interest in them?

**Question 10**

How did many philosophers and theologians at the Illinois Divinity School respond to Whitehead's work?

**Question 11**

Which Whitehead expert gave a lecture at school on the rejection of Whitehead's ideas?

**Question 12**

Who was interested in Whitehead's books, but was still interested?

**Text number 15**

Wieman's words proved prophetic. Although Process and Reality has been called "arguably the most influential single metaphysical text of the twentieth century", it has been little read and understood, partly because it requires - as Isabelle Stengers puts it - "its readers to accept the adventure of the questions that separate them from any consensus". Whitehead challenged the most cherished assumptions of Western philosophy about how the universe works, but at the same time he managed to anticipate many of the scientific and philosophical problems of the 21st century and to offer new solutions to them.

**Question 0**

Which publication is considered the most influential metaphysical text?

**Question 1**

Who thought that Process and Reality was a little read because the reader has to separate it from normal thinking?

**Question 2**

Which Western philosophy did Whitehead challenge?

**Question 3**

What could Whitehead's philosophy foresee for the 21st century?

**Question 4**

What followed from Whitehead's anticipation of scientific and philosophical problems?

**Question 5**

How is "Process and Reality" described?

**Question 6**

According to Isabelle Stengers, what is the reason why "Process and Reality" is not widely read and understood?

**Question 7**

What impact did Whitehead have on the future of metaphysics?

**Question 8**

How has "Process and Reality" been abandoned?

**Question 9**

According to Isabelle Stengers, what is the reason why "Process and Reality" is widely read and understood?

**Question 10**

What impact did Whitehead have on the past of metaphysics?

**Question 11**

Which publication is considered the least influential metaphysical text?

**Text number 16**

For Whitehead, concepts such as "quality", "substance" and "form" are therefore problematic. These 'classical' concepts fail to take sufficient account of change and ignore the active and experiential nature of the basic elements of the world. They are useful abstractions, but they are not the basic structures of the world. For example, what is usually considered a single person is philosophically described as a continuum of overlapping events. After all, people change all the time, if only because they have aged by the second and had new experiences. These experiences are logically distinct, but they are progressively interrelated in what Whitehead calls a 'society' of events. In assuming that permanent objects are the most real and fundamental things in the universe, materialists have mistaken the abstract for the concrete (what Whitehead calls the "fallacy of false concreteness").

**Question 0**

What concepts such as quality, substance and form do not explain?

**Question 1**

Which concepts ignore the experiential nature of the basic elements?

**Question 2**

What are the concepts of quality, substance and form?

**Question 3**

Rather than a single person, what does Whitehead consider a person to be?

**Question 4**

What does Whitehead call experiences that are progressively linked?

**Question 5**

What basic concepts did Whitehead find questionable?

**Question 6**

Why did he believe that these concepts were inaccurate?

**Question 7**

How did Whitehead classify what is usually considered an individual person?

**Question 8**

How did Whitehead refer to the combination of separate human experiences?

**Question 9**

How did Whitehead define the "false concreteness bias"?

**Question 10**

Which basic concepts did Whitehead not find questionable?

**Question 11**

Why did he believe that those concepts were correct?

**Question 12**

How did Whitehead refer to the combination of non-separate human experiences?

**Question 13**

How did Whitehead classify what is usually considered a non-individual person?

**Question 14**

How did Whitehead define the "well-placed concreteness bias"?

**Text number 17**

In other words, a thing or person is often considered to have a "defining essence" or "core identity" that is immutable and describes what the thing or person really is. In this way of thinking, things and people are seen as essentially the same throughout time, and any changes are qualitative and secondary to their core identity (e.g. 'Mark's hair has turned grey as he has grown older, but he is still the same person'). In Whitehead's cosmology, however, the only things that essentially exist are discrete 'occasions of experience' that overlap in time and space and together form a permanent person or thing. On the other hand, what is often taken in ordinary thinking to be the 'essence of a thing' or the 'identity/identity of a person' is an abstract generalisation of what is taken to be the most important or significant features of that person or thing in time. Identities do not define people, people define identities. Everything changes from moment to moment, and to think that something has a 'permanent core' ignores the fact that 'all things flow', although this is often a useful way of speaking.

**Question 0**

What is the idea that people are unchanging and stay the same through change?

**Question 1**

In Whitehead's cosmology, what are the only things that exist in essence?

**Question 2**

Where are there overlaps in experience?

**Question 3**

For Whitehead, identities do not define people, but what?

**Question 4**

What does Whitehead believe in instead of a permanent existence?

**Question 5**

Given that individuals or objects do not fundamentally change, what terms can be used to describe what an object or individual actually is?

**Question 6**

How do you describe the changes in this thinking?

**Question 7**

What were, in Whitehead's view, essentially the only things that really existed?

**Question 8**

Given that individuals or objects change fundamentally, what terms can be used to describe what an object or individual actually is?

**Question 9**

How is it that in this way of thinking, changes are never described?

**Question 10**

What things did Whitehead think were essentially not the only things that really existed?

**Question 11**

What is the idea that people change and stay the same through change?

**Question 12**

What are the only things in Whitehead's cosmology that are essentially non-existent?

**Text number 18**

Whitehead pointed to the limitations of language as one of the main culprits in the perpetuation of a materialist mindset, and admitted that it can be difficult to ever completely get rid of such ideas in everyday speech. After all, every moment of every person's life can hardly be given a different proper name, and it is easy and convenient to think of people and objects as remaining essentially the same thing, rather than constantly keeping in mind that each thing is a different thing from what it was a moment ago. However, the limitations of everyday life and everyday discourse should not prevent people from understanding that 'material substances' or 'essences' are a convenient generalised description of a continuum of particular, concrete processes. No one questions that a ten-year-old person is quite different when he turns thirty, and in many ways not at all the same person; Whitehead points out that it makes no philosophical or ontological sense to think that a person is the same from second to second.

**Question 0**

What did Whitehead think was to blame for perpetuating the materialist mindset?

**Question 1**

Why not give each moment of every person's life a different proper name?

**Question 2**

What is Whitehead's main philosophy of human transformation?

**Question 3**

What did Whitehead think was one of the main reasons for the survival of materialist thinking?

**Question 4**

Why did Whitehead think people continued to adopt materialistic thinking?

**Question 5**

What did Whitehead believe about the factors that limit people's understanding of his concepts?

**Question 6**

What did Whitehead say about the belief that you are exactly the same from one moment to the next?

**Question 7**

Why did Whitehead think that people continued to adopt non-materialist thinking?

**Question 8**

What did Whitehead believe about factors that do not limit people's understanding of his concepts?

**Question 9**

What did Whitehead think was one of the main reasons why materialistic thinking did not last?

**Text number 19**

Another problem with materialism is that it obscures the meaning of relationships. It sees each object as separate and distinct from all other objects. Each object is simply an inert aggregate of matter, only externally connected to other things. The idea of matter as primary leads people to think that objects are essentially separate in time and space, not necessarily connected to anything. But in Whitehead's view, relations are primary, perhaps even more important than the relation itself. A student taking notes in one of Whitehead's courses in the autumn of 1924 wrote the following:

**Question 0**

What, according to Whitehead, obscures the importance of relationships?

**Question 1**

How does materialism see every object?

**Question 2**

How does each object relate to other things?

**Question 3**

What is another problem Whitehead had with materialism?

**Question 4**

What is the general materialist view of an object?

**Question 5**

How does the basic concept of matter affect the way people relate to objects?

**Question 6**

What is Whitehead's view on the importance of relationships?

**Question 7**

What is the materialist view of matter in relation to other objects?

**Question 8**

How does the basic concept of matter affect the fact that people do not look at objects?

**Question 9**

What is the second question that Whitehead had without materialism?

**Question 10**

What is the general non-materialist view of an object?

**Question 11**

What is Whitehead's disbelief in the importance of relationships?

**Question 12**

What is the materialist view of matter in relation to other objects?

**Text number 20**

In fact, Whitehead describes any entity as being in some sense only the sum of its relations to other entities - its synthesis and reaction to the world around it. A real entity is precisely that which forces the rest of the universe to conform to it in some way; in other words, if an entity did not in theory make any difference to any other entity (i.e. it had no relation to any other entity), it could not be said to really exist. The relations are not secondary to what the thing is, but are what the thing is.

**Question 0**

Whitehead believes that any entity is in some sense a what?

**Question 1**

If the object had no meaning for any other creature, what could be said about it?

**Question 2**

If relationships are not secondary to what it is, what is it?

**Question 3**

What is the sum of the relationships of the whole?

**Question 4**

A real object forces the universe to do what?

**Question 5**

How does Whitehead characterise everything that exists?

**Question 6**

How does he describe what makes something real?

**Question 7**

In Whitehead's thinking, what could be said about something that has no effect on any other person or object?

**Question 8**

What did Whitehead believe about the concept of relationships in the context of defining the whole?

**Question 9**

How does Whitehead not characterise anything that exists?

**Question 10**

How does he describe what makes something fake?

**Question 11**

In Whitehead's thinking, what could be said about someone who has a lot of influence on another person or object?

**Question 12**

What did Whitehead believe about the concept of relations in the context of not defining the whole?

**Text number 21**

However, it must be stressed that the whole is not only the sum of its relations, but also the appreciation of and reaction to them. For Whitehead, creativity is an absolute principle of existence, and every entity (be it human, tree or electron) has some degree of novelty in how it reacts to other entities, and is not entirely determined by causal or mechanistic laws. Of course, most entities do not have consciousness. Human behaviour cannot always be predicted, but the same can be said of where a tree's roots will grow, how an electron will move, or whether it will rain tomorrow. Furthermore, the inability to predict the movement of an electron, for example, is not due to faulty understanding or inadequate technology, but the fundamental creativity/freedom of all beings means that there will always be phenomena that cannot be predicted.

**Question 0**

An entity is the sum of relationships, their valuation and what else?

**Question 1**

What do most communities lack?

**Question 2**

All entities that cannot predict behaviour are caused by what?

**Question 3**

The fact that you cannot predict what an entity is going to do is what b Whitehead's principle?

**Question 4**

What defines an entity other than the combination of its relations?

**Question 5**

What did Whitehead believe about creativity?

**Question 6**

What did Whitehead believe about the relationship of an entity to other entities?

**Question 7**

What other combination of relationships does not define the whole?

**Question 8**

What did Whitehead believe about non-creativity?

**Question 9**

The whole is not the sum of the relationships, but their value and what else?

**Text number 22**

Because Whitehead's metaphysics described a universe in which all entities experience, he needed a new way to describe perception that was not limited to living, self-aware beings. He coined the term "prehension", which comes from the Latin prehensios, meaning "to grasp". The term is intended to express a kind of perception, which can be conscious or unconscious, and applies to both humans and electrons. It is also intended to make clear that Whitehead rejected the theory of representational perception, in which the mind has only private perceptions of other entities. For Whitehead, the term 'prehension' refers to the fact that the perceiver actually incorporates features of the perceived thing into himself. In this way, entities are constituted by their perceptions and relations rather than independently of them. Furthermore, Whitehead sees perception as occurring in two ways, through causal efficacy (or 'physical prehension') and presentational immediacy (or 'conceptual prehension').

**Question 0**

What term did Whitehead use to describe that observation is not limited to the living?

**Question 1**

From which language does the term "prehensio" come?

**Question 2**

What does the word "Prehensio" mean?

**Question 3**

What entities are covered by the term prehension?

**Question 4**

How many modes does Whitehead say the observation occurs in?

**Question 5**

Where does the word "prehension" come from?

**Question 6**

What is defined by prehension?

**Question 7**

What is the basic description of the theory of representative perception?

**Question 8**

What does the term "prehension" mean in terms of perceptions and relations of entities?

**Question 9**

According to Whitehead, what are the two types of observation?

**Question 10**

What does the term "prehension" mean in terms of non-perceptions and non-relations of entities?

**Question 11**

What is the basic description of the theory of non-representative perception?

**Question 12**

What is not the origin of the word "prehension"?

**Question 13**

What does prehension not define?

**Text number 23**

Whitehead describes causal efficiency as "the experience that governs primitive living organisms, which have a sense of the destiny from which they are born and the destiny towards which they are heading". ' It is, in other words, a sense of causal relations between beings, a sense of being affected and influenced by the surrounding environment without regard to the senses. The immediacy of presentation, on the other hand, is what is usually called "pure sensory perception", unmediated by any causal or symbolic interpretation, even unconscious interpretation. In other words, it is pure illusion, which may or may not be an illusion (for example, mistaking a mirror image for "real").

**Question 0**

What is the name for the primitive organisms that control experience and have a sense of destiny?

**Question 1**

What is another term for "pure sensory perception"?

**Question 2**

What do you call it if you mistake your reflection for the real you?

**Question 3**

How does Whitehead define causal efficiency?

**Question 4**

How do the senses affect causal efficiency?

**Question 5**

How does Whitehead define present immediacy?

**Question 6**

What can be said about the accuracy of the immediacy of the presentation?

**Question 7**

What can be said about the inaccuracy of the immediacy of the presentation?

**Question 8**

How does Whitehead define non-causal efficiency?

**Question 9**

How do the senses affect non-causal efficiency?

**Question 10**

How does Whitehead define irrelevant immediacy?

**Text number 24**

In higher organisms (such as humans), these two modes of perception combine in Whitehead's words into a "symbolic reference" that links appearance and causality in a process so automatic that both humans and animals find it difficult to refrain. To illustrate, Whitehead uses the example of a human encounter with a chair. An ordinary person looks up, sees a coloured shape and immediately concludes that it is a chair. The artist, Whitehead suggests, 'might not have jumped at the idea of a chair', but 'might have stopped at the mere contemplation of a beautiful colour and a beautiful form'. This is not a normal human reaction; most people categorise objects by habit and instinct without even thinking about it. Moreover, animals do the same. Using the same example, Whitehead points out that a dog "would have acted immediately on the hypothesis of a chair and jumped on it using it as such". Thus the symbolic reference is a fusion of pure sense perception on the one hand and causal relations on the other, and that in fact it is causal relations that govern a more basic mentality (as the dog illustrates), while sense perception indicates a higher order mentality (as the artist illustrates).

**Question 0**

What is Whitehead's term for the fusion of two modes of observation?

**Question 1**

What does a symbolic reference link look like with?

**Question 2**

What dominates the basic mentality in symbolic reference?

**Question 3**

What do sensory perceptions tell us about a person?

**Question 4**

What is the purpose of a symbolic reference?

**Question 5**

How does Whitehead describe the process by which a typical person notices a chair?

**Question 6**

How can an artist see a chair differently from an ordinary person?

**Question 7**

How does Whitehead say that a dog can interpret the presence of a chair?

**Question 8**

Which concept does Whitehead say is more dominant in the lower mentality?

**Question 9**

How does Whitehead describe the process of an atypical person noticing a chair?

**Question 10**

How could an artist look at a chair in the same way as an ordinary person?

**Question 11**

How does Whitehead say that the dog must not interpret the presence of the chair?

**Question 12**

Which concept does Whitehead identify as less dominant in the lower mentality?

**Text number 25**

Whitehead makes the startling observation that "the survival value of life is relatively small". If humans can only exist for about a hundred years and rocks for eight hundred million years, one has to wonder why complex organisms evolved in the first place; as Whitehead humorously notes, "they certainly did not appear because they were better at this game than the rocks around them". He then points out that higher forms of life are characterised by their active involvement in shaping their environment, and his theory suggests that this activity has a threefold goal: to live, to live well and to live better. In other words, Whitehead sees life as oriented towards increasing one's own satisfaction. Without such a goal, he finds the rise of life utterly incomprehensible.

**Question 0**

Whitehead says that life is flawed where?

**Question 1**

What are higher life forms actively doing?

**Question 2**

How many life goals are there?

**Question 3**

Whitehead sees life oriented towards what purpose?

**Question 4**

What would life be without the purpose suggested by Whitehead?

**Question 5**

What observation did Whitehead make about life?

**Question 6**

What was Whitehead's answer to questions about why complex life evolved?

**Question 7**

What did Whitehead say was the greatest indication of a higher life form?

**Question 8**

What did Whitehead believe were the goals of life?

**Question 9**

What did Whitehead believe was the fundamental purpose of life?

**Question 10**

What, in Whitehead's view, are not the goals of life?

**Question 11**

Whitehead points out that life is never short of what?

**Question 12**

What higher life forms never actively do?

**Question 13**

Whitehead sees life moving away from what purpose?

**Text number 26**

Whitehead's concept of God differs from traditional monotheistic conceptions. Perhaps his most famous and trenchant criticism of the Christian concept of God is that 'the Church gave God attributes that belonged exclusively to Caesar'. Here Whitehead criticises Christianity for defining God primarily as a divine king who imposes his will on the world and whose most important attribute is power. In contrast to the most widely accepted forms of Christianity, Whitehead emphasised a conception of God which he called 'the brief Galilean vision of humility':

**Question 0**

What is Whitehead's best-known critical statement on the Christian concept of God?

**Question 1**

What qualities does Whitehead say Christians associate with their version of God?

**Question 2**

What was Whitehead's description of God?

**Question 3**

What was Whitehead's description of the Devil?

**Question 4**

What is Whitehead's least known criticism of the Christian concept of God?

**Question 5**

What qualities did Whitehead not mention that Christians attributed to their version of God?

**Text number 27**

However, it must be stressed that for Whitehead, God is not necessarily linked to religion. Rather than God being derived primarily from religious belief, Whitehead saw God as necessary to his metaphysical system. His system presupposed that there was an order among possibilities, an order that made possible the newness of the world and provided a goal for all beings. Whitehead suggested that these ordered possibilities existed in what he called the primordial nature of God. However, Whitehead was also interested in religious experience. This led him to reflect more intensely on what he saw as God's second nature, the coherent nature. Whitehead's conception of God as a "two-person" entity has called for new theological thinking.

**Question 0**

What was Whitehead's belief about God in relation to religion?

**Question 1**

Why did Whitehead consider the existence of God necessary for his metaphysical system?

**Question 2**

Where did Whitehead believe these concepts existed?

**Question 3**

What did Whitehead consider to be God's second nature?

**Question 4**

What kind of God did Whitehead believe existed?

**Question 5**

What was Whitehead's belief about God in relation to irreligion?

**Question 6**

What did Whitehead consider to be the first essence of God?

**Question 7**

What kind of God did Whitehead think never existed?

**Question 8**

Why did Whitehead regard the existence of God as necessary for his mathematical system?

**Text number 28**

God's consequential nature, on the other hand, is anything but immutable - it is the action of the world received by God. As Whitehead puts it, "[God] saves the world as it moves into the immediacy of his own life. It is the judgment of a tenderness that loses nothing to be saved. ' In other words, God saves and cherishes all experiences forever, and these experiences continue to transform the way God interacts with the world. In this way, God is truly transformed by what is happening in the world and the larger universe, and gives eternal meaning to the actions of finite creatures.

**Question 0**

How does Whitehead define the consistent character of God?

**Question 1**

How does Whitehead describe God's judgment?

**Question 2**

What does Whitehead say God does with all experiences?

**Question 3**

What effect does experience have on God, according to Whitehead?

**Question 4**

What conclusion does Whitehead draw about God's attitude to human experience?

**Question 5**

How does Whitehead define the inconsequential nature of God?

**Question 6**

How does Whitehead not describe God's judgment?

**Question 7**

What does Whitehead say God does without experience?

**Question 8**

What conclusion does Whitehead draw about God's attitude to human inexperience?

**Text number 29**

So Whitehead sees God and the world as fulfilling each other. He sees the entities in the world as fluid and changing things that long for the permanence that only God can provide by incorporating them into God himself, whereupon they change God and affect the rest of the universe throughout time. On the other hand, he sees God as permanent but lacking in actuality and change: on his own, God alone is only the eternally unrealized potential, and he needs the world to actualize them. God gives creatures permanence, while creatures give God actuality and change. At this point it is worth quoting Whitehead at length:

**Question 0**

How does Whitehead see the relationship between God and the world?

**Question 1**

How does he define the need of entities for God?

**Question 2**

How did Whitehead believe that God gave permanence to entities?

**Question 3**

In what ways did Whitehead see God as imperfect?

**Question 4**

What did Whitehead claim God was without the world?

**Question 5**

How does he define the lack of a God of entities?

**Question 6**

How did Whitehead believe that God gave entities vagueness?

**Question 7**

What did Whitehead claim God had to do with the world?

**Text number 30**

For Whitehead, the essence of religion was individual. Although he acknowledged that individuals can never be completely separated from their society, he argued that life is an internal fact for its own sake before it is an external fact in relation to others. His most famous remark about religion is that 'religion is what the individual does with his solitude ... and if you are never solitary, you are never religious'. Whitehead saw religion as a system of universal truths that transforms human nature. He drew particular attention to the fact that while religion is often a good influence, it is not necessarily good - an idea he called a "dangerous delusion" (for example, religion may encourage the violent destruction of adherents of a rival religion).

**Question 0**

What did Whitehead believe was the basis of religion?

**Question 1**

What is Whitehead's most famous statement on religion?

**Question 2**

How did Whitehead define religion?

**Question 3**

How did Whitehead define "dangerous delusion" in relation to religion?

**Question 4**

What did Whitehead believe was the basis of irreligion?

**Question 5**

What is Whitehead's most famous statement on irreligion?

**Question 6**

How did Whitehead define irreligion?

**Question 7**

How did Whitehead define "dangerous delusion" as not related to religion?

**Text number 31**

While Whitehead saw religion as beginning in solitude, he also saw religion as inevitably extending beyond the individual. In line with his process metaphysics, in which relationships are primary, he wrote that religion requires "the realization of the value of the objective world, which is a community, derivable from the interrelationships of its constituents". In other words, the universe is a community that makes itself whole through the relationality of each individual entity to all others - meaning and value exist not only for the individual itself, but only in the context of a universal community. Whitehead further writes that each entity "cannot find such value until it has combined its individual claim with the claim of the objective universe. Religion is the allegiance of the world. Spirit immediately surrenders to this universal claim and appropriates it to itself. "In this way, the individual and the universal/social aspects of religion are interdependent.

**Question 0**

At what point did Whitehead believe religion began?

**Question 1**

What insight did Whitehead believe religion made necessary?

**Question 2**

What did Whitehead believe was needed for the whole to have meaning and value?

**Question 3**

How does Whitehead describe religion as world-religion?

**Question 4**

What was Whitehead's view of the relationship between the individual and social dimensions of religion?

**Question 5**

How does Whitehead describe religion as non-secularism?

**Question 6**

In what state did Whitehead think religion did not begin?

**Question 7**

What, in Whitehead's view, was not needed for a thing to have meaning and value?

**Question 8**

What was Whitehead's view of the relationship between the individual and non-social aspects of religion?

**Text number 32**

Whitehead also described religion in more technical terms as "the ultimate longing to give to the insistent specificity of feeling that non-temporal generality which belongs primarily only to conceptual thought". In other words, religion takes deeply felt emotions and contextualises them within a system of universal truths about the world, helping people to recognise their wider meaning and significance. For Whitehead, religion served as a kind of bridge between philosophy and the emotions and purposes of a particular society. The role of religion is to make philosophy applicable to the everyday lives of ordinary people.

**Question 0**

What was Whitehead's technical definition of religion?

**Question 1**

What did Whitehead believe religion did to strong emotions?

**Question 2**

What purpose did Whitehead believe religion served?

**Question 3**

What did Whitehead think was the role of religion in relation to philosophy?

**Question 4**

What was Whitehead's technical definition of irreligion?

**Question 5**

What did Whitehead believe religion did with weak emotions?

**Question 6**

What purpose did Whitehead think religion never served?

**Question 7**

What did Whitehead think was the role of religion, not philosophy?

**Text number 33**

Isabelle Stengers wrote that "Whiteheads have been recruited from among philosophers and theologians alike, and the palette has been enriched by practitioners from the most diverse horizons, from ecology to feminism, practices that combine political struggle and spirituality with education. "Indeed, in recent decades, attention to Whitehead's work has become more widespread, with interest extending to intellectuals in Europe and China and coming from fields as diverse as ecology, physics, biology, education, economics and psychology. One of the first theologians to attempt to interact with Whitehead's ideas was the future Archbishop of Canterbury, William Temple. In Temple's Gifford Lectures of 1932-1934 (later published as 'Nature, Man and God'), Whitehead is one of many emergent evolutionary philosophers with whom Temple interacts. However, Whitehead's thinking did not receive much attention outside a small group of mainly American philosophers and theologians until the 1970s and 1980s, and even today he is not considered particularly influential outside relatively specialised circles.

**Question 0**

According to Isabelle Stengers, what are the unifying factors in different practices (such as ecology and feminism) that have attracted interest in Whitehead's work?

**Question 1**

In which regions of the world has interest in Whitehead's work spread in recent decades?

**Question 2**

What other sectors have recently shown interest in Whitehead's work?

**Question 3**

Who was one of the first theologians to try to interact with Whitehead's ideas?

**Question 4**

What was "Nature, Man and God" based on?

**Question 5**

According to Isabelle Stengers, what are the unifying factors in different practices (such as ecology and feminism) that are not interested in Whitehead's work?

**Question 6**

In which regions of the world has interest in Whitehead's work spread in recent decades?

**Question 7**

What other sectors have shown less interest in Whitehead's work recently?

**Question 8**

Who was one of the last theologians to try to interact with Whitehead's ideas?

**Text number 34**

Whitehead's early followers were found mainly at the University of Chicago Divinity School, where Henry Nelson Wieman began an interest in Whitehead's works that lasted for some thirty years. Professors like Wieman, Charles Hartshorne, Bernard Loomer, Bernard Meland and Daniel Day Williams made Whitehead's philosophy arguably the most important intellectual thread that ran through the Divinity School. They taught generations of Whitehead scholars, most notably John B. Cobb Jr.

**Question 0**

Where did the first followers mainly come from?

**Question 1**

Who started the interest in Whitehead at Chicago Divinity School?

**Question 2**

Which professors confirmed the importance of Whitehead's work?

**Question 3**

Who is the most famous Whitehead scholar?

**Question 4**

Where were the last followers mainly found?

**Question 5**

Who lost interest in Whitehead at Chicago Divinity School?

**Question 6**

Which professors confirmed the irrelevance of Whitehead's work?

**Question 7**

Who is the least known Whitehead scholar?

**Text number 35**

While Claremont remains the most concentrated centre of Whitehead's activities, Whitehead's thinking currently seems to be growing fastest in China. In response to the challenges of modernisation and industrialisation, China has begun to blend the traditions of Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism with Whitehead's 'constructive postmodern' philosophy to create an 'ecological civilisation'. To date, the Chinese government has encouraged the construction of twenty-three university-based centres for the study of Whitehead's philosophy, and books by process philosophers John Cobb and David Ray Griffin are becoming compulsory reading for Chinese graduate students. Cobb has explained China's interest in process philosophy in part by Whitehead's emphasis on the interdependence of man and nature and his emphasis on an educational system that teaches values rather than mere facts.

**Question 0**

Where is interest in Whitehead's work growing fastest today?

**Question 1**

What challenges does China use Whitehead's ideas for?

**Question 2**

What traditions does China confuse with Whitehead's "constructive postmodern" philosophy?

**Question 3**

Which philosophers' writings are becoming compulsory reading for postgraduate students in China?

**Question 4**

Why does John Cobb believe that China is interested in process philosophy?

**Question 5**

Where is interest in Whitehead's work growing most slowly today?

**Question 6**

What are the challenges that Japan is using Whitehead's ideas to help manage?

**Question 7**

What traditions does China confuse with Whitehead's "constructive premodern" philosophy?

**Question 8**

What philosophers' writings are not becoming compulsory reading for postgraduate students in China?

**Text number 36**

Overall, however, Whitehead's influence is very difficult to characterise. In English-speaking countries, his major works are hardly studied outside Claremont and a few liberal graduate programmes in theology and philosophy. Outside these circles, his influence is relatively small and fragmented, and has generally come mainly through the work of his students and admirers rather than through Whitehead himself. Whitehead was, for example, Bertrand Russell's teacher and long-time friend and collaborator, and he also taught and supervised Willard Van Orman Quine's doctoral dissertation. Both of them are important figures in analytic philosophy, the predominant philosophical trend in English-speaking countries in the 20th century. Whitehead has also had high-profile admirers in the continental tradition, such as the French post-structuralist philosopher Gilles Deleuze, who once dryly remarked of Whitehead that 'he is temporarily the last great Anglo-American philosopher before the disciples of Wittgenstein spread their misty confusion, inadequacy and horror'. The French sociologist and anthropologist Bruno Latour even went so far as to call Whitehead "the greatest philosopher of the 20th century".

**Question 0**

Where are Whitehead's works studied, mainly in English-speaking countries?

**Question 1**

Where has most of the interest come from outside these regions?

**Question 2**

Which two of Whitehead's students have become famous in the field of analytic philosophy?

**Question 3**

What did Gilles Deleuze say about Whitehead?

**Question 4**

Which French sociologist and anthropologist said that Whitehead was "the greatest philosopher of the 20th century"?

**Question 5**

Where were Whitehead's works not primarily studied in English-speaking countries?

**Question 6**

Where has the interest outside these sectors mainly come from?

**Question 7**

Which two of Whitehead's students have not become famous in the field of analytic philosophy?

**Question 8**

What did Gilles Deleuze hate about Whitehead?

**Text number 37**

However, the opinions of Deleuze and Latour are those of a minority, as Whitehead is not recognised as particularly influential in the most dominant philosophical schools. It is impossible to say exactly why Whitehead's influence has not been more widespread, but it may be partly because his metaphysical ideas seem somewhat counter-intuitive (such as his claim that matter is an abstraction), or because of the theistic elements incorporated into his philosophy, or because metaphysics itself is perceived as a passé concept, or simply because of the difficulty and density of his prose.

**Question 0**

What is the general opinion of Whitehead in most philosophical schools?

**Question 1**

What is an example of Whitehead's ideas being counter-intuitive?

**Question 2**

What is the general opinion on metaphysics?

**Question 3**

Why do some believe that Whitehead's writings may have limited his influence?

**Question 4**

What is the general opinion of Whitehead in less philosophical schools?

**Question 5**

What is an example of how Whitehead's ideas are not counter-intuitive?

**Question 6**

What is a rare opinion on metaphysics?

**Question 7**

Why do some people believe that Whitehead's writings may not have limited his influence?

**Text number 38**

Historically, Whitehead's work has had the greatest impact on American progressive theology. The most important early exponent of Whitehead's thought in a theological context was Charles Hartshorne, who spent a semester at Harvard as Whitehead's assistant in 1925 and is widely regarded as having developed Whitehead's process philosophy into a full-fledged process theology. Other notable process theologians include John B. Cobb Jr., David Ray Griffin, Marjorie Hewitt Suchocki, C. Robert Mesle, Roland Faber and Catherine Keller.

**Question 0**

In which scientific field has Whitehead's work had the greatest impact in the United States?

**Question 1**

Who was the most important early proponent of Whitehead's work in the context of theology?

**Question 2**

Which advance in Whitehead's process philosophy is attributed to Charles Hartshorne?

**Question 3**

Who are some other prominent process theorists?

**Question 4**

In which scientific field has Whitehead's work been less influential in the US?

**Question 5**

Who was the least important early proponent of Whitehead's theology?

**Question 6**

Which advance in Whitehead's process philosophy is not attributed to Charles Hartshorne?

**Text number 39**

Process theology typically emphasizes the relational nature of God. Rather than seeing God as indifferent or unfeeling, process theologians see God as a "co-agent who understands" and as a being who is extremely affected by temporal events. Hartshorne points out that people would not praise a human ruler who was unaffected by the joys or sorrows of his followers - so why should this be a praiseworthy quality in God? Instead, God is the being most affected by the world, and therefore the being best able to respond to the world. However, process theology has been formulated in many different ways. For example, C. Robert Mesle advocates "process naturalism", that is, process theology without God.

**Question 0**

What aspect of God is usually emphasised in process theology?

**Question 1**

How do process theologians usually see God?

**Question 2**

Why did Hartshorne think that people need to influence God?

**Question 3**

Why would it be useful for the world to affect God in a substantial way?

**Question 4**

What kind of process theology does C. Robert Mesle promote?

**Question 5**

What aspect of God is not emphasised in process theology?

**Question 6**

How is it that process theologians in general never perceive God?

**Question 7**

Why did Hartshorne think that people should not influence God?

**Text number 40**

In fact, process theology is difficult to define because the views and interests of process theologians are so diverse and multidisciplinary. John B. Cobb Jr. is a process theologian who has also written books on biology and economics. Roland Faber and Catherine Keller link Whitehead to poststructuralist, postcolonialist and feminist theory. Charles Birch was both a theologian and a geneticist. Franklin I. Gamwell writes on theology and political theory. In Syntheism - Creating God in The Internet Age, futurologists Alexander Bard and Jan Söderqvist repeatedly praise Whitehead for the process theory they see emerging from the expected participatory culture that will dominate the digital age.

**Question 0**

Why are there difficulties in defining process theology?

**Question 1**

What other topics John B. Cobb, Jr. has written about other than process theology?

**Question 2**

What theories do Roland Faber and Catherine Keller link to Whitehead's ideas?

**Question 3**

What was Charles Birch's profession apart from theology?

**Question 4**

Who is the author of the book "Syntheism - The Creation of God in the Internet Age"?

**Question 5**

Why is there no difficulty in defining process theology?

**Question 6**

What other topics John B. Cobb, Jr. has burned books on other than process theology?

**Question 7**

What theories do Roland Faber and Catherine Keller not associate with Whitehead's ideas?

**Question 8**

What was not Charles Birch's profession, apart from being a theologian?

**Text number 41**

One school of philosophy that has historically had a close relationship with process philosophy is American pragmatism. Whitehead himself held William James and John Dewey in high esteem and acknowledged his debt to them in the preface to Process and Reality. Charles Hartshorne (together with Paul Weiss) edited the collected works of Charles Sanders Peirce, one of the founders of pragmatism. The well-known neo-pragmatist Richard Rorty was a pupil of Hartshorne. Today, Nicholas Rescher is an example of a philosopher who advocates both process philosophy and pragmatism.

**Question 0**

Which philosophy is closely related to process philosophy?

**Question 1**

What pragmatists did Whitehead acknowledge in the preface to "Process and Reality"?

**Question 2**

Whose pragmatism did Charles Hartshorne and Paul Weiss, the founding fathers of pragmatism, publish together?

**Question 3**

Which major neo-pragmatist was a student of Harthorne?

**Question 4**

Which philosopher is promoting process philosophy and pragmatism today?

**Question 5**

What pragmatists did Whitehead not acknowledge in the preface to "Process and Reality"?

**Question 6**

Which of the compilations by pragmatism's founder Charles Hartshorne and Paul Weiss was not edited?

**Question 7**

What unimportant neo-pragmatist was Harthorne's student?

**Question 8**

Who is the philosopher who is not currently promoting process philosophy and pragmatism?

**Text number 42**

In physics, Whitehead's ideas have had some influence. He put forward what can perhaps be seen as a dual view of Einstein's general theory of relativity, see Whitehead's theory of gravity. It has been severely criticised. Yutaka Tanaka, who argues that the law of gravity contradicts experimental observations, suggests that Einstein's work does not in fact refute Whitehead's formulation. Whitehead's view is now obsolete with the discovery of gravitational waves. They are locally observed phenomena that largely violate Whitehead's assumption of the local flatness of space. Thus, Whitehead's cosmology must be regarded as a local approximation and his assumption of a uniform geometry of space and time, in particular Minkowski's, often as a locally sufficient approximation. An exact replacement of Whitehead's cosmology would require the acceptance of Riemannian geometry. Although Whitehead himself paid only secondary attention to quantum theory, his metaphysics of processes has proved attractive to some physicists in the field. Henry Stapp and David Bohm are among those whose work Whitehead influenced.

**Question 0**

How was Whitehead's theory of gravity received?

**Question 1**

How did the discovery of gravitational waves affect Whitehead's theory?

**Question 2**

What are gravitational waves?

**Question 3**

How should Whitehead's cosmology be viewed now?

**Question 4**

Which physicists in the field of quantum theory have been inspired by Whitehead?

**Question 5**

How was Whitehead's theory of weightlessness received?

**Question 6**

What effect did the discovery of gravitational waves have on Whitehead's theory?

**Question 7**

What are non-gravitational waves?

**Text number 43**

This work was pioneered by John B. Cobb, Jr., whose book Is It Too Late? A Theology of Ecology (1971) was the first single-authored book on environmental ethics. Cobb also co-authored with economist Herman Daly For the Common Good: Redirecting the Economy towards Community, the Environment, and a Sustainable Future (1989), which applied Whitehead's ideas to economics and won the Grawemeyer Prize for ideas that improve world order. Cobb then published a second book, Sustaining the Common Good: A Christian Perspective on Global Economy (1994), which aimed to challenge "the economists' fervent belief in the great god of growth".

**Question 0**

What was the first book by a single author on environmental ethics?

**Question 1**

In which economics book did Cobb collaborate with Herman Daly?

**Question 2**

What prize did Cobb and Daly win for the book?

**Question 3**

What other book on economics did Cobb write?

**Question 4**

What was the aim of Cobb's second book on economics?

**Question 5**

What was the most recent book by a single author on environmental ethics?

**Question 6**

On the basis of which economics book did Cobb kick out Herman Daly?

**Question 7**

What prize did Cobb and Daly lose for the book?

**Question 8**

What other science book did Cobb write?

**Text number 44**

Another model is the FEELS model developed by Xie Bangxiu, which has been successfully adopted in China. "FEELS" stands for five things in curriculum and training: flexible-goals, engaged-learner, embodied-knowledge, learning-through-interactions and supportive-teacher. It is used to understand and evaluate curricula on the assumption that the purpose of education is "to help people become whole". This work is partly the result of collaboration between Chinese government organisations and the Institute for the Postmodern Development of China.

**Question 0**

Who created the FEELS model in China?

**Question 1**

What does "FEELS" mean?

**Question 2**

What is the purpose of the FEELS model?

**Question 3**

Who is working together to promote the FEELS model?

**Question 4**

Who created the HEELS model in China?

**Question 5**

What does "HEELS" mean?

**Question 6**

Which actors are working together to promote the HEELS model?

**Text number 45**

Whitehead has had some influence on management philosophy and organisational theory. This has led, in part, to a focus on identifying and studying the impact of temporal events (as opposed to static things) in organisations through a discourse of 'organisational theory', which includes a range of 'weak' and 'strong' process perspectives from a number of philosophers. One of the leading figures with an explicitly Whiteheadian and pan-experientialist stance on management is Mark Dibben, who works on what he calls 'applied process thinking' to articulate a philosophy of management and leadership as part of a broader examination of the social sciences through the lens of process metaphysics. For Dibben, this allows "the holistic study of life as a continuous active experience, as opposed to an occasional - and thoroughly passive - event". Dibben has published two books on applied process thinking, Applied Process Thought I: Initial Explorations in Theory and Research (2008) and Applied Process Thought II: Following a Trail Ablaze (2009), as well as other related articles in the fields of management philosophy and business ethics.

**Question 0**

What areas of business has Whitehead influenced?

**Question 1**

Which major business professor has been heavily influenced by Whitehead?

**Question 2**

What does Dibben call his philosophy of leadership and management?

**Question 3**

According to Dibben, what are the benefits of applying process metaphysics to the study of leadership and management as part of the social sciences?

**Question 4**

In which fields has Dibben published two books and other publications?

**Question 5**

Which areas of business has Whitehead not influenced?

**Question 6**

Which major business professor has not been greatly influenced by Whitehead?

**Question 7**

What does Dibben call his philosophy of science and mathematics management?

**Text number 46**

Margaret Stout and Carrie M. Staton have also recently written about the mutual influence of Whitehead and Mary Parker Follett, a pioneer of organisational theory and behaviour. Stout and Staton see both Whitehead and Follett as sharing an ontology that "understands becoming as a relational process, difference as relatedness but uniqueness, and the purpose of becoming as the harmonization of difference." This connection is further analysed by Stout and Jeannine M. Love in Integrative Process: Follettian thinking from ontology to governance.

**Question 0**

What is Mary Parker Follett known for?

**Question 1**

What do Margaret Stout and Carrie M. Staton find in common between Whitehead and Follett?

**Question 2**

What book did Stout and Jeanine M. Love write that explores the relationship between Whitehead and Follett in more detail?

**Question 3**

What is Mary Parker Follett not known for?

**Question 4**

What differences do Margaret Stout and Carrie M. Staton find between Whitehead and Follett?

**Question 5**

What book did Stout and Jeanine M. Love write that didn't explore Whitehead and Follett?

**Document number 391**

**Text number 0**

Antibiotics revolutionised medicine in the 20th century and, together with vaccination, have led to the near eradication of diseases like tuberculosis in developed countries. Their effectiveness and easy availability led to their overuse, especially in livestock farming, which caused bacteria to develop resistance. This has led to widespread antimicrobial and antibiotic resistance problems that have led the World Health Organization to classify antimicrobial resistance as "a serious threat that is no longer a predictor of the future, but is occurring right now in every region of the world, and can affect anyone, of any age, in any country".

**Question 0**

What is the disease that has been almost eradicated thanks to vaccines and antibiotics?

**Question 1**

What is one problem caused by the overuse of antibiotics?

**Question 2**

In which century were antibiotics first introduced?

**Question 3**

Which organisation called antimicrobial resistance a "serious threat"?

**Question 4**

What can contribute to problems caused by the overuse of antibiotics?

**Question 5**

In which century did antibiotics revolutionise medicine?

**Question 6**

What other drug worked alongside antibiotics to eradicate diseases like tuberculosis?

**Question 7**

What do medicines do to livestock?

**Question 8**

Which organisation classifies this as a serious threat to the whole world today??

**Question 9**

What caused the overuse of the drug in addition to the antimicrobials?

**Question 10**

When did antibiotics revolutionise medicine?

**Question 11**

What happened when antibiotics were overused in livestock farming?

**Question 12**

Which organisation said that the world has this serious problem?

**Question 13**

In which regions of the world does this apply?

**Question 14**

When were antibiotics created?

**Question 15**

Which disease could be eradicated by antibiotics?

**Question 16**

Who uses antibiotics other than the pharmaceutical industry?

**Question 17**

What is the common problem with antibiotics?

**Question 18**

What is the disease that has become more common thanks to vaccines and antibiotics?

**Question 19**

What is one problem that can arise from the overuse of forecasts?

**Question 20**

In which century was tuberculosis first introduced?

**Question 21**

Which organisation called bacteria a "serious threat"?

**Question 22**

What other drug worked alongside antibiotics to classify diseases like tuberculosis?

**Text number 1**

In empirical treatment, the patient has a confirmed or suspected infection, but the responsible micro-organism has not yet been identified. At the same time as the microorganism is identified, the doctor usually administers the best possible antibiotic that is most effective against the likely cause of the infection, usually a broad-spectrum antibiotic. Empirical treatment is usually started before the doctor knows the exact identification of the microorganism that caused the infection, as the identification process takes several days in the laboratory.

**Question 0**

What treatment can be used when a patient has an infection but it has not been identified?

**Question 1**

Where do doctors carry out tests to identify micro-organisms?

**Question 2**

Which antibiotics are most commonly used in empirical treatment?

**Question 3**

At what point does the doctor start empirical treatment?

**Question 4**

How long does the identification process take?

**Question 5**

What happens when the doctor is not yet familiar with the micro-organism?

**Question 6**

What happens in empirical therapy?

**Question 7**

When to start the empirical?

**Question 8**

What micro-organism can be used when a patient has an infection but it has not yet been identified?

**Question 9**

Where do doctors carry out empirical treatment testing?

**Question 10**

What types of infections are most commonly used in empirical treatment?

**Question 11**

At what age does a micro-organism start to receive empirical treatment?

**Question 12**

How long does the infection process take?

**Text number 2**

Antibiotics are tested for adverse effects on humans or other mammals before they are approved for clinical use and are generally considered safe and most are well tolerated. However, some antibiotics have been associated with various adverse effects. Side effects range from mild to very serious depending on the antibiotics used, the microbes targeted and the individual patient. Side effects may reflect the pharmacological or toxicological properties of the antibiotic or may be associated with hypersensitivity reactions or anaphylaxis. The safety profiles of new drugs are often not as well established as those of drugs with a long history of use. Side effects range from fever and nausea to severe allergic reactions such as photoinflammation and anaphylaxis. Common side effects include diarrhoea due to disturbance of the species composition of the intestinal flora and overgrowth of pathogenic bacteria such as Clostridium difficile. Antibacterial drugs may also affect the vaginal microflora and lead to overgrowth of yeast species of the genus Candida in the vulvo-vaginal region. Other side effects may result from interactions with other drugs, such as an increased risk of tendon damage when quinolone antibiotic is given in combination with a systemic corticosteroid. Some researchers have hypothesised that indiscriminate use of antibiotics alters the host microbiota and this has been linked to chronic diseases.

**Question 0**

What are two examples of minor side effects caused by some antibiotics?

**Question 1**

What causes diarrhoea?

**Question 2**

What negative effects can antibiotics have on the vaginal area?

**Question 3**

What is one example of an antibiotic that can have the potential side effect of damaging a tendon?

**Question 4**

What is one possible serious side effect of overuse of antibiotics?

**Question 5**

What antibiotics are being studied in mammals and humans?

**Question 6**

What do antibiotics need approval for?

**Question 7**

What is the aim of antibiotics other than the individual patient?

**Question 8**

Photodermatitis, nausea, allergic reactions and anaphylaxis are all what type of side effects?

**Question 9**

What changed during the hypothesis of indiscriminate use of antibiotics?

**Question 10**

Why are antibiotics checked before use?

**Question 11**

Name some side effects?

**Question 12**

Name some side effects?

**Question 13**

What can happen to vaginal growth?

**Question 14**

What can happen when antibiotics are used in combination with other medicines?

**Question 15**

What are two examples of anitbacteria caused by some antibiotics?

**Question 16**

What causes anaphylaxis?

**Question 17**

What is one possible side effect of antibiotics that does not involve damage to the tendon?

**Question 18**

What is the impact of antibiotic screening on microbiota and chronic diseases?

**Text number 3**

Early exposure to antibiotics is associated with increased body mass index in humans and mouse models. Early life is a critical period for the establishment of the gut microbiota and the development of metabolism. In mice exposed to subtherapeutic antibiotic treatment (STAT) with either penicillin, vancomycin, penicillin and vancomycin or chlorotetracycline, the composition and metabolic capacity of the gut microbiota was altered. In addition, studies have shown that mice given low doses of penicillin (1 μg/g body weight) at birth and throughout the weaning process had increased body mass and fat mass, accelerated growth and increased hepatic expression of genes involved in adipogenesis compared to control mice. In addition, penicillin in combination with a high-fat diet increased fasting insulin levels in mice. However, it is unclear whether antibiotics cause obesity in humans. Studies have found a correlation between early antibiotic exposure (< 6 months) and increased body weight (at 10 and 20 months of age). Another study found that the type of antibiotic exposure also played a role, with those receiving macrolides having the highest risk of obesity compared to penicillin and cephalosporin. There is therefore a correlation between early life antibiotic exposure and obesity in humans, but it remains unclear whether there is a causal link. Although there is a correlation between early childhood antibiotic use and obesity, the impact of antibiotics on obesity in humans needs to be weighed against the beneficial effects of clinically proven antibiotic therapy in infants.

**Question 0**

What is one common consequence of antibiotic use at a young age?

**Question 1**

What does STAT mean?

**Question 2**

What antibiotics can be used to treat STAT?

**Question 3**

Do antibiotics cause obesity in humans?

**Question 4**

Why do doctors use antibiotics for infants when the link is proven?

**Question 5**

What can happen if people are exposed to antibiotics at a young age?

**Question 6**

When does the gut microbiota develop?

**Question 7**

Do antibiotics make people more likely to gain weight?

**Question 8**

What is one common consequence of using genes from a young age?

**Question 9**

What are some microbes that can be used in STAT?

**Question 10**

Do antibiotics cause fasting in humans?

**Question 11**

Why do doctors use antibiotics on mice when the link is proven?

**Question 12**

When will models evolve?

**Text number 4**

Most studies show that antibiotics do not affect the contraceptive pill, including clinical trials showing a very low (around 1%) rate of antibiotic-induced contraceptive pill failure. In cases where antibiotics have been suggested to affect the efficacy of contraceptive pills, such as with the broad-spectrum antibacterial rifampicin, these cases may be due to an increase in liver enzyme activity in the liver, causing increased breakdown of the active ingredients in the pill. Effects on gut flora have also been suggested, which may lead to impaired absorption of estrogens in the colon, but such suggestions have been unclear and controversial. Doctors have recommended the use of additional contraceptive measures during treatment with antibacterial agents suspected of interacting with oral contraceptives.

**Question 0**

Do antibiotics interact with contraceptive pills?

**Question 1**

What proportion of contraceptive pill failure is due to antibiotics?

**Question 2**

What are the possible effects on gut flora?

**Question 3**

Have these potential effects been proven by testing?

**Question 4**

What do doctors recommend to combat this potential problem?

**Question 5**

What do antibiotics affect?

**Question 6**

What is the failure rate of the contraceptive pill?

**Question 7**

What does intestinal flora reduce?

**Question 8**

What does the antibacterial agent interact with in the treatment?

**Question 9**

Do antibiotics interfere with contraceptive pills?

**Question 10**

What is the rate of contraceptive failure caused by antibiotics?

**Question 11**

What should women do if they use antibiotics and contraceptive pills?

**Question 12**

Do antibiotics interact with the gut flora?

**Question 13**

How much of the failure of the contraceptive pill is due to oestrogens?

**Question 14**

What are the possible effects on antibacterials?

**Question 15**

What do the control pills recommend to combat this potential problem?

**Question 16**

What do contraceptives reduce?

**Text number 5**

There may be interactions between alcohol and certain antibiotics that can cause side effects and reduce the effectiveness of antibiotic treatment. Although moderate alcohol consumption is unlikely to affect many common antibiotics, there are certain types of antibiotics with which alcohol consumption can cause serious side effects. Thus, the potential risks and effectiveness of side effects depend on the type of antibiotic administered. Although there is no categorical contraindication, the belief that alcohol and antibiotics should never be mixed is widespread.

**Question 0**

What is one potential problem with drinking alcohol while taking antibiotics?

**Question 1**

Do all antibiotics have dangerous interactions with alcohol?

**Question 2**

Can you drink alcohol while taking antibiotics?

**Question 3**

How common is the belief that alcohol and antibiotics should never be mixed?

**Question 4**

What can alcohol and certain antibiotics cause?

**Question 5**

What is unlikely to interfere with many common antibiotics?

**Question 6**

What belief should be mixed with widespread?

**Question 7**

Which common medicine can reduce the effectiveness of antibiotics?

**Question 8**

Which type of antibiotic is most likely to cause problems with alcohol?

**Question 9**

Should alcohol be consumed while taking antibiotics?

**Question 10**

What is one possible problem with drinking alcohol during therapy?

**Question 11**

Do all antibiotics interact dangerously with each other?

**Question 12**

Can you drink alcohol and take risks?

**Question 13**

What is unlikely to interfere with many common side effects?

**Question 14**

Which common medicine can reduce interactions?

**Text number 6**

The success of antimicrobial therapy with antibacterial compounds depends on several factors. These include the host defence mechanisms, the location of infection, and the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties of the antibacterial agent. The bactericidal activity of antibacterials may depend on the growth stage of the bacteria and often requires continuous metabolic activity and bacterial cell division. These findings are based on laboratory studies and have also been shown in clinical trials to eliminate bacterial infection. Since the activity of antibacterial agents often depends on their concentration, in vitro generation of antibacterial activity usually involves the determination of the lowest inhibitory concentration and the lowest bactericidal concentration of the antibacterial agent. To predict clinical outcome, the antimicrobial activity of an antibacterial antimicrobial is usually combined with its pharmacokinetic profile, and several pharmacological parameters are used as markers of drug efficacy.

**Question 0**

What does the bactericidal activity of antibacterials depend on?

**Question 1**

What does this remove?

**Question 2**

What else is needed to kill bacteria besides constant metabolism?

**Question 3**

What does the effectiveness of antibacterials depend on?

**Question 4**

What does successful antibiotic treatment mean?

**Question 5**

What does the effectiveness of antibacterials depend on?

**Question 6**

How do you predict the clinical outcome?

**Question 7**

What does the infectivity of antibacterials depend on?

**Question 8**

What else is needed for a drug to be effective other than constant metabolic activity?

**Question 9**

What do the defence mechanisms depend on?

**Question 10**

What are the pharmacological parameters required for successful treatment?

**Question 11**

How do you predict cell division?

**Text number 7**

Antibacterial antibiotics are generally classified according to their mechanism of action, chemical structure or spectrum of action. Most target bacterial functions or growth processes. Those that target the bacterial cell wall (penicillins and cephalosporins) or cell membrane (polymyzines) or interfere with key bacterial enzymes (rifamycin, lipiarmycin, quinolones and sulfonamides) have a bactericidal effect. Drugs targeting protein synthesis (macrolides, lincosamides and tetracyclines) are generally bacteriostatic (except for bactericidal aminoglycosides). Further classification is based on their target specificity. "Narrow-spectrum antibacterial antibiotics target specific types of bacteria, such as gram-negative or gram-positive bacteria, while broad-spectrum antibiotics affect a wide range of bacteria. There was a 40-year gap in the discovery of new classes of antibacterial compounds, but in the late 2000s and early 2010s four new classes of antibacterial antibiotics were introduced into clinical use: cyclic lipopeptides (such as daptomycin), glycocyclines (such as thilicycline), oxazolidinones (such as linazolid) and lipiarmycin (such as fidaxomycin).

**Question 0**

How can antibacterial antibiotics be classified beyond their activity and chemical structure?

**Question 1**

What is another name used for the cell wall of bacteria?

**Question 2**

What is another word for cell membrane?

**Question 3**

How many new classes of antibacterial antibiotics were introduced in the late 2000s /

**Question 4**

What are the three ways in which antibiotics are classified?

**Question 5**

Where are anitibiotic drugs most often targeted?

**Question 6**

Which two types of antibiotics target the cell wall?

**Question 7**

What type of antibiotic goes after the cell membrane?

**Question 8**

Which 3 types go after protein synthesis?

**Question 9**

How can protein synthesis be classified beyond the spectrum of activity and chemical structure?

**Question 10**

What is another name used for target specificity?

**Question 11**

What is another word for harass?

**Question 12**

How many new classes of glyxycycline were introduced in the late 2000s?

**Question 13**

What are the three ways in which bacteria are classified?

**Text number 8**

With the development of medicinal chemistry, most modern antibacterial agents are semi-synthetic modifications of various natural compounds. These include beta-lactam antibiotics, which include penicillins (produced by fungi of the genus Penicillium), cephalosporins and carbapenems. Compounds further isolated from living organisms include aminoglycosides, while other antibacterial agents - such as sulphonamides, quinolones and oxazolidinones - are produced exclusively by chemical synthesis. Many antibacterial compounds are relatively small molecules with a molecular weight of less than 2000 atomic mass units [referred ].

**Question 0**

What advances have been made in medicinal chemistry with regard to antibacterial agents, apart from semi-semantic changes?

**Question 1**

What is the molecular weight loss of antibacterial compounds?

**Question 2**

What do beta-lactam antibiotics contain?

**Question 3**

What produces penicillins?

**Question 4**

What are antibiotics chemically?

**Question 5**

Which types of antibiotics contain penicillin?

**Question 6**

What types of antibiotics are taken from living things?

**Question 7**

How are slufonamides, quinolones and oxazolidinones created?

**Question 8**

What is the molecular weight loss in a chemical synthesis?

**Question 9**

What do natural compounds contain?

**Question 10**

Where are cephalosporins made?

**Question 11**

What are compounds chemically?

**Question 12**

Which types of antibiotics contain sulfonamides?

**Text number 9**

The development of antibiotic resistance in bacteria is a common phenomenon. The development of resistance often reflects evolutionary processes during antibiotic treatment. Antibiotic treatment may select for bacterial strains that are physiologically or genetically better able to survive high doses of antibiotics. Under certain conditions, it can lead to a preferential growth of resistant bacteria, while the growth of sensitive bacteria is inhibited by the drug. For example, the Luria-Delbrück experiment in 1943 demonstrated antibacterial selection on strains that had previously acquired antibacterial resistance genes. The efficacy of antibiotics such as penicillin and erythromycin on many bacterial species and strains has been impaired due to increased resistance in many bacterial strains.

**Question 0**

What does the emergence of resistance reflect?

**Question 1**

What is the purpose of antibiotic treatment?

**Question 2**

When was antibacterial resistance demonstrated?

**Question 3**

Who staged a demonstration in 1943?

**Question 4**

What is the current common phenomenon with antibiotics?

**Question 5**

What causes antibiotic resistance?

**Question 6**

When was the Luria-Delbruck test carried out?

**Question 7**

Which two antibiotics with high potency are now much less useful?

**Question 8**

What does the appearance of bacteria reflect?

**Question 9**

What is the purpose of bacterial strains?

**Question 10**

When were bacterial species and strains invented?

**Question 11**

What is a modern event with high does?

**Question 12**

What causes genetic resistance?

**Text number 10**

There are several molecular mechanisms of antibacterial resistance. Intrinsic antibacterial resistance may be part of the genetic make-up of bacterial strains. For example, the antibiotic target may be absent from the bacterial genome. Acquired resistance results from a mutation in the bacterial chromosome or from the acquisition of extrachromosomal DNA. Antibacterial-producing bacteria have evolved resistance mechanisms that have been shown to be similar to, and may have been transferred to, antibacterial-resistant strains. The spread of antibacterial resistance often occurs through vertical transfer of mutations during growth and through genetic recombination of DNA via horizontal gene exchange. For example, antibacterial resistance genes can be exchanged between different bacterial strains or species via plasmids carrying these resistance genes. Plasmids carrying several different resistance genes can confer resistance to several antibacterials. Cross-resistance to multiple antibacterial agents can also occur when the resistance mechanism encoded by a single gene confers resistance to more than one antibacterial compound.

**Question 0**

What is part of the composition of hje bacterial strains?

**Question 1**

What might be missing from the bacterial genome?

**Question 2**

When is antibacterial resistance often spread/

**Question 3**

What is exchanged between bacterial strains or species via plasmids that have this resistance?

**Question 4**

What is the reason for the resistance?

**Question 5**

How can antibacterial resistance spread?

**Question 6**

What do plasmids do in resistance?

**Question 7**

What is part of the composition of bacterial populations?

**Question 8**

What resistance genes may be missing?

**Question 9**

When does the spread of DNA occur most often?

**Question 10**

What is exchanged between the colours of bacterial species through mutations that have this resistance?

**Question 11**

What do plasmids do in bacterial chromosomes?

**Text number 11**

Antibacterial-resistant strains and species, sometimes called "superbugs", contribute to the emergence of diseases that were well controlled for some time. For example, new strains of bacteria that cause tuberculosis, which are resistant to previously effective antibacterial treatments, pose many therapeutic challenges. It is estimated that there are nearly half a million new cases of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) worldwide each year. For example, NDM-1 is a newly identified enzyme that mediates bacterial resistance to several beta-lactam antibacterials. The UK Health Protection Agency has stated that "most isolates containing the NDM-1 enzyme are resistant to all established intravenous antibiotics used to treat serious infections".

**Question 0**

Why are antibiotic-resistant strains sometimes called?

**Question 1**

What was once a disease that was almost under control but is now coming back because of resistance?

**Question 2**

How many new resistant TB infections are reported each year?

**Question 3**

What abbreviation is used to describe resistant TB?

**Question 4**

Why are strains resistant to TB sometimes called?

**Question 5**

What was once a near-controlled antibiotic that is making a comeback to make resistance?

**Question 6**

How many new bacterial infections are reported each year?

**Question 7**

What abbreviation is used to describe enzymes?

**Question 8**

What is a newly identified enzyme that mediates bacterial resistance to several strains and species?

**Text number 12**

Inappropriate antibiotic treatment and overuse of antibiotics have contributed to the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Self-prescribing of antibiotics is an example of misuse. Many antibiotics are often prescribed to treat symptoms or diseases that do not respond to antibiotics or are likely to be cured without treatment. The wrong or sub-optimal antibiotics are also prescribed for certain bacterial infections. Overuse of antibiotics such as penicillin and erythromycin has been linked to the development of antibiotic resistance since the 1950s. The widespread use of antibiotics in hospitals has also been associated with an increase in bacterial strains and species that no longer respond to treatment with the most common antibiotics.

**Question 0**

What are the two biggest reasons for resistance?

**Question 1**

What is a common type of abuse?

**Question 2**

What is an example of poor treatment causing resistance?

**Question 3**

What are the two biggest reasons for antibiotic use?

**Question 4**

What is the common method used in hospitals?

**Question 5**

What is an example of poor treatment causing infections?

**Question 6**

What has been associated with the increase in suboptimal antibiotic use?

**Question 7**

Since when have symptoms and diseases been linked to emerging antibiotic resistance?

**Text number 13**

Common forms of antibiotic misuse include the overuse of prophylactic antibiotics in travellers and healthcare professionals not prescribing the correct dose of antibiotics based on a patient's weight and previous use. Other forms of misuse include failure to administer antibiotics at all, incorrect dosing and administration, or failure to take adequate rest for recovery. Inappropriate use of antibiotics includes prescribing them to treat viral infections such as the flu. One study of respiratory infections found that "doctors were more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients who appeared to be waiting for them". Multi-faceted interventions targeting both doctors and patients can reduce inappropriate prescribing of antibiotics.

**Question 0**

What is the custom for misusing antibiotics for travellers?

**Question 1**

What can happen if a doctor does not prescribe a medicine according to a person's weight and previous use?

**Question 2**

What are 3 other common bad antibiotic practices?

**Question 3**

What happens when the flu is treated with antibiotics?

**Question 4**

What do doctors usually do when a patient seems to want antibiotics, even though they may not be the right ones?

**Question 5**

What is the habit of abusing rest for travellers?

**Question 6**

What can happen if a doctor does not order a person to travel?

**Question 7**

What are 3 other common forms of severe viral infections?

**Question 8**

What happens when a doctor is treated with antibiotics?

**Question 9**

What do doctors usually do when a patient seems to want a cold when they may not be right?

**Text number 14**

Several organisations concerned about antimicrobial resistance are working to stop the unnecessary use of antibiotics. Issues related to the misuse and overuse of antibiotics have been addressed through the establishment of the US Interagency Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance. The Task Force is aimed at actively addressing antimicrobial resistance and is coordinated by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and other US agencies. The NGO campaign group is Keep Antibiotics Working. In France, a government campaign "Antibiotics are not automatic" was launched in 2002, which led to a significant reduction in unnecessary antibiotic prescriptions, particularly in children.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the US government agency tasked with stopping the misuse of antibiotics?

**Question 1**

Which agencies supervise this working group?

**Question 2**

When did the French start to tackle the overuse of antibiotics?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the US government agency tasked with trying to stop the FDA?

**Question 4**

Which agencies control France?

**Question 5**

When did the French start attacking children?

**Question 6**

What has the NGO campaign group been missing?

**Question 7**

What are organisations lobbying other US agencies concerned about?

**Text number 15**

The development of antibiotic resistance has led to restrictions on their use in the UK in 1970 (Swann Report 1969), and the EU has banned the use of antibiotics as growth promoters since 2003. In addition, several organisations (such as the American Society for Microbiology (ASM), the American Public Health Association (APHA) and the American Medical Association (AMA)) have called for the restriction of antibiotics in food production and the cessation of all non-therapeutic uses. However, regulatory and legislative efforts to restrict antibiotic use are generally delayed, partly due to resistance to regulation by the industries that use or sell antibiotics and the time needed to investigate the causal links between antibiotic use and resistance. Two federal bills (S.742 and H.R. 2562) to phase out the non-therapeutic use of antibiotics in US food animals have been introduced but not passed. These bills have been supported by public health and medical organizations such as the American Holistic Nurses' Association, the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association (APHA).

**Question 0**

When did the EU ban antibiotics to accelerate growth?

**Question 1**

What report made the UK concerned about the resistance?

**Question 2**

Which three US organisations have called for a ban on the use of antibiotics in food production?

**Question 3**

Name two US bills that would ban the use of antibiotics in food production?

**Question 4**

Which three medical associations supported the proposed legislation?

**Question 5**

When did the EU ban bills to accelerate growth?

**Question 6**

Which report made the UK concerned about its industries?

**Question 7**

Which three US organisations have called for a ban on medical organisations and food animal production?

**Question 8**

Mention two AMA bills that seek to ban the use of antibiotics in food production.

**Question 9**

Which 3 medical associations supported antibiotics?

**Text number 16**

Antibiotics have been widely used in animal husbandry. In 1977, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) raised the issue of the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacterial strains as a result of antibiotic use in livestock production. In March 2012, in a lawsuit brought by the Natural Resources Defense Council and others, the US District Court for the Southern District of New York ordered the FDA to withdraw approvals for the use of antibiotics in livestock production, in violation of FDA regulations.

**Question 0**

What are antibiotics used for other than sick people?

**Question 1**

When was resistance first discussed as a problem in farm animal breeding?

**Question 2**

When did the district court order the FDA to stop approving antibiotics for animals?

**Question 3**

What are bacterial strains used for other than sick people?

**Question 4**

When was resistance first discussed as a problem in growing the US?

**Question 5**

When did the district court order the FDA to stop approving animals?

**Question 6**

What violated the Natural Resources Defense Council's regulations?

**Question 7**

Who ordered the FDA to use antibiotics?

**Text number 17**

Before the early 20th century, treatments for infections were based mainly on medical folklore. Antimicrobial drugs with antimicrobial properties used to treat infections were described more than 2000 years ago. Many ancient cultures, such as the ancient Egyptians and ancient Greeks, used specially selected mould and plant substances and extracts to treat infections. More recent laboratory observations of antibiotic activity between micro-organisms led to the discovery of natural antibacterials produced by micro-organisms. Louis Pasteur stated that "if we could address the antagonism observed between some bacteria, it would perhaps offer the greatest hope for therapeutic means". French bacteriologist Jean Paul Vuillemin coined the term "antibiosis", meaning "against life", to describe the phenomenon that these early antibacterial drugs demonstrated. Antibiosis was first described in 1877 in bacteria, when Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch discovered that a bacterium in the air could inhibit the growth of Bacillus anthracis. American microbiologist Selman Waksman later named these drugs antibiotics in 1942. Synthetic antibiotic chemotherapy as a science and the development of antibacterials began in Germany by Paul Ehrlich in the late 1880s. Ehrlich discovered that certain dyes would stain human, animal or bacterial cells, while others would not. He then put forward the idea that it might be possible to create chemicals that would act as selective drugs, binding to bacteria and killing them without harming the human host. After screening hundreds of dyes against various organisms, in 1907 he discovered a medically useful drug, the synthetic antibacterial salvarsan, now called arsphenamine.

**Question 0**

What methods did people use before antibiotics to treat infections?

**Question 1**

When were some antimicrobials first used?

**Question 2**

What kind of objects did the Egyptians and Greeks use?

**Question 3**

What is an antibiotic?

**Question 4**

Who invented the term antibiotic?

**Question 5**

What methods did people use before Robert Koch to treat infections?

**Question 6**

When were some dyes first used?

**Question 7**

What kind of things did American microbiologists use?

**Question 8**

Who invented the term salvarsan?

**Question 9**

Who renamed drugs as therapists?

**Text number 18**

The effects of some types of mould on infections had been observed several times in history (see History of penicillin). In 1928, Alexander Fleming observed the same effect in a Petri dish, where a fungus of the genus Penicillium killed several disease-causing bacteria. Fleming suggested that the effect was mediated by an antibacterial compound, which he named penicillin, and that its antibacterial properties could be exploited in chemotherapy. He first characterised some of its biological properties and tried to use the crude product to treat some infections, but was unable to continue its development without the help of trained chemists.

**Question 0**

What type of organism has been reported to work on infections?

**Question 1**

Who discovered the antibacterial properties of mould in the laboratory?

**Question 2**

Which mould did Fleming discover had antibacterial properties?

**Question 3**

What did Fleming originally think would be a good use for it?

**Question 4**

Which type of organism has been reported to be effective against penicillin?

**Question 5**

Who noticed the evolution of chemists in the laboratory?

**Question 6**

Which mould did Fleming discover had received chemotherapy?

**Question 7**

What did Fleming originally think chemists would use?

**Question 8**

What did Fleming use to treat the Petri dish?

**Text number 19**

The first sulfonamide and the first commercially available antibacterial drug, Prontosil, was developed by a research team led by Gerhard Domagk in 1932 at Bayer Laboratories, part of the IG Farben conglomerate in Germany. Domagk was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1939 for his work. Prontosil had a relatively broad effect on Gram-positive cocci, but not on enterobacteria. Its success boosted research. The discovery and development of this sulphonamide drug ushered in an era of antibacterial drugs.

**Question 0**

What was the first antibiotic available?

**Question 1**

Which company developed Prontosil?

**Question 2**

Who led the team that developed Prontosil?

**Question 3**

What prize did Domagk receive for his work?

**Question 4**

What was the first available size?

**Question 5**

Which company developed enterobacteriaceae?

**Question 6**

Who led the group that invented Bayer Laboratories?

**Question 7**

Which award did Prontosil receive for his work?

**Question 8**

What opened the German era?

**Text number 20**

In 1939, just as the Second World War began, Rene Dubos announced the discovery of the first naturally occurring antibiotic, tyrotrycine, a compound containing 20% gramicidin and 80% tyrosidine, in B. brevis. It was one of the first commercially produced antibiotics to be widely manufactured and was highly effective in treating wounds and ulcers during the Second World War. However, gramicidin could not be used systemically because of its toxicity. Tyrosidine also proved to be too toxic for systemic use. Research results from that period were not shared between the Axis and Allied powers during the war.

**Question 0**

What was the first antibiotic developed from nature?

**Question 1**

When was thyrothric created?

**Question 2**

What happened in 1939 other than tyrotrichin?

**Question 3**

Who discovered tyrotrycine?

**Question 4**

What was tyrotrycine used for during the war?

**Question 5**

What was the first antibiotic developed for wounds?

**Question 6**

When was Gramicidin created?

**Question 7**

Who discovered systematic use?

**Question 8**

What was tyrotrycine used for during the toxicity?

**Question 9**

Rene Dubos was not shared between whom?

**Text number 21**

Florey and Chain succeeded in purifying the first penicillin, penicillin G, in 1942, but it did not become widely available outside the Allied military until 1945. Later, Norman Heatley developed a spinal tap technique to effectively purify penicillin in bulk. Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin determined the chemical structure of penicillin in 1945. Purified penicillin had a strong antibacterial effect on a wide range of bacteria and was of low toxicity to humans. Moreover, unlike synthetic sulphonamides, biological components such as pus did not inhibit its activity. The discovery of such a powerful antibiotic was unprecedented, and the development of penicillin led to renewed interest in finding antibiotic compounds with similar efficacy and safety. Ernst Chain and Howard Florey shared the 1945 Nobel Prize in Medicine with Fleming for the successful development of penicillin as a therapeutic drug, which Fleming had discovered by chance but was unable to develop himself. Florey gave Dubos credit for pioneering the deliberate and systematic search for antibacterial compounds, which had led to the discovery of gramicidin and revived Florey's penicillin research.

**Question 0**

When was penicillin G first cleared?

**Question 1**

When did penicillin G become available for non-military use?

**Question 2**

Who invented a way to quickly produce penicillin?

**Question 3**

When was the chemical composition of penicillin discovered?

**Question 4**

Who discovered the chemical structure of penicillin?

**Question 5**

When was the Nobel Prize first cleaned?

**Question 6**

When did penicillin G start to be used as a therapeutic drug?

**Question 7**

Who invented a way to quickly produce pus?

**Question 8**

When was the chemical structure of bacteria discovered?

**Question 9**

Who discovered the chemical structure of bacteria?

**Text number 22**

Vaccines are based on modifying or strengthening the immune system. Vaccination either accelerates or strengthens the host's immune ability to fight infections, leading to macrophage activation, antibody production, inflammation and other classic immune responses. Antibacterial vaccines have significantly reduced the incidence of bacterial diseases worldwide. Vaccines made from attenuated whole cells or lysates have largely been replaced by less reactive, cell-free vaccines consisting of purified components such as capsular polysaccharides and their conjugates, protein carriers and inactivated toxins (toxoids) and proteins.

**Question 0**

What do vaccines need to work?

**Question 1**

Which vaccines have saved millions of lives?

**Question 2**

What types of vaccines have been phased out?

**Question 3**

What do polysaccharides need to work?

**Question 4**

Which polysaccharides have saved millions of lives?

**Question 5**

What types of polysaccharides have been phased out?

**Question 6**

Where have the manufactured vaccines been replaced by carriers with less protein?

**Question 7**

What happens when the host contains polysaccharides?

**Text number 23**

Phage therapy is another option being explored to treat resistant bacterial strains. Researchers do this by infecting pathogenic bacteria with their own viruses, more specifically bacteriophages. Bacteriophages, also known as phages, are specifically bacterial viruses that infect bacteria by disrupting the lytic cycles of pathogenic bacteria. By interfering with the bacterial lytic cycles, phages destroy the bacterial metabolism, ultimately leading to cell death. The phages insert their DNA into the bacterium, allowing their DNA to be transcribed. Once their DNA is transcribed, the cell continues to make new phages, and as soon as they are ready to be released, the cell lyses. One concern about using phages to fight pathogens is that phages infect 'good' bacteria, bacteria that are important in everyday human activities. However, studies have shown that phages are very specific when they target bacteria, which is why researchers are confident that bacteriophage therapy is a surefire way to defeat antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

**Question 0**

What has been discussed to treat resistant bacteria?

**Question 1**

How have researchers done this?

**Question 2**

What is worrying about using phages?

**Question 3**

What has been discussed to treat bateriophages?

**Question 4**

How have bacteria done this?

**Question 5**

What are the concerns about the use of DNA?

**Question 6**

What makes scientists believe that phages fight pathogens?

**Question 7**

By what method do phages destroy antibiotics?

**Text number 24**

In April 2013, the Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA) reported that the weak antibiotic pipeline is not responding to the growing ability of bacteria to develop resistance. Since 2009, only two new antibiotics have been approved in the US. The number of new antibiotics approved each year is steadily decreasing. The report identified seven antibiotics against Gram-negative bacteria (GNB) that are currently in phase 2 or phase 3 clinical trials. However, these drugs do not cover the full spectrum of GNB resistance. Some of these antibiotics are combinations of existing treatments:

**Question 0**

How many antibiotics have been created in the last 7 years?

**Question 1**

How many are in the pipeline to combat GNB?

**Question 2**

What year did the Infectious Disease Society of America say that the production of new antibiotics is not keeping pace with resistance?

**Question 3**

How many bacteria have been created in the last 7 years?

**Question 4**

How many are in the pipeline to combat IDSA?

**Question 5**

What year did the Infectious Diseases of America say that GNB production is not keeping pace with resistance?

**Question 6**

What happens to the number of new resistors?

**Question 7**

Which drugs target the full spectrum of GNB resistance?

**Text number 25**

Possible improvements include clarifying the FDA's regulations on clinical trials. In addition, appropriate financial incentives could encourage pharmaceutical companies to invest in this activity. The Antibiotic Development to Advance Patient Treatment (ADAPT) Act aims to accelerate drug development to combat the growing threat of "superbugs". Under this law, the FDA can approve antibiotics and antifungals to treat life-threatening infections based on small clinical trials. The CDC monitors antibiotic use and emerging resistance and publishes the data. The FDA's antibiotic labeling process, "criteria for interpreting susceptibility tests for microbial organisms" or "breakpoints," provides healthcare professionals with accurate information. According to Allan Coukell, Director of Health Programs at The Pew Charitable Trusts, "By allowing drug developers to rely on smaller data sets and clarifying the FDA's authority to tolerate greater uncertainty about these drugs when making risk-benefit calculations, ADAPT would make clinical trials more feasible."

**Question 0**

Who regulates the approval of antibiotics?

**Question 1**

What could encourage pharmaceutical companies to produce new antibiotics?

**Question 2**

What are resistant bacteria called in the media?

**Question 3**

Who is the Director of the Pew Charitable Trusts?

**Question 4**

Who regulates the acceptance of infections?

**Question 5**

What could encourage drugs to cause new infections?

**Question 6**

Who is the head of the FDA?

**Question 7**

Who monitors the use of financial incentives?

**Question 8**

Who is working to speed up the training of health professionals?

**Document number 392**

**Text number 0**

In Windows 8, significant changes were made to the operating system platform and user interface to improve the experience on tablets, where Windows was competing with mobile operating systems such as Android and iOS. These changes included, in particular, a touch-optimised Windows shell based on Microsoft's Metro design language, a home screen (which displays applications and dynamically updated content on a tiled screen), a new application development platform with an emphasis on touch input, integration with web services (including the ability to synchronise applications and settings between devices) and the Windows Store, an online store where new software can be downloaded and purchased. Windows 8 added support for USB 3.0, Advanced Format hard drives, near-field communication and cloud computing. New security features were introduced, including built-in antivirus software, integration with Microsoft SmartScreen filtering service and support for UEFI Secure Boot on supported devices with UEFI firmware to prevent malware from infecting the boot process.

**Question 0**

Who are the main competitors to Windows operating system?

**Question 1**

What are the new security features in Windows 8?

**Question 2**

Which USB version is Windows 8 compatible with?

**Question 3**

What's on the home screen?

**Question 4**

What services does Windows Store offer?

**Question 5**

Who are the smaller competitors to Windows?

**Question 6**

What are the new security features in Windows 9?

**Question 7**

What's on the End screen?

**Question 8**

Which USB version is Windows 9 compatible with?

**Question 9**

What services does Windows Store not offer?

**Text number 1**

Windows 8 was released and received a mixed reception. While its performance improvements, security enhancements and improved support for touchscreen devices were well received, the new interface was widely criticised for being potentially confusing and difficult to learn (especially when using a keyboard and mouse instead of a touchscreen). Despite these shortcomings, 60 million Windows 8 licences have been sold as of January 2013, including both updates and new PC sales to OEMs.

**Question 0**

What was well received in Windows 8?

**Question 1**

What were the problems with the new Windows 8 user interface?

**Question 2**

How many Windows 8 licences were purchased by January 2013?

**Question 3**

What was well received in Windows 9?

**Question 4**

What went down badly in Windows 8?

**Question 5**

What were the problems with the old Windows 8 user interface?

**Question 6**

What were the problems with the new Windows 9 user interface?

**Question 7**

How many Windows 8 licences were purchased by January 2012?

**Text number 2**

Development of Windows 8 started before Windows 7 was delivered in 2009. At the Consumer Electronics Show in January 2011, it was announced that the next version of Windows would add support for ARM system chips alongside the current x86 processors, notably from AMD and Intel. Steven Sinofsky, head of Windows, demonstrated an early version of the port on prototype devices, and Microsoft CEO Steve Ballmer announced the company's goal of having Windows "everywhere and on all kinds of devices without compromise". Details also began to emerge about a new application framework for Windows 8, codenamed "Jupiter", which would be used to create "immersive" applications using XAML (along the lines of Windows Phone and Silverlight) that could be distributed through a new packaging system and a rumoured app store.

**Question 0**

When did Microsoft start developing Windows 8?

**Question 1**

Who is the Windows Unit Manager?

**Question 2**

Who is the CEO of Microsoft?

**Question 3**

Where were the Windows 8 plans originally announced?

**Question 4**

What is Jupiter?

**Question 5**

Who is the Vice President of the Windows Division?

**Question 6**

When did Microsoft start creating Windows 9?

**Question 7**

Who is the CFO of Microsoft?

**Question 8**

Where were the Windows 9 plans originally announced?

**Question 9**

What is not Jupiter?

**Text number 3**

Three milestone releases of Windows 8 were leaked to the public. Milestone 1, Build 7850, was leaked on 12 April 2011. It was the first build to have window text centered instead of left-aligned. It was also probably the first appearance of a Metro-style font, and had the text shhh... let's not leak our hard work. However, its detailed build number reveals that the build was created on 22 September 2010. The leaked copy was the Enterprise edition. The operating system still reads "Windows 7". Milestone 2, build 7955, was leaked on 25 April 2011. The traditional Blue Screen of Death (BSoD) was replaced by a new black screen, although this was later removed. This build introduced a new ribbon in Windows Explorer. Build 7959, which contained minor changes but was the first 64-bit version, was leaked on 1 May 2011. The "Windows 7" logo was temporarily replaced by text that read "Microsoft Confidential". On 17 June 2011, the 64-bit version of build 7989 was leaked. It introduced a new Start screen with the same fish as the default Windows 7 Beta wallpaper, which was later removed, and the circular dots that were present in the final version (although the final version has a smaller cluster of circular dots). It also had the text Welcome below them, although this was also removed.

**Question 0**

What does BSoD stand for?

**Question 1**

When was Milestone 1 launched?

**Question 2**

What was special about Milestone 1?

**Question 3**

When was Milestone 2 announced?

**Question 4**

When was Build 7959 announced?

**Question 5**

What does BSoB stand for?

**Question 6**

When was Milestone 11 announced?

**Question 7**

What was special about Milestone 11?

**Question 8**

When was Milestone 12 launched?

**Question 9**

When was Build 7995 released?

**Text number 4**

The build was released for download later in the day in 32-bit and 64-bit versions, as well as a special 64-bit version that included SDKs and developer tools (Visual Studio Express and Expression Blend) for developing Metro-style applications. The Windows Store was released during the presentation, but was not available in this build. According to Microsoft, the developer preview version was downloaded around 535 000 times in the first 12 hours of its release. The Developer Preview was originally due to expire on 11 March 2012, but in February 2012 the expiry date was changed to 15 January 2013.

**Question 0**

Which three versions did Microsoft release first?

**Question 1**

What were the development tools in the building?

**Question 2**

How many downloads occurred in the first 12 hours?

**Question 3**

When did the developers' preview end?

**Question 4**

When was the developers' preview originally due to end?

**Question 5**

Which four versions did Microsoft release first?

**Question 6**

What developer tools did the building not have?

**Question 7**

How many downloads occurred in the first 21 hours?

**Question 8**

When did the developers' preview not end?

**Question 9**

When was the developers' preview not supposed to end in the first place?

**Text number 5**

On 29 February 2012, Microsoft released Windows 8 Consumer Preview, the beta version of Windows 8, build 8250. Among other changes, the build removed the Start button from the taskbar for the first time since it debuted in Windows 95. According to Windows CEO Chaitanya Sareen, the Start button was removed to reflect their view that in Windows 8, the desktop is itself an "application" and not the primary interface of the operating system. Windows director Steven Sinofsky said more than 100,000 changes have been made since the developer version was released. Windows 8 Consumer Preview had been downloaded more than a million times the day after its release. Like the Developer Preview, the Consumer Preview ended on 15 January 2013.

**Question 0**

When was the beta version of Windows 8 made available to the public?

**Question 1**

Who is Windows Manager?

**Question 2**

How many things were changed after the developer version was released?

**Question 3**

When did Consumer Preview expire?

**Question 4**

How many times was Consumer Preview downloaded in the first 24 hours?

**Question 5**

When was the beta version of Windows 9 made available to the public?

**Question 6**

Who is not a Windows Manager?

**Question 7**

How many things were changed before the developer version was released?

**Question 8**

When was Consumer Preview not about to expire?

**Question 9**

How many times was Consumer Preview downloaded in the first 42 hours?

**Text number 6**

Many other versions were released until the Developers Day conference in Japan, when Steven Sinofsky announced that the Windows 8 Release Preview (build 8400) would be released in the first week of June. On 28 May 2012, the Windows 8 Release Preview (Standard Simplified Chinese x64 edition, not China-specific, build 8400) was leaked online on various Chinese and BitTorrent sites. On 31 May 2012, Microsoft released the Windows 8 Release Preview to the public. The main highlights of the Release Preview were the addition of Sports, Travel and News apps, and an integrated version of Adobe Flash Player for Internet Explorer. Like the Developer Preview and Consumer Preview, the Release Preview ended on 15 January 2013.

**Question 0**

When was the Release Preview announced for consumers?

**Question 1**

When was the publication preview due to end?

**Question 2**

What were the most important parts of the preview of the publication?

**Question 3**

What was the build number of the Windows 8 Release Preview?

**Question 4**

When was the Windows 8 Release Preview accidentally revealed?

**Question 5**

When was the Release Preview not revealed to consumers?

**Question 6**

When was the publication preview not supposed to end?

**Question 7**

What were the side components of the publication preview?

**Question 8**

What was the build number of the Release Preview version of Windows 9?

**Question 9**

When was the Windows 9 Release Preview accidentally revealed?

**Text number 7**

On 1 August 2012, Windows 8 (build 9200) was released to manufacturers under build number 6.2.9200.16384 . Microsoft planned to hold a launch event on 25 October 2012 and make Windows 8 generally available the following day. However, just a day after it was released to manufacturers, a copy of the final version of Windows 8 Enterprise N (the version for the European market, which lacked a media player to comply with the Court's ruling) was leaked online, and a few days later the final versions of Windows 8 Pro and Enterprise were also leaked online. On 15 August 2012, Windows 8 became available for download to MSDN and TechNet subscribers. For Software Assurance customers, Windows 8 became available on 16 August 2012. For students who subscribed to DreamSpark Premium, Windows 8 became available on 22 August 2012, earlier than previously announced.

**Question 0**

When did Windows 8 start production?

**Question 1**

What was the final version that Microsoft decided to produce?

**Question 2**

When was Microsoft supposed to officially release Windows 8?

**Question 3**

Which version of Windows 8 is Enterprise N?

**Question 4**

When did Software Assurance customers get Windows 8?

**Question 5**

When did Windows 9 start production?

**Question 6**

What was the first build that Microsoft decided to produce?

**Question 7**

When was Microsoft supposed to officially release Windows 9?

**Question 8**

Which version of Windows 9 is Enterprise N?

**Question 9**

When did Software Assurance customers get Windows 9?

**Text number 8**

Relatively few changes were made from the release preview to the final version, including updated versions of preloaded apps, renaming Windows Explorer to File Explorer, replacing the Aero Glass theme in Windows Vista and 7 with a new flat, monochrome theme, and adding new background options for the Start screen, Lock screen and desktop. Prior to general availability on 26 October 2012, updates were released for some of the apps that came with Windows 8, and a cumulative general availability update (which included performance, compatibility and battery life fixes) was released on Tuesday 9 October 2012. Microsoft announced that improvements to the testing infrastructure will allow for more frequent releases of general improvements like these through Windows Update, rather than leaving them to OEMs and service packs.

**Question 0**

How many things did Microsoft change after the Release Preview?

**Question 1**

When was the cumulative update on general availability submitted?

**Question 2**

How will system patches be released through Windows 8?

**Question 3**

What name was Windows Explorer changed to?

**Question 4**

How many things did Microsoft change before the Release Preview?

**Question 5**

When was the cumulative update not provided?

**Question 6**

Why aren't system patches released through Windows 8?

**Question 7**

How will system patches be released through Windows 9?

**Question 8**

Under what name did Windows Explorer remain?

**Text number 9**

Microsoft launched an advertising campaign focusing on Windows 8 and the Surface tablet in October 2012, and the first TV ad premiered on 14 October 2012. Microsoft's advertising budget of $1.5-1.8 billion was significantly higher than the $200 million campaign to promote Windows 95. As part of its campaign, Microsoft set up 34 pop-up stores in shopping malls (focusing mainly on the Surface), provided training for retail employees in partnership with Intel, and worked with electronics retailer Best Buy to design expanded spaces for hardware demonstrations. To make the retail demonstrations of Windows 8 more "personal", Microsoft also developed a character known in the English-speaking market as "Allison Brown", whose fictional profile (including personal photos, contacts and emails) is also featured on the Windows 8 demonstration devices.

**Question 0**

How much money was spent on advertising Windows 8?

**Question 1**

How much money was spent on advertising Windows 95?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the character that Microsoft used to make Windows 8 look more personal?

**Question 3**

When did Microsoft start promoting Windows 8?

**Question 4**

How many pop-up stores did Microsoft set up to promote Windows 8?

**Question 5**

How much money was spent on advertising Windows 9?

**Question 6**

How much money was spent on advertising Windows 98?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the character that Microsoft used to make Windows 9 look more personal?

**Question 8**

When did Microsoft start advertising Windows 9?

**Question 9**

How many pop-up stores did Microsoft set up to promote Windows 9?

**Text number 10**

In May 2013, Microsoft launched a new TV campaign for Windows 8, showcasing the features and pricing of Windows 8 tablets compared to the iPad, with Siri's voice commenting on the limitations of the iPad by parodying Apple's "Get a Mac" ads. On June 12, 2013, during the first game of the 2013 Stanley Cup Finals, Microsoft aired the first ad in its "Windows Everywhere" campaign, which promoted Windows 8, Windows Phone 8 and the company's suite of online services as a combined platform.

**Question 0**

When was the first game of the 2013 Stanley Cup Finals?

**Question 1**

Who did Windows 8 mock in its TV campaign?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the Windows 8 advertising campaign?

**Question 3**

What three things did the Windows Everywhere campaign emphasise?

**Question 4**

When was the first game of the 2014 Stanley Cup Finals?

**Question 5**

When was the last game of the 2014 Stanley Cup Finals?

**Question 6**

Who did Windows 9 mock in its TV campaign?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the Windows 9 advertising campaign?

**Question 8**

What four things did the Windows Everywhere campaign emphasise?

**Text number 11**

New features and functionality in Windows 8 include faster booting with UEFI integration and a new "Hybrid Boot" mode (which puts the Windows kernel to sleep on shutdown to speed up subsequent booting), a new lock screen with clock and notifications, and the ability for business users to create USB versions of Windows (Windows To Go). Windows 8 also adds native support for USB 3.0 devices for faster data transfer and better power management with compatible devices, 4KB Advanced Format support for hard disk drives, and support for near-field communication for easier sharing and communication between devices.

**Question 0**

What happens in Hybrid Boot mode?

**Question 1**

What is Windows to Go?

**Question 2**

What are the benefits of USB 3.0?

**Question 3**

What are the benefits of near-field communication?

**Question 4**

What features were added to the lock screen?

**Question 5**

What never happens in Hybrid Boot?

**Question 6**

What is Windows to Stay?

**Question 7**

What are the benefits of USB 2.0?

**Question 8**

What is the purpose of long-distance communication?

**Question 9**

What features were removed from the lock screen?

**Text number 12**

Windows Explorer, renamed File Explorer, now includes a ribbon instead of a command bar. The File Operations dialogs have been updated to provide more detailed statistics, the ability to abort file transfers and improvements to conflict management when copying files. A new "File History" feature allows users to back up incremental versions of files to and from a secondary storage device, and Storage Spaces allows users to combine hard drives of different sizes into virtual drives and configure the absence of mirroring, parity or redundancy on a per-folder basis.

**Question 0**

What replaced the Windows Explorer command bar?

**Question 1**

What is the new name of Windows Explorer?

**Question 2**

What did the upgrade of the dalog boxes help with?

**Question 3**

What does file history allow?

**Question 4**

What never replaced the common bar in Windows Explorer?

**Question 5**

What is the old name of Windows Explorer?

**Question 6**

What update to the operation of dalog boxes will hurt you with?

**Question 7**

What didn't help to update the operation of the dalog boxes?

**Question 8**

What does file history make impossible?

**Text number 13**

Task Manager has been redesigned to include a new Processes tab with the option to show less or more information about running applications and background processes, a heat map using different colours to indicate resource usage levels, network and disk counters, grouping by process type (e.g. applications, background processes and Windows processes), friendly process names and a new option for users to search for information about unclear processes on the network. In addition, the Blue Screen of Death has been updated to be simpler and more modern, with less technical information displayed.

**Question 0**

What is the point of using different colours in a heat map?

**Question 1**

What changes were made to BSoD?

**Question 2**

What process type groups has Windows 8 introduced?

**Question 3**

How can users find out more about the obscure processes in Windows 8?

**Question 4**

What is the point of using the same colours in a heat map?

**Question 5**

What is the point of using different colours on a nice map?

**Question 6**

What changes were made to the BSoB?

**Question 7**

What process type groups have been introduced in Windows 9?

**Question 8**

How can users find out more about the obscure processes in Windows 9?

**Text number 14**

New security features in Windows 8 include two new authentication methods tailored for touchscreens (PINs and picture passwords) and the addition of anti-virus capabilities to Windows Defender (putting it on par with Microsoft Security Essentials). SmartScreen filtering is integrated into Windows, Family Safety provides parental controls that allow parents to monitor and control their children's activity on the device with activity reports and safety monitoring. Windows 8 also offers integrated system restore with new "Refresh" and "Reset" functions, including system restore from a USB drive. The first security patches for Windows 8 will be released on November 13, 2012; they will include three patches that the company considers "critical".

**Question 0**

What new security features does Windows 8 offer?

**Question 1**

Where are the new security features in Windows 8 aimed?

**Question 2**

What options does the child lock offer?

**Question 3**

What new recovery options have been introduced in Windows 8?

**Question 4**

When was the first Windows 8 patch shipped?

**Question 5**

What new security features did Windows 9 offer?

**Question 6**

Where are the new security features in Windows 9 aimed?

**Question 7**

What options does the child lock not offer?

**Question 8**

What new restore options have been introduced in Windows 9?

**Question 9**

When was the first Windows 9 patch shipped?

**Text number 15**

Windows 8 supports a feature of the UEFI specification known as "Secure boot", which uses a public key infrastructure to verify the integrity of the operating system and prevent unauthorized programs, such as bootkits, from infecting the device boot process. Some pre-built devices can be described as "certified" by Microsoft; these devices must have secure boot enabled by default and have ways for users to disable or reconfigure the feature. ARM-based Windows RT devices must have secure boot enabled by default.

**Question 0**

How does protected booting help prevent boot infections?

**Question 1**

What are the requirements for Microsoft-certified devices?

**Question 2**

What must always be enabled on ARM-based Windows RT devices?

**Question 3**

How does a protected startup not help prevent startup process infections?

**Question 4**

How can an unsecured startup prevent infections in the startup process?

**Question 5**

What requirements do Microsoft certified devices not have?

**Question 6**

What are the requirements for Microsoft uncertified devices?

**Question 7**

What must always be enabled on ARM-based Windows TR devices?

**Text number 16**

Windows 8 offers even stronger integration with Microsoft and other online services. Users can now sign in to Windows with a Microsoft account, which allows them to access services and synchronise apps and settings between devices. Windows 8 also comes with a client application for Microsoft's SkyDrive cloud storage service, which also allows applications to save files directly to SkyDrive. The SkyDrive client for Desktop and File Explorer is not included in Windows 8 and must be downloaded separately. Packaged multimedia applications are offered under the Xbox brand, including Xbox Music, Xbox Video and the Xbox SmartGlass add-on for use with the Xbox 360 console. Games can be integrated into the Xbox Live hub app, which also allows users to view their profile and gamerscore. Other bundled apps can be used to connect Flickr and Facebook. Due to changes to Facebook Connect, Facebook support has been disabled across all bundled apps as of 8 June 2015.

**Question 0**

What is SkyDrive?

**Question 1**

What features does the Xbox Live Hub offer?

**Question 2**

When was Facebook support disabled?

**Question 3**

What Xbox apps were bundled together?

**Question 4**

What service options does Windows online now offer?

**Question 5**

What is not SkyDrive?

**Question 6**

What features does the Xbox Live Hub not offer?

**Question 7**

When was Facebook support introduced?

**Question 8**

What Xbox One apps were bundled together?

**Question 9**

What service options does Windows offline offer now?

**Text number 17**

Internet Explorer 10 is included as both a desktop and touch-optimised application, with additional support for HTML5, CSS3 and hardware acceleration. Internet Explorer does not support plug-ins or ActiveX components, but includes a version of Adobe Flash Player optimised for touch and low power consumption. Initially, Adobe Flash only worked on sites in the "compatibility view" whitelist. However, following feedback from users and new compatibility tests, an update in March 2013 changed this policy to use a smaller blacklist of sites with known compatibility issues instead, allowing Flash to be used by default on most sites. The desktop version does not include these restrictions.

**Question 0**

In which formats is Internet Exploer 10 available?

**Question 1**

What were the original limitations of Adobe flash?

**Question 2**

What improvements have been made to Internet Explorer?

**Question 3**

Where can Adobe Flash be used now?

**Question 4**

In which formats is Internet Explorer 11 available?

**Question 5**

What forms of Internet Explorer 10 are not available?

**Question 6**

What restrictions were not originally imposed on Adobe flash?

**Question 7**

What improvements were not made to Internet Explorer?

**Question 8**

Where is Adobe Flash not allowed?

**Text number 18**

Windows 8 also includes improved support for mobile broadband; the operating system can now detect when a SIM card is inserted and automatically configure connection settings (including APNs and carrier brands), as well as reduce internet usage to save bandwidth on metered networks. Windows 8 also adds an integrated Airplane Mode setting to disable all wireless connections globally. Operators can also offer account management systems through Windows Store apps, which can be automatically installed as part of the connection process and provide usage statistics in their own tile.

**Question 0**

What does airplone mode do?

**Question 1**

Where can I find Carrier's account management systems?

**Question 2**

What registers the insertion of a SIM card?

**Question 3**

What are the connection settings in Windows 8?

**Question 4**

What does the airplane space not do?

**Question 5**

Where can't I find Carrier's account management systems?

**Question 6**

What never registers the insertion of a SIM card?

**Question 7**

What registers the insertion of an SMI card?

**Question 8**

What are the connection settings in Windows 9?

**Text number 19**

Windows 8 introduces a new style of app, Windows Store apps. According to Microsoft developer Jensen Harris, these apps will be optimised for touchscreen environments and will be more specialised than existing desktop apps. The apps can either run in full-screen mode or can be clicked to the side of the screen. Apps can provide on-screen toast notifications or animate their home screen tiles with dynamic content. Applications can use "contracts", a collection of hooks that provide common functionality that can be integrated with other applications, such as search and sharing. Apps can also integrate with other services; for example, the People app can connect to various social networks and services (such as Facebook, Skype and People), while the Photos app can aggregate photos from services such as Facebook and Flickr.

**Question 0**

Who is Jensen Harris?

**Question 1**

Which apps can you expect the People app to work with?

**Question 2**

Which applications can I expect the Photos app to work with?

**Question 3**

What makes Windows Store apps unique?

**Question 4**

What are contracts?

**Question 5**

Who is not Jensen Harris?

**Question 6**

Which apps can't the People app be expected to work with?

**Question 7**

Which apps can't the Photos app be expected to work with?

**Question 8**

What makes Windows Store apps unique?

**Question 9**

What are the agreements not?

**Text number 20**

Windows Store apps run on a new set of APIs known as Windows Runtime, which supports programming languages such as C, C++, Visual Basic .NET and C#, as well as HTML5 and JavaScript. If applications are written in some "high-level" languages, they may be compatible with both Intel and ARM versions, otherwise they will not be compatible with binary code. Components can be compiled into Windows Runtime components, allowing them to be used in all compatible languages. To ensure stability and security, the applications operate in a sandbox environment and require access rights to use certain functions, such as the Internet or the camera.

**Question 0**

What programming languages does Windows Runtime use?

**Question 1**

What makes Windows applications binary code compliant?

**Question 2**

What does compiling components in Windows Runtime allow?

**Question 3**

What kind of environment provides additional security for Windows applications?

**Question 4**

Which programming languages does Windows Downtime work with?

**Question 5**

What programming languages does Windows Runtime not need?

**Question 6**

What makes Windows applications unary code compatible?

**Question 7**

What makes it impossible to compile components as Windows Runtime?

**Question 8**

What kind of environment provides less security for Windows applications?

**Text number 21**

These apps can only be installed on retail versions of Windows 8 through the Windows Store, a designated distribution platform that offers both apps and lists of desktop applications certified to be compatible with Windows 8. Devices running Windows 8 Enterprise and connected to a domain can download apps via page download from outside the Windows Store. Windows 8 Pro and Windows RT devices that are not part of a domain can also download apps via sideloading, but only after purchasing specific product keys through Volume Licensing.

**Question 0**

Where can I install apps on Windows 8?

**Question 1**

How do devices running Windows 8 Enterprise access applications outside Windows Store?

**Question 2**

On which other devices can apps be downloaded using a page loader?

**Question 3**

Where can Windows 8 not install apps from?

**Question 4**

Where can Windows 9 install applications?

**Question 5**

How do devices running Windows 9 Enterprise access applications outside Windows Store?

**Question 6**

How do devices running Windows 8 Enterprise get apps from the Windows Store?

**Question 7**

Which other devices do not allow you to download apps with a side-loader?

**Text number 22**

Microsoft developers used the term "immersive app" internally before the first official launch of Windows 8, after which they were called Metro-style apps, referring to the Metro design language. The term was dropped in August 2012; a Microsoft spokesperson denied rumours that the change was related to a potential trademark issue, stating that "Metro" was just a code name that would be replaced before the release of Windows 8. Following these reports, the terms "Modern UI-style apps", "Windows 8-style apps" and "Windows Store apps" began to be used for the new apps in various Microsoft documents and materials. In an interview on 12 September 2012, Soma Somasegar (Vice President of Microsoft's Software Development Division) confirmed that 'Windows Store apps' would be the official term for apps. On the MSDN page about the Metro design language, the term "Modern design" is used to refer to the whole language.

**Question 0**

What is an immersive app?

**Question 1**

What are the names of the apps that will be available after Windows 8?

**Question 2**

Who is Soma Somasegar?

**Question 3**

When did Windows Store apps become the correct term for apps?

**Question 4**

What is an unimmersive app?

**Question 5**

What does an immersive app not mean?

**Question 6**

What will be the name of the applications after Windows 9?

**Question 7**

Who is Noma Somasegar?

**Question 8**

When did Windows Store apps not become the correct name for apps?

**Text number 23**

Exceptions to the Windows Store app restrictions have been granted for web browsers. The default user browser can share a Metro-style web browser in the same package as the desktop version, with access to functionality that other apps cannot use, such as the ability to run persistently in the background, run multiple background processes, and use Windows API code instead of WinRT (allowing code to be reused with the desktop version while taking advantage of features available in Windows Store apps, such as charms). Microsoft advertises this exemption as "New experience enabled" (previously "Metro-style enabled").

**Question 0**

What code did Windows 8 change?

**Question 1**

What name did Microsoft give to the web browsing exception?

**Question 2**

What were the different options in the desktop version?

**Question 3**

What code did Windows 9 change?

**Question 4**

What code did Windows 8 not change?

**Question 5**

What term did Microsoft not give an exemption for web browsing?

**Question 6**

What term did Microsoft use for its file browsing exemption?

**Question 7**

What options were not available in the desktop version?

**Text number 24**

Both Chrome and Firefox developers committed to developing Metro-style versions of their browsers; Chrome's "Windows 8 Mode" uses a full-screen version of the current desktop interface, while Firefox (first released in September 2013 on the Aurora release channel) uses a touch-optimised interface inspired by the Android version of Firefox. In October 2013, the Chrome app was modified to mimic the desktop environment used by Chrome OS. The development of Firefox for Windows 8 has since been cancelled due to a lack of user acceptance of beta versions.

**Question 0**

Which two browsers promised to develop Metro-style versions of their browsers?

**Question 1**

What does Chromes for Windows 8 do?

**Question 2**

What does the Windows 8 version of Firefox do?

**Question 3**

When was the Firefox version of Windows 8 released?

**Question 4**

Which three browsers promised to develop Metro-style versions of their browsers?

**Question 5**

What doesn't Chromes for Windows 8 do?

**Question 6**

What does Chromes for Windows 9 do?

**Question 7**

What does the Windows 9 version of Firefox do?

**Question 8**

When was the Firefox version of Windows 9 made available?

**Text number 25**

Windows 8 brings significant changes to the operating system interface, many of which are aimed at improving usability on tablets and other touchscreen devices. The new UI is based on Microsoft's Metro design language and uses a Windows Phone 7-like home screen as the primary means of launching applications. The home screen will display a customisable set of tiles referring to different applications and desktop applications, some of which can display constantly updated information and content via 'live tiles'. As a multi-tasking feature, applications can be clicked on a page of the screen. In addition to the traditional control panel, a new simplified and touch-optimised settings application known as "PC Settings" is used for basic configuration and user settings. It does not include many of the more advanced options that are still available in the standard control panel.

**Question 0**

What's on the home screen?

**Question 1**

What do live tiles do?

**Question 2**

What is the primary function of the PC Settings application?

**Question 3**

Where can I find the options for advanced settings?

**Question 4**

What is the new system interface based on?

**Question 5**

What's on the Stop screen?

**Question 6**

What is the primary function of CP Settings?

**Question 7**

What do dead tiles do?

**Question 8**

Where can I find the basic settings?

**Question 9**

Where was the old system interface built?

**Text number 26**

The vertical toolbar, known as Charms (accessed by swiping from the right edge of the touchscreen or by pointing the cursor at the shortcuts in the right corners of the screen), provides access to system and application-related functions such as search, sharing, device management, settings and the Start button. In a traditional desktop environment, running desktop applications is accessed via the Start screen tile. In previous versions of Windows, the Start button on the taskbar has been transformed into a shortcut key in the lower left corner of the screen, which displays a large tooltip with a thumbnail of the Start screen. Swipe from the left edge of the touchscreen or click on the top left corner of the screen to switch between applications and the desktop. Hover the cursor in the top left corner of the screen and scroll down to see a thumbnail list of active applications. Apart from the removal of the Start button and the replacement of the Aero Glass theme with a flatter, more monochrome design, the Windows 8 desktop interface is similar to Windows 7.

**Question 0**

What are charms?

**Question 1**

What is the purpose of spells?

**Question 2**

How do I use the active application list?

**Question 3**

What does a swipe from the left edge of the screen do?

**Question 4**

How to open up the traditional desktop environment?

**Question 5**

What is not charm?

**Question 6**

What is not the purpose of spells?

**Question 7**

How do I use the list of inactive applications?

**Question 8**

What happens when I swipe from the right edge of the screen?

**Question 9**

How is the traditional desktop environment closed?

**Text number 27**

Windows 8 has removed several important features, starting with the traditional Start menu. Support for DVD video playback was removed from Windows Media Player due to the cost of licensing the necessary decoders (especially on devices without any optical disc drives) and the proliferation of streaming services. For the same reasons, Windows Media Center is not included by default in Windows 8, but Windows Media Center and DVD playback support can be purchased in the "Pro Pack" (which upgrades the system to Windows 8 Pro) or in the "Media Center Pack" for Windows 8 Pro. As in previous versions, third-party DVD player software can still be used to enable DVD playback.

**Question 0**

Why was the ability to play DVD video removed from Windows Media Player?

**Question 1**

What does Pro Pack do?

**Question 2**

Which key feature was removed from Windows 8?

**Question 3**

Why was the ability to play BR video removed from Windows Media Player?

**Question 4**

Why was the ability to play DVD video removed from Windows Picture Player?

**Question 5**

What does Pro Pack not do?

**Question 6**

What does the Mod Pack do?

**Question 7**

Which key feature was removed from Windows 9?

**Text number 28**

The Windows Backup and Restore component has been disabled. It is still shipped with Windows 8 and still runs on the pre-set schedules, but it has been moved to the background and can only be accessed through the "Windows 7 File Recovery" application in the control panel.:76 Shadow Copy, the Windows Explorer component that once preserved previous versions of changed files, no longer protects local files and folders. It can only access previous versions of shared files stored on a Windows Server computer.:74 However, the subsystem on which these components run is still available to other software.:74 Shadow Copy is still available.:74

**Question 0**

Which backup element is still available in Windows 8?

**Question 1**

How to open backup and restore?

**Question 2**

What does :76 Shadow Copy do?

**Question 3**

What is :74 used for?

**Question 4**

What backup element is not yet found in Windows 8?

**Question 5**

Which backup element is still found in Windows 9?

**Question 6**

How to Backup and restore does not open?

**Question 7**

How to close backup and restore?

**Question 8**

What does :67 Shadow Copy do?

**Text number 29**

Microsoft published minimum hardware requirements for Windows 8 for "certified" tablet and laptops, and defined a convertible form factor as a standalone device that combines a computer, display and rechargeable power supply with a mechanically attached keyboard and pointing device in a single chassis. The convertible device can be made into a tablet with the attached input devices hidden or removed, leaving the display as the only input device. On 12 March 2013, Microsoft changed its certification requirements to a minimum screen resolution of 1024×768 (from 1366×768) for tablets. The amended requirement is intended to allow "greater design flexibility" for future products.

**Question 0**

What did Microsoft change to the tablet resolution requirements on 12 March 2013?

**Question 1**

Why did Microsoft reduce the required resoultion for tablets?

**Question 2**

What is a modifiable format?

**Question 3**

How does a convertible become a tablet?

**Question 4**

Why didn't Microsoft change the resolution requirements for tablets on 12 March 2013?

**Question 5**

What did Microsoft change to the tablet resolution requirements on 21 March 2013?

**Question 6**

Why did Microsoft increase the required resoultion for tablets?

**Question 7**

What is the immutable form factor?

**Question 8**

How does an interchangeable tablet become a tablet?

**Text number 30**

Three versions of Windows 8 are available, the lowest version, Windows 8 only, and Windows 8 Pro, sold at retail outlets in most countries and pre-installed on new computers. Each version of Windows 8 includes all the features and additional functionality of the lower version, with additional features targeted at specific market segments. For example, the Pro version added BitLocker, Hyper-V, the ability to join a domain and the ability to install Windows Media Center as a paid add-on. Windows 8 users can purchase a "Pro Pack" license, which upgrades their system to Windows 8 Pro with additional Windows features. This license also includes Windows Media Center. Windows 8 Enterprise includes additional features targeted at business environments and is only available through volume licenses. Windows 8's port to the ARM architecture, Windows RT, is marketed as a version of Windows 8, but is only included as preloaded software on devices specifically designed for it.

**Question 0**

How many versions of Windows 8 are there?

**Question 1**

What extra features are available in Windows 8 Pro?

**Question 2**

What extra features are available in Windows 8 Enterprise?

**Question 3**

How to get Windows RT?

**Question 4**

How many versions of Windows 8 do not exist?

**Question 5**

How many versions of Windows 9 are there?

**Question 6**

What are the additional features in Windows 9 Pro?

**Question 7**

What are the additional features in Windows 9 Enterprise?

**Question 8**

How to get Windows TR?

**Text number 31**

Windows 8 was distributed in retail packaging on DVD and as a digital download that could be converted to DVD or USB installation media. As part of the launch campaign, Microsoft offered Windows 8 Pro updates at a discounted online price of $39.99 or $69.99 retail bundle price from launch until 31 January 2013; since then, Windows 8 has been priced at $119.99 and Pro at $199.99. Those who purchased new computers preloaded with Windows 7 Home Basic, Home Premium, Professional or Ultimate between 2 June 2012 and 31 January 2013 could purchase the Windows 8 Pro digital upgrade for US$14.99. Several PC manufacturers offered discounts and rebates on Windows 8 updates purchased through the campaign for specific models, including Hewlett-Packard (US and Canada for specific models) and Acer (Europe for specific Ultrabook models). During these campaigns, the Windows Media Center add-on for Windows 8 Pro was also offered for free.

**Question 0**

How much did a Windows 8 upgrade cost when it was released?

**Question 1**

What is the price of Windows 8?

**Question 2**

What is the price of Windows 8 Pro?

**Question 3**

Which computer owners could buy the Windows 8 Pro upgrade for $14.99?

**Question 4**

How much did the Windows Media Center add-on cost during the original Windows 8 promotion?

**Question 5**

How much did the Windows 9 upgrade cost when it was released?

**Question 6**

What is the price of Windows 9?

**Question 7**

What is the price of Windows 9 Pro?

**Question 8**

Which computer owners could buy the Windows 9 Pro upgrade for $14.99?

**Question 9**

How much did the Windows Media Center add-on cost during the original Windows 9 promotion?

**Text number 32**

Unlike previous versions of Windows, Windows 8 was distributed at retail only as "upgrade licenses", which require an existing version of Windows to install. The "full version software" licence, which was more expensive but could be installed on computers with no or no operating system, was discontinued. The full version was replaced by a specialised 'System Builder' brand. The System Builder licence replaced the original OEM licence unit, which could only be used on computers for resale, but was supplemented by a personal use licence, which officially allowed its purchase and personal use on self-built computers.

**Question 0**

What are the restrictions on Windows update licences?

**Question 1**

What did Windows offer instead of the full version of the software?

**Question 2**

What did your System Builder SKU replace?

**Question 3**

What does OEM mean?

**Question 4**

What does the personal use licence allow?

**Question 5**

What are the limitations of Windows update licences?

**Question 6**

What did Windows offer instead of a preview version of the software?

**Question 7**

What did System Builder SUK replace?

**Question 8**

What OME stands for

**Question 9**

What is not allowed under the personal use licence?

**Text number 33**

Retail distribution of Windows 8 has since been discontinued in favour of Windows 8.1. Unlike 8, 8.1 is available as "full version software" for both retail and online download, and does not require a previous version of Windows to install. The prices of these new versions remain the same. When the retail version of Windows 8.1 reverted to full software, the "Personal Use License" exception was removed from the OEM version, meaning that end users who build their own computers for personal use must use the full retail version to meet the licensing requirements of Windows 8.1. Windows 8.1 with Bing is a special OEM-specific version of Windows 8.1 supported by Microsoft's Bing search engine.

**Question 0**

What replaced Windows 8?

**Question 1**

What is the main difference in Windows 8.1?

**Question 2**

Which exemption was removed from Windows 8.1?

**Question 3**

What is Windows 8.1 and Bing?

**Question 4**

What replaced Windows 9?

**Question 5**

What is the main difference in Windows 9.1?

**Question 6**

What is the main similarity between Windows 8.1?

**Question 7**

Which exception was removed in Windows 9.1?

**Question 8**

What is Windows 9.1 and Bing?

**Text number 34**

The three desktop versions of Windows 8 support 32- and 64-bit architectures; retail copies of Windows 8 include installation DVDs for both architectures, while the network installer automatically installs the version of the system corresponding to the architecture of the current Windows installation. The 32-bit version runs on processors compatible with the third generation (IA-32) or later of the x86 architecture and can run 32- and 16-bit applications, but 16-bit support must be enabled first (16-bit applications were developed for x86 2nd generation compatible processors, first developed in 1978). Microsoft started moving away from this architecture after Windows 95.))

**Question 0**

What architecture types does Windows 8 support?

**Question 1**

What is 16-bit support for?

**Question 2**

When was the second generation of x86 created?

**Question 3**

How does the Windows online installer know which version to install?

**Question 4**

What architecture types does Windows 9 support?

**Question 5**

Which architecture types are not supported by Windows 8?

**Question 6**

What is the 61-bit support for?

**Question 7**

When was the x68 2nd generation created?

**Question 8**

How does the online Windows installer know which version to uninstall?

**Text number 35**

Windows RT, the only version of Windows 8 for systems with ARM processors, only supports bundled apps (such as the Office 2013 special edition) delivered through Windows Update or Windows Store apps to ensure that only architecture-optimised apps are used. Windows RT does not support running IA-32 or x64 apps. Windows Store apps can either support both x86 and ARM architectures, or they can be compiled to support a specific architecture.

**Question 0**

Which version of Windows is compatible with ARM processors?

**Question 1**

Which apps work on Windows RT?

**Question 2**

Why does Windows RT only work with the apps that come with it?

**Question 3**

Which version of Windows is not compatible with ARM processors?

**Question 4**

Which version of Windows is compatible with AMR processors?

**Question 5**

Which apps don't work on Windows RT?

**Question 6**

Which applications work on Windows TR?

**Question 7**

Why does Windows RT only work with apps excluded from the system?

**Text number 36**

After the release of Windows 8, Microsoft came under criticism (especially from free software advocates) for requiring that devices receiving Windows 8 optional certification have secure boot by default using a key provided by Microsoft. The concern was that secure boot could prevent or hinder the use of alternative operating systems such as Linux. Microsoft developer Tony Mangefeste, in a post on the Building Windows 8 blog about secure boot, said that vendors offer ways to customise secure boot. "At the end of the day, the customer controls their computer. Microsoft's philosophy is to provide the best experience for customers first and let them make the decisions for themselves. "Microsoft's Windows 8 certification guidelines ultimately revealed that vendors must provide users with the means to reconfigure or disable secure boot in the device's UEFI firmware. They also showed that on ARM devices (Windows RT), secure boot must be permanently enabled and users cannot disable it. The Verge's Tom Warren noted, however, that other vendors have introduced similar device restrictions in their own ARM-based tablet and smartphone products (including products using Microsoft's own Windows Phone platform), but still argued that Microsoft should "maintain a consistent approach across ARM and x86 operating systems, not least because many users would like to use Android alongside Windows 8 in their future tablets". No mandate is given for the installation of third-party certificates that would allow alternative software to run.

**Question 0**

Who is Tony Mangefeste?

**Question 1**

What is Microsoft's ideology?

**Question 2**

Who condemned Microsoft for requiring devices to boot protected by default?

**Question 3**

What solution did Microsoft come up with in its certification guidelines?

**Question 4**

Who is not Tony Mangefeste?

**Question 5**

What ideology does Microsoft not follow?

**Question 6**

What is Apple's ideology?

**Question 7**

Who condemned Microsoft for insisting on disabling secure boot by default on devices?

**Question 8**

What solution did Microsoft not reach in its certification guidelines?

**Text number 37**

Several major video game developers criticised Microsoft for making the Windows Store a closed platform subject to its own rules, because it contradicted their view of the PC as an open platform. Markus "Notch" Persson (creator of Minecraft), Gabe Newell (founder of Valve Corporation and developer of the Steam software distribution platform) and Rob Pardo of Activision Blizzard expressed their concerns about the closed nature of Windows Store. However, Tom Warren of The Verge said that Microsoft's addition to the Store was simply a response to the success of Apple and Google's "curated app store approach".

**Question 0**

Who criticised Microsoft's closed Windows Store platform?

**Question 1**

Who created Minecraft?

**Question 2**

Who developed Steam?

**Question 3**

What company is Rob Pardo associated with?

**Question 4**

What was the main reason for creating a Windows Store?

**Question 5**

Who criticised Microsoft's open Windows Store?

**Question 6**

Who hated Minecraft?

**Question 7**

Who developed the Dream?

**Question 8**

Which company is Rob Pardo not associated with?

**Question 9**

What was not the main reason for creating the Windows Store?

**Text number 38**

Reviews of the different versions of Windows 8 have been mixed. Tom Warren of The Verge noted that while Windows 8's emphasis on touch computing is significant and may alienate desktop users, "a Windows 8-powered tablet makes the iPad feel instantly outdated" due to the operating system's hybrid model and focus on cloud computing. The Verge's David Pierce described Windows 8 as "the first desktop operating system to understand what a PC should do in 2012", and praised Microsoft's uncompromising approach and the operating system's emphasis on Internet connectivity and cloud computing. Pierce also hailed the Home screen as "a brilliant innovation for desktop computers" compared to "the folder-lit desktops of all other operating systems" because it allows users to interact with dynamic data. The ExtremeTech article, on the other hand, said that Microsoft "waffles", and the PC Magazine review condemned the Metro-style interface. Some of the apps in Windows 8 were considered simple and lacking in functionality, while the Xbox apps were praised for their contribution to the cross-platform entertainment experience. Other improvements and features (such as file history, storage and updated task management) were also welcomed. Ars Technica's Peter Bright wrote that while the UI changes may be overshadowed by them, Windows 8's improved performance, updated file management, new storage features, enhanced security features and updated Task Manager were still positive improvements to the OS. Bright also said the duality of Windows 8 towards tablets and traditional PCs was a "very ambitious" aspect of the platform, but criticised Microsoft for emulating Apple's closed distribution platform model when implementing Windows Store.

**Question 0**

Who equated windos 8 with the first desktop operating system that understands what a computer is supposed to do?

**Question 1**

Why did Pierce give the opening screen such glowing reviews?

**Question 2**

Which improvements were considered the most positive?

**Question 3**

Who else is using a closed distribution platform?

**Question 4**

Who equated windows 9 with the first desktop operating system that understands what a computer is supposed to do?

**Question 5**

Who equated windows 8 as the last desktop operating system that understands what a computer is supposed to do?

**Question 6**

Why did Pierce give the opening screen such bad reviews?

**Question 7**

Which improvements received the least support?

**Question 8**

Who else is using the open platform?

**Text number 39**

The Windows 8 user interface has provoked mixed reactions. Bright wrote that its hot corners and edge swiping system "wasn't very obvious" because the OS had no instructions on how to use the interface, not even in an instructional video included in the RTM release (which instructed users to simply point to the corners of the screen or swipe from the sides of the screen). Despite this "stumbling block", Bright said the Windows 8 interface worked well in places, but began to feel inconsistent when switching between Metro and desktop environments, sometimes in inconsistent ways. The Verge's Tom Warren wrote that the new UI was "as stunning as it was surprising" and that it created an incredibly personal experience once the user had customized it, but that its learning curve was steep and using it with a keyboard and mouse was awkward. He said that while forcing all users to use the new touch-based interface was a risky move for Microsoft as a whole, it was necessary to accelerate app development for the Windows Store. Others, such as ZDNet's Adrian Kingsley-Hughes, found the interface "clunky and impractical" due to its inconsistent design (and even considered it "two operating systems bolted together") and stated, that "Windows 8 was born not out of need or demand, but out of Microsoft's desire to influence the PC industry and its decision to shape it in a way - for touchscreens and tablets - that allows it to compete with Apple's iPad and stay relevant in front of it".

**Question 0**

What makes the Windows 8 user interface difficult to use?

**Question 1**

Who said the Windows 8 interface is clumsy and impractical?

**Question 2**

What kind of feedback has Windows 8 received?

**Question 3**

What makes the Windows 9 interface difficult to use?

**Question 4**

What makes the Windows 8 user interface easy to use?

**Question 5**

Who said the Windows 9 interface was clumsy and impractical?

**Question 6**

Who said the Windows 8 user interface is impractical?

**Question 7**

What kind of feedback has Windows 9 received?

**Text number 40**

However, according to research firm NPD, sales of Windows devices in the US are down 21% compared to the same period in 2011. At the end of the Christmas shopping season, Windows 8 sales were still lagging behind, despite Apple reporting brisk sales. Market research firm IDC reported an overall decline in PC sales in the quarter and said the decline may have been partly due to consumers' reluctance to adopt new features of the operating system and weak OEM support for these features. This was the first year that PC sales in the Asia-Pacific region declined as consumers bought more mobile devices than Windows PCs.

**Question 0**

What is IDC?

**Question 1**

What's behind the decline in PC sales?

**Question 2**

How much have sales of Windows devices declined?

**Question 3**

When Windows sales went down, which company's sales went up?

**Question 4**

What is ICD?

**Question 5**

What is not an IDC?

**Question 6**

What is the reason for the growth in computer sales?

**Question 7**

How much have sales of Windows devices increased?

**Question 8**

While Windows sales increased, which company's sales decreased?

**Text number 41**

According to figures published by Net Applications in July 2013, Windows 8 overtook Windows Vista in market share with 5.1% adoption, and usage is steadily increasing. However, Windows 8 still lags behind Windows Vista and Windows 7 at the same point in their release cycles. Windows 8's market share on tablets has also been steadily increasing: according to Strategy Analytics, 7.4% of tablets were running Windows in Q1 2013, compared to none a year earlier. However, this is still well below the 43.4% and 48.2% market share of Android and iOS respectively, although both operating systems have been on the market much longer than Windows 8. Strategy Analytics also found that there is a shortage of top Windows tablet apps, despite Microsoft's strategy of paying developers to create apps for the operating system (in addition to Windows Phone).

**Question 0**

What percentage of tablets were running Windows in Q1 2013/

**Question 1**

What was Android's market share in 2013?

**Question 2**

What was the market share of iOS in 2013?

**Question 3**

What is missing from Windows tablets, according to Strategy Analytics?

**Question 4**

When did Windows 8 overtake Windows Vista in market share?

**Question 5**

What percentage of tablets were running Windows in the first quarter of 2012?

**Question 6**

What was Android's market share in 2012?

**Question 7**

What was the market share of iOS in 2012?

**Question 8**

According to Strategy Analytics, what is missing from Windows tablets?

**Question 9**

When did Windows 9 overtake Windows Vista in market share?

**Text number 42**

In March 2013, Microsoft changed its certification requirements to allow tablets to use a minimum resolution of 1024×768. This change is expected to enable the production of certified Windows 8 tablets in smaller form factors - a market currently dominated by Android-based tablets. Despite reactions from industry experts, Microsoft announced that it had sold 100 million licences in the first six months. This is equivalent to the sales of Windows 7 in the same period. The statistic also includes licenses delivered to channel stores, which now need to be sold to make room for new deliveries.

**Question 0**

What changes did Microsoft make to its certification requirements in March 2013?

**Question 1**

Why did Microsoft change the minimum resolution requirements for tablets?

**Question 2**

How many licences did Microsoft sell in the first six months?

**Question 3**

What dominated the small form factor tablet market at the time?

**Question 4**

What changes did Microsoft make to its recertification requirements in March 2013?

**Question 5**

What changes did Microsoft make to its certification requirements in March 2012?

**Question 6**

Why did Microsoft change the maximum resolution level for tablets?

**Question 7**

How many licences did Microsoft sell in the first nine months?

**Question 8**

What dominated the market for large tablets at the time?

**Text number 43**

In February 2014, Bloomberg reported that Microsoft would reduce the price of Windows 8 licences by 70% for devices retailing for less than USD 250. Critics argued that these changes would help Windows compete with Linux-based devices in the low-cost market, particularly those running Chrome OS. Microsoft had similarly lowered the price of Windows XP licenses to compete with the first wave of Linux-based web machines. According to reports, Microsoft also intended to offer cheaper Windows 8 licences to OEMs in exchange for setting Bing as the default search engine for Internet Explorer. Some media outlets incorrectly reported that the SKU associated with this plan, "Windows 8.1 with Bing", was a variant that would be a free or low-cost version of Windows 8 for consumers using older versions of Windows. Microsoft finally announced on April 2, 2014 that it would eliminate licensing fees entirely for devices with screens smaller than 9 inches, and officially confirmed the rumored "Windows 8.1 with Bing" OEM SKU on May 23, 2014.

**Question 0**

When did Microsoft make Windows 8.1 and the Bing OEM SKU official?

**Question 1**

When did Microsoft remove licence fees for screens on devices under 9 inches?

**Question 2**

When did the price of Windows 8 drop for devices costing less than $250?

**Question 3**

What were the benefits of Windows 8.1 and Bing?

**Question 4**

When did Microsoft officially announce the existence of Windows 9.1 and the Bing OEM SKU?

**Question 5**

When did Microsoft officially announce the existence of Windows 8.1 and the Bing OME SKU?

**Question 6**

When did Microsoft remove licence fees for screens on devices under 8 inches?

**Question 7**

When did Windows 9 bring down the price of Windows 8 on devices costing less than $250?

**Question 8**

What were the benefits of Windows 9.1 and Bing?

**Text number 44**

In May 2014, the Chinese government banned the internal procurement of Windows 8-based products in public contracts that require "energy-efficient" devices. The Xinhua news agency claimed that Windows 8 was banned in protest against Microsoft's support lifecycle policy and the withdrawal of support for Windows XP (which had a 49% market share in China in January 2014), as the government "obviously cannot ignore the risks of running an operating system without guaranteed technical support". However, the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Ni Guangnan had also previously warned that Windows 8 could allegedly expose users to US government surveillance because of its heavy use of internet-based services.

**Question 0**

When did the Chinese government ban the purchase of Windows 8 products?

**Question 1**

Why did the Chinese government ban Windows 8-based products?

**Question 2**

What was the market share of Windows XP in China?

**Question 3**

Who claimed that Windows 8 would allow the US government to spy on its users?

**Question 4**

When did the Chinese government approve the purchase of Windows 8 products?

**Question 5**

When did the Chinese government ban the purchase of Windows 9 products?

**Question 6**

Why did the Chinese government ban Windows 9-based products?

**Question 7**

What was the market share of Windows PX in China?

**Question 8**

Who claimed that Windows 9 would allow the US government to spy on its users?

**Text number 45**

In June 2014, the state broadcaster China Central Television (CCTV) broadcast a news story claiming that Windows 8 was a threat to national security. The story interviewed Ni Guangnan, who stated that operating systems can collect "sensitive user data" that can be used to "understand the conditions and functions of our economy and society" and claimed that according to documents leaked by Edward Snowden, the US government had worked with Microsoft to obtain encrypted data. Yang Min, a computer scientist at Fudan University, also said that "the security features of Windows 8 will basically benefit Microsoft by allowing it to control users' data, which is a major challenge to the national information security strategy". Microsoft denied the allegations in a series of posts on Chinese social network Sina Weibo, stating that the company has never "assisted any government in an attack against another government or customers" or provided customer data to the US government, has never "given any government the authority to visit directly" or put backdoors on its products and services, and has never concealed government requests for customer data.

**Question 0**

What is CCTV?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a Chinese social network?

**Question 2**

Who claimed that the Window 8 operating system could collect sensitive user data?

**Question 3**

Where did Yang Min train as a computer scientist?

**Question 4**

What does CCTV not mean?

**Question 5**

What does CTCV mean?

**Question 6**

What is not the name of a Chinese social network?

**Question 7**

Who claimed that the Window 9 operating system could collect sensitive user data?

**Question 8**

Where did Yang Min not practice as an IT expert?

**Text number 46**

Microsoft officially announced the Windows 8 update as Windows 8.1 on 14 May 2013. Following a dedicated presentation at Build 2013, a public beta version of the update was released on 26 June 2013. Windows 8.1 was released to OEM hardware partners on 27 August 2013, and was made publicly available as a free download from the Windows Store on 17 October 2013. Volume licensing customers and MSDN Plus and TechNet Plus subscribers were initially not able to receive the RTM version upon its release; according to a spokesperson, the policy was changed to allow Microsoft to work with OEMs "to ensure a quality experience in general availability". However, following criticism, Microsoft reversed its decision and released the RTM build on MSDN and TechNet on 9 September 2013.

**Question 0**

When was Windows 8.1 introduced?

**Question 1**

When did Microsoft release the beta version of Windows 8.1?

**Question 2**

When did MSDN and TechNet users get Windows 8.1?

**Question 3**

When was Windows 9.1 introduced?

**Question 4**

When was Windows 8.1 abandoned?

**Question 5**

When did Microsoft release the beta version of Windows 9.1?

**Question 6**

When did Microsoft release the alpha version of Windows 8.1?

**Question 7**

When did MSDN and TechNet users get access to Windows 9.1?

**Text number 47**

The update addressed several criticisms Windows 8 faced after its release, offering more customisation options for the Start screen, restoring the Start button to the desktop, the ability to click up to four apps on a single screen and the ability to start on the desktop instead of the Start screen. Windows 8 storage apps were also updated, a new Bing-based unified search system was added, SkyDrive was more deeply integrated into the operating system, and several new storage apps and a tutorial were added. Windows 8.1 also added support for 3D printing, Miracast media streaming, NFC printing and Wi-Fi Direct.

**Question 0**

Which search engine was added in Windows 8.1?

**Question 1**

How did the Windows 8.1 update improve desktop startup?

**Question 2**

Which main feature was added back to the desktop?

**Question 3**

How many applications were allowed to snap to the character screen in the WIndows 8.1 update?

**Question 4**

Which search engine was added in Windows 9.1?

**Question 5**

Which search engine was removed from Windows 8.1?

**Question 6**

How did the Windows 9.1 update improve desktop startup?

**Question 7**

Which main feature was removed from the desktop?

**Question 8**

How many applications were allowed to snap to the character screen in the WIndows 9.1 update?

**Document number 393**

**Text number 0**

Swaziland is one of the smallest countries in Africa, measuring no more than 200 kilometres from north to south and 130 kilometres from east to west. Despite its size, however, it has a diverse climate and topography, ranging from the cool and mountainous highlands to the hot and dry lowlands. The population is predominantly ethnic Swazi, whose language is SiSwati. They established their kingdom in the mid-19th century under Ngwane III; the current borders were defined in 1881. After the Anglo-Boer War, Swaziland was a British protectorate from 1903 to 1967. It regained independence on 6 September 1968.

**Question 0**

How wide is Swaziland in kilometres??

**Question 1**

Where does Swaziland rank within Africa in terms of country size?

**Question 2**

What is the main language spoken in Swaziland?

**Question 3**

When did the ethnic Swazis establish the empire?

**Question 4**

Who was the leader of the Kingdom of Swaziland in the 1700s?

**Question 5**

Which country is 200 miles north to south?

**Question 6**

What is one of the smallest countries in the world?

**Question 7**

What is the official language of Swaziland?

**Question 8**

Who founded the empire in the 19th century?

**Question 9**

Who was the leader of the Kingdom of Swaziland in the 19th century?

**Text number 1**

Swaziland is a developing country with a small economy. It has a GDP per capita of $9 714, which means it is classified as a lower middle income country. Swaziland's main local trading partner is South Africa, as a member of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Swaziland's currency, the lilangeni, is pegged to the South African rand. Swaziland's main foreign trading partners are the United States and the European Union. Most of the country's employment comes from agriculture and industry. Swaziland is a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the African Union, the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

**Question 0**

What is Swaziland's GDP per capita?

**Question 1**

What is SACU?

**Question 2**

What does COMESA stand for?

**Question 3**

What is my lily?

**Question 4**

To which currency is your Lily pegged?

**Question 5**

Who is Swaziland's main global trading partner?

**Question 6**

What is the currency of Swaziland and South Africa?

**Question 7**

where is agriculture the main employer?

**Question 8**

Which country is considered developed despite its small economy?

**Text number 2**

Swaziland is named after a later king named Mswati II. KaNgwane, named after Ngwane III, is an alternative name for Swaziland, whose royal surname remains Nkhosi Dlamini. Nkhosi literally means "king". Mswati II was the greatest of Swaziland's fighting kings, and he expanded the country's territory considerably, to twice its present size. The Emakhandzambili clans were initially incorporated into the kingdom with extensive autonomy, often including the granting of special ritual and political status. However, Mswati severely limited the extent of their autonomy when she attacked and subjugated some clans in the 1850s.

**Question 0**

What is the literal translation of the word Nkhosi?

**Question 1**

Who was Swaziland's most successful king in battle, who was the best?

**Question 2**

What did Mswati II do to the country of Swaziland during her reign?

**Question 3**

What groups did Mswati attack in the mid-19th century?

**Question 4**

Where does the name Swaziland come from?

**Question 5**

Which country is named after Ngwane III?

**Question 6**

Where was Ngwane the biggest?

**Question 7**

What did Ngwane III do to the land ruled by Swaziland during his reign?

**Question 8**

Who did Ngwane attack and who did he subdue?

**Question 9**

Who attacked Emakhandzambil in the 1700s?

**Text number 3**

In 1903, after Britain had won the Anglo-Boer War, Swaziland became a British protectorate. Much of its early administration (e.g. postal services) was handled from South Africa until 1906, when the Transvaal colony was granted self-government. Swaziland was then divided into European and non-European territories (or indigenous reserves), the former comprising two-thirds of the country. Sobhuza was formally crowned in December 1921 after the Labotsiben Regency, after which he led an unsuccessful delegation to the Privy Council in London in 1922 on the land question.

**Question 0**

In what year did the British take Swaziland as a protectorate?

**Question 1**

What conflict with the British in 1903 led to Swaziland becoming a protectorate?

**Question 2**

In what year did Swaziland gain self-government?

**Question 3**

How much of Swaziland was part of the European territory after partition?

**Question 4**

When was Sobhuza crowned?

**Question 5**

Whose protectorate was Swaziland in the 19th century?

**Question 6**

Which war did Swaziland lose in the 19th century?

**Question 7**

Who started the implementation of the Saziland regime in 1906?

**Question 8**

Who was granted self-government in the 19th century?

**Text number 4**

The United Kingdom gave independent Swaziland a constitution in November 1963, under which a Legislative and Executive Council was established. The Swazi National Council (liqoqo) opposed this development. Despite this opposition, elections were held and Swaziland's first Legislative Council was formed on 9 September 1964. Britain accepted the amendments to the original constitution proposed by the Legislative Council and a new constitution was drafted, providing for a House of Representatives and a Senate. Elections under this Constitution were held in 1967.

**Question 0**

When was the Swaziland Constitution drafted?

**Question 1**

What is another way to refer to the Swazi National Council?

**Question 2**

When was the Swaziland Legislative Council established?

**Question 3**

When were the elections held to create a House of Representatives for Swaziland?

**Question 4**

Which constitution did Britain adopt in the 19th century?

**Question 5**

What established the Swaziland Judicial and Executive Council?

**Question 6**

Who supported the Legislative Council?

**Question 7**

What was enacted for the House of Representatives in 1964?

**Text number 5**

After the 1973 elections, King Sobhuza II suspended the Swaziland Constitution and ruled the country by decree until his death in 1982. At this point, Sobhuza II had ruled Swaziland for 61 years, making him the longest reigning monarch in history. His death was followed by a reign in which Queen Regent Dzeliwe Shongwe served as head of state until 1984, when she was deposed by Liqoqo and replaced by Queen Mother Ntfombi Tfwala. Mswati III, son of Ntfombi, was crowned King and Ingwenyama of Swaziland on 25 April 1986.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Swaziland Constitution suspended?

**Question 1**

Who ruled Swaziland in the late 1970s?

**Question 2**

When did King Sobhuza II die?

**Question 3**

Who was the head of state of Swaziland after King Sobhuza II?

**Question 4**

Which Swaziland monarch was crowned in April 1986?

**Question 5**

who suspended the Swaziland Constitution in the 19th century?

**Question 6**

When was Dzeliwe Shongwe's son crowned king?

**Question 7**

Who ruled Swaziland from 1973 to 1982?

**Question 8**

Which government ruled Swaziland for 61 years?

**Text number 6**

The King appoints the Prime Minister from among the legislators and also appoints a minority of legislators to both chambers of the Libandla (Parliament), with the help of an advisory council. The Constitution allows the King to appoint some members of Parliament for special interests. These special interests are citizens who may have been excluded from the electoral process or who did not stand as candidates. This is an attempt to balance views in Parliament. Special interest groups can be people of gender, race or disability, business people, civil society representatives, academics, chief executives and so on.

**Question 0**

Who will appoint the Prime Minister of Swaziland?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Parliament of Swaziland?

**Question 2**

Which part of the Swaziland Parliament is appointed by the King?

**Question 3**

Why is the King allowed to appoint Members of Parliament?

**Question 4**

Who will the Prime Minister appoint?

**Question 5**

who appoints the advisory council?

**Question 6**

Who will appoint both chambers of the Libandla?

**Question 7**

Why are special interests excluded from Parliament?

**Text number 7**

Swaziland's bicameral parliament, Libandla, consists of a Senate (30 seats; 10 members appointed by the House of Representatives and 20 by the monarch; five-year term) and a House of Representatives (65 seats; 10 members appointed by the monarch and 55 elected by popular vote; five-year term). Elections are held every five years after the dissolution of Parliament by the King. The most recent elections were held on 20 September 2013. Voting is non-partisan in all categories. All electoral procedures are supervised by an electoral commission.

**Question 0**

How many seats are there in the Swaziland Senate?

**Question 1**

How many members are there in the Swazi House of Representatives?

**Question 2**

How many members of the Swazi House of Representatives are elected by the King?

**Question 3**

When were the last elections held in Swaziland?

**Question 4**

Which group monitors elections in Swaziland?

**Question 5**

Who appoints the House of Representatives?

**Question 6**

How often does the King abrogate the Constitution?

**Question 7**

What will be done party by party?

**Question 8**

Which group decides when elections are held?

**Text number 8**

In 2005, the Constitution came into force. There is still much debate about constitutional reform in the country. Since the early seventies, there was active opposition to royal hegemony. Despite complaints from progressive groups, support for the monarchy and the current political system remains strong among the majority of the population. Citizens throughout the country submitted statements to commissions, including the draft constitutional committee, indicating that they would prefer to maintain the status quo.

**Question 0**

When did Swaziland start to argue about royal hegemony?

**Question 1**

What proportion of Swaziland's population is said to support the Swaziland monarchy?

**Question 2**

Which body took a position on whether or not the people of Swaziland wanted to change their support for the monarchy?

**Question 3**

What was reformed in 2005?

**Question 4**

What has been discussed since the 1970s?

**Question 5**

What do progressive groups advocate in addition to the current political system?

**Question 6**

What do the majority of citizens complain about?

**Text number 9**

Appointments are made by the Chief Executives. On the day of nomination, the candidate's name is raised by show of hands and the candidate is given the opportunity to indicate whether he or she accepts the nomination. If he accepts the nomination, he must be supported by at least ten members of the Chief Executive District concerned. Candidates are nominated for MP, Chief Constituency Officer (Indvuna) and Constituency Executive Committee (Bucopho). The minimum number of candidates is four and the maximum ten.

**Question 0**

How will Swaziland's parliamentary candidate be decided?

**Question 1**

What is the minimum number of members who must support a candidate for the Swaziland Parliament?

**Question 2**

What is the indvuna associated with the Swaziland Parliament?

**Question 3**

What is the Bucopho Swazi Parliament?

**Question 4**

What is the minimum number of candidates for the Swazi Parliament on the day of the nomination?

**Question 5**

Where are MEPs voted?

**Question 6**

Who elects the Parliament?

**Question 7**

Where is the minimum 10?

**Text number 10**

As mentioned above, there are 55 Tinkhund breeds in Swaziland, each of which elects one representative to the Swaziland House of Assembly. Each inkhundla has a development committee (bucopho) elected from the chiefs of the various constituencies in its area for a five-year term. The bucopho brings to the inkhundla all the interests and concerns of its various chief constituencies and takes the inkhundla's decisions back to the chiefs. The chairperson of the Bucopho is elected by the inkhundla and is called indvuna ye nkhundla.

**Question 0**

How many representatives will each tinkhundla elect to the Swazi House of Representatives?

**Question 1**

What is the single term of office of the Swaziland Development Cooperation Committee?

**Question 2**

To whom does Bucopho take decisions and concerns?

**Question 3**

Where is the Bucophone president elected?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the bucophone chairman also called?

**Question 5**

How many members are there in the House of Representatives?

**Question 6**

What does tinkhundla bring to the House of Representatives?

**Question 7**

What does the inchundla give to the chiefs?

**Text number 11**

Swaziland is a small landlocked kingdom bordered on the north, west and south by the Republic of South Africa and on the east by Mozambique. Swaziland covers an area of 17 364 km2 and has four distinct geographical regions. They run from north to south and are determined by altitude. Swaziland is located at approximately 26°30' south latitude and 31°30' east longitude. Swaziland's landscape ranges from the mountains on the Mozambique border to the savannahs of the east and the rainforests of the northwest. Several rivers flow through the country, including the Great Usutu River.

**Question 0**

Which country is located east of Swaziland?

**Question 1**

Which country is located on the northern, eastern and western borders of Swaziland?

**Question 2**

How big is Swaziland in square kilometres?

**Question 3**

How many geographical areas are there in Swaziland?

**Question 4**

What area of Swaziland has rainforest?

**Question 5**

Which country completely surrounds Swaziland?

**Question 6**

Which country is east of Mozambique?

**Question 7**

Which country has an area of 17 364 square kilometres?

**Question 8**

How many separate private courts are there in Swaziland?

**Question 9**

What kind of forest does Swaziland have in the east?

**Text number 12**

About 75% of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture in the Swazi Nation Land (SNL). Unlike commercial farms, Swazi Nation Land suffers from low productivity and investment. The dual nature of the Swazi economy, with high productivity in the textile industry and industrialised TDL farms on the one hand and declining productivity in subsistence (SNL) farming on the other, may well explain the country's generally low growth, high inequality and unemployment.

**Question 0**

What proportion of the Swazi population are subsistence farmers?

**Question 1**

What does SNL mean in Swaziland?

**Question 2**

What is the most important component of the Swazi economy other than agriculture?

**Question 3**

What are the problems in Swazi Nation Land?

**Question 4**

Where do people get 75% of their income from?

**Question 5**

What has low productivity compared to Swazi Nation Land?

**Question 6**

In which other sectors is productivity low than in agriculture?

**Question 7**

Where is the productivity of commercial agriculture falling?

**Text number 13**

Swaziland's economic growth has lagged behind its neighbours. Since 2001, real GDP growth has averaged 2.8%, almost 2 percentage points lower than in other Southern African Customs Union (SACU) member countries. This is likely to be due to low agricultural productivity in Swaziland, recurrent droughts, the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS and an overly large and inefficient public sector. Swaziland's public finances deteriorated in the late 1990s after a decade of substantial surpluses. The combination of falling revenues and rising expenditure led to significant budget deficits.

**Question 0**

What has been Swaziland's real GDP growth since 2001 in percentage terms?

**Question 1**

How much lower is Swaziland's real GDP growth compared to other members of the Southern African Customs Union?

**Question 2**

When did Swaziland's public finances deteriorate?

**Question 3**

What led to the Swazi budget cuts?

**Question 4**

Where are Swaziland's neighbours lagging behind?

**Question 5**

What is the average GDP of SACU member countries?

**Question 6**

How much higher is Swaziland's GDP growth compared to the rest of the SACU?

**Question 7**

What was Swaziland's surplus in the 1990s?

**Text number 14**

Substantial spending did not boost growth or benefit the poor. Much of the increased spending has gone on current expenditure on wages, transfers and subsidies. Wage and salary expenditure now accounts for more than 15% of GDP and 55% of total public expenditure, among the highest levels on the African continent. However, the recent rapid growth in SACU revenues has reversed the fiscal situation and a significant surplus has been achieved since 2006. SACU revenues now account for more than 60% of total government revenues. On the positive side, the external debt burden has declined significantly over the last 20 years and domestic debt is almost negligible, with an external debt-to-GDP ratio of less than 20% in 2006.

**Question 0**

How much of Swaziland's total public expenditure is spent on salaries?

**Question 1**

How much of Swaziland's government revenue comes from SACU?

**Question 2**

What has happened to Swaziland's external debt burden over the past two decades?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Swaziland's GDP was external debt in 2006?

**Question 4**

Who benefited from the expenditure?

**Question 5**

What led to the significant growth?

**Question 6**

What is 15% of total public spending?

**Question 7**

What has caused the fall in SACU's income?

**Text number 15**

Swaziland's economy is very closely linked to that of South Africa, from which it receives more than 90% of its imports and to which it sends around 70% of its exports. Swaziland's other major trading partners are the US and the EU, from which it has received preferential tariff treatment for clothing exports (under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) to the US) and sugar (to the EU). Under these agreements, exports of both clothing and sugar performed well and grew rapidly, and foreign direct investment was high. Textile exports grew by over 200% between 2000 and 2005 and sugar exports by over 50% over the same period.

**Question 0**

Which country's economy is Swaziland most linked to?

**Question 1**

How much does Swaziland import from South Africa?

**Question 2**

What percentage of goods exported from Swaziland end up in South Africa?

**Question 3**

What happened to Swazi textile exports between 2000 and 2005?

**Question 4**

By what percentage did Swaziland's sugar exports increase between 2000 and 2005?

**Question 5**

Where does South Africa get 90% of its imports from?

**Question 6**

Who sends Swaziland 70% of its exports?

**Question 7**

Which legislation gives the US and the EU priority in trade with Swaziland?

**Question 8**

During which period did Swaziland's sugar imports increase by 200%?

**Text number 16**

Swaziland's currency is pegged to the South African rand, so Swaziland's monetary policy is tied to South Africa. Customs duties from the Southern African Customs Union, which could amount to up to 70% of government revenue this year, and remittances from South Africa, provide a substantial supplement to revenue earned domestically. Swaziland is not poor enough to merit an IMF programme, but it is struggling to reduce the size of the public administration and control the costs of public enterprises. The government is trying to improve the climate for foreign direct investment.

**Question 0**

What currency is Swaziland pegged to?

**Question 1**

What is Swazi's monetary policy?

**Question 2**

How much of Swaziland's government revenue comes from customs duties?

**Question 3**

Where does Swaziland get its customs revenue from?

**Question 4**

What is the currency of Swaziland and South Africa?

**Question 5**

Which country follows Swaziland's monetary policy?

**Question 6**

What percentage of SACU's revenue comes from customs duties?

**Question 7**

Who does Swaziland pay customs duties to?

**Text number 17**

83% of the total population is Christian, making it the most common religion in Swaziland. Anglican, Protestant and indigenous African churches, including African Zionists, make up the majority of Christians (40%), while Roman Catholicism accounts for 20% of the population. Ellinah Wamukoya was elected Anglican Bishop of Swaziland on 18 July 2012, becoming the first female bishop in Africa. 15% of the population follow traditional religions; other non-Christian religions practised in the country include Islam (1%), Bahá'í (0.5%) and Hinduism (0.2%). There are 14 Jewish families.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the Swazi population is Christian?

**Question 1**

Which religious belief is most common in Swaziland?

**Question 2**

How many of the Christians in Swaziland are Roman Catholics?

**Question 3**

Who is the Anglican Bishop of Swaziland?

**Question 4**

How many Jewish families are there in Swaziland?

**Question 5**

Which country has 83% of Africa's Christians?

**Question 6**

Which Protestant denominations make up 20% of the population?

**Question 7**

Which Catholic rite covers 40% of the population?

**Question 8**

How many Hindu religions are there?

**Text number 18**

In 2004, the Swaziland government admitted for the first time that there was an AIDS crisis in the country, with 38.8% of pregnant women tested infected with HIV (see AIDS in Africa). The then Prime Minister Themba Dlamini declared a humanitarian crisis due to the combined effects of drought, land degradation, increased poverty and HIV/AIDS. According to a 2011 UNAIDS report, Swaziland is close to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment, which means at least 80% coverage. Treatment coverage is estimated to range from 70-80% of those infected. Life expectancy had fallen from 61 in 2000 to 32 in 2009. Tuberculosis is also a major problem, with a mortality rate of 18%. Many patients have a multidrug-resistant strain and 83% of them have co-infection with HIV.

**Question 0**

How many pregnant women are believed to be infected with HIV?

**Question 1**

Who was the Prime Minister of Swaziland in 2004?

**Question 2**

What does UNAIDS consider universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment?

**Question 3**

What proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS in Swaziland are believed to be on treatment?

**Question 4**

What is the mortality rate for tuberculosis in Swaziland?

**Question 5**

Which crisis started in 2004?

**Question 6**

What percentage of women are living with HIV?

**Question 7**

Who declared a humanitarian crisis in Africa?

**Question 8**

What has life expectancy risen to since 2000?

**Text number 19**

Education in Swaziland starts with pre-primary education, general primary education, secondary and post-secondary education, and tertiary universities and colleges. Pre-primary education is generally for children aged 5 or younger, after which pupils can enrol in primary school anywhere in the country. In Swaziland, early childhood education centres are either pre-schools or NCPs. In the country, 21.6% of children of pre-school age have access to early childhood education.

**Question 0**

What age do children go to pre-school in Swaziland?

**Question 1**

What percentage of children of pre-school age are enrolled in education in Swaziland?

**Question 2**

What is the national contact point for education in Swaziland?

**Question 3**

What is early childhood education and care in the Swazi education system?

**Question 4**

Where do 5-year-olds go to primary school?

**Question 5**

What proportion of pre-school children do not have access to early childhood education and care?

**Question 6**

What percentage of children enter primary school through national contact points?

**Text number 20**

Swaziland has a five-year secondary and upper secondary education system, divided into a three-year junior secondary school and a two-year upper secondary school. At the end of secondary school, there is an external public examination (Junior Certificate), which students must pass in order to move on to upper secondary school. The Examination Council of Swaziland (ECOS) administers this examination. At the end of junior secondary school, pupils sit the public examination, the Swaziland General Certificate of Secondary Education (SGCSE) and the International Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE), which are accredited by the Cambridge International Examination (CIE). A few schools offer Advanced Studies (AS) in their curriculum.

**Question 0**

How many years does a student spend in Swaziland in secondary school?

**Question 1**

How many years is a Swazi student in secondary school?

**Question 2**

What is ECOS in the Swazi education system?

**Question 3**

What do students leaving upper secondary school get?

**Question 4**

Which institution carries out the accreditation of IGCSE examinations in Swaziland?

**Question 5**

Which education system is divided into three years?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the private axis examination at the end of upper secondary school?

**Question 7**

Who decides whether students can go to upper secondary school?

**Question 8**

Which private test do students take at the end of upper secondary school?

**Text number 21**

The University of Swaziland, Southern African Nazarene University and Swaziland Christian University are the institutions that provide university education in the country. The campus of the Limkokwing University of Creative Technology is located in Sidvwashin, a suburb of the capital Mbabane. There are a number of teacher training colleges and nursing colleges across the country. Ngwane Teacher's College and William Pitcher College are the country's teacher training colleges. The Good Shepherd Hospital in Siteki is home to a college for nursing assistants.

**Question 0**

The University of Swaziland, Southern Nazarene University, offer higher education in Swaziland, what is one other university?

**Question 1**

Where can you find Limkoking University of Creative Technology?

**Question 2**

What is the capital of Swaziland?

**Question 3**

Where in Swaziland is The Good shepherd Hospital?

**Question 4**

What does the Good Shepherd Hospital School of Nursing include?

**Question 5**

Which 3 schools offer university education on the continent?

**Question 6**

Which campus can you find in the capital?

**Question 7**

What is a nursing and teaching college?

**Question 8**

Which country is the capital of Siteki?

**Text number 22**

Swaziland's main centre for technical education is the Swaziland University of Technology, which is set to become a full-fledged university. Its aim is to provide and facilitate high quality education and learning in engineering and business in partnership with the commercial, industrial and public sectors. Other technical and vocational training institutions include the Gwamile Vocational and Commercial Training Institute in Matsapha and the Manzini Industrial and Training Centre (MITC) in Manzini. Other vocational training institutions include the Nhlangano Agricultural Training Centre and the Sitek Industrial Training Centre.

**Question 0**

Which school is the main centre of technical education in Swaziland?

**Question 1**

What kind of education does the Swaziland University of Technology offer?

**Question 2**

What is the location of the Gwamile Vocational and Commercial Training Institute?

**Question 3**

In Swaziland, Manzini has a training institute known as MITC. What does it mean?

**Question 4**

Which university offers technical education?

**Question 5**

What kind of education will the Swaziland University of Technology offer when it becomes a university?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the Manzini Commercial Training Institute?

**Question 7**

Which training centre is located in Sitek?

**Text number 23**

In addition to these institutions, Swaziland also has the Swaziland Institute of Management and Public Administration (SIMPA) and the Institute of Development Management (IDM). SIMPA is the state-owned Institute of Management and Development, and IDM is a regional organisation based in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland that provides training, consultancy and research in management. The Mananga Management Centre was established as the Mananga Agricultural Management Centre in 1972 as an international management development centre for middle and senior managers and is located in Ezulwin.

**Question 0**

What does SIMPA stand for in Swaziland education?

**Question 1**

What is SIMPA in Swaziland?

**Question 2**

Where is the Institute of Development Management located?

**Question 3**

What services does IDM offer?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Mananga Administrative Centre established?

**Question 5**

When was SIMPA founded?

**Question 6**

Which development and management institute is privately owned?

**Text number 24**

Sangoma is a traditional divination chosen by the ancestors of that family. Sangoma training is called 'kwetfwasa'. At the end of the training, there is a graduation ceremony where all the local sangomas gather to celebrate and dance. The fortune teller is asked for advice on various causes, such as illness or even death. His diagnosis is based on 'kubhula', a trance-like communication with the superpowers of nature. Inyanga (an expert in western medicine and pharmacy) has the skill of bone throwing ('kushaya ematsambo'), which is used to determine the cause of illness.

**Question 0**

What is kwetfwasa in Swaziland?

**Question 1**

What is Sangoma in Swaziland?

**Question 2**

Why in Swaziland would you want to know when consulting a sangoma?

**Question 3**

How does the sangoma in Swaziland communicate?

**Question 4**

What is kushaya ematsambo used for?

**Question 5**

Who will be chosen by their leader?

**Question 6**

Which ceremony involves the whole village?

**Question 7**

Who puts their patient into a trance?

**Question 8**

What is thrown in to cure the sick?

**Text number 25**

Swaziland's most famous cultural event is the annual Umhlanga Reed Dance. In the eight-day ceremony, girls cut reeds, present them to the Queen Mother and then dance. (There is no official competition.) It takes place in late August or early September. Only childless, unmarried girls can take part. The ceremony aims to preserve the chastity of the girls, pay homage to the Queen Mother and encourage solidarity by working together. The royal family appoints an ordinary maiden as the girls' "induna" (captain), and she announces the dates of the ceremony on the radio. She is a skilled dancer and knows the royal protocol. One of the king's daughters acts as her counterpart.

**Question 0**

What is the most famous event in Swazi culture?

**Question 1**

How long does the Umhlanga reed dance take?

**Question 2**

What time of year is the Umhlanga Reed Dance?

**Question 3**

Who can participate in Umhlanga's cane dance?

**Question 4**

What is the purpose of the Umhlanga girls' cane dance?

**Question 5**

What is the oldest cultural event in Swaziland?

**Question 6**

Who cuts the reeds and then dances for his mother?

**Question 7**

Whose daughter becomes Induna?

**Question 8**

What promotes loyalty to the Queen Mother?

**Text number 26**

Today's reed dance is not an ancient ceremony but an evolution of the old "umchwasho". In Umchwasho, all young girls were placed in a women's age regiment. If a girl became pregnant out of wedlock, her family paid a fine of one cow to the local chief. After a few years, when the girls had reached the age to marry, they performed a service for the Queen Mother, which ended with dancing and partying. Until 19 August 2005, the country was in a state of 'umchwasho rite'.

**Question 0**

Until what date was Swaziland tied to the Umchwasho?

**Question 1**

What happens during Umchwaso in Swaziland?

**Question 2**

Who committed to umchwasoo in Swaziland?

**Question 3**

Where did the Reed dance come from?

**Question 4**

What would mark the end of umchwasho?

**Question 5**

What is an ancient ceremony?

**Question 6**

Who pays the fine for a girl's parents if she gets pregnant?

**Question 7**

What was first practised in 2005?

**Question 8**

Who performed the delivery for Chieften?

**Document number 394**

**Text number 0**

The English word 'translation' comes from the Latin word translatio (itself derived from the words trans- and fero, the superlative form of which is latum-together, meaning 'to carry across' or 'to bring across'). In modern romance languages, an English translation is used which comes from the same Latin source or from an alternative Latin word traducere ('to carry across' or 'to bring across'). Slavic and Germanic languages (with the exception of the Dutch equivalent "vertaling", which means "to translate") also use variants of these Latin sources.

**Question 0**

From which Latin word does the English word translation come?

**Question 1**

In which languages are the English equivalents of the term "translation" used that come from the same Latin source?

**Question 2**

What does Latin traducere mean in English?

**Question 3**

Slavic and Germanic languages also use a similar loanword, which comes from which source?

**Question 4**

What does the Dutch word "vertaling" roughly translate to?

**Question 5**

Where does the English word translation come from in French?

**Question 6**

Which languages use a German translation from the same Latin source?

**Question 7**

What does Russian traducere mean in English?

**Question 8**

What does the American word "vertaling" roughly mean?

**Question 9**

Which language is always derived from Latin?

**Text number 1**

Despite the occasional theoretical diversity, translation in practice has not changed much since ancient times. With the exception of some extreme metaphors in the early Christian period and the Middle Ages, as well as adaptations from different periods (especially in pre-classical Rome and the 17th century), translators have generally shown cautious flexibility in seeking - literally where possible and paraphrasing where necessary - equivalents to the original meaning and other important 'values' (e.g. style, tune, consistency with musical accompaniment or, in films, with the articulatory movements of speech) determined on the basis of context.

**Question 0**

How much has translation changed since antiquity?

**Question 1**

What kind of diversity has there been in the translation work?

**Question 2**

When were there extreme metaphors?

**Question 3**

Where has the General been cautious?

**Question 4**

What values, if any, do translators use for the crucial values?

**Question 5**

How much has translation remained the same since ancient times?

**Question 6**

What kind of distinction has been made in translation practice?

**Question 7**

When were there small metaphors?

**Question 8**

Where have translators generally been bad?

**Question 9**

What values do translators avoid as much as possible?

**Text number 2**

Translators have usually tried to preserve the context itself by reproducing the original semantic order and thus the word order - if necessary by reinterpreting the actual grammatical structure, for example by switching from active to passive or vice versa. The grammatical differences between languages with "fixed word order" (e.g. English, French, German) and languages with "free word order" (e.g. Greek, Latin, Polish, Russian) have not been an obstacle in this respect. The specific syntactic (sentence structure) features of the source language of the text are adapted to the syntactic requirements of the target language.

**Question 0**

What have translators tried to preserve?

**Question 1**

How do translators maintain context?

**Question 2**

What sometimes needs to be reinterpreted in translation?

**Question 3**

Where does the active voice sometimes go if necessary?

**Question 4**

How are the syntactic features of the source language of a text adapted to the target language?

**Question 5**

What have translators been trying to get rid of?

**Question 6**

How do translators blur the context?

**Question 7**

What is sometimes unnecessary to reinterpret in translation?

**Question 8**

Where does the active voice never go when needed?

**Text number 3**

In general, the more contact and exchange there has been between two languages, or between these languages and a third language, the greater the metaphrase/paraphrase ratio that can be used in interlingual translation. However, as the ecological niches of words have changed, a common etymology is sometimes a misleading guide to the current meaning of words in either language. For example, English actual should not be confused with the similar French actuel ("current", "topical"), Polish aktualny ("current", "topical", "topical", "topical", "topical", "feasible"), Swedish aktuell ("topical", "currently important"), Russian актуальный ("urgent", "topical") or Dutch actueel.

**Question 0**

Translation can use a higher ratio of metaphrase to paraphrase when there has been more what?

**Question 1**

What is the common etymology sometimes misleading?

**Question 2**

What does French "actuel" mean in English?

**Question 3**

How could you say in Swedish that something is "important at the moment"?

**Question 4**

What word could be used to express that something is possible in Polish?

**Question 5**

What is the common etymology that is sometimes clarified?

**Question 6**

What does the German "actuel" mean in English?

**Question 7**

How can you say in Hebrew that something is "important at the moment"?

**Question 8**

What word cannot be used to show that something is impossible in Polish?

**Question 9**

What is there never between two different languages?

**Text number 4**

The role of the translator as a mediator of intercultural values has been discussed at least since the 2nd century BC by Terrence, the Roman translator of Greek comedies. However, the role of the translator is far from passive and mechanical, and has therefore also been compared to that of the artist. The main argument seems to be the concept of parallel creation found in critics such as Cicero. Dryden stated that "translation is a kind of drawing after life...". The comparison of the translator with a musician or actor goes back at least to Samuel Johnson's observation that Alexander Pope played Homer on the flageolet, while Homer himself used the bassoon.

**Question 0**

How long has the role of the translator in bringing together intercultural values been discussed?

**Question 1**

What did Terence adapt from the Greeks?

**Question 2**

The role of the translator is not so much robot as what?

**Question 3**

Where did the concept of co-creation come from?

**Question 4**

Who pointed out Alexander Pope playing Homer on the flageolet?

**Question 5**

How long has the translator's role in communicating intercultural values been avoided?

**Question 6**

What did Terence destroy from the Greeks?

**Question 7**

What is the role of the translator?

**Question 8**

Where did the concept of co-creation go?

**Question 9**

Who kept quiet about Alexander Pope playing Homer on the flageolet?

**Text number 5**

Although the earlier approaches to translation are used less frequently today, they retain their relevance when dealing with their products, such as when historians look at ancient or medieval records to piece together events that took place in a non-human or pre-historic setting. Although Western traditions have strongly influenced Western traditions and are practised by translators trained in Western educational systems, Chinese and related translation traditions retain some theories and philosophies specific to the Chinese tradition.

**Question 0**

Which of the translations are used less often nowadays?

**Question 1**

When are previous approaches to translation still relevant for historians?

**Question 2**

What are historians trying to piece together about the pre-Western environments?

**Question 3**

What has been preserved in Chinese and related translations, what is unique in their tradition?

**Question 4**

What is currently used illegally in translations?

**Question 5**

When do previous approaches to translation lose their relevance for historians?

**Question 6**

What are historians trying to distinguish from pre-Western environments?

**Question 7**

What about Chinese and related translations that have no tradition?

**Text number 6**

The translation of material into Arabic expanded after the creation of the Arabic script in the 5th century, and its importance grew with the rise of Islam and the Islamic empires. Initially, Arabic translation work focused mainly on politics, with Persian, Greek, and even Chinese and Indian diplomatic material translated into Arabic. Later, it focused on translating classical Greek and Persian works, as well as some Chinese and Indian texts, into Arabic for scholarly study in major Islamic centres of learning such as Al-Karaouine (Fez, Morocco), Al-Azhar (Cairo, Egypt) and Al-Nizamiyya in Baghdad. In terms of theory, Arabic translation drew heavily on earlier Middle Eastern traditions as well as more modern Greek and Persian traditions.

**Question 0**

When did the translation of material into Arabic start to increase?

**Question 1**

What made it possible for Arabic translations to spread in the 5th century?

**Question 2**

What was the primary focus of the first Arabic translations?

**Question 3**

Which classical works from which cultures were later translated into Arabic?

**Question 4**

What kind of translation drew heavily on earlier Middle Eastern traditions?

**Question 5**

When did the translation of the material into Arabic start to run out?

**Question 6**

What allowed Arabic translations to decline in the 5th century?

**Question 7**

On which material did the first Arabic translations rarely focus?

**Question 8**

Which cultural classics were never translated into Arabic?

**Question 9**

Which translation is not inspired by earlier Middle Eastern traditions?

**Text number 7**

Arabic translation works and techniques are important to Western translation traditions thanks to centuries of close contact and exchange. Particularly after the Renaissance, Europeans began to study more intensively Arabic and Persian translations of classical works, as well as scientific and philosophical works of Arabic and Oriental origin. Arabic and, to a lesser extent, Persian became important sources of material and perhaps techniques for the revived Western traditions that were in due course to overtake Islamic and Oriental traditions.

**Question 0**

Why is Arabic translation important for Western translation traditions?

**Question 1**

When did Europeans start to study Arabic translations of classical works more intensively?

**Question 2**

What did Arab and, to a lesser extent, Persian become for Europeans?

**Question 3**

What helped to revive the Western tradition of translation from Arabic?

**Question 4**

What would Western traditions eventually do?

**Question 5**

Why are Arabic translations redundant for Western translation traditions?

**Question 6**

When did Europeans start studying Arabic translations of classical works less intensively?

**Question 7**

Who has never studied Arabic and Persian translation?

**Question 8**

What helped destroy Western Arabic translation traditions?

**Question 9**

What would Western traditions ultimately avoid?

**Text number 8**

The movement to translate English and European texts transformed Arabic and Ottoman Turkish, and new words, simplified syntax and directness began to be valued over earlier translations. Educated Arabs and Turks in the new professions and modernised civil service expressed their scepticism, writes Christopher de Bellaigue, "with a freedom rarely seen today..... Legitimate knowledge was no longer defined by the texts of religious schools, which were mostly interpreted in a dull, literal way. It had come to include virtually any intellectual production anywhere in the world." One of the neologisms which, in a sense, began to characterise the spread of new ideas through translation was 'darwiniya' or 'Darwinism'.

**Question 0**

What changed the Arabic languages?

**Question 1**

What was appreciated instead of previous translations?

**Question 2**

Who was sceptical about the Arabic language change?

**Question 3**

What no longer defined legal information?

**Question 4**

What was the neologism that expressed the introduction of new ideas through translations?

**Question 5**

What kept the Arabic languages the same?

**Question 6**

What came to be hated over previous twists and turns?

**Question 7**

Who expressed their hostility to the Arabic language change?

**Question 8**

What no longer defined misinformation?

**Question 9**

What was not considered a neologism that expressed the introduction of new ideas through translation?

**Text number 9**

After the First World War, when Britain and France divided the Middle East countries, except Turkey, among themselves under the Sykes-Picot agreement - contrary to the wartime promises of post-war Arab self-government - there was an immediate backlash: in Egypt the Muslim Brotherhood was born, the House of Saud took over the Hijaz, and in Iran and Turkey regimes led by military officers came to power. "[Both] illiberal currents in the modern Middle East," writes de Bellaigne, "Islamism and militarism, received a major impetus from Western empire-builders." As is often the case in countries hit by social crisis, the efforts of Muslim world converts and modernisers like Muhammad Abduh were largely swept aside by reactionary currents.

**Question 0**

Which two countries divided the Middle East after the First World War?

**Question 1**

What did the partition of the Middle East break?

**Question 2**

Which group emerged in Egypt as a reaction to the actions of Britain and France?

**Question 3**

de Bellaigne argued that the rise of Islamism and militarism was due to what Western catalyst?

**Question 4**

What were the wishes of the Muslim world's translators forced to bend to?

**Question 5**

Which two countries abandoned the Middle East after the First World War?

**Question 6**

What did the unification of the Middle East countries break?

**Question 7**

Which group's appearance in Egypt was a punishment for the actions of Britain and Korea?

**Question 8**

To what were the efforts of the Muslim world's translators immune?

**Question 9**

Who wasn't interested in being a translator?

**Text number 10**

Many theories of opaque translation are based on concepts from German Romanticism, the most obvious influence being the German theologian and philosopher Friedrich Schleiermacher. In his pioneering lecture 'On the Various Methods of Translation' (1813), he distinguished between translation methods that move 'the author towards [the reader]', i.e. openness, and those that move 'the reader towards [the author]', i.e. extreme loyalty to the strangeness of the source text. Schleiermacher favoured the latter approach; however, he was motivated less by a desire to embrace the foreign than by a nationalist desire to resist French cultural domination and promote German literature.

**Question 0**

Where do many opaque translation theories look for concepts?

**Question 1**

What nationality was Friedrich Schleiermacher?

**Question 2**

When did Schleiermacher publish his lecture "On the different methods of translation"?

**Question 3**

Moving the author towards the reader would be an example of what kind of translation method?

**Question 4**

Which translation method did Schleiermacher prefer?

**Question 5**

Where do non-transparent translation theories mine concepts from?

**Question 6**

What nationality was Friedrich Schleiermacher afraid of?

**Question 7**

When did Schleiermacher erase his lecture "On the different methods of translation"?

**Question 8**

What kind of translation method would be an example of the author moving away from the reader?

**Question 9**

Which translation method did Schleiermacher not like?

**Text number 11**

A comparison between a back-translation and the original text is sometimes used to check the accuracy of the original translation, just as the accuracy of a mathematical operation is sometimes checked by translating the operation the other way round. However, the results of such translation are not always exactly reliable, although they are useful as approximate checks. Back-translation must usually be less accurate than back-translation because linguistic symbols (words) are often ambiguous, whereas mathematical symbols are intentionally unambiguous.

**Question 0**

What is sometimes used to check the accuracy of a translation?

**Question 1**

How are mathematical operations checked?

**Question 2**

Which activities do not always produce fully reliable results?

**Question 3**

Which defining property of a symbol set is ambiguity?

**Question 4**

Which set of symbols has the property of being intentionally unambiguous?

**Question 5**

What is no longer used to check translation accuracy?

**Question 6**

How are mathematical operations ignored?

**Question 7**

Which activities are always reliable?

**Question 8**

Which set of symbols does not have an ambiguity-defining property?

**Question 9**

Which set of symbols has the property of being unintentionally ambiguous?

**Text number 12**

Mark Twain gave humorous proof that back-translations are often unreliable when he published his own back-translation of a French translation of his short story "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County". He published his retranslation in 1903, together with the English original, a French translation and the "Private History of the 'Jumping Frog' Story". The latter contained a synoptic adaptation of his story, which Twain claimed had appeared, without Twain's name, in Professor Sidgwick's Greek prose work (p. 116) under the title 'The Athenian and the Frog'; the adaptation was for some time regarded as an independent ancient Greek predecessor to Twain's 'Jumping Frog' story.

**Question 0**

Who gave a humorous example of the unreliability of back-translation?

**Question 1**

Which language did Twain create the counter-translation for?

**Question 2**

When was Twain's back translation published?

**Question 3**

Where does a condensed adaptation of Twain's story belong?

**Question 4**

What was for some time thought to be the independent ancient Greek prequel to Twain's story?

**Question 5**

Who gave the boring example of the unreliability of back-translation?

**Question 6**

What language did Twain remove from the back translation?

**Question 7**

When was Twain's retranslation rejected?

**Question 8**

What was missing from the synopsis of Twain's story?

**Question 9**

What had been thought for some time to be the dependent ancient Roman antecedent of Twain's story?

**Text number 13**

When a historical document has survived only in translation because the original has been lost, scholars sometimes try to retranslate and reconstruct the original text. An example is the manuscript of the novel Saragossa by the Polish aristocrat Jan Potocki (1761-1815). He wrote the novel in French and published anonymous fragments of it in 1804 and 1813-14. Part of the original French manuscript has since disappeared, but the missing fragments survive in a Polish translation by Edmund Chojecki in 1847 of the complete, now lost, French copy. French versions of Saragossa's complete manuscript have since been produced, based on the surviving French fragments and French versions translated back from Chojecki's Polish version.

**Question 0**

What are researchers trying to reconstruct through back-translations when the document has survived only in translation?

**Question 1**

Who was Jan Potocki?

**Question 2**

In which language was the Saragossa manuscript originally written?

**Question 3**

When did Edmund Chojecki translate parts of the Saragossa manuscript into Polish from French?

**Question 4**

What fragments were used to produce the complete scripts of Saragossa?

**Question 5**

What are researchers trying to destroy with back-translations when the document has survived only in translation?

**Question 6**

Who was Jan Potocki related to?

**Question 7**

When did Edmund Chojecki translate parts of Saragossa's script from Japanese into Polish?

**Text number 14**

Translation has served as a writing school for many writers. Translators, including the monks who disseminated Buddhist texts in East Asia and the European Bible translators of the early modern period, have shaped the very languages into which they have translated in the course of their work. They have acted as bridges, transmitting information between cultures, and alongside ideas, they have imported borrowed words and membranes of grammatical structures, idioms and vocabulary from source languages into their own.

**Question 0**

What has served as a writing school for many writers?

**Question 1**

Who spread Buddhist texts in East Asia?

**Question 2**

What did the translators modify during their work?

**Question 3**

How have translators acted in transmitting information between cultures?

**Question 4**

Where were the idioms and vocabulary imported from?

**Question 5**

What has been the enemy of writing for many writers?

**Question 6**

Who spread Buddhist texts in South America?

**Question 7**

What did translators lose during their work?

**Question 8**

How have translators acted in transmitting ignorance between cultures?

**Question 9**

Where were the idioms and vocabulary hidden?

**Text number 15**

Interpreters have sometimes played a crucial role in history. A prime example is La Malinche, also known as Malintzin, Malinalli and Doña Marina, a Nahua woman who lived on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico in the early 1500s. She had been sold or given as a child to Mayan slave traders from Xicalango and thus became bilingual. She was later given to the Spaniards, along with other women, and became an important figure in the conquest of Mexico, acting as interpreter, adviser, mediator and lover to Hernán Cortés.

**Question 0**

What roles have interpreters ever played in history?

**Question 1**

What region was La Malinche from?

**Question 2**

Where did the slave traders to whom La Malinche was sold or given come from?

**Question 3**

What was the essential element of La Malinche?

**Question 4**

What was La Malinche's role for Hernán Cortés, apart from being an interpreter and adviser?

**Question 5**

In what roles have interpreters sometimes lied in history?

**Question 6**

Which area did La Malinche refuse to visit?

**Question 7**

Where were the slave traders stolen by La Malinche?

**Question 8**

What did La Malinche not participate in?

**Text number 16**

Web-based human translation is usually favoured by companies and individuals who want to ensure more accurate translations. Since machine translations are often inaccurate, human translation remains the most reliable and accurate translation format available. Recent advances in translation crowdsourcing, translation memory technologies and internet applications have enabled translation agencies to offer human translation services on demand to businesses, individuals and companies.

**Question 0**

What kind of translation do those who want more accurate translations prefer?

**Question 1**

What is the reputation of machine translations?

**Question 2**

Which translation is still the most accurate and reliable?

**Question 3**

What kind of translations can agencies offer thanks to crowdsourcing?

**Question 4**

Who buys the services of translation agencies?

**Question 5**

What type of translation do those who want more accurate translations dislike?

**Question 6**

What reputation are machine translations losing?

**Question 7**

But what kind of translation is never accurate and reliable?

**Question 8**

What types of translations are agencies unable to provide?

**Question 9**

Who hides the services of translation agencies?

**Text number 17**

Relying solely on unedited machine translation, however, ignores the fact that human communication is context-bound and that understanding the context of the original text requires a human being who understands the context of the original text with a reasonable probability. It is certainly true that even purely human translations are prone to errors; therefore, such translations need to be checked and edited by a human to ensure that the machine translation is useful to the human and that a publishable translation quality is achieved.

**Question 0**

What essential feature of human language is missing from an unedited machine translation?

**Question 1**

What does a person need to be able to do?

**Question 2**

What else can even fully human translations be vulnerable to?

**Question 3**

How does a human need to convert machine translations?

**Question 4**

What essential feature of the human language is missing from the edited alien translation?

**Question 5**

What does an animal need to be able to do?

**Question 6**

What can't human translations be susceptible to?

**Question 7**

How does the robot need to change machine translations?

**Text number 18**

In Asia, the spread of Buddhism led to a massive translation effort that lasted well over a thousand years. The Tangut empire was particularly effective in this effort, using the then newly invented printing press and with the full support of the government (contemporary sources describe the emperor and his mother as personally involved in the translation effort, alongside scholars of various nationalities), and the Tangut took only decades to translate staples that had taken the Chinese centuries to produce.[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Where did Buddhism spread?

**Question 1**

The spread of Buddhism led to what large-scale effort?

**Question 2**

How long did the translation take?

**Question 3**

Which empire was particularly good at translation?

**Question 4**

What could the Tanguts do in just decades that took the Chinese centuries?

**Question 5**

Where did Buddhism end?

**Question 6**

What small-scale effort led to the spread of Buddhism?

**Question 7**

How long did the translation work stop?

**Question 8**

Which empire was not good at turning?

**Question 9**

What could the Tanguts not do that took the Chinese centuries?

**Text number 19**

The Arabs undertook large-scale translation efforts. After conquering the Greek world, they produced Arabic versions of Greek philosophical and scientific works. During the Middle Ages, some of these Arabic translations were translated into Latin, mainly in Córdoba, Spain. King Alfonso X el Sabio (Alfonso the Wise) of Castile encouraged this effort in the 13th century by establishing the Schola Traductorum (School of Translation) in Toledo. There, Muslim, Jewish and Christian scholars translated Arabic, Hebrew and Latin texts into other languages, while arguing the merits of their religions. Latin translations of Greek and indigenous Arabic scholarly and scientific works contributed to European scholasticism and thus to European science and culture.

**Question 0**

Who attempted large-scale translation?

**Question 1**

Where did the Arabs create the Arabic versions?

**Question 2**

When were some of the Arabic translations of earlier sentences translated into Latin?

**Question 3**

What is Schola Traductorum in English?

**Question 4**

Whose science and culture did Latin translations indirectly contribute to?

**Question 5**

Who did not try to translate?

**Question 6**

Where did the Arabs destroy the Arabic versions?

**Question 7**

When were some of the Arabic translations of earlier sentences removed from the Latin?

**Question 8**

What is Schola Traductorum not considered to be in English?

**Question 9**

Whose science and culture were indirectly damaged by the Latin translations?

**Text number 20**

The first major English translation was Wycliffe's Bible (c. 1382), which showed the weaknesses of the underdeveloped English prose. It was not until the end of the 15th century that the great era of English prose translation began with Thomas Malory's Le Morte Darthur - an adaptation of the Arthurian novels, which was so free that it can hardly be called a true translation. The first major Tudor translations were Tyndale's New Testament (1525), which influenced the Authorised Version (1611), and Lord Berners' version of Jean Froissart's Chronicles (1523-25).

**Question 0**

What was the first major English translation?

**Question 1**

When was the Wycliffe Bible translated?

**Question 2**

When did the era of the great prose translation into English begin?

**Question 3**

Which adaptation of Arthur's novels took so many liberties with the source material that it can hardly be called a translation?

**Question 4**

Tyndale's New Testament was one of the first major translations, in what style?

**Question 5**

What was the last major German translation?

**Question 6**

When was the Wycliffe Bible burned?

**Question 7**

When did the era of the great English prose translation come to an end?

**Question 8**

Which adaptation of Arthurian romances did not take liberties with the source material?

**Text number 21**

Meanwhile, in Renaissance Italy, a new period in the history of translation had begun in Florence, with the arrival at the court of Cosimo de' Medici of the Byzantine scholar Georgius Gemistus Pletho shortly before the fall of Constantinople to the Turks (1453). Marsilio Ficino began translating Plato's works into Latin. This and Erasmus' Latin edition of the New Testament led to a new approach to translation. For the first time, readers demanded a rigorous approach to translation, since philosophical and religious beliefs depended on the precise words of Plato, Aristotle and Jesus.

**Question 0**

Whose court did Pletho enter and usher in a new translation renaissance in Italy?

**Question 1**

What was the title of Georgius Gemistus Pletho?

**Question 2**

When did Constantinople fall to the Turks?

**Question 3**

Who started translating Plato's works into Latin?

**Question 4**

What did the religious beliefs of Plato, Aristotle and Jesus depend on?

**Question 5**

Whose court did Pletho buy and start a new translation renaissance in Italy?

**Question 6**

What title did Georgius Gemistus Pletho lose?

**Question 7**

When did Constantinople defeat the Turks?

**Question 8**

Who could not translate Plato's works into Latin?

**Question 9**

What did the scientific beliefs of Plato, Aristotle and Jesus depend on?

**Text number 22**

Throughout the 1700s, the watchword of translators was readability. They left out anything they did not understand in the text or that they thought might bore readers. They happily assumed that their own style of expression was the best and that texts should be made to conform to it in translation. They cared no more about scholarship than their predecessors, and they did not shy away from translating from translations in third languages or languages they hardly knew, or, as in James Macpherson's Ossian 'translations', from texts that were in fact the 'translator's' own production.

**Question 0**

What was the guiding ideal for translators throughout the 1700s?

**Question 1**

If the translator didn't understand something in the text or found it too boring to present to readers, what did he do about it?

**Question 2**

What did the translators of the time assume was better than the actual text they were translating?

**Question 3**

How much did translators care about scholarship?

**Question 4**

Where did James Macpherson "translate" from?

**Question 5**

What was the guiding ideal for translators throughout the 13th century?

**Question 6**

What did the translators of the time assume was inferior to the actual text they were translating?

**Question 7**

How much did the translators avoid erudition?

**Question 8**

What did James Macpherson never "translated"?

**Text number 23**

The 1800s brought new standards of accuracy and style. J.M. Cohen points out that the practice for accuracy was "text, full text, and text only", except for possible anomalies and copious explanatory footnotes. In terms of style, the Victorians' aim was to use elaborate metaphrase (literary) or pseudo-metaphrase to constantly remind readers that they were reading a foreign classic. An exception was the excellent translation of this period, Edward FitzGerald's Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam (1859), which achieved its oriental flavour largely through the use of Persian names and subtle biblical echoes, and which in fact extracted little material from the original Persian work.

**Question 0**

What new translation standards emerged in the 19th century?

**Question 1**

Who said that politics became "text, all text and nothing but text"?

**Question 2**

What parts of the supposed "full" text were still left out?

**Question 3**

What are the Victorians trying to remind the reader with their translations?

**Question 4**

How did the translation of Rubaiyat get an oriental flavour?

**Question 5**

Which forbidden translation standards came into being in the 19th century?

**Question 6**

Who ignored the fact that politics became "a text, the whole text, and nothing but a text"?

**Question 7**

Which parts were left out of the supposed "full" text?

**Question 8**

What did the Victorians try to remind the author of with their translations?

**Question 9**

How did the translation of Rubaiyat ignore the oriental flavour?

**Text number 24**

In vocal music, the translation of sung text for singing in another language - sometimes called "singing translation" - is closely related to the translation of poetry, because most vocal music, at least in the Western tradition, is composed in verse, especially regular and rhymed verse. (Since the late 19th century, the composition of prose and free verse has also been practised in some art music, although popular music tends to remain conservative by retaining verse forms with or without verses.) A rudimentary example of the translation of poetry into song are church hymns, such as the German chorales translated into English by Catherine Winkworth.

**Question 0**

What is the translation of the sung text closely related to?

**Question 1**

In which Western tradition has the most vocal music been composed?

**Question 2**

What forms does popular music usually take?

**Question 3**

What is an example of translating poems for song?

**Question 4**

Who translated German choral songs into English?

**Question 5**

What does the translation of a sung text never involve?

**Question 6**

In which Western tradition is all vocal music composed?

**Question 7**

What kind of forms does popular music generally refrain from?

**Question 8**

What is one example of a poem not being translated for song?

**Question 9**

Who translated the Chinese choruses into English?

**Text number 25**

Translating sung texts is usually much more restrictive than translating poems, because the former has little or no freedom to choose between a versified translation and a translation that does away with verse structure. In a sung translation, the rhyme can be changed or omitted, but assigning syllables of the original verse to specific notes poses great challenges to the translator. In prosaic sung texts it is possible to add or remove a syllable here or there by splitting or joining notes, but in prosaic texts the process is almost like a strict verse translation, because the original prosody of the sung melody line must be kept as close as possible to the original.

**Question 0**

How does translating sung texts differ from translating poems?

**Question 1**

Why is the translation of sung texts more limited?

**Question 2**

What is the big challenge for anyone trying to translate music from one language to another?

**Question 3**

How can a syllable be added or deleted in prose sung texts?

**Question 4**

How is translating sung texts exactly the same as translating poems?

**Question 5**

Why is the translation of sung texts not restrictive?

**Question 6**

What is the big challenge for someone trying to translate scriptures from one language to another?

**Question 7**

How can the syllable be banned from sung texts in prose?

**Text number 26**

Translations of sung texts - whether they are intended to be sung or more or less literal and intended to be read - are also used as aids for the audience, singers and conductors when a work is sung in a language foreign to them. Among the best known are the subtitles or captions used during opera performances, the translations added to concert programmes and the translations included on commercial vocal CDs. In addition, professional and amateur singers often sing in languages they do not know (or know poorly), and translations are used to help them understand the meaning of the words they sing.

**Question 0**

Who can translate the sung text for help?

**Question 1**

What kind of familiar translations can you see during the opera?

**Question 2**

What do professional and amateur singers often sing?

**Question 3**

Translations help singers unfamiliar with the language to do what?

**Question 4**

Who can be harmed by translations of sung texts?

**Question 5**

What kind of familiar translations have been restricted during the opera?

**Question 6**

What do professional and amateur singers never sing?

**Question 7**

What do translations help singers who know the language to do?

**Question 8**

What kind of text should not be translated?

**Text number 27**

One of the first translations in the West was the translation of the Old Testament into Greek in the 3rd century BC. The translation is known as the 'Septuagint', which refers to the seventy translators (in some versions seventy-two) who were commissioned to translate the Bible in Alexandria, Egypt. Each translator worked in isolation in his own cell, and legend has it that all seventy versions turned out to be identical. The Septuagint became the source text for many later translations into languages such as Latin, Coptic, Armenian and Georgian.

**Question 0**

What is one of the first known translations in the West?

**Question 1**

When was the Old Testament translated into Greek?

**Question 2**

Why is the Greek translation of the Old Testament known as the Septuagint?

**Question 3**

How did each Bible translator work in Alexandria?

**Question 4**

What was the myth that all seventy versions of the Bible had?

**Question 5**

What is one of the worst unknown translation cases in the West?

**Question 6**

When was the Old Testament illegal in Greek?

**Question 7**

Why is the Greek translation of the New Testament known as the Septuagint?

**Question 8**

How did each Bible translator die in Alexandria?

**Question 9**

What feature was missing from all seventy versions of the Bible?

**Text number 28**

In the period before and during the Protestant Reformation, the Bible was translated into local European languages - a development that contributed to the division of Western Christianity into Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, as Catholic and Protestant versions of key words and texts diverged (although the Protestant movement was largely based on other issues, such as the Roman Catholic Church's perceived need for a Reformation to stamp out corruption). Lasting effects on the religions, cultures and languages of their countries have been caused by such Bible translations as Martin Luther's translation into German, Jakub Wujek's translation into Polish and the King James Bible Translators' translation into English. The different translations of religious texts are still the subject of debate and religious disagreement, as the King James Only movement shows.

**Question 0**

In which local languages was the Bible translated during the Protestant Reformation?

**Question 1**

What was the difference in the Bible versions between the versions of key words and passages that contributed to the division?

**Question 2**

Where have Bible translations had a lasting impact?

**Question 3**

Who translated the Bible into German?

**Question 4**

What does the King James Only movement demonstrate?

**Question 5**

In which local languages was the Bible translated during the Reformation?

**Question 6**

Which covenant was influenced by the fact that the versions of the Bible were similar in key words and passages?

**Question 7**

Where have the Bible translations not had a lasting impact?

**Question 8**

Who banned the Bible in German?

**Question 9**

What fact of the King James Only movement is being ignored?

**Document number 395**

**Text number 0**

An airport is an aerodrome where flights take off and land. Airports often also have facilities for the storage and maintenance of aircraft and an air traffic control tower. An airport consists of a landing area, which comprises an open space accessible from the air and containing at least one operationally active surface, such as a runway for aircraft take-off or a helipad, and often includes adjacent service buildings such as control towers, hangars and terminals. Larger airports may have fixed base operator services, aprons, air traffic control centres, passenger facilities such as restaurants and lounges, and emergency services.

**Question 0**

What is an aerodome, with facilities for take-off and landing of flights?

**Question 1**

What is an open space accessible from the air that contains at least one active surface, such as a runway or helipad?

**Question 2**

What is an airport?

**Question 3**

What is the definition of a control tower?

**Question 4**

What are the larger control towers?

**Question 5**

What is an example of an area around a farm building?

**Question 6**

What is an example of an airport apron?

**Question 7**

What is the definition of a heliport?

**Text number 1**

Most of the world's airports are towerless and have no air traffic control. Busy airports have air traffic control systems. All airports have a traffic flow chart to ensure a smooth flow of traffic between departing and arriving aircraft. Pilots have access to a number of aids, but not all airports have them. Many airports have lighting to help guide aircraft using runways and taxiways at night or in rain, snow or fog. In the US and Canada, most airports, large and small, have either some form of automated airport weather station, a human weather observer or a combination of the two. Air safety is a major concern in airport operations and airports often have their own security services.

**Question 0**

How do airports ensure smooth traffic flow between departing and arriving aircraft?

**Question 1**

What is a major concern in the operation of the airport?

**Question 2**

What describes most automatic weather stations at the airport?

**Question 3**

What do all pilots use?

**Question 4**

What is available to help air traffic control with flights?

**Question 5**

What does the air traffic control system also use?

**Question 6**

What is a major concern for pilots?

**Text number 2**

Most of the world's airports are owned by local, regional or national governments, which lease the airport to private companies that control the airport. In the United Kingdom, for example, the British Airports Authority, which is state-owned, was originally responsible for eight of the country's largest commercial airports. It was privatised in the late 1980s, and since it was taken over by the Spanish Ferrovial consortium in 2006, it has been sold off and reduced to operating only five airports. In Germany, Frankfurt Airport is managed by the quasi-private company Fraport, while in India, the GMR Group, through joint ventures, manages Indira Gandhi International Airport and Rajiv Gandhi International Airport. Bengaluru International Airport and Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport are managed by the GVK Group. Other airports in India are managed by the Airports Authority of India.

**Question 0**

How many commercial airports did the British Airports Authority originally operate?

**Question 1**

Which group took over the British Airports Authority in 2006?

**Question 2**

Which group manages Frankfurt Airport?

**Question 3**

Who operates Indira Gandhi International Airport through joint ventures?

**Question 4**

When was the Airports Authority of India privatised?

**Question 5**

In what year did the Spanish Ferrovial consortium take over the Airports Authority of India?

**Question 6**

How many commercial airports does Fraport manage in the UK?

**Question 7**

How many airports did Fraport originally manage in the UK?

**Question 8**

What happened to Fraport when it was bought by the Spanish Ferrovial consortium?

**Text number 3**

Airports are divided into land and airfield areas. The landside areas include parking areas, public transport train stations and access roads. Airside areas include all areas accessible to aircraft, including runways, taxiways and aprons. At most airports, access from land areas to airside areas is strictly controlled. Passengers on commercial flights access the airport areas through the terminals, where they can buy tickets, pass through security or collect their baggage and board the aircraft through the gates. The waiting areas from which passengers board aircraft are usually called concourses, although this term is often used interchangeably with terminal.

**Question 0**

How are airports divided into two regions?

**Question 1**

What does land include?

**Question 2**

What do airports contain?

**Question 3**

Where can passengers buy tickets?

**Question 4**

What is the waiting area where passengers board the aircraft?

**Question 5**

What are the two sections of the baggage claim?

**Question 6**

How will access between parking areas and access roads be managed?

**Question 7**

Where can passengers access public transport?

**Question 8**

Where can you board the train through the gates?

**Question 9**

What is another name for the rollers?

**Text number 4**

Most major airports have commercial outlets for products and services. Most of these businesses, many of which are internationally renowned brands, are located in the departure areas. They include clothes shops and restaurants. The prices charged for products sold at these outlets are generally higher than those charged outside the airport. However, some airports now regulate costs in order to keep them comparable with "street prices". This term is misleading, as prices often correspond to the manufacturer's recommended retail price (MSRP), but discounts are almost never granted.

**Question 0**

What commercial outlets do most major airports offer?

**Question 1**

Where are most of these businesses located at the airport?

**Question 2**

What type of companies are these?

**Question 3**

Are prices in these outlets generally higher or lower than street prices?

**Question 4**

What do most restaurants offer?

**Question 5**

What are restaurants doing to keep prices low?

**Question 6**

What are boutique managers doing to make sure their prices are not too high?

**Question 7**

How much do goods cost outside the airport compared to reduced prices in boutiques inside the airport?

**Question 8**

Where are the companies at the airport that offer discounted prices?

**Text number 5**

Premium and VIP services may also be available at airports. Premium and VIP services may include express check-in and dedicated check-in counters. These services are usually reserved for first and business class passengers, premium frequent flyers and members of airline clubs. Premium services may also sometimes be available to passengers who are members of another airline's frequent flyer programme. This can sometimes be part of a reciprocal agreement, such as when several airlines belong to the same alliance, or as a means of attracting premium customers away from competing airlines.

**Question 0**

What services do VIP services offer?

**Question 1**

These services are usually reserved for which category of passenger?

**Question 2**

What services are sometimes available to passengers who are members of another airline's frequent flyer programme?

**Question 3**

What do competing airlines offer customers?

**Question 4**

What are First and Business Class services?

**Question 5**

What are the two groups that are usually in the loyalty programme?

**Question 6**

What services are always available for passengers flying with more than one airline?

**Question 7**

Where does the airline want to attract regular passengers?

**Text number 6**

Many major airports are located close to the railways, allowing seamless integration of multimodal transport, such as Frankfurt Airport, Amsterdam Schiphol Airport, London Heathrow Airport, London Gatwick Airport and London Stansted Airport. It is also common to connect the airport and the city by trams, light rail or other non-road public transport systems. Examples include AirTrain JFK at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York, Link Light Rail from downtown Seattle to Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, and the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) Silver Line T at Boston's Logan International Airport. Such a connection will reduce the risk of delayed flights due to traffic congestion. Access to major airports is also usually via controlled freeways, where motor vehicles can enter either the departure or arrival loops.

**Question 0**

Where are many of the major airports located so that multimodal transport can be seamlessly integrated?

**Question 1**

What does MBTA stand for?

**Question 2**

It is also common to combine airport and city with what?

**Question 3**

How close are many cities located?

**Question 4**

What generally connects a city to its source loop?

**Question 5**

What is an example of an entry loop?

**Question 6**

What does the output loop help?

**Question 7**

What is the route Seattle allows access to AirTrain?

**Text number 7**

At a large airport, the distances travelled by passengers can be considerable. It is common for airports to provide mobile shuttles and buses. Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport has a tram that transports people through the concourses and baggage claim areas. At large airports with more than one terminal, inter-terminal transfers are available, such as Mexico City International Airport, where there is an Aerotrén connection from the domestic building in Terminal 1 to Terminal 2 on the other side of the airport.

**Question 0**

It is common for airports to have moving walkways and what?

**Question 1**

Which airport has a tram that transports people through the halls and baggage claim area?

**Question 2**

Name one airport that provides inter-terminal transport.

**Question 3**

How far do passengers have to travel between buses?

**Question 4**

Which airport has a bus that takes people through the halls and baggage claim?

**Question 5**

What do airports with trams usually offer?

**Question 6**

How are the connections to the domestic building in Terminal 1 at Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport organised?

**Question 7**

Which airport has a mobile baggage reclaim aisle?

**Text number 8**

The title of the oldest airport in the world is disputed, but College Park Airport in Maryland, USA, founded by Wilbur Wright in 1909, is generally considered to be the oldest continuously operating airport in the world, even though it only serves general aviation. US President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared Bisbee-Douglas International Airport in Arizona "America's first international airport" in 1943. Pearson Field, in Vancouver, Washington, was landed by airship in 1905 and by aircraft in 1911 and is still in use today. Bremen Airport opened in 1913 and is still in use, although it served as an American military airport from 1945 to 1949. Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport opened on 16 September 1916 as a military airport but did not accept civil aircraft until 17 December 1920, making Sydney Airport in Sydney, Australia, which opened in January 1920, one of the oldest continuously operating commercial airports in the world. Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport in Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minnesota, opened in 1920 and has been in continuous commercial operation ever since. It serves approximately 35,000,000 passengers annually and continues to expand, recently opening a new 3,355-metre runway. The airports, built in the early days of aviation, are among the largest and busiest still in operation. Rome's Ciampino airport, opened in 1916, is also a candidate, as is Don Mueang International Airport near Bangkok in Thailand, opened in 1914. The increase in air traffic during the First World War led to the construction of landing strips. Aircraft had to approach them from certain directions, and this led to the development of aids for approach and landing runway orientation.

**Question 0**

In general, what is the oldest continuously operating airport in the world?

**Question 1**

What year was College Park Airport founded?

**Question 2**

Who created College Park Airport?

**Question 3**

How many passengers does Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport serve each year?

**Question 4**

In what year was Rome Ciampino airport opened?

**Question 5**

When did Wilbur Wright establish Bisbee-Douglas International Airport?

**Question 6**

Who declared College Park Airport America's first international airport?

**Question 7**

In what year was College Park Airport declared America's first international airport?

**Question 8**

During which period was Pearson Field airfield in Vancouver used as an American military base?

**Question 9**

How many passengers does College Park Airport serve each year?

**Text number 9**

After the war, some of these military airfields were expanded to accommodate civilian airfields for passenger traffic. One of the earliest such airfields was Paris-Le Bourget Airport at Le Bourget, near Paris. Hounslow Heath Aerodrome was the first airport to operate regular international commercial air services in August 1919, but it was closed and replaced by Croydon Airport in March 1920. In 1922, the first permanent airport and commercial terminal for exclusively commercial air services was opened at Flughafen Devau near the Königsberg Bridge in East Prussia. Airports of this era used a paved 'apron' to allow night flights and the landing of heavier aircraft.

**Question 0**

Why were civilian facilities added to some military airfields after the war?

**Question 1**

Which airport near Paris was one of the first to add civilian passenger facilities?

**Question 2**

Which was the first airport to operate regular international commercial air services?

**Question 3**

When did Hounslow Heath Airport start regular international commercial air services?

**Question 4**

What was used at airports to allow night flights and the landing of heavier aircraft?

**Question 5**

When was Paris-Le Bourget airport first opened?

**Question 6**

What replaced Paris-Le Bourget airport?

**Question 7**

When did Houndlow Heath Aerodrome replace Croydon Airport?

**Question 8**

When was Croydon Airport opened at Devau Airport?

**Question 9**

What was used on military airfields in 1919?

**Text number 10**

The first airport lighting was introduced in the late 1920s, and approach lighting was introduced in the 1930s. They indicated the correct landing direction and angle. The colours and flashing intervals of these lights were standardised by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). In the 1940s, the slope-line approach system was introduced. It consisted of two lines of light forming a funnel that indicated the aircraft's position on a glide slope. Additional lights indicated the incorrect altitude and heading.

**Question 0**

When was lighting first used at the airport?

**Question 1**

When was approach lighting introduced?

**Question 2**

What indicated the correct landing direction and angle?

**Question 3**

When was the slope-line approach system introduced?

**Question 4**

Which consisted of two lines of light forming a funnel, indicating the position of the aircraft in the slide?

**Question 5**

When was the first flash light used in an aeroplane?

**Question 6**

What was standardised at airports in the 1920s?

**Question 7**

What did the flash interval system consist of?

**Question 8**

What do light colours mean on an aeroplane?

**Question 9**

Which group of standard additional marker lights?

**Text number 11**

Airport construction boomed in the 1960s with the rise of jets. Runways were extended to 3 000 metres (9 800 feet). The runways were built of reinforced concrete using a slipforming machine that produced a uniform slab without breaks along its entire length. The early 1960s also saw the introduction of jet-bridge systems in modern airport terminals, an innovation that eliminated the need for passengers to disembark outside. These systems became more common in the United States in the 1970s.

**Question 0**

Why did airport construction flourish in the 1960s?

**Question 1**

How far were the runways extended?

**Question 2**

What was built with reinforced concrete?

**Question 3**

When were jet bridge systems introduced in modern airport terminals?

**Question 4**

In what year did shower bridge systems become common?

**Question 5**

How far were the shower bridge systems extended?

**Question 6**

When was the use of reinforced concrete common in the United States?

**Question 7**

What did the construction of the airport in the 1970s remove?

**Question 8**

What were the shower bridge systems made of?

**Text number 12**

Most of the world's airports are towerless and have no air traffic control. However, particularly busy airports or airports with other special requirements have an air traffic control system, where air traffic controllers (usually on the ground) control aircraft movements via radio or other communication links. This coordinated control facilitates safety and speed in complex operations where traffic moves in all three dimensions. Air traffic control tasks at airports are usually divided into at least two main areas: ground and air traffic control stations, although one controller may work at both stations. At the busiest airports, there are also clearing, ramp control and other specialised air traffic control stations.

**Question 0**

What does ATC stand for?

**Question 1**

How many main areas are air traffic control tasks usually divided into?

**Question 2**

What describes most settlement systems?

**Question 3**

What does the clearing system do at the airport?

**Question 4**

What does ramp inspection offer at busy airports?

**Question 5**

How are the responsibilities of the liquidation divided?

**Question 6**

How does apron control guide aircraft?

**Text number 13**

The role of ground control is to control all ground traffic in designated "movement areas", with the exception of traffic on runways. This includes aircraft, baggage trains, snow plows, lawn mowers, fuel trucks, stair trucks, airline food trucks, escalators and other vehicles. Ground control instructs these vehicles on which taxiways to use, which runway to use (for aircraft), where to park and when it is safe to cross the runways. When an aircraft is ready to take off, it stops before the runway and is handed over to air traffic control. When the aircraft has landed, it leaves the runway and is returned to ATC.

**Question 0**

Who is responsible for managing all land traffic in designated areas?

**Question 1**

Who instructs vehicles to use the taxiways?

**Question 2**

When the plane is ready to take off, who will take its direction?

**Question 3**

When will control revert back to ground control?

**Question 4**

What are stair trucks responsible for?

**Question 5**

What are the two things that ground control tells the tower controller to do?

**Question 6**

Once the aircraft is ready to take off, what does it do before it is handed over to air traffic control?

**Question 7**

What does the aircraft do after landing before returning to the control room?

**Question 8**

What are some examples of ground traffic controlled by air traffic control in designated areas?

**Text number 14**

Tower air traffic control monitors aircraft on the runway and in the controlled airspace immediately surrounding the airport. Controllers may use radar to locate aircraft in three-dimensional space or rely on pilots' position reports and visual observations. They coordinate the order of aircraft in the traffic pattern and guide aircraft on how to safely enter and exit the circuit. Aircraft that are only in transit through the airspace must also contact air traffic control to ensure that they remain clear of other traffic.

**Question 0**

Who controls planes on the runway?

**Question 1**

Who controls aircraft in the controlled airspace immediately surrounding the airport?

**Question 2**

What do controllers use to determine the position of an aircraft in three-dimensional space?

**Question 3**

Why should an aircraft just passing through airspace contact air traffic control?

**Question 4**

What does the instructor direct?

**Question 5**

What does an airport use to locate an aircraft?

**Question 6**

What does the pilot coordinate in the traffic pattern?

**Question 7**

Who should contact the other pilot when passing through airspace?

**Question 8**

What does a pilot do when there is more than one aircraft in the air?

**Text number 15**

A traffic pattern (often called a traffic circle outside the US) is available at all airports. They help ensure a smooth flow of traffic between departing and arriving aircraft. In modern aviation, there is no technical need to implement this pattern if there is no queue. So-called SLOTs are a general traffic planning tool to ensure that landing queues are avoided. For example, if an aircraft is approaching Runway 17 (heading approximately 170 degrees) from the north (coming from a heading of 360/0 degrees towards 180 degrees), the aircraft will land as quickly as possible by turning only 10 degrees and following the glide path without circling the runway for visual reasons whenever possible. However, for smaller piston-engined aircraft at small airfields without ILS, things are very different.

**Question 0**

What is the transport model often referred to outside the US?

**Question 1**

What will ensure a smooth flow of traffic between departing and arriving aircraft?

**Question 2**

This is why general traffic planning tries to ensure that landing queues are avoided.

**Question 3**

What is the traffic pattern in smaller fields?

**Question 4**

What does the transport district do in smaller airports?

**Question 5**

What is not needed when following the glide path?

**Question 6**

Why does traffic planning ensure that following a glide path is avoided?

**Question 7**

What is it like to land on small fields as quickly as possible while following a glide path?

**Text number 16**

In general, this pattern is a circuit consisting of five "legs" forming a rectangle (two legs and the runway form one side, and the remaining legs form the other three sides). Each leg is named (see diagram) and pilots are instructed by ATC on how to enter and exit the circuit. Traffic patterns are flown at a specific altitude, usually 800 or 1 000 feet (244 or 305 m) above ground level (AGL). Normal traffic patterns are left-handed, which means that all turns are made to the left. One of the main reasons for this is that pilots sit on the left side of the aircraft, and a left-hand pattern improves their visibility of the airport and the pattern. Right-hand patterns do exist, usually because of obstacles such as a mountain or to reduce noise from local residents. A predetermined turn helps traffic flow smoothly because all pilots know what to expect, and reduces the chance of air collisions.

**Question 0**

At what height above the ground do you usually fly?

**Question 1**

What does AGL stand for?

**Question 2**

Are conventional traffic models right- or left-handed?

**Question 3**

What is one of the main reasons why pilots sit on the left side of the aircraft?

**Question 4**

At what altitude do you fly ATC patterns to avoid mountains?

**Question 5**

Why are runway models left-handed?

**Question 6**

What is a runway made of?

**Question 7**

What does improving visibility on the right-hand side of the pattern do for air traffic control?

**Question 8**

What does using a right-handed pattern as standard help pilots to do?

**Text number 17**

Very large airports have a circuit, but it is not usually used. Rather, aircraft (usually only long-haul commercial aircraft) request an approach clearance when they are still hours away from the airport, often before they even take off from their departure point. Major airports have a frequency called Clearance Delivery, which departing aircraft use specifically for this purpose. This allows aircraft to use the most direct approach route to the runway and land without worrying about interference from other aircraft. Although this system keeps the airspace clear and is simpler for pilots, it requires detailed information on how aircraft intend to use the airport in advance and is therefore only possible for large commercial aircraft with pre-planned flights. The system has recently evolved to the point where controllers can predict whether an aircraft will be delayed in landing before it even takes off; the aircraft can then be delayed on the ground rather than wasting expensive fuel waiting in the air.

**Question 0**

What does a very large airport have, but what is not usually used?

**Question 1**

On which frequency do departing aircraft request an approach clearance?

**Question 2**

Which aircraft request an approach clearance when they are still hours away from the airport?

**Question 3**

What do aircraft use instead of requesting an approach clearance at very large airports?

**Question 4**

When do large aircraft request permission to use the runway?

**Question 5**

What does the circuit allow an aircraft to do without having to worry about other aircraft?

**Question 6**

How has the advanced circuit system helped pilots?

**Question 7**

What kind of plane asks you to take a route when it is still hours away from the airport?

**Text number 18**

Pilots have access to a number of assistive devices, but not all airports have them. A visual approach speed indicator (VASI) helps pilots to fly landing approaches. Some airports have a VHF VFR (VOR) to help pilots find their way to the airport. VOR transmitters are often accompanied by a distance measuring equipment (DME) to determine the distance to the VOR transmitter. VOR stations also exist outside airports, where they provide aircraft with flight paths along which they can navigate. In bad weather, pilots use the Instrument Landing System (ILS) to find the runway and fly the right approach, even if they cannot see the ground. The number of instrument approaches using Global Positioning System (GPS) is growing rapidly and may eventually become the primary means of instrument landing.

**Question 0**

What helps pilots to fly landing approaches?

**Question 1**

What does VASI stand for?

**Question 2**

What does VOR mean?

**Question 3**

What helps pilots find their way to the airport?

**Question 4**

What instruments do pilots use to find the runway and fly the right approach even if they can't see the ground?

**Question 5**

How does distance measuring equipment (DME) help the pilot during landing?

**Question 6**

What else is going on besides VASI?

**Question 7**

What determines the distance to VASI?

**Question 8**

Where are the DMEs that help aircraft navigate also located?

**Question 9**

What will increase based on the use of VOR?

**Text number 19**

On runways, green lights indicate the start of the runway for landing, while red lights indicate the end of the runway. Runway edge lighting consists of white lights on either side of the runway, indicating the runway edge. Some airports have more complex runway lighting, such as lights along the runway centreline and lights to help indicate the approach (approach lighting system, ALS). At low-traffic airports, pilot-controlled lighting can be used to save electricity and personnel costs.

**Question 0**

What indicates the start of the runway for landing on the runways?

**Question 1**

What indicates the end of a runway on a runway?

**Question 2**

What indicates the edge of the runway?

**Question 3**

Which low-traffic airports can save electricity and staff costs?

**Question 4**

What does ALS mean?

**Question 5**

What does runway edge lighting indicate for landing?

**Question 6**

What will mark the end of ALS at low-traffic airports?

**Question 7**

What will using ALS help you save?

**Question 8**

What is pilot controlled lighting all about?

**Question 9**

What do the red lights in the middle of the runway mean?

**Text number 20**

Hazards to aircraft include debris, nesting birds and reduced friction due to environmental conditions such as ice, snow or rain. Runway maintenance also includes the removal of field rubber to help maintain friction levels. Fields should be kept clean of debris using cleaning equipment to prevent loose material from becoming projectiles and entering the engine duct (see foreign object damage). In adverse weather conditions, ice and snow clearing equipment may be used to improve runway grip. Special de-icing fluid is sprayed on the wings of waiting aircraft.

**Question 0**

Where do rubbish and nesting birds belong?

**Question 1**

What is one aspect of runway maintenance that helps maintain friction levels?

**Question 2**

What can be done to improve grip on the runway in adverse weather conditions?

**Question 3**

What is one danger to nesting birds?

**Question 4**

What helps maintain environmental conditions?

**Question 5**

Why do you need to keep a field free of nesting birds?

**Question 6**

What helps to improve traction on field rubber?

**Question 7**

What type of aircraft is the de-icing fluid sprayed on the ground for?

**Text number 21**

Many of the airport's ground staff work on the aircraft. A tow tractor pulls the aircraft onto one of the air bridges, the ground power unit is switched on. It keeps the plane's power running while it is parked in the terminal. The engines are not running, so they do not generate electricity as they do during flight. Passengers exit the plane through the air bridge. Movable stairs can give ground staff better access to the aircraft cabin. After the aircraft lands, a cleaning service is available to clean the aircraft. In-flight catering will provide food and beverages on board. A toilet waste truck removes human waste from a container containing waste from the aircraft toilets. A water truck fills the aircraft's water tanks. A fuel transfer vehicle transfers aviation fuel from underground fuel tanks to aircraft tanks. A tractor and its lifting equipment bring luggage from the terminal to the aircraft. They also transport the baggage to the terminal if the aircraft has landed and is being unloaded. Hi-loaders lift heavy containers of baggage to the cargo gate. The ground crew pushes the containers into the hold. If the plane has landed, they take off and the ground crew push the baggage containers onto a long-haul loader, which transports them down. The baggage container is then pushed onto one of the tractor trailers. A conveyor, which is the truck's conveyor belt, brings in awkwardly shaped or overdue luggage. New passengers board the aircraft again via the air bridge. A tow tractor pushes the aircraft away from the terminal to the taxi area. The aircraft should be out of the airport and in the air in 90 minutes. The airport charges the airline for the time the aircraft spends at the airport.

**Question 0**

What pulls an aircraft into one of the air bridges?

**Question 1**

What keeps the plane's electricity running while it's standing in the terminal?

**Question 2**

How do passengers disembark?

**Question 3**

What can give ground staff more free space once the aircraft has landed?

**Question 4**

How long does it take for an aircraft to leave the airport and take off?

**Question 5**

What do the engines produce when the machines are stationary in the terminal?

**Question 6**

Where do the country staff come ashore from?

**Question 7**

What does a ground crew use a skybridge to bring in after it has been pushed onto one of the tractor's reel beds?

**Question 8**

What draws the air bridge to the aircraft?

**Question 9**

When should ground staff be ready to remove luggage?

**Text number 22**

An air base, sometimes also called an air station or airfield, provides a base and support service for military aircraft. Some air bases, called military airfields, provide similar services to civil airfields. For example, RAF Brize Norton in the UK has a terminal serving passengers on Royal Air Force scheduled flights to the Falkland Islands. Some airbases are co-located with civil airports and share the same air traffic control services, runways, taxiways and emergency services, but have separate terminals, parking areas and hangars. Bardufoss Airport , Bardufoss Airport in Norway and Pune Airport in India are examples of this.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the field?

**Question 1**

What takes care of the bases and support for military aircraft?

**Question 2**

Where is RAF Brize Norton located?

**Question 3**

Where is Bardufoss airport located?

**Question 4**

Where is Pune Airport located?

**Question 5**

What is a terminal?

**Question 6**

What does the terminal offer?

**Question 7**

What types of passengers are served at Pune Airport in the United Kingdom?

**Question 8**

What does RAF Brize Norton in India have in common with a civil airport?

**Question 9**

Where are the Prune Airport TriStar flights to?

**Text number 23**

Airports have played an important role in films and television programmes because of their nature as hubs of transport and international connections, and sometimes also because of the architectural peculiarity of certain airports. One example of this is The Terminal, a film about a man who is permanently trapped in an airport terminal and has to survive only on the food and shelter provided by the airport. They are also a key element in films such as The V.I.P.s, Airplane!, Airport (1970), Die Hard 2, Soul Plane, Jackie Brown, Get Shorty, Home Alone, Liar Liar, Passenger 57, Final Destination (2000), Unaccompanied Minors, Catch Me If You Can, Rendition and The Langoliers. They have also played major roles in television series such as Lost, The Amazing Race, America's Next Top Model and Cycle 10, which are largely set in airports. In other shows and films, airports are just a symbol of travel, for example in Good Will Hunting.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the film in which a man is permanently trapped in an airport terminal?

**Question 1**

When was the film Airport made?

**Question 2**

When was the film Final Destination released?

**Question 3**

What year were Langoliers made?

**Question 4**

Which film is about a man trapped in a race to the airport terminal in 1970?

**Question 5**

Which TV series focus on surviving on the food and shelter provided by the airport?

**Question 6**

Why did Good Will Hunting use a particular airport as a survival image in 2000?

**Question 7**

What year was Get Shorty released?

**Text number 24**

Photography is welcome at most airports, but must be arranged in advance and may be subject to a fee. On the landing area, photography is possible in all public areas. However, on the airport side, filming is severely restricted, with filming only allowed in the departure lounge and some outdoor areas. If you wish to take photographs on the airport area, all visitors must go through security in the same way as passengers, and must be accompanied by an airport passport holder and carry their passport with them at all times. No photography is allowed at security checkpoints, entry and customs clearance or baggage claim.

**Question 0**

Landside, where can be filmed?

**Question 1**

What are the only airports where photography is allowed?

**Question 2**

What cannot be done at security checks, entry or customs offices or when handing over luggage?

**Question 3**

What do most travellers think about photography?

**Question 4**

What do you have to pay for filming with Baggage Reclaim?

**Question 5**

Which places to visit allow paid photography?

**Question 6**

What must all visitors do when filming on land?

**Question 7**

What do you need to do to take photos at security checks, entry and customs clearance and baggage reclaim?

**Document number 396**

**Text number 0**

Kievan Rus' begins with the reign of Prince Oleg (882-912), who extended his rule south from Novgorod along the Dnieper River valley to protect trade from Cossack raids from the east and moved his capital to the more strategic Kiev. Sviatoslav I (d. 972) extended the territorial reach of Kiev Rus for the first time significantly by waging a war of conquest against the Cossack Empire. Vladimir the Great (980-1015) introduced Christianity by baptizing himself and by decree all residents of Kiev and beyond. The Rus of Kiev reached its greatest extent under Yaroslav I (1019-1054); his sons compiled and published its first written legal code, the Rus Law, shortly after his death.

**Question 0**

In what year did Kievan Rus become a region?

**Question 1**

Who was the ruler at the beginning of Kiev?

**Question 2**

Who will achieve the first major expansion of Kievan?

**Question 3**

Which ruler brought Christianity to Kievan Rus?

**Question 4**

What did Yaroslav's sons achieve while in Keiva Rus?

**Question 5**

What years did Prince Oleg rule?

**Question 6**

In which direction did Prince Oleg expand his power?

**Question 7**

Who achieved Kievan's first small expansion?

**Question 8**

Which ruler brought Islam to Kievan Rus?

**Question 9**

What did Yaroslav's daughters achieve under Keivan Rus?

**Text number 1**

The term "Kievan Rus'" (Ки́евская Русь Kievskaja Rus') was coined in the 19th century in Russian historiography to refer to a time when the centre was in Kiev. In English, the term was introduced in the early 20th century when it was found in the English translation of Vasily Klyuchevsky's A History of Russia, published in 1913, to distinguish the early form of the state from the successor states, also called Rus. Later, the Russian term was translated into Belarusian and Ukrainian as Кіеўская Русь Kijeŭskaja Rus' and Ки́ївська Русь Kyivs'ka Rus'.

**Question 0**

When was the term Kievan Rus first coined?

**Question 1**

When did the term Kievan Rus first appear in English?

**Question 2**

Who first translated the term Kievan Rus into English from Russian?

**Question 3**

What was invented in the 19th century?

**Question 4**

When did the term Kievan Rus first appear in Russia?

**Question 5**

Who first wrote the term Kievan Rus in English from the Russian language?

**Question 6**

Which cities were also known as Rus?

**Text number 2**

Before the birth of Kievan Rus in the 900s AD. the areas between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea were inhabited mainly by East Slavic tribes. To the north of Novgorod lived the Ilmen Slavs and their neighbouring Kryvits, who inhabited areas around the headwaters of the Western Dvina, Dnieper and Volga rivers. North of them, in the Ladoga and Karelian regions, lived the Finnish Chud tribe. In the south, around Kiev, lived the Poliane, a group of Slavicised tribes of Iranian origin, the Drevliane on the west of the Dnieper and the Severiane in the east. To the north and east were the Vyatichi, and to the south was forested land inhabited by Slavic farmers, giving way to steppe inhabited by pastoralists.

**Question 0**

Who inhabited the area between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea before Kievan Rus?

**Question 1**

Where were the Slavs of Limen located before Kievan Rus?

**Question 2**

Where did the Finnish Chud Tripe stand in the hardening process during this period?

**Question 3**

Which tribe lived in the south?

**Question 4**

Which countries were mainly inhabited by West Slavic tribes?

**Question 5**

Where were the Slavs of Limen located after Kievan Rus?

**Question 6**

Who occupied the floodplains of East Devina?

**Question 7**

Which tribe lived in the northwest?

**Question 8**

Which tribe lived in the south-east?

**Text number 3**

It is still disputed whether the Russians were Varangians (Vikings) or Slavs. This uncertainty is largely due to the paucity of contemporary sources. Attempts have been made to address the question on the basis of archaeological evidence, reports from foreign observers, legends and literature dating back centuries. The controversy is to some extent linked to the myths of the creation of the present states in the region. The Normanist view is that the Russians were Scandinavians, while Russian and Ukrainian ethnohistorians generally claim that the Russians themselves were Slavs. Normanist theories focus on the earliest written source on the Eastern Slavs, the Russian Primary Chronicle, although this account was not written until the 13th century. Nationalist accounts have argued that the Russians were present before the arrival of the Varangians, that there are only a handful of Scandinavian words in modern Russian, and that the Scandinavian names in the early chronicles were soon replaced by Slavic names. However, archaeological evidence from the area suggests that a Scandinavian population was present by the 10th century at the latest. Overall, it seems likely that the actual Russians were a small minority of Scandinavians who formed the ruling elite, while the majority of their subjects were Slavs. Given the linguistic arguments put forward by nationalist scholars, if the inhabitants of the early Russians were Scandinavians, they must have settled quickly and adopted Slavic languages and other cultural practices.

**Question 0**

What are the current controversies around Rusi?

**Question 1**

What were "Rus" accourding "Normanist"?

**Question 2**

What did the Russians think the Russians were?

**Question 3**

What controversy surrounds Rusi in the past?

**Question 4**

What certainty was largely based on contemporary sources/

**Question 5**

What did the Russians believe that the Russians did not?

**Question 6**

Which story was written in the 13th century?

**Question 7**

Who formed the majority of the elite ruling class?

**Text number 4**

Ahmad ibn Fadlan, a 10th-century Arab traveller, gave one of the earliest literary descriptions of the Rus: "They are tall as a date palm, fair and reddish, so that they need not wear a tunic or cloak; rather, the men among them wear clothes that cover only half the body and leave one arm free." Liutprand of Cremona, who was twice ambassador to the Byzantine court (949 and 968), identifies the 'Russians' with the Norwegians ('the Russians, whom we call by another name the Norwegians'), but explains the name as a Greek term referring to their physical features ('A certain people, consisting of a part of the Norwegians, whom the Greeks call [....] as Russians because of their physical features, we call Norwegians because of the place of their origin'). Leo Deacon, a 10th century Byzantine historian and chronicler, refers to the Russians as 'Scythians' and notes that they tended to adopt Greek rituals and customs.

**Question 0**

Which early traveller gave an early description of Rusi?

**Question 1**

What did Ahmad say about Rusi when describing the clothes?

**Question 2**

Which historian called the Russians "Scythians"?

**Question 3**

Which late passenger gave a description of Rusi?

**Question 4**

What covered most of Rusi's body?

**Question 5**

Which scientist do Russians refer to as "skyytit"?

**Question 6**

Which Arab historian called the Russians "Scythians"?

**Question 7**

What did the Russians introduce that was Roman?

**Text number 5**

According to the primary chronicle, the territories of the eastern Slavs were divided in the 9th century between the Varangians and the Khazars. The Varangians are first mentioned as having levied a tax on the Slavic and Finnish tribes in 859. In 862, the Finnish and Slavic tribes of the Novgorod region revolted against the Varangians and drove them 'back across the sea, refusing to give them more tax and taking control of themselves'. The tribes, however, had no laws and soon began to fight among themselves, which is why they invited the Varangians back to rule them and bring peace to the region:

**Question 0**

Which two groups were divided in the eastern Slavic regions?

**Question 1**

In what year did the Varangians levy taxes on Slavs and Finns?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Slavic and Finnish tribes revolt against the Varangians?

**Question 3**

Which two groups were divided in the Western Slavic regions?

**Question 4**

What was written in the 9th century?

**Question 5**

In what year did the Slavic and Finnish tribes join the Varagy?

**Question 6**

To whom did the Finns and Slavic tribes offer a tax in 862?

**Question 7**

In what year did the Varangians begin to rule the Inca and Slavic tribes?

**Text number 6**

These three brothers - Rurik, Sineus and Truvor - settled in Novgorod, Beloozero and Izborsk. Two of the brothers died, and Rurik became the sole ruler of the region and ancestor of the Rurik dynasty. Shortly afterwards, two of Rurik's men, Askold and Dir, asked him for permission to go to Tsargrad (Constantinople). On their way south, they found a 'small town on a hill', Kiev, conquered it and the surrounding land from the Khazars, populated the area with more Varangians and 'established their rule in the land of the Poles'.

**Question 0**

What were the names of the three brothers who ruled Novgotod, Beloozero and Izborsk?

**Question 1**

Which of the three brothers will become the sole ruler of all three regions?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the small town on the hill that Rurik's men found?

**Question 3**

What were the names of the three sisters who ruled Novgorod, Beloozero and Izborsk?

**Question 4**

Which of the three sisters became the sole ruler of all three regions?

**Question 5**

Which two sisters died?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the great city on the hill that Rurik's men found?

**Question 7**

Which two women asked for permission to go to Tsargrad?

**Text number 7**

The chronicle says that Askold and Dir proceeded to Constantinople with a fleet to attack the city in 863-66, surprised the Byzantines and destroyed the surrounding area, although other accounts date the attack to 860. Patriarch Fotius vividly describes the 'general' destruction of the suburbs and nearby islands, and another account details the destruction and slaughter caused by the invasion. The Russians turned back before attacking the city itself, either because of a storm that broke their boat, the return of the emperor, or, according to a later account, a miracle that occurred after a solemn appeal to the Virgin Mary by the patriarch and the emperor. The attack was the first encounter between the Russians and the Byzantines, and prompted the Patriarch to send missionaries north to try to convert the Russians and Slavs.

**Question 0**

Between which years did Askold and Dir continue their attacks on Kiev?

**Question 1**

What was the result of the attack between the Russians and the Byzantines?

**Question 2**

What was the patriarch's intention in sending them north?

**Question 3**

What was written in 863?

**Question 4**

What year did Askold and Dir make peace with Kiev?

**Question 5**

What was the patriarch's intention in sending them south?

**Question 6**

What kind of destruction did Patriarch Fotius write about the suburbs?

**Question 7**

Who immediately attacked the city?

**Text number 8**

Rurik led the Russians until his death around 879, leaving his kingdom to his relative, Prince Oleg, who was acting as a deputy ruler for his young son Igor. From 880-82, Oleg led armies south along the Dnieper River, conquering Smolensk and Lyubetsk before arriving in Kiev, where he deposed and killed Askold and Dir, proclaimed himself prince and declared Kiev 'the mother of Russian cities'. Oleg set about consolidating his power in the surrounding area and along the river route as far north as Novgorod, imposing a tax on the Eastern Slav tribes. In 883, he conquered the Dravidians and imposed a fur tribute on them. By 885, he had subdued the Polians, Severians, Vyatichi and Radimichi and forbade them to pay any more taxes to the Khazars. Oleg continued to develop and expand the network of Russian fortifications in Slavic lands that Rurik had begun in the north.

**Question 0**

When did Ruik pass away?

**Question 1**

When Rurik left, who took his place?

**Question 2**

Who declared Kiev "Mother Russia"?

**Question 3**

What year did Oleg conquer the Drevil?

**Question 4**

Who died in the 800s?

**Question 5**

Who killed Rikki and claimed his kingdom?

**Question 6**

Who wrote that Kiev was the "mother of the cities of Rus"?

**Question 7**

Who did Oleg conquer in the 800s?

**Question 8**

Who peacefully asked for a fur tribute from the Drevians?

**Text number 9**

The new Kiev state prospered because it had plenty of furs, beeswax, honey and slaves to export, and because it controlled three of the main trade routes in Eastern Europe. In the north, Novgorod served as a commercial link between the Baltic Sea and the Volga trade route to the lands of the Volga Bulgars and Khazars, and across the Caspian Sea to Baghdad, providing access to markets and products from Central Asia and the Middle East. Trade from the Baltic Sea also travelled south along a network of rivers and short harbours along the Dnieper, known as the "route from the Varangians to the Greeks", continuing to the Black Sea and on to Constantinople. Kiev was a central outpost along the Dnieper route and a hub on the east-west land trade route between the Khazars and the Germanic countries of central Europe. These trade links enriched the merchants and princes of Rus, who financed the military forces and the building of churches, palaces, fortresses and new towns. The demand for luxury goods stimulated the production of expensive jewellery and religious goods, which made it possible to export them, and there may also have been a sophisticated credit and money-lending system.

**Question 0**

Why was the Kievin State successful?

**Question 1**

How many trade routes did the Kiev state control?

**Question 2**

What was the route to Kiev Central Station?

**Question 3**

What other means of payment, if any, have been used in connection with your purchases?

**Question 4**

What caused the Kiev state to degenerate?

**Question 5**

How many small trade routes did the Kiev state control?

**Question 6**

What was moved north along the network of rivers and short harbours along the Dnieper?

**Question 7**

What was the hub of the north-south trade route?

**Text number 10**

The rapid expansion of the Russians southwards led to conflicts and unstable relations with the Khazars and other neighbours in the Pontic steppes. The Khazars ruled the Black Sea steppes in the 800s, trading and often allying with the Byzantine Empire against the Persians and Arabs. In the late 8th century, the collapse of the Göktürk Kaganate prompted the Maggiaars and Petsinegs, Ugric and Turkic peoples of Central Asian origin, to move westwards into the steppe, leading to military conflicts, trade disruptions and instability within the Khasar Kaganate. The Rus and Slavs had previously allied with the Khazars against Arab incursions into the Caucasus, but increasingly worked against them to secure control of the trade routes.

**Question 0**

What led to the constant problems with the Khazars?

**Question 1**

In which region did the Khazars rule?

**Question 2**

Who were the allies of the Khazars?

**Question 3**

Who were the common enemies of both the Khazars and the Byzantine Empire?

**Question 4**

What led to the periodic problems of the Khazars?

**Question 5**

Who was quick to expand north?

**Question 6**

What territory did the Khazars give up?

**Question 7**

Who ruled the Black Sea steppe in the 800s?

**Question 8**

Who were the common allies of the Khazars and the Byzantine Empire?

**Text number 11**

The Byzantine Empire was able to use the turmoil to expand its political influence and trade relations, first with the Khazars and later with the Russians and other steppes. In the 830s, the Byzantine Empire established the Chersonese Theme, formally known as the Klimata, in the Crimea to defend against Russian invasions and to protect Constantinople's vital grain supplies. Kherson also served as a key diplomatic link with the Khazars and other steppes, and became a centre for Black Sea trade. Byzantium also helped the Khazars to build a fortress at Sarkel on the Don River to protect their north-western border from Turkish settlers and Russian raids, and to control caravan trade routes and ports between the Don and Volga rivers.

**Question 0**

How did the Byzantine Empire extend its political influence?

**Question 1**

Which region did the Byzantine Empire strike first with its political views?

**Question 2**

Where did the Byzantines help the Khazars?

**Question 3**

What was founded in the 800s?

**Question 4**

What was written in 830?

**Question 5**

What was protected in the 800s?

**Question 6**

Where did Byzantium refuse to help the Khazars?

**Question 7**

What served as a minor diplomatic link with the Khazars and others?

**Text number 12**

The expansion of the Russians increased military and economic pressure on the Khazars, depriving them of territory, subjects and trade. Around 890, Oleg fought an unresolved war in the Dniester and lower Dnieper regions with the Tiverts and Ulichs, who probably acted as vassals of the Magyars and prevented the Rus from reaching the Black Sea. In 894, the Magyars and Petsinegs became involved in the wars between the Byzantine and Bulgarian empires. Byzantium arranged for the Magyars to attack Bulgarian territory from the north, and Bulgaria in turn persuaded the Petsinegs to attack the Magyars from their rear. The beleaguered Magyars were forced to move further west across the Carpathians to the Hungarian plain, depriving the Khazars of an important ally and buffer zone from the Russians. Hungarian migration allowed the Russians access to the Black Sea, and they soon launched attacks on Khazar territory along the sea coast, along the Don river and downstream on the Volga. The Russians raided and pillaged the Caspian Sea region from 864 onwards, with the first large-scale expedition in 913, when they raided extensively Baku, Gilani and Mazandaran and penetrated the Caucasus.

**Question 0**

What led Khazar to put more strain on his army?

**Question 1**

Who led the war on the Dniester and the Dnieper?

**Question 2**

In what year were the Magyars and Petsers drugged into war?

**Question 3**

What year did the Russians loot Baku, Gilan, Mazandaran and the Caucasus?

**Question 4**

What led to Khazar having to put less strain on his army?

**Question 5**

Who fought the decisive war in 890?

**Question 6**

Who had a peaceful alliance with the Byzantine and Bulgarian empires?

**Question 7**

Who arranged for the Magyars to invade the areas south of Bulgaria?

**Question 8**

Who had to move further east?

**Text number 13**

As the tenth century progressed, the Khazars were no longer able to exact taxes from the Bulgars of the Volga, and their relations with the Byzantines deteriorated as Byzantium increasingly allied with the Persians against them. The Petsinegs were thus able to safely raid the Cossack lands from their bases between the Volga and the Don, allowing them to expand westwards. Relations between the Rus and the Petshenegs were complex, with the groups alternately allied with and against each other. The Petshenegs were nomadic pastoralists roaming the plains, raising cattle which they exchanged with the Rus for agricultural and other products. The lucrative trade between the Russians and the Byzantine Empire passed through Petsheneg-dominated territory, so generally peaceful relations were essential. Although the primary chronicle records that the Petshenegs invaded Rus territory in 915 and made peace afterwards, they went to war with each other again in 920. The Petshenegs are said to have assisted the Russians in later campaigns against the Byzantines, but occasionally allied with the Byzantines against the Russians.

**Question 0**

At what point were the Cossacks no longer able to claim tax from the Volga?

**Question 1**

Who did Byzantium ally with against the Khazars?

**Question 2**

What did the people of Petseri trade with the Russians?

**Question 3**

Who was able to impose a tax in the 10th century?

**Question 4**

Whose relationship with the Khazars improved?

**Question 5**

What was written in 915?

**Question 6**

What did the people of Petseri refuse to trade with the Russians?

**Question 7**

Who made peace with the Russians in 920?

**Text number 14**

After the Russians invaded Constantinople in 860, Byzantine Patriarch Fotius sent missionaries north to convert the Russians and Slavs. The Moravian prince Rastislav had asked the emperor for teachers to interpret the scriptures, so in 863 the brothers Kyrillos and Methodios, who knew Slavonic, were sent as missionaries. The Slavs had no written language, so the brothers developed the Glagolitic alphabet, which later became the Cyrillic alphabet, and standardised the Slavonic language, later known as Old Church Slavonic. They translated parts of the Bible and produced the first Slavic civil code and other documents, and the language and texts spread throughout the Slavic regions, including Kievan Rus. The missionary work of Cyril and Methodius served both evangelical and diplomatic purposes, spreading Byzantine cultural influence in support of imperial foreign policy. In 867 the Patriarch announced that Rus' had accepted a bishop, and in 874 he speaks of the "Archbishop of Rus'".

**Question 0**

In what year did the Russians attack Constantinople?

**Question 1**

What had Prince Rastislav asked for?

**Question 2**

What did Cyril and Mehodius come up with to help the slaves who had no written language?

**Question 3**

What year did Rus accept the bishop?

**Question 4**

Who sent missionaries south?

**Question 5**

Who had a written language?

**Question 6**

Who wrote the Glagolitic alphabet in 863?

**Question 7**

In what year did the Byzantine cultural influence spread?

**Question 8**

In what year did Russia accept the Pope?

**Text number 15**

Relations between the Russians and the Byzantines became more complicated after Oleg took over Kiev, due to commercial, cultural and military concerns. Russian wealth and income depended heavily on trade with Byzantium. Constantine Porphyrogenitus described the annual procession of the princes of Kiev, where they collected tributes from their client tribes, assembled the goods in a fleet of hundreds of boats, transported them along the Dnieper to the Black Sea and sailed to the Dniester estuary, the Danube delta and on to Constantinople. On their return journey, they carried silk fabrics, spices, wine and fruit. The importance of this trade relationship led to military action in the event of disputes. According to the primary chronicle, the Russians invaded Constantinople again in 907, probably to secure the trade link. The chronicle praises Oleg's military skill and cunning, and the story is full of legendary details. The Byzantine sources do not mention the invasion, but two treaties of 907 and 911 provide for a trade agreement with the Russians, the terms of which suggest that the Byzantines exerted pressure by granting the Russians accommodation and supplies for their merchants and tax-free trading rights in Constantinople.

**Question 0**

When did relations between Russians and Byzantines start to become more complex?

**Question 1**

What were the primary concerns of the Russians and Byzantines about the Oleg?

**Question 2**

When did the Russians attack Constantinople once again?

**Question 3**

On what did Rus' wealth and income not depend?

**Question 4**

What did Constantine Porphyrogentus write about the Prince of Kiev?

**Question 5**

What was written about Rus in 907?

**Question 6**

In what years was Oleg's military skill and cunning praised?

**Text number 16**

The Chronicle tells the mythical story of Oleg's death. A sorcerer prophesies that the death of the Grand Duke would be linked to a certain horse. Oleg keeps the horse confiscated, and later it dies. Oleg visits the horse and stands on its carcass, glad that he had survived the threat, when a snake strikes him from among the bones, and he falls ill and soon dies. According to the Chronicle, Prince Igor succeeded Oleg in 913, and after a brief conflict with Drevlia and the Pechenegs, a period of peace lasted for over twenty years.

**Question 0**

Which well-known document tells about Oleg's death?

**Question 1**

What did the wizard predict about Oleg's death?

**Question 2**

What is Oleg doing to his horse?

**Question 3**

Who followed Oleg in 913?

**Question 4**

Which well-known document tells about Oleg's birth?

**Question 5**

What year did Oleg die?

**Question 6**

Who invaded and killed Oleg?

**Question 7**

Who will die in 913?

**Text number 17**

In 941 Igor led another major Russian invasion of Constantinople, probably again for trade rights. A fleet of 10,000 ships, including allies of the Petsinegs, landed on the coast of Bithynia and destroyed the Asian coast of the Bosporus. The attack was well timed, perhaps due to intelligence, as the Byzantine fleet was busy in the Mediterranean with the Arabs, and the bulk of its army was stationed in the east. The Rus burned towns, churches and monasteries, slaughtered people and gathered loot. The emperor arranged for a small number of retired ships to be equipped with Greek fire-throwers, and sent them against the Russians, enticing them to surround the contingent before Greek fire was released. The Cremonese Liutprand wrote that "on seeing the flames, the Russians jumped overboard, preferring water to fire. Some sank under the weight of their breastplates and helmets, others caught fire." Those caught were beheaded. This stunt scattered the Russian fleet, but their attacks continued inland as far as Nicomedia, and many atrocities are reported to have taken place, with victims being crucified and targeted. Finally, the Byzantine army arrived from the Balkans to drive the Russians back, and the naval forces were said to have destroyed much of the Russian fleet on their return (possibly an exaggeration, as the Russians soon launched another attack). The end result shows that Byzantine military power has increased since 911, suggesting a change in the balance of power.

**Question 0**

What year did Igot lead the Russian invasion of Constantinople?

**Question 1**

How large was the fleet that attacked the coast of Bithynia together with the allies of Peter the Great?

**Question 2**

Why did the Russian offensive on the coast go so well in the beginning?

**Question 3**

What did the Byzantine emperor do with some old retired ships to help fight the Russians?

**Question 4**

In what year did Oleg make peace with Constantinople?

**Question 5**

How many sailing ships attacked the coast of Bithyia?

**Question 6**

Why did the Russian invasion of the coast go so badly at the beginning?

**Question 7**

How large a number of retiring vessels were equipped?

**Question 8**

In what year was the Rus fleet defeated?

**Text number 18**

Igor returned to Kiev with a vengeance. He assembled a large force of warriors from neighbouring Slavs and Petsineg allies and sent Varangian reinforcements from "across the sea". In 944, the Russians again advanced against the Greeks by land and sea, and were met by a Byzantine force from Kherson. The emperor sent gifts and offered a tax instead of war, which Rus' accepted. In 945, envoys were sent between Rus, Byzantines and Bulgarians, and a peace treaty was concluded. The treaty again focused on trade, but this time its terms were less favourable to the Russians, including strict provisions on the behaviour of Russian merchants in Kherson and Constantinople and specific penalties for breaking the law. Byzantium may have been motivated to conclude the treaty because it feared a prolonged alliance of Russians, Petserians and Bulgarians against them, although the more favourable terms still suggest a transfer of power.

**Question 0**

Where did Igor get his warriors when he returned to Kiev after being driven out by the Byzantines?

**Question 1**

When did the Russians return to Byzantium to take revenge?

**Question 2**

That year, a peace treaty was signed between Rus, Byzantium and Bulgaria.

**Question 3**

What was Igor not enthusiastic about?

**Question 4**

Who dispersed a large army of Slavs and Pietarians?

**Question 5**

In what year did Rusi's troops retreat again?

**Question 6**

What did the Russians reject from the emperor?

**Question 7**

What year did the Russians defeat the Bulgarians in Byzantium?

**Text number 19**

After the death of Grand Prince Igor in 945, his wife Olga ruled Kiev as regent until their son Svyatoslav came of age (around 963). His decade-long reign was characterised by rapid expansion, conquering the Khazars of the Pontic steppes and invading the Balkans. By the end of his short life, Sviatoslav had created for himself the largest state in Europe, eventually moving his capital from Kiev to Pereyaslavets on the Danube in 969. Unlike his mother, who converted to Christianity, Sviatoslav remained, like his Druzhina, a devout pagan. Because Sviatoslav died suddenly in an ambush in 972, his conquests were largely not consolidated into a functioning kingdom, and his failure to establish a stable succession led to fratricidal warfare between his sons, resulting in the death of two of his three sons.

**Question 0**

When did Prince Igor die?

**Question 1**

Who ruled after the death of Prince Oleg?

**Question 2**

In what year did Sviatoslav take over?

**Question 3**

Where did Sviatoslav move the capital?

**Question 4**

When did Russia expand rapidly?

**Question 5**

In what year did Sviatoslav's mother convert?

**Question 6**

What was established in a functioning empire?

**Question 7**

In what year was the Sviatoslav Empire strengthened?

**Text number 20**

There is no clear documentation of when the title of Grand Duchy was introduced, but the importance of the Principality of Kiev was recognised after the death of Sviatoslav I in 972 and the subsequent struggle between Vladimir the Great and Yaropolk I. The Kiev region ruled the state of Kiev Rus for the next two centuries. The Grand Duke of Kiev ('velikiy kniaz') ruled the lands surrounding the city, and his formally subordinate relatives ruled other cities and paid him taxes. State power peaked under Vladimir the Great (980-1015) and Prince Yaroslav I the Wise (1019-1054). Both rulers continued the steady expansion of Kiev Rus, which had begun under Oleg.

**Question 0**

In what year did Sviatoslav die?

**Question 1**

How long did the Kiev region rule the Rus state?

**Question 2**

What years did Vladimir the Great rule as leader?

**Question 3**

When was the title of Grand Duke introduced?

**Question 4**

What was not recognised after Sviatoslav's death?

**Question 5**

What year was the battle between Vladimir the Great and Yaropolk I?

**Question 6**

What territory was not controlled by the Kievan Rus state?

**Question 7**

Where did the Great King of Kiev rule?

**Text number 21**

Vladimir had been Prince of Novgorod when his father Svyatoslav I died in 972. He was forced to flee to Scandinavia in 976 after his half-brother Yaropolk murdered his other brother Oleg and seized power in Russia. In Scandinavia, Vladimir, with the help of his kinsman Earl Håkon Sigurdsson, the ruler of Norway, assembled a Viking army and recaptured Novgorod and Kiev from Yaropolk. As Prince of Kiev, Vladimir's most significant achievement was the Christianisation of Kiev Rus, which began in 988. The Primary Chronicle tells us that, having decided to adopt a new faith in place of the traditional Slavic idolatry (paganism), Vladimir sent some of his most respected advisers and warriors as emissaries to various parts of Europe. They visited Christians, Jews and Muslims in the Latin Rite before finally arriving in Constantinople. They rejected Islam because, among other things, it forbade the consumption of alcohol, and Judaism because the Jewish god had allowed his chosen people to be dispossessed of their land. They found the ceremonies of the Roman Church boring. But in Constantinople they were so struck by the beauty of the Hagia Sophia Cathedral and the liturgical worship there that they made up their minds there and then as to which religion they would follow. On their return home, they convinced Vladimir that the Byzantine rite was the best choice of all, and Vladimir then made a trip to Constantinople and arranged a marriage with Princess Anna, sister of the Byzantine Emperor Basil II.

**Question 0**

Which region was Vladimar prince of before his father's death?

**Question 1**

Where was Vladimir forced to flee to in 976?

**Question 2**

When did the Christianisation of Kievan begin?

**Question 3**

Who did Vladimir marry, the sister of the Byzantine emperor?

**Question 4**

Where did Vladimir live in the 900s?

**Question 5**

What year did Jaropolk take over Scandinavia?

**Question 6**

In what year did Vladimir reconquer Novgorod?

**Question 7**

Who accepted Islam because it forbade the consumption of alcohol?

**Question 8**

What year did Vladimir marry Princess Anna?

**Text number 22**

Vladimir's choice of Eastern Christianity may also have reflected his close personal ties to Constantinople, which controlled the Black Sea and thus trade on Kiev's most vital trade route, the Dnieper River. Support for the Eastern Church had far-reaching political, cultural and religious consequences. The church had a liturgy written in Cyrillic letters and a series of translations from Greek for the Slavic peoples. This literature facilitated the conversion of Eastern Slavs to Christianity and introduced them to rudimentary Greek philosophy, science and historiography without the need to learn Greek (some merchants traded with Greeks and probably understood modern business Greek). Instead, educated people in medieval Western and Central Europe learned Latin. Independent of Roman authority and free from the teachings of Latin scholarship, the Eastern Slavs developed their own literature and visual arts, which differed considerably from those of other Eastern Orthodox countries (see the section on the Middle Ages and the Middle East). After the Great Schism of 1054, the Church of Rus maintained contact with both Rome and Constantinople for a time, but like most Eastern churches eventually broke away and followed the Eastern Orthodox. Nevertheless, unlike the rest of the Greek world, Rus' in Kiev was not very hostile to the West.

**Question 0**

What was considered the main trade route for Kiev?

**Question 1**

In which language did the Church write the liturgy?

**Question 2**

What did this literature written in Cyrillic help?

**Question 3**

Why did Vladimir choose Western Christianity?

**Question 4**

What was considered the least important route for trade?

**Question 5**

Into which language have the translations been translated?

**Question 6**

What did the Cyrillic literature not help?

**Question 7**

What did the Western Slavs develop?

**Text number 23**

Yaroslav, known as 'the wise', fought for power with his brothers. He was the son of Vladimir the Great, and was the vice-regent of Novgorod when his father died in 1015. His eldest surviving brother, Svyatopolk the Cursed, then killed his other three brothers and seized power in Kiev. Yaroslav, with the active support of the Novgorodians and the help of Viking mercenaries, defeated Svyatopolk and became Grand Duke of Kiev in 1019. Although he consolidated power in Kiev for the first time in 1019, it was not until 1036 that he gained undisputed power over the whole of Kiev Rus. Like Vladimir, Yaroslav wanted to improve relations with the rest of Europe, especially the Byzantine Empire. Yaroslav's granddaughter Eupraxia, daughter of his son Vsevolod I, Prince of Kiev, married the Holy Roman Emperor Henry III. Yaroslav also arranged the marriages of his sister and three daughters to the kings of Poland, France, Hungary and Norway. Yaroslav published the first Eastern Slavic legal code, the Russkaya Pravda, built the Cathedral of St Sophia in Kiev and the Cathedral of St Sophia in Novgorod, protected the local clergy and monastic community, and is said to have established a school system. Yaroslav's sons developed the large Pechersk Lavra (monastery) in Kiev, which served as an ecclesiastical academy in Kiev, Russia.

**Question 0**

By what name was Jaroslav also known?

**Question 1**

Who was Yaroslav's father?

**Question 2**

In what year did Yaroslav become the Prince of Kiev?

**Question 3**

Under what name was Jaroslav nor known?

**Question 4**

Who did not fight for power with his brothers?

**Question 5**

Who was Vladimir the Great's daughter?

**Question 6**

What did Yaroslav not want to improve?

**Question 7**

What year did Yaroslav's sons develop the Pechersk Lavra in Kiev?

**Text number 24**

An unconventional system of succession (the rota system) was introduced, where power passed to the eldest member of the ruling dynasty rather than from father to son, in most cases the eldest brother of the ruler, fuelling constant hatred and competition within the royal family.[citation needed] Family succession was often used to gain power, and can be traced particularly to the reign of the Yaroslavichs (Yaroslav's sons), when the established system was overridden by the establishment of Vladimir II Monomakh as Grand Duke of Kiev,[clarification needed] which in turn caused major disputes between the Olegoviches of Chernihiv, the Monomakhs of Pereyaslav, the Izyaslaviches of Turov/Volhynia and the princes of Polotsk.[Reference needed]

**Question 0**

What was the name of the UN standard system that was introduced?

**Question 1**

What did the roster system do?

**Question 2**

What was often used when trying to gain power?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the conventional system that was introduced?

**Question 4**

What did the roster system not do?

**Question 5**

What was not put in place when trying to gain power?

**Question 6**

Who developed family murder?

**Question 7**

Who improved relations between the Olegovichs and the Monomakhs?

**Text number 25**

The most significant power struggle was the conflict that erupted after the death of Yaroslav the Wise. The rival Polotsk Principality challenged the Grand Duke's power by occupying Novgorod, while Rostislav Vladimirovich fought for the Black Sea port of Tmutarakan, which belonged to Chernihiv. The three sons of Yaroslav, who had first allied themselves, were forced to fight each other, especially after their defeat by the forces of the other in 1068 at the Battle of Altai. At the same time, an uprising in Kiev brought to power Polotsk's Vseslav, a supporter of traditional Slavic paganism, and the ruling Grand Prince Iziaslav fled to Poland for support, returning a few years later to establish order. At the initiative of Vladimir II Monomakh, in 1097, the First League Council of Kievan Rus was held in the town of Liubech near Chernihiv, with the main aim of finding an understanding between the warring parties. However, although it did not actually end the fighting, it certainly cooled the situation[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What happened immediately after the death of Jarsolavi the Wise?

**Question 1**

Who fought for Tmutarakan after Yarsolav's death?

**Question 2**

To which country did the Grand Prince flee?

**Question 3**

Where was the first meeting of the Rus League held in 1097?

**Question 4**

What did not cause a conflict of power?

**Question 5**

Who did not contest the power of the Grand Duke?

**Question 6**

Which country did the Grand Duke avoid?

**Question 7**

In what year did the Grand Duke return to restore order?

**Text number 26**

The decline of Constantinople, Kiev Russia's main trading partner, played a major role in the decline of Kiev Russia. The trade route between the Varangians and the Greeks, along which goods passed from the Black Sea (mainly Byzantine) through Eastern Europe to the Baltic, was the cornerstone of Kiev's prosperity and well-being. Kiev was the main power and pioneer in this relationship when the Byzantine Empire fell into turmoil and supplies became uncertain, profits dried up and Kiev lost its attraction[1].

**Question 0**

What contributed significantly to the decline of Rusi?

**Question 1**

Through which country did trade between the Varangians and the Greeks mainly pass?

**Question 2**

Which state was the main power in this trade relationship?

**Question 3**

What was the little rule in the decline of Rus?

**Question 4**

Who was not a major trading partner of Kievan Rus?

**Question 5**

Which area did the Varagians and Greeks mainly avoid when trading?

**Question 6**

What was not a cornerstone of Kiev's wealth and prosperity?

**Question 7**

Who was the small power and small initiator?

**Text number 27**

The last ruler to maintain a unified state was Mstislav the Great. After his death in 1132, Kiev Russia fell into depression and rapid decline, and Mstislav's successor, Yaropolk II of Kiev, instead of focusing on the external threat posed by the Kumans, became embroiled in conflicts with the growing power of the Novgorod Republic. In 1169, when the Russian state of Kiev was rife with internal conflict, Vladimir's Andrei Bogolyubsky sacked the city of Kiev. By the end of the 13th century, the state of Kiev had become even more fragmented, divided into about twelve different principalities.

**Question 0**

Who was the last roller to keep the area together?

**Question 1**

When did Mstislav die?

**Question 2**

When did the state of Kiev break up into twelve separate principalities?

**Question 3**

Who was the first ruler to keep the region united?

**Question 4**

In what year did Mstislav the Great unite the region?

**Question 5**

When was the Kievan State unit formed?

**Question 6**

What became less fragmented?

**Text number 28**

With the crossings, European trade routes changed, accelerating the decline of Kyiv Rus. In 1204, the troops of the Fourth Crusade sacked Constantinople, marginalising the Dnieper trade route. At the same time (the Northern Crusades), Teutonic Knights conquered the Baltic region and threatened the lands of Novgorod. Simultaneously, the Ruthenian League of Kievan Rus began to break up into smaller principalities as the Rurik dynasty grew. The local Orthodox Christianity of Kievan Rus, struggling to establish itself in a predominantly pagan state and losing its main base in Constantinople, was on the verge of extinction. The main regional centres that developed later were Novgorod, Chernigov, Galich, Kiev, Ryazan, Vladimir-upon-Klyazma, Vladimir of Volyn and Polotsk.

**Question 0**

What accelerated the decline of Kyiv Rus?

**Question 1**

What year did the Crusade sack Constantinople?

**Question 2**

Which group invaded the Baltic Sea in 1204?

**Question 3**

What helped restore Kievam Rus?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Kievan Rus empire begin to decline?

**Question 5**

Which group united the Baltic region in 1204?

**Question 6**

What helped preserve local Orthodox Christianity in Kievan Rus?

**Text number 29**

In the north, the Novgorod Republic prospered because it controlled the trade routes from the Volga to the Baltic Sea. As Kievan Rus declined, Novgorod gained independence. Novgorod was ruled by a local oligarchy, and the most important administrative decisions were taken by the City Assembly, which also elected a prince as the city's military leader. In the 13th century, Novgorod received its own archbishop, Ilya, in 1169, a sign of growing importance and political independence, while some 30 years earlier, in 1136, Novgorod had established a republican form of government - an elective monarchy. From then on, Novgorod enjoyed extensive autonomy, although it was closely linked to Kiev Rus.

**Question 0**

Why did the Republic of Novgorod do so well while Kievan Rus declined?

**Question 1**

What happened to Novgorod when Kievan Rus began to decay?

**Question 2**

What year did Novgorod get its own archbishop?

**Question 3**

What was successful in the South?

**Question 4**

Why did the Novogorod Republic do so badly?

**Question 5**

What year did Novgorod get its own archbishop?

**Question 6**

What was the sign of a loss of importance and political independence?

**Question 7**

When was the democratic form of government introduced in Novgorod?

**Text number 30**

In the north-east, Slavs from the Kievan region settled the area, which later became the Grand Duchy of Moscow, by subduing and assimilating the Finnish tribes that had already conquered the region. The city of Rostov, the oldest centre of the north-eastern region, was supplanted first by Suzdal and then by Vladimir, which became the capital of Vladimir-Suzdal. The united Vladimir-Suzdal principality became the great power of Kievan Russia in the late 1200s. In 1169, the Vladimir-Suzdal prince Andrey Bogolyubskiy sacked the city of Kiev and took the title of Vladimir (Великий Князь/Velikiy Knyaz/Suurruhtinas or Grand Duke), thus claiming for himself a primary position in Russia. Prince Andrey then installed his younger brother, who ruled Kiev for a time, while Andrey continued to rule his kingdom from Suzdal. In 1299, following a Mongol invasion, the metropolitan moved from Kiev to Vladimir and Vladimir-Suzdal.

**Question 0**

The Kievan Slavs eventually settled in the north-eastern part of the region, which later became what?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the oldest town in the Northeast?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Mongol invasion begin?

**Question 3**

How did the Slavs form the Grand Duchy of Moscow in the south-east?

**Question 4**

What is the youngest centre in the South East?

**Question 5**

Which city was sacked by Prince Andrey Bogolyuskiy in the 13th century?

**Question 6**

Who did not take the title of Grand Duke?

**Question 7**

When did Vladimir-Suzdal establish itself as a small state?

**Text number 31**

The principality of Halych in the south-west had developed trade relations with its Polish, Hungarian and Lithuanian neighbours and had become the local successor to Kievin Rus. In 1199, Prince Roman Mstislavich united the two previously separate principalities. In 1202, he conquered Kiev and took over the title of Grand Duke of Kiev Russia, which had been held by the Vladimir-Suzdal rulers since 1169. His son, Prince Daniil (r. 1238-1264), sought support from the west. He accepted the papal crown of Rome as 'Rex Rusiae' ('King of Russia'), apparently without breaking the treaty with Constantinople. In 1370, the Patriarch of the Eastern Orthodox Church in Constantinople granted the Polish king metropolitan status to his Russian subjects. The rulers of Lithuania also requested and soon afterwards received a metropolitanate in Novagrudok. Cyprian, the candidate promoted by the Lithuanian rulers, became Metropolitan of Kiev in 1375 and Metropolitan of Moscow in 1382, thus uniting the Church of the Russian lands for a time. In 1439, Kiev became a separate 'Metropolitan of Kiev, Galicia and All Russia' for all Greek Orthodox Christians under Polish-Lithuanian rule.

**Question 0**

With which neighbours did Halych develop trade relations?

**Question 1**

Who united two previously separate principalities?

**Question 2**

What year did Mstislavich win Kiev?

**Question 3**

Who became a metropolitan in 1370?

**Question 4**

With which neighbours did Halych not develop trade relations?

**Question 5**

Who did not unite the two principalities?

**Question 6**

Who did not conquer Kiev in 1202?

**Question 7**

When did Prince Daniil rule?

**Question 8**

What did the Patriarch of the Western Orthodox Church admit?

**Text number 32**

Due to the expansion of trade and geographical proximity, Kiev became the main commercial centre and capital among municipalities, giving the leader of Kiev political "control" over the surrounding areas. This principality was born out of a consortium of traditional patriarchal family unions, allied in an effort to increase the applicable labour force and expand the country's productivity. This alliance developed the first major cities of Rus and was the first significant form of self-government. As these municipalities became larger, the focus shifted away from the family farms and into the surrounding area. This change in ideology became known as 'verv'.

**Question 0**

How did the leader of Kiev gain political power?

**Question 1**

Where did this new principality come from?

**Question 2**

What kind of government emerged from the coalition of a traditional patriotic family?

**Question 3**

What caused the fall of political power in Kiev?

**Question 4**

What emerged from the traditional matriarchal family unit?

**Question 5**

Why didn't the patriarchal family communities form an alliance?

**Question 6**

What was reduced when family ownership was emphasised?

**Text number 33**

In the 1100s and 1200s, princes and their entourages, a mixture of Slavic and Scandinavian elites, ruled Kievan Rus society. Leading soldiers and officials received income and land from the princes in return for their political and military services. Kiev society lacked the class institutions and independent cities typical of Western European feudalism. However, merchants, craftsmen and workers in the towns sometimes exercised political influence through a town assembly, the veche (council), which included all adult men. In some cases, the veche either made agreements with their rulers or expelled them and invited others to take their place. At the base of society was a layer of slaves. More important was the class of tax-paying peasants, who were indebted to the princes for their labour. The widespread personal serfdom characteristic of Western Europe did not exist in Kievan Russia.

**Question 0**

Which two groups ruled the society of Kievan Rus?

**Question 1**

What was seriously lacking in Kievan in the 13th century?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the group that was obliged to work for the prince?

**Question 3**

Which two groups did not dominate Kievan Rus society?

**Question 4**

Who did not receive income and land from the princes?

**Question 5**

What was not missing in Kievan in the 13th century?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the group that was not obliged to work for the prince?

**Question 7**

What was widespread in Eastern Europe?

**Text number 34**

The change in the political structure inevitably led to the development of a peasant class, the smerdi. The Smerdi were free landless people who found work through wage labour on estates, which began to develop around 1031, when Verv began to dominate the socio-political structure. Smerdys were initially given equality in the Kiev Code of Laws, they were theoretically equal to the prince, so they enjoyed as much freedom as could be expected of manual labourers. However, in the 1200s they slowly began to lose their rights and became less equal in the eyes of the law.

**Question 0**

What eventually led to the emergence of the peasant/rural class?

**Question 1**

When did wages in estates evolve?

**Question 2**

What smerdy was originally given in the Kiev Collection of Laws?

**Question 3**

What ultimately led to the demise of the peasant/rural class?

**Question 4**

Who were the free landowners who worked as wage labourers?

**Question 5**

Who was not given equality in the Kiev bill?

**Question 6**

Who was not theoretically equal to the prince?

**Question 7**

Who slowly began to gain their rights and become more equal in the eyes of the law?

**Text number 35**

Although sparsely populated compared to Western Europe, Kievan Rus' was not only the largest modern European country by area, but also culturally advanced. Literacy was high in Kiev, Novgorod and other large cities. As documents from the birch bark show, love letters were exchanged and cheat sheets were prepared for schools. Novgorod had a sewage system and wooden pavements, which were often not present in other cities at the time. Russkaya Pravda limited punishments to fines and did not generally use the death penalty. Women were granted certain rights, such as property and inheritance rights.

**Question 0**

Although they are much smaller than Western Europe, what are they known for?

**Question 1**

What did you find in Novgorod that you couldn't find in most other cities?

**Question 2**

What rights did women have at that time?

**Question 3**

Which region was sparsely populated compared to northern Europe?

**Question 4**

Although Kievan Rus was larger than Western Europe, how was it known?

**Question 5**

What didn't you find in Novgorod that is available in most other cities?

**Question 6**

Who did not limit punishment to fines and used the death penalty?

**Question 7**

What rights were denied to women?

**Text number 36**

Kievan Rus also played an important genealogical role in European politics. Yaroslav the Wise, whose stepmother belonged to the Macedonian dynasty, Byzantium's greatest ruler, married the king's only legitimate daughter, who was a Christian Swede. His daughters became queens of Hungary, France and Norway, his sons married the daughter of a Polish king and Byzantine emperor (not to mention the pope's niece), and his granddaughters became empress of Germany and (according to one theory) queen of Scotland. The grandson married the only daughter of the last Anglo-Saxon king of England. The Rurikids were therefore a well-connected royal family in their day.

**Question 0**

To which dynasty did Jarolav's stepmother belong?

**Question 1**

Which three counties did Yaroslav's daughters become queens of?

**Question 2**

Who did Yaroslav's sons marry?

**Question 3**

What did not play a major role in European politics?

**Question 4**

Whose stepmother was not part of the Macedonian dynasty?

**Question 5**

Who was not the greatest ruler of Byzantium?

**Question 6**

Which countries did Yaroslav's sons become kings of?

**Question 7**

Who did Yaroslav's sons not marry?

**Text number 37**

From the 9th century onwards, the nomads of the Petsinegs began to have a difficult relationship with Kiev Russia. For more than two centuries they made occasional incursions into Rus′ lands, sometimes escalating into full-scale wars (such as the war against the Petsenians waged by Igor of Kiev in 920, which is reported in the Primary Chronicle), but there were also occasional military alliances (for example, the Byzantine expedition of Igor in 943). In 968, the city of Kiev was invaded and besieged by the Pezzhenegs. There is speculation that the Petshenegs drove the Tiverts and Ulichs into the upper Dniester River regions in Bukovina. The Byzantine Empire is known to have supported the Petshenegs in their military expeditions against the eastern Slavic states.

**Question 0**

How early did relations between the Petsinegs and the Russians begin?

**Question 1**

What did the people of Petersburg do freely over two centuries?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Petserians attack the city of Kiev?

**Question 3**

Which group was known to support the Pietarians in their military endeavours?

**Question 4**

How late did the relationship between the Petsinegs and the Russians begin?

**Question 5**

What did the people of Petseri often fail to do over the two centuries?

**Question 6**

What did not escalate in full-scale wars?

**Question 7**

In what year did the Petseri War begin?

**Question 8**

In what year did the people of St Petersburg make peace with the city of Kiev?

**Text number 38**

The exact date of the foundation of the Kiev metropolis is uncertain, as is the identity of the first head of the church. It is generally thought that the first head was Michael I of Kiev, but some sources also claim that Leontius or Anastas Chersonesos, often placed after Michael, was the first bishop of the Decapolis. The first metropolitan confirmed by historical sources is Theopemp, appointed by Patriarch Alexis of Constantinople in 1038. Before 1015, there were five dioceses: Kiev, Chernihiv, Bilhorod, Volodymyr, Novgorod, and shortly afterwards Yuri-upon-Ros. The Metropolitan of Kiev sent his own delegation to the Council of Bari in 1098.

**Question 0**

Although uncertain, who will be considered Kiev's first head of state?

**Question 1**

Who was considered the first bishop of the Church of Titus?

**Question 2**

In what year was the Kyiv metropolis founded?

**Question 3**

Who was the last bishop of the Church of Tiches?

**Question 4**

Who was the head of the Kiev Metropolitan Church?

**Question 5**

Who was confirmed as the first metropolitan confirmed in the 10th century?

**Question 6**

How many dioceses were there in the 10th century?

**Document number 397**

**Text number 0**

Super Nintendo Entertainment System (official abbreviation Super NES[b] or SNES[c], commonly abbreviated Super Nintendo[d]) is a 16-bit home video game console developed by Nintendo, released in 1990 in Japan and South Korea, in 1991 in North America, in 1992 in Europe and Australia (Oceania) and in 1993 in South America. In Japan, the system is called Super Famicom (jap. スーパーファミコン, Hepburn: Sūpā Famikon?, officially the abbreviated name of its predecessor, Family Computer), or SFC for short. In South Korea, it is known as Super Comboy (슈퍼 컴보이 Syupeo Keomboi) and was distributed by Hyundai Electronics. Although all versions are essentially the same, several regional barriers prevent compatibility between the different versions. Playtronic released it in Brazil on 2 September 1992.

**Question 0**

When was the SNES released in the US?

**Question 1**

When was the SNES first released?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the SNES in Japan?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the SNES in South Korea?

**Question 4**

When was the SNES released in Australia?

**Question 5**

What did South Korea develop that was released in 1992?

**Question 6**

What is the regional form of exclusion in Australasia?

**Question 7**

What is the second name of Super Comboy in North America?

**Question 8**

What is the definition of Hepburn, published in Brazil in 1990?

**Question 9**

Which company developed the Super Comboy in Brazil in 1990?

**Text number 1**

To compete with the popular Family Computer in Japan, NEC Home Electronics launched the PC Engine in 1987, and Sega Enterprises followed suit with the Mega Drive in 1988. The two platforms were later released in North America in 1989 under the names TurboGrafx-16 and Genesis. Both systems were based on 16-bit architecture and offered better graphics and sound than the 8-bit NES. However, the success of the Sega system took several years. Nintendo's executives were in no hurry to design a new system, but they reconsidered when they began to realise that their dominance in the market was weakening.

**Question 0**

What was the name of NEC's NES competitor in Japan?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Sega's NES competitor in Japan?

**Question 2**

What was the name of NEC's NES competitor in the US?

**Question 3**

What was the name of Sega's NES competitor in the US?

**Question 4**

What were the advantages of Genesis over NES?

**Question 5**

What did SEGA publish in 1987?

**Question 6**

What did NEC Home Electronics release in 1988?

**Question 7**

What was launched in North America in 1987?

**Question 8**

How was the 8-bit NES an improvement?

**Question 9**

How long did it take for Family Computer to become successful?

**Text number 2**

The Super Famicom, designed by the original Famicom designer Masayuki Uemura, was released in Japan on Wednesday 21 November 1990 for 25,000 yen (US$210). It was an immediate success; Nintendo's first batch of 300 000 units sold out within hours, and the ensuing social unrest prompted the Japanese government to ask video game manufacturers to schedule future console releases for weekends. The release of the system also attracted the attention of Yakuza, which decided to ship at night to avoid robberies.

**Question 0**

Who designed both the NES and the SNES?

**Question 1**

How much did the Super Famicom cost in yen in Japan?

**Question 2**

How much did the Super Famicom cost in dollars in Japan?

**Question 3**

How many Super Famicoms were produced in the first batch?

**Question 4**

Which criminal group planned to steal the Super Famicom?

**Question 5**

What was published by the Japanese government in Japan on 21 November 1990?

**Question 6**

How many units did Yakuza steal?

**Question 7**

How much did the original Famicom cost in Japan?

**Question 8**

What did the Japanese government do after the original Famicom sold out?

**Question 9**

What happened after Yakuza discovered the sale of the original Famicom?

**Text number 3**

On August 23, 1991[a] Nintendo released the Super Nintendo Entertainment System, a revamped version of the Super Famicom, in North America for US$199. The SNES was released in the United Kingdom and Ireland in April 1992 for £150, with a German release following a few weeks later. Most PAL-region versions of the console use the Japanese Super Famicom model, except for the labelling and the length of the joypad wires. The Playtronic Super NES in Brazil, although a PAL version, uses the North American model. Both the NES and SNES were released in Brazil in 1993 by Playtronic, a joint venture between the toy company Estrela and the consumer electronics company Gradient.

**Question 0**

How much did the SNES cost in the US?

**Question 1**

How much did the SNES cost in the UK?

**Question 2**

When was the SNES released in the UK?

**Question 3**

When was the SNES released in Brazil?

**Question 4**

Which company distributed the SNES in Brazil?

**Question 5**

What was the Super NES redesign?

**Question 6**

How much did Super Famicom cost in Germany?

**Question 7**

How much did Playtronic cost in the UK and Ireland?

**Question 8**

What was the design of the Irish Playtronic Super NES like?

**Question 9**

Which company launched Super Famicom in Brazil in 1991?

**Text number 4**

The rivalry between Nintendo and Sega led to one of the most significant console wars in video game history, with Sega presenting the Genesis as a "cool" console with more mature games aimed at older gamers and edgy ads that sometimes attacked competitors. However, Nintendo gained an early public relations advantage by securing the first console version of Capcom's arcade classic Street Fighter II for the SNES, which took over a year to make the transition to Genesis. Despite Genesis' head start, much larger game library and lower price, Genesis' share of the US 16-bit console market was estimated at only 60 % in June 1992, and neither console was able to maintain its ultimate leadership for several years. Donkey Kong Country is said to have helped strengthen the market position of the SNES in the latter years of the 16-bit generation and to have maintained its position against the PlayStation and Saturn for some time. According to Nintendo, the company had sold more than 20 million SNES units in the United States. According to a 2014 report by Wedbush Securities, based on NPD sales data, the SNES eventually outsold the Genesis in the US market.

**Question 0**

Which market was Genesis aimed at?

**Question 1**

How much earlier than Genesis was Street Fighter II released for the SNES?

**Question 2**

What was Genesis' share of the US 16-bit console market in the summer of 1992?

**Question 3**

Which game was key to the success of the SNES?

**Question 4**

How many SNES units were sold in the US?

**Question 5**

How many units did SEGA sell in the US?

**Question 6**

According to a report published by SEGA in 1992, how did consoles sell in the US?

**Question 7**

How did SEGA invest in the NES?

**Question 8**

What kind of games were on the SNES?

**Question 9**

What did Donkey Kong Country do for video game history?

**Text number 5**

During the NES era, Nintendo had exclusive control over the games released on the system - the company had to approve every game, each third-party developer could release up to five games a year (but some third parties got around this by using different names, such as Konami's "Ultra Games" brand), these games could not be released on another console within two years, and Nintendo was the exclusive manufacturer and supplier of NES cartridges. In 1991, Acclaim started publishing games for both platforms, and most other Nintendo licensees followed suit over the next few years. Capcom (which licensed some games to Sega instead of producing them directly) and Square were the main holdouts.

**Question 0**

What was Nintendo's limit on the number of games per developer per year on the NES?

**Question 1**

What alternative name did Konami use to get around Nintendo's annual limit?

**Question 2**

For how many years did Nintendo claim exclusive rights to NES games?

**Question 3**

Which competitor prompted Nintendo to end restrictions on game developers?

**Question 4**

Which developer started publishing games for both the NES and Sega in 1991?

**Question 5**

What kind of control did SEGA maintain during the NES era?

**Question 6**

How many games did Square publish in a year?

**Question 7**

What was the practice that ended Capcom's competition?

**Question 8**

What was Nintendo doing in 1991?

**Question 9**

What did SEGA have to accept during Konami?

**Text number 6**

The company continued to carefully evaluate the titles submitted, scoring them on a 40-point scale and allocating Nintendo's marketing resources accordingly. Each region conducted separate evaluations. Nintendo of America also followed a policy that, among other things, limited the amount of violence in games on its systems. One game, Mortal Kombat, challenged this policy. Mortal Kombat, a surprise hit in the arcades in 1992, featured blood splatter and finishing moves that often involved one character dismembering another. Because the Genesis version retained the blood features and the SNES version did not, it outsold the SNES version by three or four to one.

**Question 0**

How did Nintendo rank the games submitted?

**Question 1**

Which game was the first to challenge Nintendo's anti-violence policy?

**Question 2**

When was Mortal Kombat released in arcades?

**Question 3**

Which console had a full version of Mortal Kombat?

**Question 4**

How much more did the Genesis version of Mortal Kombat sell than the SNES version?

**Question 5**

How did Genesis rank the submitted titles?

**Question 6**

What was Genesis' policy on games?

**Question 7**

When was Mortal Kombat delivered to Nintendo?

**Question 8**

How much more did the SNES version sell than the Genesis version?

**Question 9**

What features did the SNES version include?

**Text number 7**

Game players were not the only ones to notice the game's violence; on 9 December 1993, US Senators Herb Kohl and Joe Lieberman convened a congressional hearing to investigate the marketing of violent video games to children.[e] Although Nintendo took the high ground with moderate success, the hearings led to the creation of the Interactive Digital Software Association and the Entertainment Software Rating Board, and the inclusion of ratings for all video games. Once these ratings were in place, Nintendo decided that its censorship policy was no longer needed.

**Question 0**

Which senators held a hearing on video game violence in 1993?

**Question 1**

What was the focus of the consultation on video game violence in 1993?

**Question 2**

Which organisations did the consultation on video game violence in 1993 lead to?

**Question 3**

What regulatory change led to the consultation on video game violence in 1993?

**Question 4**

How did the ratings of video games affect Nintendo?

**Question 5**

How did gamers influence Nintendo's policy?

**Question 6**

What was the Digital Software Association researching in 1993?

**Question 7**

What position did Senator Joe Lieberman take on the issue?

**Question 8**

How successful was Senator Herb Kohl at the hearing?

**Question 9**

What organisations were created because Nintendo took a high position?

**Text number 8**

As other companies moved to 32-bit systems, Rare and Nintendo showed that the SNES was still a strong competitor in the market. In November 1994, Rare released Donkey Kong Country, a platform game in which the 3D models and textures were pre-rendered on SGI workstations. With its detailed graphics, smooth animation and high-quality music, Donkey Kong Country rivalled the aesthetic quality of games released on the newer 32-bit CD-based consoles. In the last 45 days of 1994, the game sold 6.1 million copies, making it the fastest-selling video game in history to that point. This game sent the message that the early 32-bit systems had little to offer the SNES, and helped make way for the more advanced consoles that were on the way.

**Question 0**

Which company developed Donkey Kong Country?

**Question 1**

When was Donkey Kong Country released?

**Question 2**

What computers were used to render the graphics for Donkey Kong Country?

**Question 3**

How many copies of Donkey Kong Country were sold in its first 45 days?

**Question 4**

How did the quality of Donkey Kong Country compare to games on newer consoles?

**Question 5**

Where was Nintendo going?

**Question 6**

When did Nintendo release Donkey Kong Country?

**Question 7**

How many copies of Donkey Kong Country were sold in November 1994?

**Question 8**

How was the quality of Donkey Cong Country compared to games on Rare consoles?

**Question 9**

What message did the SGI workstations send about Rare games?

**Text number 9**

In October 1997, Nintendo released a revamped model of the SNES (SNS-101 model) in North America for US$99, which sometimes included the Super Mario World 2: Yoshi's Island game. Like the earlier redesign of the NES (NES-101 model), the new model was thinner and lighter than its predecessor, but lacked S-Video and RGB output, and was one of the last major SNES-related releases in the region. Around the same time, a similarly revamped Super Famicom Jr.

**Question 0**

How much did the SNS-101 cost in the US?

**Question 1**

Which game was included with the SNS-101?

**Question 2**

What features have been removed from the SNS-101?

**Question 3**

Which reformed console was released in Japan at the time of SNS-101?

**Question 4**

When was SNS-101 released in the US?

**Question 5**

How much did Super Famicom Jr. cost in North America?

**Question 6**

What was missing from Super Famicom Jr?

**Question 7**

What was included in the NES-101 model?

**Question 8**

When was NES-101 released in Japan?

**Question 9**

How many new releases were offered for Super Famicom Jr?

**Text number 10**

The regional lock chip (CIC) inside the console and on each cartridge prevents games from the PAL region from being played on Japanese or North American consoles, and vice versa. Japanese and North American machines have the same regional chip. This problem can be solved by using adapters, usually by inserting an import cartridge in one slot and a cartridge with the correct regional chip in the other slot. Alternatively, removing one of the pins on the console lock chip prevents the console from locking; in later games, the hardware can detect this situation, so it became common practice to install a switch to reconnect the lock chip if necessary.

**Question 0**

How were adaptors used to get around PAL restrictions?

**Question 1**

How were hardware modifications used to circumvent PAL zone restrictions?

**Question 2**

What problems did the hardware change cause in later games?

**Question 3**

What prevents a cartridge in a console on North American consoles?

**Question 4**

What needed to be installed when the adapters detect a locked console?

**Question 5**

How were locking chips used to circumvent PAL restrictions?

**Question 6**

What did later console adapters detect that caused problems with editing?

**Question 7**

Which machines have the same adapters?

**Text number 11**

PAL consoles have another incompatibility when playing out-of-region cartridges: the NTSC video standard specifies video at 60 Hz, while PAL operates at 50 Hz, resulting in approximately 16.7% slower playback. In addition, the higher resolution of PAL results in a letterboxed look to the output image. Some commercial releases in the PAL range have this same problem, and therefore can be played on NTSC systems without problems, while on other NTSC consoles, playback speeds up by 20%. To correct this problem, a switch can be added to set the SNES PPU to 60 Hz mode, which is supported by most newer PAL TVs. Later games will detect this setting and refuse to run it, requiring the switch to be turned on only after the check is complete.

**Question 0**

What video frequency does NTSC use?

**Question 1**

What video frequency does PAL use?

**Question 2**

How much slower do games run on PAL consoles than on NTSC consoles due to frequency differences?

**Question 3**

What hardware changes could be made to the SNES to support speed differences?

**Question 4**

What video standard do PPU cassettes use?

**Question 5**

What video standard do the later games run on?

**Question 6**

How much slower are games on PPU consoles than on PAL consoles due to incompatibility?

**Question 7**

What do SNES consoles face when they are 20% faster?

**Question 8**

What is the higher resolution of NTSC?

**Text number 12**

All SNES versions are predominantly grey, although the exact shades may vary. The original North American version, designed by Nintendo of America industrial designer Lance Barr (who had previously redesigned the Famicom as the NES), features a boxy design, purple sliders and a dark grey ejector lever. The surface of the charging box is curved to encourage interaction and prevent food or drink from being placed on the console and spilling, as happened with the flat NES. The Japanese and European versions are more rounded, with dark grey accents and buttons. The North American SNS-101 model and the Japanese Super Famicom Jr (SHVC-101 model), all designed by Barr, are both smaller and have rounded contours; however, the buttons on the SNS-101 are purple, while those on the Super Famicom Jr are grey. The European and American versions of the SNES controllers have much longer cables than the Japanese Super Famicom controllers.

**Question 0**

What colour is the SNES?

**Question 1**

Who designed the North American SNES?

**Question 2**

What was Barr's mission?

**Question 3**

What colour were the buttons on the North American SNES?

**Question 4**

What colour were the buttons on the Japanese Super Famicom Jr?

**Question 5**

What is longer in the Japanese Super Famicom than in the European and American versions?

**Question 6**

What colour are all the versions of Super Famicom Jr?

**Question 7**

What was placed on the console because of the curved surface of the NES?

**Question 8**

What colour were the buttons on the Japanese version of the SNS-100?

**Question 9**

What will the flat surface of the redesigned SNES tempt people to do?

**Text number 13**

All versions have a top-loading slot for game cartridges, but its shape varies from region to region according to the different shapes of cartridges. The MULTI OUT connector (later used on the Nintendo 64 and GameCube) can send composite video, S-Video, RGB and RF signals via an external RF modulator. The original versions also have a 28-pin expansion port under a small cover on the bottom of the unit and a standard RF output with a channel selection switch on the back; the redesigned models provide only composite video and require an external RF modulator.

**Question 0**

How is the slot on the SNES positioned?

**Question 1**

What types of connections are supported by MULTI OUT?

**Question 2**

How many pins were in the SNES expansion port?

**Question 3**

Which output type was the only one directly supported in SNS-101?

**Question 4**

Which other Nintendo systems used MULTI OUT?

**Question 5**

What are the expansion ports in all versions?

**Question 6**

Why does the MULTI OUT connector differ from region to region?

**Question 7**

How many pins were in the RF modulator?

**Question 8**

Which two systems later used a channel selection switch?

**Question 9**

What can all models produce that require an external modulator for RF?

**Text number 14**

The ABS plastic used in the casing of some older SNES and Super Famicom consoles is particularly susceptible to oxidation when exposed to air, probably due to improper mixing of stabilising or flame retardant additives. This, together with the particularly light colour of the original plastic, causes the consoles to turn yellow quickly; if the parts of the casing come from different batches of plastic, the result is a "two-tone" effect. The colour can sometimes be restored with UV light and a hydrogen peroxide solution.

**Question 0**

What material is the SNES case made of?

**Question 1**

What chemical process turned some SNES cases yellow?

**Question 2**

What plastic mixing error caused some SNES cases to turn yellow?

**Question 3**

How can the yellowing of the SNES ever be reversed?

**Question 4**

Why are some SNES only partly yellow?

**Question 5**

What colour were the consoles after exposure to UV light?

**Question 6**

What are flame retardants susceptible to?

**Question 7**

What does hydrogen peroxide inside enclosures do if they come from different batches of plastic?

**Question 8**

What additives does the light colour of the additives help to restore the console?

**Question 9**

What is the cause of incorrect mixing of hydrogen peroxide solution during manufacturing?

**Text number 15**

The console's cassette media is officially called Game Pak in most western regions and cassette (カセット, Kasetto?) in Japan and parts of Latin America. Although the SNES can access 128 Mbit,[f] only 117.75 Mbit is available for cassette use. A fairly standard cartridge can easily handle up to 95 Mbit of ROM data (48 Mbit at FastROM speed) with 8 Mbit of battery-powered RAM. However, most available memory controllers only support 32 Mbit mappings. The largest released games (Tales of Phantasia and Star Ocean) contain 48 Mbit ROM data, while the smallest games contain only 2 Mbit.

**Question 0**

What is the official name of SNES game cartridges in the US?

**Question 1**

What is the official name of SNES game cartridges in Japan?

**Question 2**

How much storage space can a SNES cartridge use?

**Question 3**

What were the biggest SNES games?

**Question 4**

How much data do the smallest SNES games use?

**Question 5**

What is called a cassette in the western regions?

**Question 6**

What is Game Pak in Japan?

**Question 7**

As the smallest games released, how much ROM data does Talesof Fantasia and Star Ocean have?

**Question 8**

What surveys are supported by most Game Pak's in Japan?

**Question 9**

How many Mbit of FastROM memory do Latin American games contain?

**Text number 16**

The standard SNES controller adds two extra face buttons (X and Y) to the NES controller design, resulting in four buttons arranged in a diamond shape, and adds two shoulder buttons. It also features Lance Barr's ergonomic design, which was later used on the NES-102 controllers, also designed by Barr. The Japanese and PAL versions incorporate the colours of the four function buttons into the system logo. In the North American version, the buttons are coloured to match the redesigned console; the X and Y buttons are lavender with concave surfaces, and the A and B buttons are purple with convex surfaces. Several later consoles, such as the PlayStation, Dreamcast, Xbox and Wii Classic Controller, have taken elements of their controller design from the SNES.

**Question 0**

What are the face buttons on SNES controllers that weren't on NES controllers?

**Question 1**

How many shoulder buttons are there on SNES controllers?

**Question 2**

Who designed the SNES controllers?

**Question 3**

What colour are the X and Y buttons on US SNES controllers?

**Question 4**

What colour are the A and B buttons on US SNES controllers?

**Question 5**

What buttons are there on NES controllers that aren't on SNES controllers?

**Question 6**

What was also planned for Dreamcast?

**Question 7**

Which console controller designs are inspired by the Japanese system logo?

**Question 8**

What colour are the X and Y buttons on the shoulder in Japan?

**Question 9**

How many shoulder buttons are included in the logo of the Japanese system?

**Text number 17**

During the life of the SNES, several peripherals were released that added to its functionality. Many of these devices were modelled after previous NES accessories: the Super Scope is a light gun similar in function to the NES Zapper (although the Super Scope is wireless), and the Super Advantage is an arcade-style joystick with adjustable turbo settings similar to the NES Advantage. Nintendo also released an SNES mouse under the Mario Paint banner. Hudson Soft released the Super Multitap, a multiplayer adapter for use with its popular Bomberman games, under license from Nintendo. The most unusual controllers include the BatterUP baseball bat, the Life Fitness Entertainment System (a fitness bike controller with built-in tracking software) and the TeeV Golf golf club.

**Question 0**

Which gaming accessory was similar to the NES Zapper?

**Question 1**

Which gaming accessory was similar to NES Advantage?

**Question 2**

Which game used the SNES mouse?

**Question 3**

What kind of accessory was the Super Scope?

**Question 4**

Which game had a baseball bat controller?

**Question 5**

What was released that added functionality to Hudson Soft?

**Question 6**

What were the adjustable settings on the Super Scope joystick?

**Question 7**

Which multi-player adapter was released by Super Scope under license from Nintendo?

**Question 8**

What was the BatterUP baseball bat like?

**Question 9**

In which game was the NES Zapper released?

**Text number 18**

Although Nintendo never released an adapter for playing NES games on the SNES (although the instructions included a way to connect both consoles to the same TV, either by daisy-chaining the RF switches or using the AV outputs of one or both systems), the Super Game Boy adapter cartridge allows games designed for Nintendo's portable Game Boy system to be played on the SNES. Super Game Boy advertised several enhanced features over the Game Boy system, such as palette switching, custom screen borders and (especially for enhanced games) access to the SNES console. Super Game Boy 2 was also released in Japan, adding a data port that allowed a second Game Boy to be connected for multiplayer games.

**Question 0**

How did Nintendo say that the NES and SNES can be used on the same TV?

**Question 1**

What other game system cartridges could be adapted to the SNES?

**Question 2**

What were the improvements in Super Game Boy compared to Game Boy?

**Question 3**

Where was Super Game Boy 2 released?

**Question 4**

What did Super Game Boy 2 add?

**Question 5**

In which country was the SNES released?

**Question 6**

What did Game Boy add to multiplayer?

**Question 7**

What were the improvements in Game Boy?

**Question 8**

What makes it possible to play Game Boy games in Japan?

**Question 9**

What Super Game Boy never released to play NES games on the SNES?

**Text number 19**

In Japan, Satellaview, a modem connected to the Super Famicom expansion port and connected to the St.GIGA satellite radio station, was released. Satellaview users could download game news and specially designed games, which were often either remakes or sequels to older Famicom games released in batches. Satellaview signals were broadcast between 23 April 1995 and 30 June 2000. In the United States, a similar but relatively short-lived XBAND allowed users to connect to the network via a dial-up modem and compete against other players around the country.

**Question 0**

Which modem was available for the Japanese SNES?

**Question 1**

Which service was Satellaview connected to?

**Question 2**

When did Satellaview start?

**Question 3**

When did Satellaview close down?

**Question 4**

What was the US equivalent of Satellaview?

**Question 5**

When was the end of selective radio broadcasting in the United States?

**Question 6**

When did Satellaview start broadcasting in the US?

**Question 7**

What did XBAND users do in Japan?

**Question 8**

Where was XBAND fixed on Japanese consoles?

**Question 9**

What kind of games were uploaded to XBAND in Japan to compete?

**Text number 20**

During the SNES, Nintendo contracted with two different companies to develop a CD-ROM-based peripheral for the console to compete with Sega's CD-ROM-based add-on Mega-CD. The agreements with Sony and Philips eventually fell through (although Sony produced a prototype of the console), but Philips won the right to publish games based on Nintendo's series on its CD-i multimedia player and Sony developed its own console based on its agreements with Nintendo (PlayStation).

**Question 0**

Which companies did Nintendo try to get to make a CD add-on for the SNES?

**Question 1**

What was the Philips multimedia system?

**Question 2**

Which competing console did Sony release after its collaboration with Nintendo?

**Question 3**

What was Sega's CD add-on?

**Question 4**

What did Sony do to develop a CD-ROM to compete with Philips?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the Sony CD-ROM?

**Question 6**

What happened to the contracts with Sega?

**Question 7**

What did Sega develop after its first deals with Philips?

**Question 8**

What was Sega's multimedia player?

**Text number 21**

Nintendo of America took the same position against the distribution of SNES ROM image files and the use of emulators as it did with the NES, considering them to be blatant software piracy. SNES emulation supporters cite the discontinuation of SNES production, which means that the SNES is abandoned software, the right of the owner of the game in question to make a personal backup on devices such as the Retrode, the transfer of space for private use, the desire to develop home-made games for the system, the weakness of SNES ROM cartridges and consoles, and the absence of certain foreign imports.

**Question 0**

What did Nintendo consider to be emulators?

**Question 1**

What is the term for a software product abandoned by its owners?

**Question 2**

Which device allows you to back up SNES games?

**Question 3**

What is the term for home-grown software?

**Question 4**

What did the owners of that game consider emulators?

**Question 5**

What was the status of the discontinued image files?

**Question 6**

What did Nintendo do with the abandoned software status through Retrode?

**Question 7**

What were the objections of the emulationists to the files?

**Question 8**

What other system did SNES emulation supporters take the same position on?

**Text number 22**

SNES emulation is now available on handheld devices including Android, Apple's iPhone and iPad, Sony's PlayStation Portable (PSP), Nintendo DS and Game Boy Advance, Gizmondo, Dingo and GamePark Holdings' GP2X, as well as handheld computers. Although individual games have been included in emulators on some GameCube discs, Nintendo's Virtual Console service for Wii is the first officially approved SNES emulation, although SNES9x GX, a port of SNES9x, has been made for Wii.

**Question 0**

Which smartphones have SNES emulators?

**Question 1**

Which portable game systems have SNES emulators?

**Question 2**

What was Nintendo's first approved emulator?

**Question 3**

What was the first official Android emulator?

**Question 4**

What emulators have been included in Playstation Portable?

**Question 5**

Which smartphones have Gamecube emulators?

**Question 6**

For which game systems has GameCube officially approved emulators?

**Question 7**

What is the Wii port on GP2X?

**Text number 23**

In 2007, GameTrailers named the SNES as the second best console of all time in its list of the top ten consoles that "made their mark on gaming history", citing its graphics, sound and library of top-quality games. In 2015, they also named it the best Nintendo console of all time, saying: "The list of games we love on this console completely annihilates all other Big N games." Technology columnist Don Reisinger declared in January 2008 that "the SNES is the best console ever", referring to the quality of the games and the console's dramatic improvement over its predecessor. Fellow technology columnist Will Greenwald responded with a more nuanced view, giving the SNES top marks with his heart, the NES with his head and the Playstation (for its controller) with his hands. GamingExcellence also gave the SNES top marks in 2008, proclaiming it "simply the most timeless system ever created" for its many games that stand the test of time, and citing its innovations in controller design, graphics features and game storytelling. Meanwhile, GameDaily rated it fifth out of ten for its graphics, sound, controls and games. In 2009, IGN named the Super Nintendo Entertainment System the fourth best video game console, praising its sound and "AAA game focus".

**Question 0**

According to which publication was Nintendo's best console ever, the SNES?

**Question 1**

Who said that the SNES was the best console of all time from any company?

**Question 2**

Where did GameTrailers rank the SNES among all consoles?

**Question 3**

Who said the SNES was "simply the most timeless system ever created"?

**Question 4**

Where did IGN invest in the SNES?

**Question 5**

Why did GameTrailers name the SNES the second best console of all time in 2008?

**Question 6**

What did Will Greenwald say about Playstation in 2009?

**Question 7**

Who said Playstation is simply the most timeless system ever created?

**Question 8**

Why does Big N. Technology rate Playstation fifth out of ten?

**Question 9**

How does GamingExcellence rate the NES in 2007?

**Document number 398**

**Text number 0**

However, some scholars dispute the idea of a proto-Urban language or a single ancestral language. They and others have argued that Sumerian was originally the language of hunter-fisher peoples who lived in the marshlands and coastal areas of eastern Arabia and were part of the Arabic bilingual culture. Reliable historical records begin much later; there are no records of Sumerian that predate the Enmebarages (around the 26th century BC). Professor Juris Zarins believes that the Sumerians settled on the coast of eastern Arabia, in what is now the Persian Gulf, before it was flooded at the end of the Ice Age.

**Question 0**

Some researchers dispute that there was only one what?

**Question 1**

Who do some scholars think the Sumerian language originally belonged to?

**Question 2**

Where did the original Sumerians live?

**Question 3**

To which culture did the peoples called Sumerian belong?

**Question 4**

When were the earliest historical records of Sumer?

**Question 5**

Which language is believed to have originated among pastoral peoples?

**Question 6**

What kind of people lived in the Arabia river basin?

**Question 7**

Who was king in the 26th century BC?

**Question 8**

Who believes that the Sumerians lived in what is now Persia?

**Text number 1**

The original Sumerian-language administration re-emerged for about 100 years in the Neo-Sumerian Empire or the Third Dynasty of Uri (Sumerian Renaissance) around 2100-2000 BC, but Akkadian was also still in use. The Sumerian city of Eridu, on the Persian Gulf coast, is considered to be the first city in the world where three distinct cultures could merge: the culture of the Ubaid peasant farmers living in mud-brick huts and practising irrigation, the nomadic Semitic nomadic pastoralist peoples living in black tents and following herds of sheep and goats, and the culture of the fisherfolk living in swampy reed huts, which may have been the ancestor of the Sumerians.

**Question 0**

How long did the original Sumerians rule during the Third Dynasty of Uri?

**Question 1**

When was the third dynasty of Uri?

**Question 2**

What language was used in the Neo-Sumerian Empire?

**Question 3**

What is considered the world's first city?

**Question 4**

How many cultures have been able to merge in Eridu?

**Question 5**

What empire succeeded the native Sumerian administration?

**Question 6**

Which dynasty was in power between the 21st and 20th centuries BC?

**Question 7**

What was the world's first settlement?

**Question 8**

How many cultures were found in Arabia at that time?

**Text number 2**

The term "Sumerian" is the common name given by the Semitic Akkadians to the ancient non-Semitic inhabitants of Mesopotamia, Sumer. The Sumerians called themselves ùĝ saĝ gíg-ga (cuneiform: 𒌦 𒊕 𒈪 𒂵), phonetically /uŋ saŋ giga/, literally meaning 'black-headed people', and their country ki-en-gi(-r) ('place' + 'lords' + 'noble'), meaning 'place of noble lords'. The Akkadian word Shumer may represent a geographical name in the dialect, but the phonological development leading to the Akkadian term šumerû is uncertain. Hebrew Shinar, Egyptian Sngr and Hittite Šanhar(a), all referring to southern Mesopotamia, may be western variants of Shumer.

**Question 0**

What is the common name given by the Akkadians to the non-Semitic inhabitants of Mesopotamia?

**Question 1**

What did the Sumerians call themselves in their language?

**Question 2**

How did the Sumerians refer to their land?

**Question 3**

Shumer, an Akkadian word, could refer to what kind of name?

**Question 4**

Which Mesopotamian compass point was the Hebrew Shinar referring to?

**Question 5**

What is the common name for the Semitic peoples of Mesopotamia?

**Question 6**

What were the Semitic Akkadians called?

**Question 7**

What did the term Shumer lead to?

**Text number 3**

The city-states of Sumer rose to power in the prehistoric period of Ubaid and Uruk. Sumer's literary history dates back to the 27th century BC and before, but the historical record remains obscure until the Early 3rd Dynasty, around the 23rd century BC, when the now-interpreted syllabary writing system was developed, allowing archaeologists to read contemporary inscriptions and inscriptions. Classical Sumer ends with the rise of the Akkadian Empire in the 23rd century BC. After the Gutian period, in the 2000s BC, a brief Sumerian renaissance followed, interrupted in the 20th century BC by the invasions of the Semitic Amorites. The Amorite 'Isin dynasty' lasted until about 1700 BC, when Mesopotamia was united under Babylonian rule. The Sumerians eventually merged with the Akkadian (Assyro-Babylonian) population.

**Question 0**

In which periods did the Sumerian city-states rise to power?

**Question 1**

What is unclear until the Early Dynastic Period III around the 23rd century BC?

**Question 2**

What was developed to enable archaeologists to read contemporary inscriptions and inscriptions?

**Question 3**

When will classic Sumer end?

**Question 4**

What interrupted the Sumerian Renaissance in the 2000s BC?

**Question 5**

Which city-states declined during the Ubaid and Uruk periods?

**Question 6**

Which history dates back to 2700 BC?

**Question 7**

What was obscure until 2300 BC?

**Question 8**

Which empire came to power in 2300 BC?

**Question 9**

Which dynasty lasted until the 17th century BC?

**Text number 4**

The Ubaid period is characterised by a fine and high-quality painted pottery style that spread throughout Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf. During this period, the first settlement in southern Mesopotamia was established at Eriduu (cuneiform: NUN.KI) around 5300 BC. Farmers brought with them the Hadji Muhammed culture, the first irrigated agriculture. It seems that this culture originated from the Samarran culture of northern Mesopotamia. It is not known whether these were the actual Sumerians identified with the later Uruk culture. Eridu remained an important religious centre as the nearby city of Uruk gradually overtook it in size. The story of how Enki, god of wisdom and chief god of Eridu, handed over the me (gifts of civilisation) to Inanna, the Uruk goddess of love and war, may reflect this shift in hegemony.

**Question 0**

Fine painted ceramics are a distinctive style from which period of Sumer's history?

**Question 1**

Where could ceramics be found spread everywhere?

**Question 2**

Where was the first settlement in southern Mesopotamia established during the Ubaid period?

**Question 3**

What kind of agriculture did the farmers who settled in Eridu bring with them?

**Question 4**

Who was the main god of Eridu?

**Question 5**

During which period was Mesopotamian and Persian art in decline?

**Question 6**

What was founded in Eriduun in the 53rd century BC?

**Question 7**

Which culture adopted and developed irrigated agriculture?

**Question 8**

Which city became the new religious centre after Eridu?

**Text number 5**

During the Uruk period (c. 4100-2900 BC, calibrated), the volume of merchandise transported along the canals and rivers of southern Mesopotamia facilitated the emergence of many large, stratified, temple-centred cities (with a population of over 10 000), where centralised administrative bodies employed specialised workers. It is fairly certain that it was during the Uruk period that Sumerian cities began to use slave labour captured from the mountains, and there is ample evidence in the earliest texts that captured slaves acted as labourers. Artefacts and even settlements of the Uruk civilisation have been found over a wide area from the Taurus Mountains in Turkey to the Mediterranean in the west and as far east as central Iran.

**Question 0**

What made it possible for Sumerian cities to rise?

**Question 1**

How was merchandise transported in southern Mesopotamia?

**Question 2**

How many people lived in cities?

**Question 3**

During which period did Sumerian cities start to use slave labour?

**Question 4**

What has been found as far east as central Iran?

**Question 5**

Which period extended from the 41st century to the 29th century BC?

**Question 6**

What was transported along the routes and canals of northern Mesopotamia?

**Question 7**

Who employed many workers in the cities?

**Question 8**

When did the Sumerians stop using slave labour?

**Text number 6**

The Sumerian cities of the Uruk period were probably theocratic, headed by a priest-king (ensi), assisted by a council of elders, both male and female. It is quite possible that the later Sumerian pantheon was the model for this political structure. In the Uruk period, there was little evidence of organised warfare or professional soldiers, and cities were generally without walls. During this period, Uruk became the most urbanised city in the world, with a population exceeding 50 000 for the first time.

**Question 0**

What is "next"?

**Question 1**

What kind of leadership were the Sumerian cities likely to have had during the Uruk period?

**Question 2**

Who helped the Ensi?

**Question 3**

What was the most urbanised city in the world at the time?

**Question 4**

How many people lived in Uruk?

**Question 5**

When were Sumerian cities run by a council of elders?

**Question 6**

What was the basis of the Sumerian political structure?

**Question 7**

During which period did Sumeria develop professional soldiers?

**Question 8**

How many inhabitants were there in Sumer during the Uruk period?

**Text number 7**

The earliest dynastic king in the list of Sumerian kings whose name is known from other legendary sources is Snape, the 13th king of the First Dynasty of Kish. The earliest king verified by archaeological evidence is Enmebaragesi of Kish (circa 26th century BC), whose name is also mentioned in the epic of Gilgamesh, suggesting that Gilgamesh himself may have been the historical king of Uruk. As the Epic of Gilgamesh shows, this period was one of increasing warfare. Cities became walled and grew as the undefended villages of southern Mesopotamia disappeared (Gilgamesh is believed to have built the walls of Uruk).

**Question 0**

What is the name of the earliest Sumerian king?

**Question 1**

What was the 13th king of which dynasty?

**Question 2**

Who is the earliest king to be verified by actual physical evidence and not just legend?

**Question 3**

Where is the name Enmebarages mentioned?

**Question 4**

What is the Enmebarages empire about?

**Question 5**

Who is the first Sumerian king?

**Question 6**

Who was the king during the last dynasty o Kish?

**Question 7**

Who was the king of Kish in 2600 BC?

**Question 8**

What was the epic about Enmebarages?

**Question 9**

Which hero destroyed the walls of Uruk?

**Text number 8**

Although short-lived, one of the first empires known to history was Lagash's Eannatum, which annexed virtually all of Sumer, including Kish, Uruk, Ur and Larsa, and subjected Lagash's arch-enemy Umma to the city-state tax. His kingdom also extended to parts of Elam and the Gulf coast. He seems to have used terror in his politics. Eannatum's stele of vultures depicts vultures pecking at the severed heads and other body parts of his enemies. His empire collapsed shortly after his death.

**Question 0**

What is one of the first empires known in history?

**Question 1**

Which city-state was Lagash's rival?

**Question 2**

What did Eannatum join?

**Question 3**

What did Eannatum use to keep the people back then in check?

**Question 4**

What happened to the kingdom of Eannatum after his death?

**Question 5**

What was the shortest empire in history?

**Question 6**

Which city was an ally of Lagash?

**Question 7**

What cities were gathered in the kingdom of Eannatum?

**Question 8**

Who made Lagash a tribute society?

**Text number 9**

Semitic Akkadian first appears in the real names of the kings of Kish around 2800 BC, which have survived in later king lists. There are texts written in the completely old Akkadian language dating back to about 2500 BC. The use of Old Akkadian peaked during the reign of Sargon the Great (c. 2270-2215 BC), but even then most of the administrative tablets were still written in Sumerian, the language used by scribes. Gelb and Westenholz distinguish three phases of the Old Akkadian language: the pre-Sargonic period, the Akkadian Empire and the subsequent 'Neo-Sumerian Renaissance'. Akkadian and Sumerian coexisted as vernacular languages for about 1,000 years, but by about 1800 BC Sumerian was becoming more of a literary language, known mainly only to scholars and scribes. Thorkild Jacobsen has argued that there is little historical continuity between the pre-Sargon and post-Sargon periods and that too much emphasis has been placed on the notion of a 'Semitic vs. Sumerian' conflict. However, it is certain that the Akkadian language was also conquered for a short period in the neighbouring regions of Elam, which had been conquered earlier by Sargon.

**Question 0**

Where was the Semitic Akkadian language first discovered?

**Question 1**

Where has the Semitic Akkadian language been found that has survived after 2800 BC?

**Question 2**

During whose reign was the use of the old Akkadian language at its peak?

**Question 3**

What language did the scribes use in Akkadian?

**Question 4**

How long were Akkadian and Sumerian languages spoken side by side?

**Question 5**

What language was used only to draw up the King's lists?

**Question 6**

What language was used in the list of kings in the 28th century BC?

**Question 7**

What was written in the 25th century BC?

**Question 8**

Whose reign ended in the 22nd century BC?

**Question 9**

What was the written language in the 18th century BC?

**Text number 10**

Later, the third dynasty of Ur, under Ur-Nammu and Shulg, whose power extended as far as southern Assyria, was the last great "Sumerian Renaissance", but the region was already becoming more Semitic than Sumerian, as the Akkadian-speaking Semites grew in power in Assyria and elsewhere, and as waves of Semitic Martyrs (Amorites) flowed into the region, establishing several competing local empires, including Isin, Larsa, Eshnunna and eventually Babylon. The latter eventually ruled southern Mesopotamia as the Babylonian Empire, just as the old Assyrian Empire had done in the north from the late 2000s BC onwards. Sumerian continued in Babylonia and Assyria as the sacred language taught in schools, just as Latin was used in the Middle Ages, as long as cuneiform was used.

**Question 0**

Which dynasty of Uri was the last great Sumerian Renaissance?

**Question 1**

Who guided Uri during his last power grab?

**Question 2**

What happened to the racial composition of the region as early as the 3rd Dynasty?

**Question 3**

What were the flood waves coming to the Sumerian lands?

**Question 4**

How long did the Babylonians and Assyrians continue to teach Sumerian in their schools?

**Question 5**

When was the first Sumerian Renaissance?

**Question 6**

During whose reign did the region become more Sumerian than Semitic?

**Question 7**

Where was the power of the Akkadian-speaking Semites declining?

**Question 8**

Which people went out to form other forces?

**Question 9**

Who ruled northern Mesopotamia in the 21st century?

**Text number 11**

This period is generally considered to coincide with the population shift from southern Mesopotamia to the north. Ecologically, the agricultural productivity of Sumer was being compromised by increasing salinity. Soil salinity in this region had long been recognised as a major problem. Poorly drained irrigated lands in dry climates with high evaporation led to the accumulation of dissolved salts in the soil, which eventually led to a significant reduction in agricultural yields. During the Akkadian and Ur III periods, a switch from wheat to more salt-tolerant barley was made, but this was not enough, and between 2100 BC and 1700 BC the population of the region was estimated to have declined by almost three-fifths. This greatly destabilised the balance of power in the region, weakening the Sumerian-speaking areas and relatively strengthening the areas where Akkadian was the main language. From then on, Sumerian was only a language of literature and liturgy, in a similar position to Latin in medieval Europe.

**Question 0**

How did the rise in salinity affect agricultural productivity in Sumerian countries?

**Question 1**

Which region has long been considered a major problem with salinity?

**Question 2**

Poorly drained irrigated soils in dry climates with high evapotranspiration cause what?

**Question 3**

What was the transition from Ur III to salt-tolerant barley?

**Question 4**

How much did the population of the region decrease due to a decline in crop productivity?

**Question 5**

What moved from north to south in Mesopotamia?

**Question 6**

What increased agricultural productivity in the region?

**Question 7**

Which crop was more salt-tolerant than barley?

**Question 8**

What caused the population decline between the 21st and 17th centuries BC?

**Question 9**

What weakened the areas where the Akkadian language was spoken?

**Text number 12**

The Sumerians were a non-Semitic Caucasoid people, and they spoke a distinct language; several linguists believed they could detect a substrate language beneath Sumerian, since the names of some of the major cities of Sumer are not Sumerian, revealing the influence of earlier inhabitants. However, the archaeological evidence shows that there was a clear and continuous cultural continuity from the early Ubaid period (5300-4700 BC C-14) settlements in southern Mesopotamia. The Sumerian settlers cultivated the land in this area, which was made fertile by the silt deposited by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

**Question 0**

Who were the non-Semitic Caucasoid people?

**Question 1**

What influences does the Sumerian language seem to have retained?

**Question 2**

What do the archaeological finds clearly show about Sumerian culture?

**Question 3**

When did settlement begin in southern Mesopotamia?

**Question 4**

Why were the lands in the Sumerian region fertile?

**Question 5**

Which people were Semitic Caucasoids?

**Question 6**

Which period began in the 53rd century?

**Question 7**

Where did people fish in the Ubaid period?

**Text number 13**

Some archaeologists speculate that the speakers of Sumerian were farmers who had migrated from the north after developing irrigated agriculture there. The Ubaid pottery of southern Mesopotamia has been linked through the Choga Mami transitional pottery to the pottery of the Samarra culture (c. 5700-4900 BC C-14) in the north, which was the first to practice primitive irrigated agriculture along the central Tigris River and its tributaries. The link is most clearly visible at Tell Awayl (Oueilli, Oueili) near Larsa, excavated by the French in the 1980s, where eight layers of pre-Ubaid pottery were found that resembled Samarra pottery. According to this theory, the farming peoples spread to southern Mesopotamia because they had developed a temple-oriented social organisation to mobilise labour and technology for water management, which enabled them to survive and thrive in a difficult environment[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Where do some archaeologists think the Sumerians originally migrated from?

**Question 1**

What had the Sumerians developed before they came south?

**Question 2**

Who were the first to practice primary irrigated agriculture?

**Question 3**

How many layers of pre-Ubaid pottery did the French excavate in the 1980s?

**Question 4**

What did the temple-centred social organisation of the peasantry enable them to mobilise?

**Question 5**

Who developed irrigation in the south of Mesopotamia?

**Question 6**

Who moved north from southern Mesopotamia?

**Question 7**

Which cultural period began in the 57th century BC?

**Question 8**

What kind of agriculture developed along the Euphrates?

**Text number 14**

Although late Sumerian law protected women, and although women may have achieved a higher status in Sumer than in other modern civilisations, the culture was male-dominated. The Ur-Nammu Code, the oldest such codification discovered to date, dating from the 'Sumerian Renaissance' of Ur-III, reveals a glimpse of the social structure of late Sumerian law. Below the Lu-gal ('great man' or king), all members of society belonged to one of two basic classes: the Lu-gal, or free person, and the slave (male arad, female geme). The son of a Lu was called a dumu-nita until he married. A woman (munus) changed from a daughter (dumu-mi) to a wife (dam), and if she lived after her husband, she became a widow (numasu) and could remarry.

**Question 0**

How were women protected in Sumerian society?

**Question 1**

Which gender dominated Sumerian culture?

**Question 2**

Whose code reveals a little about the social structure through Sumerian law?

**Question 3**

Who was at the top of the power pyramid in Sumerian society?

**Question 4**

How many layers were there in Sumerian society?

**Question 5**

Who had a higher status in other cultures than the Sumerians?

**Question 6**

Whose code protected women before anyone else?

**Question 7**

Who could remarry at any time?

**Text number 15**

The most important archaeological finds in Sumer are a large number of tablets written in cuneiform. Although Sumerian writing is not proven to be the oldest example of writing on earth, it is considered a significant milestone in man's ability to create not only historical records but also literature in the form of poetry and stories, prayers and laws. Although images, or hieroglyphics, were used first, cuneiform and then ideograms (where symbols were used to express ideas) followed soon after. Three- or wedge-shaped reeds were used for writing on wet clay. A large number, hundreds of thousands of Sumerian texts have survived, including personal or business letters, receipts, lexical lists, laws, hymns, prayers, stories, daily notes and even libraries full of clay tablets. Monuments and inscriptions on various objects, such as statues or bricks, are also very common. Many texts have survived in multiple copies because they were repeatedly written by trained scribes. Sumerian remained the language of religion and law in Mesopotamia long after the Semitic languages had become dominant.

**Question 0**

What were the most important discoveries archaeologists made in Sumer?

**Question 1**

What is Sumerian literature considered to be like in terms of man's ability to create literature?

**Question 2**

What followed the cuneiform in the writing?

**Question 3**

How many Sumerian texts have survived to the present day?

**Question 4**

What was the Sumerian language used for long after their civilisation had disappeared?

**Question 5**

What are the oldest examples of writing?

**Question 6**

What kind of picture writing followed the cuneiform writing?

**Question 7**

were wedge-shaped stones used for writing?

**Question 8**

What kind of ideograms have survived?

**Question 9**

Who were the only people who could write at that time?

**Text number 16**

Sumerian is generally considered a language isolate in linguistics, as it does not belong to any known language family; Akkadian, on the other hand, belongs to the Semitic branch of Afro-Asiatic languages. There have been several unsuccessful attempts to relate Sumerian to other language groups. It is an agglutinative language; that is, morphemes ('units of meaning') are joined together to form words, unlike analytic languages, where morphemes are joined together to form sentences. Some authors have suggested that for geographical features and various craft and agricultural activities there might be evidence of a substratum or add-stratum language, which has been variously called proto-euphrasian or proto-tigrean, but others dispute this.

**Question 0**

Why is Sumerian usually considered an isolated language in linguistics?

**Question 1**

The Akkadian language can be traced back to the Semitic branch of which language?

**Question 2**

What have been the results of attempts to combine Sumerian with other language groups?

**Question 3**

What are morphemes?

**Question 4**

In Sumerian, what do morphemes form when they are put together?

**Question 5**

Why is Akkadian an isolated language?

**Question 6**

What are the sum of the words in analytical languages?

**Question 7**

Which language has been proven to be a continuation of Sumerian?

**Text number 17**

Sumerian religion seems to have been based on two separate cosmogenetic myths. According to the first, creation was the result of a series of hieros gami, sacred marriages involving the reconciliation of opposites and the coming together of male and female deities, the gods. This continued to influence the whole Mesopotamian myth. Thus, in Enuma Elish, creation was seen as a union of fresh and salt water, of the male Abzu and the female Tiamat. The resulting Lahm and Lahmu, 'muddy ones', were the names given to the gatekeepers of Enki's E-Abzu temple in Eridu, the first Sumerian city. Describing the way in which the mud islands were formed at the confluence of fresh and salt water at the mouth of the Euphrates, where the river deposited its load of mud, the second hieros gamos presumably created Anshar and Kishar, the 'heaven's joint' or axis, and the 'earth's joint', which were in turn the parents of Anu (heaven) and Ki (earth). Another important Sumerian hieros gamos was the hieros gamos between Ki, known here as Ninhursag or 'sacred mountain', and Eridu Enki, the fresh water god who gave birth to greenery and pasture.

**Question 0**

How many cosmogenetic myths does Sumerian religion seem to be based on?

**Question 1**

What result does one myth see in creation?

**Question 2**

What is the combination of creation seen in Enuma Elish?

**Question 3**

What titles were given to the gatekeepers of the temple of Enki E-Abzu?

**Question 4**

Who was Lady Sacred Mountain?

**Question 5**

What has influenced world religions?

**Text number 18**

These deities formed the central pantheon; there were also hundreds of minor characters. The Sumerian gods may therefore have had links with different cities, and their religious importance often waxed and waned with the political power of those cities. The gods were said to have created people from clay to serve them. The temples organised the mass labour required for irrigation and agriculture. Citizens had an obligation to work for the temple, although they could avoid it by paying silver.

**Question 0**

What did the Sumerian deities consist of?

**Question 1**

What might the Sumerian gods have been associated with?

**Question 2**

How did the religious importance of urban gods wax and wane?

**Question 3**

Why did the gods create people out of clay?

**Question 4**

How can a citizen avoid his or her duty to his or her local temple?

**Question 5**

What did each Sumerian city have?

**Question 6**

What changed with the popularity of a particular god?

**Question 7**

Who created people for their amusement?

**Question 8**

who organised the big construction projects?

**Text number 19**

The Sikurate (Sumerian temples) each had its own name, and consisted of a front courtyard with a purification pond in the middle. The temple itself had a central nave with corridors on either side. The corridors were flanked by rooms for the priests. At one end was a platform and an earthenware table for animal and vegetable sacrifices. Granaries and storehouses were usually located near the temples. After a while, the Sumerians began to place temples on top of multi-storey square structures built in the form of rising terraces, giving rise to the ziggurat style.

**Question 0**

What were the Sumerian temples known as?

**Question 1**

What was the central pond in the front yard of the ziggurat for?

**Question 2**

Who were the rooms on either side of the temple corridors for?

**Question 3**

What was the earthenware table for in the temple?

**Question 4**

Where did the Sumerians usually place their granaries and storehouses?

**Question 5**

What feature of the temples provided fresh drinking water?

**Question 6**

What was stolen out of the temples?

**Question 7**

what was the predecessor of the pyramids?

**Text number 20**

It was believed that when people died, they entered the dark world of Ereshkigal, a realm guarded by gates through which various monsters passed, designed to prevent people from entering or leaving. The dead were buried outside the city walls in cemeteries where a small mound covered the body, along with offerings to the monsters and a small amount of food. Those who could afford it sought burial at Dilmun. Human victims were found in the mortuary pits of the royal cemetery of Uri, where Queen Puab was put to death by her servants. It is also said that the Sumerians invented the first oboe-like musical instrument and used them for royal funerals.

**Question 0**

What kind of afterlife could the Sumerians expect?

**Question 1**

What was the kingdom guarded by gates with different kinds of monsters?

**Question 2**

Where were the dead Sumerian people buried?

**Question 3**

Who followed the death of Queen Puab?

**Question 4**

What kind of musical instrument are the Sumerians believed to have invented for the funerals of kings?

**Text number 21**

In the early Uruk period of Sumer, primitive pictographs suggest that sheep, goats, cattle and pigs were domesticated. They used oxen as their primary carriers and donkeys or equines as their primary transport animals, and 'woollen clothing and rugs were made from the wool or hair of animals. ...". Next to the house was an enclosed garden planted with trees and other crops; the fields were sown with wheat and probably other cereals, and shaduf was already used for irrigation. Plants were also grown in pots or vases. "

**Question 0**

When do pictograms indicate that the Sumerians had domestic animals?

**Question 1**

What was the primary use of bulls for the Sumerians?

**Question 2**

What animal did the Sumerians primarily use to facilitate transport?

**Question 3**

What could be found next to a Sumerian house?

**Question 4**

Where else were plants grown other than in the garden?

**Question 5**

What animals were domesticated after the Uruk period?

**Question 6**

Who used donkeys as porters?

**Question 7**

Who was the first to grow plants in pots?

**Question 8**

What form of writing did the Sumerians invent?

**Text number 22**

The Sumerians were one of the first known beer-drinking societies. Grain was abundant and was the main ingredient in their early beer. They produced a wide variety of beers, consisting of wheat, barley and mixed grain beers. Beer brewing was very important to the Sumerians. It is referred to in the Gilgamesh epic when Enkidu was introduced to the food and beer of the people of Gilgamesh: "Drink beer as is the custom of the land... He drank beer - seven jugs! and became broad-minded and sang for joy."

**Question 0**

What were the Sumerians one of the first societies known to have consumed?

**Question 1**

What was the key ingredient in early Sumerian beers?

**Question 2**

What kind of beers did the Sumerians brew?

**Question 3**

How important was brewing beer to the Sumerians?

**Question 4**

What did Enkidu become and what did he do after drinking seven pints of beer?

**Question 5**

Who invented beer?

**Question 6**

Which Epic tells you how beer is made?

**Question 7**

Which hero refused to drink beer?

**Text number 23**

As we know from the "Sumerian Farmers' Almanac", after the flood season and after the spring equinox and the Akitu or New Year festival, farmers flooded their fields with canals and then drained the water. Next, they set oxen to trample the land and kill the weeds. They then cleared the fields with pickaxes. After drying, they ploughed, raked and raked the land three times and crushed it with a crusher before sowing the seeds. Unfortunately, the high rate of evaporation led to a gradual increase in the salinity of the fields. By the Ur III period, farmers had switched from wheat to the more salt-tolerant barley as their main crop.

**Question 0**

What do archaeologists know about Sumerian agricultural practices?

**Question 1**

When will farmers flood their fields?

**Question 2**

Why did the Sumerian farmers put oxen on the land?

**Question 3**

How many times did Sumerian farmers plough, rake and hoe the land?

**Question 4**

Which crops had the Sumerians switched to in the Ur III period instead of wheat?

**Question 5**

Who were the first people to write an almanac?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the first almanac?

**Question 7**

What are farmers inundated with just before the New Year?

**Question 8**

When did farmers switch from barley to wheat?

**Text number 24**

According to Archibald Sayce, the primitive pictographs of the early Sumerian (or Uruk) period suggest that "there was little stone, but it had already been cut into pieces and seals. Brick was a common building material, used to build cities, forts, temples and houses. The city was equipped with towers and stood on an artificial platform; the house was also tower-like. It was equipped with a door that turned on a hinge and could be opened with a kind of key; the city gate was larger and appears to have been double. The foundation stones - or rather the bricks - of the house were consecrated with certain objects placed under them."

**Question 0**

What does Archibald Sayce think early Sumerian pictographs tell us about the availability of stone?

**Question 1**

How did the Sumerians shape the stone they cut?

**Question 2**

What was the usual building material of the Sumerians?

**Question 3**

What did the Sumerian houses look like?

**Question 4**

What was used to consecrate the foundation stones of Sumerian houses?

**Question 5**

What suggests that the stone was common?

**Question 6**

Who claims that stone was common in Sumer because it was used for seals?

**Question 7**

Where were towers built out of stone?

**Text number 25**

Among the most impressive and famous Sumerian buildings are the zigzags, the large layered platforms that supported the temples. The Sumerian cylinder seals also depict houses built of reed, similar to those built by the Suo-Arabs of southern Iraq as late as 400 AD. The Sumerians also developed the arch, which enabled them to develop a strong type of dome. They built it by constructing and connecting several arches. Sumerian temples and palaces used more advanced materials and techniques, such as buttresses, recesses, half-columns and clay nails.

**Question 0**

What is the most impressive and famous style of Sumerian buildings?

**Question 1**

The Sumerians also built houses of reed, not very different from those built by Iraqis as recently as when?

**Question 2**

What developments enabled the Sumerians to use domes?

**Question 3**

How did the Sumerians build their strong domes?

**Question 4**

Where in Sumer were advanced materials and techniques used?

**Question 5**

What are the oldest examples of "Sumerian buildings"?

**Question 6**

What kind of seals were made from reeds?

**Question 7**

What types of houses were built until the 4th century?

**Question 8**

Who built cane houses until the 4th century AD?

**Text number 26**

The Sumerians developed a complex system of metrology around 4000 BC. This advanced metrology led to the creation of arithmetic, geometry and algebra. From around 2600 BC, the Sumerians wrote multiplication tables on clay tablets and worked on geometric problems and division problems. The earliest traces of Babylonian numerals also date from this period. Around 2700-2300 BC, an abacus and a table of consecutive columns first appeared, delimiting the consecutive orders of magnitude of their hexadecimal number system. The Sumerians were the first to use a place-value number system. There is also anecdotal evidence that the Sumerians may have used a kind of slide rule for astronomical calculations. They were the first to be able to determine the area of a triangle and the volume of a cube.

**Question 0**

What did the Sumerians do with the complex system around 4000 BC?

**Question 1**

Which disciplines were created from Sumerian metrology?

**Question 2**

Where did the Sumerians put their chalkboards?

**Question 3**

When was the abacus first seen between?

**Question 4**

What were the first things the Sumerians did in mathematics?

**Question 5**

Who developed the complex system of metrology in the 4th century BC?

**Question 6**

What kind of mathematics did the Sumerians invent in the 26th century BC?

**Question 7**

Which tool was invented in the 27th century BC?

**Question 8**

Who invented the slider?

**Text number 27**

The main types of loans were commercial loans and agricultural consumer loans. Trade loans were usually granted by the temples to finance trade journeys and were known as silver loans. The interest rate was set at 1/60 per month (one shekel per mina) sometime before 2000 BC, and remained at this level for about two thousand years. Land loans usually arose as a result of outstanding obligations to an institution (such as a temple), in which case arrears were considered to be owed to the debtor. The loans were denominated in barley or other crops, and the interest rate was usually much higher than for commercial loans, and could be 1/3 or 1/2 of the principal.

**Question 0**

What were the main types of loans in Sumerian society?

**Question 1**

What was the security for trade credits when they were granted by the temples?

**Question 2**

How many shekels per mina was the interest on the loans?

**Question 3**

How long was the interest rate on Sumerian loans constant?

**Question 4**

What typically resulted from unpaid obligations?

**Question 5**

Who granted personal credit to citizens?

**Question 6**

What was set at 1/60th per month after 2000 BC?

**Question 7**

Who lent money to farmers to plant crops?

**Text number 28**

Governors occasionally signed "clean slate" decrees, cancelling all rural (but not commercial) debts and allowing slaves to return to their homes. Usually rulers did this at the beginning of their first full year in power, but they could also be declared in the event of a military conflict or crop failure. The first known proclamations were issued by Enmetena and Urukagina of Lagash between 2400 and 2350 BC. According to Hudson, the purpose of these decrees was to prevent the accumulation of debts to the extent that they threatened the fighting force, which could happen if peasants lost their means of subsistence or became serfs because of their inability to pay their debts.

**Question 0**

Which types of debts were cancelled under the "clean slate" regulations?

**Question 1**

When did rulers usually declare "clean slate" regulations?

**Question 2**

Who issued the first known clean paper regulations?

**Question 3**

Why were the clean slate options useful for the rulers of Sumer?

**Question 4**

What would happen if the peasants were unable to pay their debts?

**Question 5**

Who once settled commercial debts?

**Question 6**

What was it called when rulers paid off commercial debts?

**Question 7**

Who issued the decree on a clean slate in the 24th century BC?

**Text number 29**

The almost continuous warfare between the Sumerian city-states for 2000 years helped to develop Sumer's military technology and techniques to a high level. The first recorded war was fought between Lagash and Umma around 2525 BC and is recorded on a stele called the Vulture Stele. It shows the king of Lagash leading a Sumerian army, mainly composed of infantry. The infantry carried spears, copper helmets and rectangular shields. The spearmen are shown organised in a phalanx formation, requiring training and discipline; this suggests that the Sumerians may have used professional soldiers.

**Question 0**

What contributed to the development of Sumerian military technology?

**Question 1**

How many years were the Sumerian city-states at war?

**Question 2**

Who was the first war fought between in 2525 BC?

**Question 3**

What did the army of King Lagash mainly consist of?

**Question 4**

What was the shape of the Lagash infantry shields?

**Text number 30**

Evidence of wheeled vehicles was found in the mid-4th millennium BC almost simultaneously in Mesopotamia, the northern Caucasus (Maykop culture) and central Europe. The wheel was initially shaped like a potter's wheel. The new concept quickly led to wheeled vehicles and mill wheels. The Sumerian cuneiform writing system is the oldest (or second oldest after Egyptian hieroglyphics) that has been interpreted (the status of even older inscriptions, such as the Jiahu symbols and the Tartaria tablets, is disputed). The Sumerians were the first astronomers to map stars into constellations, many of which survive in the zodiac and were also recognised by the ancient Greeks. They were also aware of the five planets, easily visible to the naked eye.

**Question 0**

When did evidence of wheeled vehicles appear all over the world?

**Question 1**

What form were the wheels originally in?

**Question 2**

The Sumerian writing system is the second oldest to have had what?

**Question 3**

Where did the Sumerians map the stars?

**Question 4**

How many planets did the Sumerians know?

**Question 5**

What kind of vehicle was invented in 400 BC?

**Question 6**

Which writing system predates the heiroglphs?

**Question 7**

What science did the Greeks develop?

**Question 8**

How many planets did the Sumerians discover?

**Text number 31**

They invented and developed arithmetic using several different numbering systems, such as the mixed radix system, which alternates the base 10 and base 6. This system of mixed scales became the standard numerical system of Sumer and Babylonia. They were able to invent military formations and introduce basic divisions between infantry, cavalry and archers. They developed the first known codified legal and administrative systems, including courts, prisons and government archives. The first true city-states emerged in Sumer, around the same time as similar entities in modern Syria and Lebanon. Several centuries after the invention of cuneiform, writing was used for the first time, around 2600 BC, for messages and postal delivery, history, myths, mathematics, astronomy and other purposes, in addition to debt and payment records and inventory lists. Coinciding with the spread of writing, the first official schools were established, usually under the auspices of the main temple of the city-state.

**Question 0**

The Sumerians used counting systems that included what alternating bases?

**Question 1**

What kind of numbering system was common in Sumer and Babylon?

**Question 2**

What kind of formations did the Sumerians invent, if any?

**Question 3**

What systems did the Sumerians develop that are still the first known systems to this day?

**Question 4**

Who supervised the first formal schools in Sumerian society?

**Question 5**

What system did the Sumerians borrow from Babylon?

**Question 6**

What was used for private purposes long before the 26th century BC?

**Question 7**

What learning centres were set up as temples?

**Question 8**

Who made the first laws?

**Document number 399**

**Text number 0**

Tuvalu (i/tuːˈvɑːluː/ too-VAH-loo or /ˈtuːvəluː/ TOO-və-loo), formerly known as the Ellice Islands, is a Polynesian island nation located in the Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and Australia. It comprises three reef islands and six true atolls, spread between 5°-10° south latitude and 176°-180° longitude, west of the International Daylight Saving Time. Its closest neighbours are Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa and Fiji. Tuvalu has a population of 10 640 (2012 census). The total area of the islands of Tuvalu is 26 square kilometres.

**Question 0**

What is Tuvalu's previous name?

**Question 1**

In which ocean is Tuvalu located?

**Question 2**

Between which land areas is Tuvalu located?

**Question 3**

How many people live on the Tuvalu Islands according to the 2012 census?

**Question 4**

What originally formed the islands of Tuvalu?

**Text number 1**

In 1568, the Spanish navigator Álvaro de Mendaña was the first European to sail through the archipelago, and he discovered Nui Island during his exploration of Terra Austral. In 1819, Funafuti Island was named Ellice Island; the name Ellice was applied to all nine islands after the work of the English hydrographer Alexander George Findlay. The islands came under British influence in the late 19th century when Captain Gibson of the HMS Curacoa declared each of the Ellice Islands a British protectorate from 9 to 16 October 1892. The Ellice Islands were administered as a British Protectorate by the Commissioner from 1892 to 1916 as part of the British Western Pacific Territories (BWPT) and then as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony from 1916 to 1974.

**Question 0**

In what year did the European discover Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

Who was the person who found Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

What land masses was de Mendana actually looking for?

**Question 3**

What was Tuvalu's name in 1819?

**Question 4**

How did the British rule Tuvalu?

**Text number 2**

The origin of the Tuvalu people is the subject of theories about the migration to the Pacific Ocean, which began around 3000 years ago. In pre-European times, canoes were often used to travel between nearby islands such as Samoa and Tonga. Eight of Tuvalu's nine islands were inhabited, so the name Tuvalu means 'eight standing together' in Tuvaluan (compare \*walo, meaning 'eight' in Proto-Austronesian). Possible evidence of fire in the Nanumanga caves may suggest that people have lived there for thousands of years.

**Question 0**

How many years ago was there human migration in the Pacific?

**Question 1**

How did local people travel between the Pacific islands?

**Question 2**

How many islands are there in the Tuvalu group?

**Question 3**

How many people lived on the island of Tuvalu?

**Question 4**

What is the meaning of Tuvalu's mother tongue?

**Text number 3**

An important creation myth of the Tuvalu Islands is the story of te Pusi mo te Ali (eel and flounder), who created the Tuvalu Islands; te Ali (flounder) is believed to be the origin of Tuvalu's flat atolls, and te Pusi (eel) is the model for the coconut palms that are important in the lives of Tuvaluans. Stories of Tuvaluan ancestors vary from island to island. On the islands of Niutao, Funafuti and Vaitupu, the founding ancestor is said to have come from Samoa, while on the island of Nanumea, the founding ancestor is said to have come from Tonga.

**Question 0**

What is the Tuvalu creation myth?

**Question 1**

What does Tuvalu flounder represent?

**Question 2**

What does the eel in Tuvalu's creation myth represent?

**Question 3**

Which country did the people of Niutao believe they came from?

**Question 4**

Where did the people of Nanumea Island think they came from?

**Text number 4**

Captain John Byron passed through the Tuvalu Islands in 1764 as captain of the Dolphin (1751) during his circumnavigation of the world. Byron mapped the atolls as the Lagoon Islands. Keith S. Chambers and Doug Munro (1980) identified Niutao as the island that Francisco Mourelle de la Rúa sailed past on 5 May 1781, solving what Europeans called the riddle of Gran Cocal. In Mourelle's map and diary, the island was named El Gran Cocal ('The Great Coconut Plantation'); however, the latitude and longitude were uncertain. The longitude could only be roughly calculated, as accurate chronometric instruments were not available before the end of the 1700s.

**Question 0**

Which explorer travelled through the Tuvalu Islands in 1764?

**Question 1**

What was Captain Byron doing when he visited Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

How did Byron name the islands of Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

Which island of Tuvalu did Mourelle sail past in 1781?

**Question 4**

When were chronometers available to produce accurate location maps?

**Text number 5**

The next European visitor was New Yorker Arent Schuyler de Peyster, captain of the armed brigantine or privateer Rebecca, which sailed under British colours through the southern waters of Tuvalu in May 1819; de Peyster saw Nukufetau and Funafuti, which he named Ellicen Island after Edward Ellicen, an English politician, member of the Coventry Parliament and owner of the Rebecca cargo. The name Ellice was used for all nine islands after the work of the English hydrographer Alexander George Findlay.

**Question 0**

When did Arent Schuyler de Peyster visit Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

Which of the islands of Tuvalu did de Peyster see?

**Question 2**

What name did de Peyster give to the islands of Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

Who did de Peyster name Ellice's Island after?

**Question 4**

How many islands in the group were named Ellice after the Findlay survey?

**Text number 6**

For less than a year in 1862-63, Peruvian ships engaged in the so-called "blackbirding" trade traversed the smaller islands of Polynesia, from Easter Island in the eastern Pacific to Tuvalu and the southern atolls of the Gilbert Islands (now Kiribati), in search of labour to fill Peru's extreme labour shortage. Although some islanders were recruited voluntarily, the 'blackbird warriors' were notorious for luring islanders on board ships by tricks such as posing as Christian missionaries and kidnapping islanders at gunpoint. Reverend A. W. Murray, the earliest European missionary on Tuvalu, reported that in 1863 about 170 people were taken from Funafuti and about 250 from Nukulaelae, as less than 100 people were living on Nukulaelae out of the 300 recorded as living on Nukulae in 1861.

**Question 0**

In what years were Peruvian ships looking for labour on the Polynesian islands?

**Question 1**

What was the name given to the profession that traded with labour hunters?

**Question 2**

By what means did the Black Rastafarians often attract islanders to their ships?

**Question 3**

Who was Tuvalu's earliest missionary?

**Question 4**

When did Murray report people missing because of the Blackbirders?

**Text number 7**

Christianity arrived in Tuvalu in 1861, when Elekana, a deacon at the Congregational Church of Manihik in the Cook Islands, was caught in a storm and drifted for eight weeks before landing in Nukulaelae on 10 May 1861. Elekana began preaching Christianity. He was educated at Malua Theological College, a school of the London Missionary Society (LMS) in Samoa, before beginning his work to establish the Tuvalu Church. In 1865, Pastor A.W. Murray of the LMS - the Protestant Congregationalist Missionary Society - became the first European missionary to arrive and also converted the people of Tuvalu. By 1878, Protestantism was well established and there were preachers on every island. Later in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the priests of the Tuvalu church (Te Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu) were mainly Samoans, who influenced the development of the language and music of the Tuvaluans.

**Question 0**

When did Christianity arrive in Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

Which church deacon was washed up on the beach in Nukulaelaela?

**Question 2**

Which missionary was the first European missionary to come to Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

Of what nationality were most of the priests in the Tuvalu church?

**Text number 8**

Trading companies started operating in Tuvalu in the mid-19th century, employing palagi traders living on the islands. John (also known as Jack) O'Brien was the first European to settle in Tuvalu, becoming a Funafuti merchant in the 1850s. He married Salai, the daughter of the Funafut chieftain. Louis Becke, who later became a successful writer, was a trader in Nanumanga from April 1880 until the trading post was destroyed in a cyclone later that year. He then became a merchant in Nukufetau.

**Question 0**

In which century did trading companies arrive in Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

What kind of traders were employed by the trading companies in Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

Who was the first European to settle permanently in Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

Which native did O'Brien marry?

**Question 4**

Which merchant became a writer and set up a post in Tuvalu?

**Text number 9**

In 1892, Captain Davis of the HMS Royalist reported on the trade and traders on each island visited. Captain Davis identified the following traders from the Ellice group: Edmund Duffy (Nanumea), Jack Buckland (Niutao), Harry Nitz (Vaitupu), John (also known as Jack) O'Brien (Funafuti), Alfred Restieaux and Emile Fenisot (Nukufetau) and Martin Kleis (Nui). During this period, most of the palagi traders lived on the atolls and acted as agents for the trading companies. Some islands had competing merchants, while on drier islands there could be only one merchant.

**Question 0**

Which sea captain reported on the Tuvalu trade in 1892?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Davis' ship?

**Question 2**

How do Palag traders act for trading companies?

**Question 3**

How many traders were there on some islands?

**Question 4**

Which islands in the Tuvalu group have few traders?

**Text number 10**

The Pacific trading companies underwent structural changes in the late 1890s and the first decade of the 20th century, moving from a practice where traders lived on each island to a business where the supercargo (the cargo manager of a merchant ship) dealt directly with islanders when the ship visited the island. From 1900 onwards, the number of palagi traders on Tuvalu declined, with the last palagi traders being Fred Whibley on Niutao, Alfred Restieaux on Nukufetau and Martin Kleis on Nui. By 1909, there were no more palagi traders representing trading companies, although Whibley and Restieaux remained on the islands until their deaths.

**Question 0**

What operational changes caused the reduction in the number of palace traders in Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

Which traders were no longer used by Pacific trading companies?

**Question 2**

How did trading companies start trading with islanders?

**Question 3**

By what year were there no more palace traders in Tuvalu?

**Question 4**

What is the term for a ship's stevedore?

**Text number 11**

In 1890, Robert Louis Stevenson, his wife Fanny Vandegrift Stevenson and his son Lloyd Osbourne sailed on the Janet Nicoll, a merchant steamship owned by Henderson and Macfarlane of Auckland, New Zealand, plying between Sydney and Auckland and the Central Pacific. The Janet Nicoll visited three Ellice Islands; according to Fanny they landed at Funafuti, Niutao and Nanumea, but Jane Resture suggests that it is more likely that they landed at Nukufetau instead of Funafuti. Fanny Stevenson wrote an account of this voyage, which was published as The Cruise of the Janet Nichol, with photographs by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne.

**Question 0**

Which author visited the Tuvalu Islands in 1890?

**Question 1**

When did Robert Louis Stevenson sail on the Janet Nicoll?

**Question 2**

What type of vessel was the Janet Nicoll?

**Question 3**

Who recorded Janet Nicoll's trip?

**Question 4**

What was the title of the travel book written by Fanny Vandegrift Stevenson?

**Text number 12**

The drill holes at Funafuti, in what is now called Darwin's Drill, are the result of drilling by the Royal Society of London to study the formation of coral reefs and to see if the corals of the Pacific atolls could show traces of shallow-water organisms from the depths. This study was a follow-up to Charles Darwin's work in the Pacific Ocean, The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs. Drilling was carried out in 1896, 1897 and 1898. Professor Edgeworth David of Sydney University was a member of the Funafuti Coral Reef Boring Expedition of the Royal Society led by Professor William Sollas in 1896 and led the expedition in 1897. The photographers on these expeditions recorded the people, communities and landscapes of Funafuti.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Funafuti boreholes?

**Question 1**

Which group did the research on corals in Funafuti?

**Question 2**

What formations did the Royal Society study?

**Question 3**

Whose basic work on coral reefs did the Royal Society's studies follow?

**Question 4**

What was the title of Darwin's work on coral reefs?

**Text number 13**

Australian Museum naturalist Charles Hedley was part of the 1896 expedition and collected invertebrate and ethnological artefacts while on Funafut. Their descriptions were published between 1896 and 1900 in the Australian Museum's Sydney publication Memoir III. Hedley also wrote General Account of the Atoll of Funafuti, The Ethnology of Funafuti and The Mollusca of Funafuti. Edgar Waite was also part of the 1896 expedition and published The mammals, reptiles, and fishes of Funafuti. William Rainbow described the spiders and insects collected from Funafuti in The insect fauna of Funafuti.

**Question 0**

Which naturalist was part of the 1896 Funafuti expedition?

**Question 1**

What kind of objects did Hedley collect at Funafutti -

**Text number 14**

During the Pacific War, Funafuti was used as a base to prepare for naval attacks on the Gilbert Islands (Kiribati), which had been occupied by Japanese forces. US Marines landed at Funafuti on 2 October 1942 and at Nanumea and Nukufetau in August 1943. The Japanese had already occupied Tarawa and other islands in what is now Kiribati, but were delayed by losses in the Battle of the Coral Sea. The islanders helped American troops to build airfields for Funafuti, Nanumea and Nukufetau and to unload supplies from ships. On Funafuti, the islanders moved to smaller islands so that American troops could build an airfield and construct naval bases and port facilities at Fongafale. The Naval Construction Battalion (Seabees) built a sea plane ramp on the lagoon side of the Fongafale islet for both short- and long-range seaplanes, and a sealed coral runway was also built at Fongafale, and airstrips were also constructed to establish Nanumea Airport and Nukufetau Airport. USN patrol torpedo boats (PTs) operated at Funafuti from 2 November 1942 to 11 May 1944.

**Question 0**

What was the Funafuti used for during the Pacific War?

**Question 1**

Which group occupied the Gilbert Islands?

**Question 2**

What action delayed the Japanese occupation of Gilbert Island?

**Question 3**

From what period were USN torpedo boats stationed at Funafuti?

**Question 4**

On which island did US troops build a surge tank?

**Text number 15**

In 1974, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony introduced a ministerial government through an amendment to the constitution. Parliamentary elections were held in the same year and a referendum was held in December 1974 to decide whether Gilbert and Ellice should have their own administration. As a result of the referendum, separation took place in two stages. The 1975 Tuvalu Order, which came into force on 1 October 1975, recognised Tuvalu as a separate British dependency with its own administration. The second phase took place on 1 January 1976, when the Civil Service of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony was created as a separate administration.

**Question 0**

In what year was a government of ministers started on the Gilbert and Ellice Islands?

**Question 1**

What document was amended to change the government?

**Question 2**

When was the referendum on the Ellice government held?

**Question 3**

What was the result of the referendum?

**Question 4**

What did the 1976 Tuvalu Order recognise about Tuvalu?

**Text number 16**

From 1974 (from the establishment of the British colony of Tuvalu) until independence, Tuvalu's legislature was known as the House of the Assembly, or Fale I Fono. After independence in October 1978, the House of Representatives was renamed the Parliament of Tuvalu, or Palamene o Tuvalu. The unicameral parliament has 15 members and elections are held every four years. The members of parliament elect the Prime Minister (who is the head of the government) and the President of Parliament. The Governor-General appoints the ministers who make up the government on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

**Question 0**

When did Tuvalu become independent?

**Question 1**

What was formed in 1974?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the Tuvalu Assembly after independence?

**Question 3**

What kind of parliament is there in Tuvalu?

**Question 4**

Which group will choose the Prime Minister in the Tuvalu government?

**Text number 17**

There are eight island courts and land courts, and appeals on land disputes are made to the Lands Courts Appeal Panel. Appeals from the Island Courts and the Lands Appeal Panel are made to the Magistrates' Court, which has jurisdiction in civil cases involving damages of up to USD 10 000. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Tuvalu, as it has unlimited original jurisdiction to determine the law of Tuvalu and to hear appeals from lower courts. Sir Gordon Ward is the current Chief Justice of Tuvalu. Decisions of the Supreme Court can be appealed to the Tuvalu Court of Appeal. From the Court of Appeal, there is a right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council, the Privy Council in London.

**Question 0**

How many courts are there in Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the High Court of Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

What is the Supreme Court's power of determination?

**Question 3**

Which judge is the Chief Justice of the Tuvalu Supreme Court?

**Question 4**

Which judgments can be appealed?

**Text number 18**

Tuvalu participates in the activities of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and is a member of the Pacific Islands Forum, the Commonwealth and the United Nations. Tuvalu has had a mission to the United Nations in New York since 2000. Tuvalu is a member of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. On 18 February 2016, Tuvalu signed the Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF) Charter and formally joined the PIDF.

**Question 0**

Which group is Tuvalu in?

**Question 1**

Which forum group does Tuvalu belong to?

**Question 2**

Which British group does Tuvalu belong to?

**Question 3**

To which world organisation does Tuvalu belong?

**Question 4**

When did Tuvalu join the Pacific Islands Development Forum?

**Text number 19**

An important international priority for Tuvalu at the UN, the 2002 Earth Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, and other international fora is to raise concerns about global warming and potential sea-level rise. Tuvalu supports the ratification and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. In December 2009, the islands halted climate change negotiations at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, fearing that some other developing countries were not fully committed to binding agreements to reduce carbon emissions. Their chief negotiator said, "Tuvalu is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change and our future depends on the outcome of this meeting."

**Question 0**

Which crisis is a major concern for Tuvalu at the UN?

**Question 1**

What is Tuvalu's second environmental policy priority, along with global warming?

**Question 2**

Which treaty is Tuvalu in favour of ratifying?

**Question 3**

What did Tuvalu ask other countries to do to reduce CO2 emissions?

**Question 4**

What is Tuvalu's position on climate change?

**Text number 20**

Tuvalu participates in the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), a coalition of small island and low-lying coastal states concerned about their vulnerability to the adverse effects of global climate change. Under the Majuro Declaration signed on 5 September 2013, Tuvalu has committed to using 100% of its energy from renewable sources (2013-2020), which is proposed to be met by solar photovoltaic (95% of demand) and biodiesel (5% of demand). The feasibility of wind power generation is under consideration. Tuvalu participates in the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

**Question 0**

To which union does Tuvalu belong?

**Question 1**

What is the main concern of AOSIS?

**Question 2**

What is the agreement to which Tuvalu is committed?

**Question 3**

What kind of energy does the Majuro Declaration advocate?

**Question 4**

How will Tuvalu produce 95% of its energy?

**Text number 21**

Tuvalu participates in the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Association (FFA) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). The Government of Tuvalu, the Government of the United States and other Pacific Island governments are parties to the South Pacific Tuna Treaty (SPTT), which entered into force in 1988. Tuvalu is also a member of the Nauru Agreement for the management of the tuna purse-seine fishery in the tropical western Pacific Ocean. In May 2013, representatives of the US and Pacific Island countries agreed to sign interim arrangements extending the Multilateral Fisheries Agreement (of which the South Pacific Tuna Agreement is a part) to provide access for US tuna vessels to the Western and Central Pacific fisheries for 18 months. Tuvalu and other Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Association (FFA) members and the US have agreed on a tuna agreement for 2015; a longer-term agreement is under negotiation. The agreement is a continuation of the Nauru Agreement and provides that US-flagged purse seiners may fish in the area for 8 300 days in exchange for a fee of USD 90 million, made up of contributions from the tuna fishing industry and the US government. In 2015, Tuvalu has refused to sell fishing days to certain states and fleets that have blocked Tuvalu's initiatives to develop and maintain its own fisheries.

**Question 0**

Which fishing group does Tuvalu belong to?

**Question 1**

Which fisheries agreement has Tuvalu signed?

**Question 2**

What is the focus of the Nauru agreement?

**Question 3**

Where did Tuvalu agree to continue ?

**Question 4**

What did Tuvalu refuse to sell in 2015?

**Text number 22**

In July 2013, Tuvalu signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a Pacific Regional Trade and Development Organisation. The arrangement was launched in 2006 in the context of the negotiations for an Economic Partnership Agreement between the Pacific ACP countries and the European Union. The purpose of establishing the facility is to improve the delivery of assistance to Pacific island countries in support of their trade-related assistance requirements. The Pacific ACP countries are Pacific countries that are signatories to the Cotonou Agreement with the European Union.

**Question 0**

Which trade agreement was signed by Tuvalu in 2013?

**Question 1**

What is the memorandum about?

**Question 2**

What does the contract contain?

**Question 3**

With which group does the agreement form an alliance?

**Question 4**

Who does the Investment Facility aim to support?

**Text number 23**

Each island has its own commander-in-chief, or ulu-aliki, and several sub-commanders (alikis). The community council is the Falekaupule (traditional meeting of elders), or te sina o fenua (literally: "the grey hair of the land"). In the past, the decision-makers also included another caste, the priests (tofuga). Ulu-aliki and aliki exercise informal power at the local level. The Ulu-aliki are always elected on the basis of their lineage. According to the Falekaupule Law (1997), the powers and functions of the Falekaupule are distributed to the pule o kaupule (elected village leaders; one in each atoll).

**Question 0**

What is the name of the commander-in-chief of each island of Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

What are the names of the sub-managers of Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

What is a traditional meeting of elders in Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

What was the caste of priests in Tuvalu before?

**Question 4**

With which group does Falekaupule share power in Tuvalu?

**Text number 24**

In 2014, attention was drawn to a complaint to the New Zealand Immigration and Protection Tribunal about the deportation of a Tuvaluan family on the grounds that they were "climate change refugees" who would suffer hardship due to environmental degradation in Tuvalu. However, the family was granted a residence permit on grounds unrelated to the refugee claim. The family was successful in their appeal, as the relevant immigration legislation justified the granting of residence permits on the basis of "exceptional humanitarian circumstances", given the family's integration into New Zealand society and the fact that their large extended family had moved to New Zealand. In 2013, the New Zealand Supreme Court ruled that a Kiribati man's claim that he was a "climate change refugee" under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees was unfounded because he had not been persecuted or suffered serious harm under any of the five criteria of the Refugee Convention. Permanent immigration to Australia and New Zealand, for example for family reunification, is subject to compliance with the immigration laws of those countries.

**Question 0**

What was the reason for the expulsion of the Tuvaluan family from New Zealand?

**Question 1**

On what basis was the Tuvaluan family allowed to move to the country?

**Question 2**

Which court found the climate change fugitives' claim untenable?

**Question 3**

Which feature was missing from the climate change claims?

**Question 4**

Which document sets out the conditions for refugee status?

**Text number 25**

New Zealand has an annual quota of 75 Tuvaluans who are allocated work permits under the Pacific access category, as announced in 2001. Applicants register for the Pacific Access Category (PAC) ballot; the primary criterion is that the main applicant must have a job offer from a New Zealand employer. Tuvaluans may also be eligible for seasonal employment in the horticulture and viticulture sector under New Zealand's Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) employment policy, introduced in 2007, which allows up to 5 000 workers from Tuvalu and other Pacific Islands to be hired. Tuvaluans can participate in the Australian Pacific Seasonal Worker Scheme, which allows Pacific Islanders to obtain seasonal employment in Australian agriculture, particularly cotton and sugar cane farming, fishing, particularly aquaculture, and tourism accommodation.

**Question 0**

What is New Zealand's annual quota for work permits for Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

What do you need to have in order to get a work permit in New Zealand?

**Question 2**

How many Pacific Island seasonal workers are allowed?

**Question 3**

What is the program that allows seasonal workers to get work permits?

**Question 4**

Which scheme was introduced in 2007 for seasonal workers in New Zealand?

**Text number 26**

The national languages of Tuvalu are Tuvaluan and English. Tuvaluan belongs to the Ellicea group of Polynesian languages, which is distantly related to all other Polynesian languages, such as Hawaiian, Māori, Tahitian, Samoan and Tongan. It is most closely related to the languages spoken in the Polynesian peripheries of Micronesia and northern and central Melanesia. The language is borrowed from Samoan because the Christian missionaries of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were mainly Samoan.

**Question 0**

What is the national language of Tuvalu besides English?

**Question 1**

Which language group does Tuvaluan belong to?

**Question 2**

What other languages is Tuvaluan related to?

**Question 3**

Which regional language is Tuvaluan closely related to?

**Question 4**

From which language does the language of Tuvalu borrow many linguistic features?

**Text number 27**

Princess Margaret Hospital in Funafuti is the only hospital in Tuvalu. In 2011, PMH's Tuvalu-based medical staff included a medical director and surgeon, a chief public health officer, an anaesthetist, a paediatrician and a specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology. The health staff includes two radiographers, two pharmacists, three laboratory technicians, two dieticians and 13 nurses with specialised training in areas such as surgical nursing, anaesthesia/ critical care, paediatric nursing and midwifery. The PMH also employs a dentist. The Ministry of Health also employs nine to ten nurses on the outer islands to provide general nursing and midwifery services.

**Question 0**

What is the only hospital in Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

On which island of Tuvalu is the hospital located?

**Question 2**

How many nurses are on staff at Princess Margaret?

**Question 3**

What kind of care services are provided by nurses on the outer islands?

**Question 4**

How many nurses will be sent to the outer islands?

**Text number 28**

Fetuvalu offers the Cambridge curriculum. Motufoua offers the Fiji Youth Certificate (FJC) at grade 10, the Tuvalu Certificate at grade 11 and the Pacific Secondary School Certificate (PSSC) at grade 12, which is administered by the SPBEA examination board in Fiji. Grade 6 students who pass the PSSC will go on to the Augmented Foundation Programme, funded by the Tuvalu Government. This programme is required for tertiary education programmes outside Tuvalu and can be completed at the University of the South Pacific (USP) postgraduate centre in Funafuti.

**Question 0**

Which group funds the Augmented Foundation?

**Question 1**

Where do you need a supplementary programme for further training?

**Question 2**

Where is the programme located?

**Question 3**

Where is the USP extension centre?

**Question 4**

Which students participate in the Extended Foundation Programme?

**Text number 29**

The compulsory school age is 10 years for men and 11 years for women (2001). Adult literacy rate is 99.0% (2002). In 2010, the school had 1 918 pupils, taught by 109 teachers (98 certified and 11 uncertified). The teacher-student ratio in Tuvalu's primary schools is approximately 1:18 in all schools except Nauti School, where the teacher-student ratio is 1:27. The Nauti School, located in Funafuti, is the largest primary school in Tuvalu, with over 900 students (45% of the total primary school population). Tuvalu has a low pupil-teacher ratio compared to the Pacific region (1:29).

**Question 0**

What is the training required for men in Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

How long do women have to go to school?

**Question 2**

What was Tuvalu's literacy rate in 2002?

**Question 3**

How many pupils were in Tuvalu's schools in 2010?

**Question 4**

What is the relationship between teachers and pupils in Tuvalu schools?

**Text number 30**

Community education centres have been set up in the primary schools of each atoll. The CTCs provide vocational training for students who do not progress beyond grade 8 because they did not pass the entry criteria for secondary education. CTCs provide training in basic courses in carpentry, horticulture and agriculture, sewing and cooking. On completion of their studies, graduates can apply for a post-graduate place at either Motufoua High School or the Tuvalu Maritime Training Institute (TMTI). Adults can also take part in CTC courses.

**Question 0**

What kind of schools has Tuvalu established for each atoll?

**Question 1**

What kind of training do Community Training Centres provide?

**Question 2**

Where have CTC students not been able to go ?

**Question 3**

Who can participate in CTC classes apart from children?

**Question 4**

What kind of training hours does the CTC offer?

**Text number 31**

Tuvalu's traditional buildings used plants and trees from the native deciduous forest, including Pouka (Hernandia peltata), Ngia or Ingia bush (Pemphis acidula), Miro (Thespesia populnea), Tonga (Rhizophora mucronata), Fau or Fo fafini (Hibiscus tiliaceus). and fibre: coconut; Ferra, native fig (Ficus aspem); Fala, screw pine or Pandanus. The buildings were constructed without nails, and were fastened and tied together with handmade braided sennit rope made of dried coconut fibre.

**Question 0**

What were the traditional building materials of Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

What types of wood were used for construction in Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

What building material did the coconut provide?

**Question 3**

What building feature was missing in the Tuvaluan construction?

**Question 4**

What was the rope used to tie the buildings together?

**Text number 32**

The women of Tuvalu use cow shells and other shells in traditional handicrafts. The artistic traditions of Tuvalu are traditionally expressed in clothing design and traditional crafts such as carpet and fan decoration. Embroidery (kolose) is one of the art forms practised by Tuvaluan women. Tuvaluan material culture uses traditional design elements in everyday objects such as canoes and fishhooks made from traditional materials. Contemporary Tuvaluan art and design is represented by the design of women's skirts (titi), tops (teuga saka), headbands, arm bands and bracelets, which are still used in performances of traditional Tuvaluan dance songs.

**Question 0**

What seafood was used in traditional crafts?

**Question 1**

Where has the traditional design of Tuvalu been produced?

**Question 2**

Which decorative items use traditional Tuvalu designs?

**Question 3**

What have traditionally shaped objects been used for?

**Question 4**

For what traditional purposes are Tuvalu's designs still used?

**Text number 33**

Tuvalu's cuisine is based on coconut and the many species of fish found in the sea and lagoons of the atolls. Desserts made on the islands use coconut and coconut milk instead of animal milk. Traditional foods eaten in Tuvalu include pulaka, taro, banana, breadfruit and coconut. Tuvaluans also eat seafood such as coconut crabs and fish from the lagoon and sea. The traditional food source is seabirds (taketake or black nokikana and akiaki or white tiger), and pork is mainly eaten at fateles (i.e. celebrations with dancing).

**Question 0**

What is Tuvalu's stable protein?

**Question 1**

What vegetables are in Tuvalu's diet?

**Question 2**

What kind of milk has been replaced with coconut milk in Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

What kind of meat do you eat in Tuvalu?

**Question 4**

Which is the traditional occasion for eating pork in Tuvalu?

**Text number 34**

Another important building is the falekaupule or maneapa, the island's traditional meeting room where important matters are discussed and which is also used for wedding celebrations and community activities such as fatele, which includes music, singing and dancing. Falekaupule is also the name given to the Council of Elders, the traditional decision-making body on each island. According to the Falekaupule Law, Falekaupule means "the traditional meeting of each island... assembled in accordance with the Aganu of each island'. Aganu means traditional customs and culture.

**Question 0**

What is the structure of a falcaupuli?

**Question 1**

What else is the meeting room used for besides meetings?

**Question 2**

What is the definition of a falekauppa other than that of a meeting room?

**Question 3**

What is the traditional use of the falekaupule?

**Question 4**

What are the traditional customs and culture of Tuvalu?

**Text number 35**

The traditional sport played in Tuvalu is kilikiti, which is similar to cricket. A popular sport specific to Tuvalu is Ano, played with two round balls 12 cm (5 inches) in diameter. Ano is a local version of volleyball, where two hard balls made of pandanus leaves are hit with a volleyball at high speed, and team members try to prevent the Ano from hitting the ground. Traditional sports in the late 19th century included footracing, javelin throwing, fencing and wrestling, although these were frowned upon by Christian missionaries.

**Question 0**

What is Tuvalu's traditional sport?

**Question 1**

What sport does the shield remind you of?

**Question 2**

What is Tuvalu's version of volleyball?

**Question 3**

Which group did not like Tuvalu's traditional war sports?

**Question 4**

What instruments are used to play ano?

**Text number 36**

Popular sports in Tuvalu include kilikiti, Ano, football, futsal, volleyball, handball, basketball and rugby union. Tuvalu has sports clubs for athletics, badminton, tennis, table tennis, volleyball, football, basketball, rugby union, weightlifting and powerlifting. At the 2013 Pacific Mini Games, Tuau Lapua Lapua won Tuvalu's first gold medal in international competition in weightlifting in the men's 62 kg category (he also won bronze in the clean and jerk and took the overall silver medal in the combined event). In 2015, Telupe Iosefa won Tuvalu's first gold medal at the Pacific Games in the powerlifting men's 120kg category.

**Question 0**

Which athlete won Tuvalu's first gold medal in a competition?

**Question 1**

In which competition did Lapua win the metal for Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

In which competitions did Lapua win metals for Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

Who won gold at the Pacific Games?

**Question 4**

Which competition did Telupe losefa win in 2015?

**Text number 37**

A major sporting event is the Independence Day Sports Festival, which takes place every year on 1 October. The country's most important sporting event is probably the Tuvalu Games, which has been held annually since 2008. Tuvalu first participated in the Pacific Games in 1978 and in the Commonwealth Games in 1998, when a weightlifter competed at the Games in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Two table tennis players participated in the Commonwealth Games in Manchester, England in 2002; Tuvalu participated in the Commonwealth Games in Melbourne, Australia in 2006 in shooting, table tennis and weightlifting; three athletes participated in the 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi, India, in discus throwing, shot put and weightlifting; and a team of three weightlifters and two table tennis players participated in the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow. Tuvalu athletes have also competed in the men's and women's 100m sprint at the World Athletics Championships since 2009.

**Question 0**

What is the big sporting event that takes place in Tuvalu every year?

**Question 1**

What is the most important sporting event in Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

What year did Tuvalu first participate in the Commonwealth Games?

**Question 3**

Which competitor took part in the Commonwealth Games in 1998?

**Question 4**

In which competitions have Tuvalu athletes participated in the World Athletics Championships?

**Text number 38**

Between 1996 and 2002, Tuvalu was one of the best performing economies in the Pacific Islands, with an average annual real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 5.6%. Since 2002, economic growth has slowed, with GDP growth of 1.5% in 2008. Tuvalu was exposed to rapid increases in world fuel and food prices in 2008, with inflation peaking at 13.4%. The IMF's 2010 report on Tuvalu estimates that Tuvalu's GDP growth in 2010 was zero, following an economic contraction of around 2% in 2009. On 5 August 2012, the IMF Executive Board concluded its Article IV consultation with Tuvalu and assessed Tuvalu's economy as follows: 'Tuvalu is experiencing a slow recovery, but with significant risks. GDP grew in 2011 for the first time since the global financial crisis, driven by private retail sales and education spending. We expect growth to pick up slowly". The IMF's 2014 Country Report noted that Tuvalu's real GDP growth has been volatile, averaging just 1% over the past decade. The 2014 Country Report describes the economic growth outlook as generally positive, due to high revenues from fishing licences and substantial foreign aid.

**Question 0**

What was the gross domestic product of Tuvalu in 1996-2002?

**Question 1**

What was Tuvalu's GDP in 2008?

**Question 2**

What cost increases have contributed to Tuvalu's domestic growth?

**Question 3**

What has been the level of domestic growth in Tuvalu in 2010?

**Question 4**

What does Tuvalu expect from fishing licences and foreign aid?

**Text number 39**

Banking services are provided by the Central Bank of Tuvalu. Public sector employees account for about 65% of the officially employed. Remittances from Tuvaluans living in Australia and New Zealand and from Tuvaluan seafarers working on overseas vessels are important sources of income for Tuvaluans. Around 15% of adult males work as seamen on foreign-flagged merchant vessels. Agriculture in Tuvalu focuses on coconuts and pulaka cultivation in large pits of composted soil below the water table. The Tuvaluans otherwise practice traditional subsistence farming and fishing.

**Question 0**

Which company offers banking services in Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

What proportion of the workforce in Tuvalu is in the public sector?

**Question 2**

Where do many of those who provide income to residents earn?

**Question 3**

How do 15% of male Tuvaluans earn their income?

**Question 4**

What are the traditional livelihoods of the tuvalua?

**Text number 40**

Tuvaluans are renowned for their seafaring skills, and the Tuvalu Maritime Training Institute on Funafuti's Amatuku moto (island) trains around 120 seafarers each year, providing them with the skills needed to become seafarers employed on merchant ships. The Tuvalu Overseas Seamen's Union (TOSU) is Tuvalu's only registered trade union. It represents workers on board foreign vessels. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates that 800 Tuvaluan men are trained, certified and working as seafarers. The ADB estimates that about 15% of the adult male population is working abroad as seafarers. Employment opportunities also exist as observers on tuna vessels, whose job is to monitor compliance with the vessel's tuna fishing licence.

**Question 0**

Which school offers maritime education in Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

What is the annual number of cadets in a maritime college?

**Question 2**

What is the only trade union in Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

In what matters does the Seamen's Association represent workers?

**Question 4**

How many men in Tuvalu are active sailors?

**Text number 41**

Government revenue comes largely from the sale of fishing licences, income from the Tuvalu Fund and the lease of the .tv domain name Tuvalu. In 1998, Tuvalu began receiving revenue from the use of its area code for premium rate telephone numbers and from the commercialisation of the .tv domain, which will be managed by Verisign until 2021. The .tv domain generates about $2.2 million in annual royalties, which represents about 10% of total government revenues. Revenues from the domain name paid for most of the costs of paving the streets of Funafuti and installing street lighting in mid-2002. Tuvalu also receives revenue from stamps from the Tuvalu Philatelic Bureau and the Tuvalu Ship Registry.

**Question 0**

How much money does the TV domain Tuvalu generate each year?

**Question 1**

What is the TV area of Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

Which company manages the TV area in Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

How much of the total government revenue comes from the domain?

**Question 4**

What sources of income does Tuvalu derive from shipping?

**Text number 42**

The United Nations classifies Tuvalu as a Least Developed Country because of its limited potential for economic development, its lack of exploitable natural resources and its small size and vulnerability to external economic and environmental shocks. Tuvalu participates in the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (EIF), established in October 1997 under the auspices of the World Trade Organisation. In 2013, Tuvalu postponed the transformation of its LDC status into a developing country until 2015. Prime Minister Enele Sopoaga said that the postponement was necessary to allow Tuvalu to continue to receive funding from the United Nations National Adaptation Programme (NAPA), as "once classified as a developed country, Tuvalu cannot receive financial support for climate change adaptation programmes such as NAPA, which is only for LDCs". Tuvalu had met the targets, so Tuvalu was to be removed from LDC status. Prime Minister Enele Sopoaga wants the United Nations to reconsider the criteria for Tuvalu's graduation from LDC status, because the environmental problems of small island states like Tuvalu are not given sufficient weight in the application of the Environmental Vulnerability Index (EVI).

**Question 0**

What is Tuvalu's UN development designation?

**Question 1**

Which organisation funds the LDC aid programme?

**Question 2**

What did Tuvalu do in 2013 in terms of Least Developed Country status?

**Question 3**

What would Tuvalu have lost as a developed country?

**Question 4**

What is the problem that the current classification of developed countries does not adequately address?

**Text number 43**

The Tuvalu Government's Tuvalu Media Department operates Radio Tuvalu, which broadcasts from Funafut. In 2011, the Japanese government provided financial support for the construction of a new AM broadcasting studio. Thanks to improved broadcasting equipment, Radio Tuvalu can be heard on all nine islands of Tuvalu. The new AM radio transmitter on Funafuti replaced the FM radio service to the outer islands and freed up satellite bandwidth for mobile services. Fenui - News from Tuvalu is a free digital publication of the Tuvalu Media Department, which is sent by email to subscribers and has a Facebook page with news about government activities and news about events in Tuvalu, including a special issue on the results of the 2015 parliamentary elections.

**Question 0**

What is the Tuvalu radio station?

**Question 1**

Where does Radio Tuvalu broadcast from?

**Question 2**

Who gave financial support to Tuvalu to improve its transmission equipment?

**Question 3**

What did the new radio equipment replace with the AM service?

**Question 4**

Which service received more bandwidth thanks to improved transmission connections?

**Text number 44**

Funafuti is the only port, but Nukufetau has a deep-sea jetty. The merchant fleet consists of two passenger and cargo ships, Nivaga III and Manu Folau. These vessels carry cargo and passengers between the main terminals and operate between Suva, Fiji and Funafuti 3-4 times a year. Nivaga III and Manu Folau make return visits to the outer islands every three to four weeks. The Manu Folau is a 50-metre vessel that was a gift from Japan to the people of Tuvalu. In 2015, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assisted the Government of Tuvalu to purchase MV Talamoana, a 30-metre vessel used in the implementation of the Tuvalu National Adaptation Programme (NAPA) to transport government officials and project staff to the outer islands. In 2015, the Japanese government donated the Nivaga III to replace the Nivaga II, which had served Tuvalu since 1989.

**Question 0**

Where is the only port in Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

Where are deep-water moorings available in Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

How many ships are in the merchant fleet?

**Question 3**

Which ship did Japan donate to Tuvalu in 2015?

**Question 4**

What is the Tuvalu merchant fleet carrying?

**Text number 45**

Tuvalu consists of three reef islands and six atolls. Its small, scattered group of atolls is soil-poor, with a total area of only about 26 square kilometres, making it the fourth smallest country in the world. The islands formed by the atolls are very shallow. Nanumanga, Niutao and Niulakita are reef islands, while the six actual atolls are Funafuti, Nanumea, Nui, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae and Vaitupu. The Tuvalu Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covers an ocean area of about 900 000 square kilometres.

**Question 0**

How many reef islands does the Tuvalu group have?

**Question 1**

How many real atolls are there on the islands of Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

What is the total area of Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

How does Tuvalu rank in terms of country size compared to other countries?

**Question 4**

What is the coverage of the Tuvalu EEZ?

**Text number 46**

Funafuti is the largest of the nine shallow reef islands and atolls in the Tuvalu chain of volcanic islands. It consists of numerous islands surrounding a central lagoon, which measures approximately 25.1 kilometres (15.6 miles) (N-S) and 18.4 kilometres (11.4 miles) (W-E), centred at 179°7'E and 8°30'S. It is approximately 25.1 kilometres (N-S) and 18.4 kilometres (W-E). On the atolls, the lagoon is surrounded by an annular reef fringe with several natural reef channels. The habitats of Nanumea, Nukulaelae and Funafuti reefs were surveyed in May 2010 and a total of 317 fish species were recorded during this Tuvalu Marine Life survey. The surveys identified 66 species that had not previously been recorded in Tuvalu, bringing the total number of species recorded to 607.

**Question 0**

Which of Tuvalu's atolls is the largest?

**Question 1**

What is Tuvalu like as a group of islands?

**Question 2**

What are the map coordinates of Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

How many different kinds of creatures live in the Tuvalu lagoon?

**Question 4**

How many new species were found in the Tuvalu area that had not been previously observed?

**Text number 47**

Tuvalu is affected by El Niño and La Niña due to changes in ocean temperatures in the Equatorial and Central Pacific regions. The effects of El Niño increase the potential for tropical storms and cyclones, while the effects of La Niña increase the potential for drought. Typically, the Tuvalu Islands receive between 200 and 400 millimetres of rain per month. However, in 2011, a weak La Niña caused a drought by cooling sea levels around Tuvalu. A state of emergency was declared on 28 September 2011, when freshwater rationing began on the islands of Funafuti and Nukulaelae. Only two buckets of fresh water per day (40 litres) were provided to households in Funafuti and Nukulaelae.

**Question 0**

What specific ocean temperature conditions affect Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

What effect is causing an increase in sea storms, such as hurricanes?

**Question 2**

What is the effect of temperature on dryness?

**Question 3**

What is the normal monthly rainfall in Tuvalu?

**Question 4**

What did the 2011 drought do to Funafuti?

**Text number 48**

The Australian and New Zealand governments responded to the 2011 freshwater crisis by providing temporary desalination plants and assisted in the repair of an existing desalination plant donated by Japan in 2006. In response to the 2011 drought, Japan funded the purchase of a 100 m3/d desalination plant and two mobile 10 m3/d desalination plants as part of the Pacific Environmental Community (PEC) programme. The European Union and Australian aid programmes also provided water storage tanks as part of a long-term solution for the storage of available freshwater.

**Question 0**

What kind of equipment did Australia and New Zealand provide to Tuvalu during the 2011 drought?

**Question 1**

Under which programme did Japan finance the construction of a new desalination plant in Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

What did the European Union give Tuvalu during the drought?

**Question 3**

What did the new water tanks in Tuvalu make possible?

**Question 4**

In what year had Japan previously donated a desalination plant to Tuvalu?

**Text number 49**

The eastern shore of the Funafuti lagoon was modified during the Second World War, when an airport (now Funafuti International Airport) was built. The coral bed of the atoll was used as fill for the runway. The resulting sinkholes affected the freshwater aquifer. In the shallow areas of Funafuti, seawater can be seen bubbling through the porous coral rock, forming pools at each high tide. Since 1994, a project has been under development to assess the environmental impact of transporting sand from the lagoon to fill all the Fongafale's surf pits and shallow areas. In 2014, the Tuvalu Borrow Pits Remediation (BPR) project was approved to fill 10 borrow pits and leave Tafua Pond as a natural pond. The New Zealand Government funded the BPR project. The project was implemented in 2015, when 365,000 square metres of sand was dredged from the lagoon to fill the pits and improve living conditions on the island. The project increased the usable land area of Fongafale by 8%.

**Question 0**

What is the modern name of the airport built during the Second World War?

**Question 1**

What was damaged during the construction of the wartime airport?

**Question 2**

What has been the impact of the potholes created by the construction of the Tuvalu flight paths?

**Question 3**

Which government funded the restoration of the Tuvalu borrow pits?

**Question 4**

How much did the land area increase as a result of filling in the borrow pits?

**Text number 50**

Funafuti's reefs have been damaged, with 80% of the corals bleached by rising sea temperatures and acidification. The bleaching of corals, including stony corals, is due to rising water temperatures during the El Niños of 1998-2000 and 2000-2001. The Reef Restoration Project has been investigating reef restoration techniques, and Japanese researchers have been studying the restoration of coral reefs by adding foraminifera. A project by the Japan International Cooperation Agency aims to increase the resilience of the Tuvalu coastline to sea-level rise through ecosystem restoration and regeneration and support for sand production.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the corals in Tuvalu are bleached?

**Question 1**

Which upwelling caused by El Nino is responsible for the coral bleaching?

**Question 2**

What kind of project has been launched to rebuild the reefs of Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

What means have been explored to rebuild the reefs of Tuvalu?

**Question 4**

What is hoped to strengthen the coast of Tuvalu against sea-level rise?

**Text number 51**

The growing population has increased the demand for fish stocks, and they are under stress. However, the establishment of the Funafuti Conservation Area has allowed for a no-fishing zone to help maintain fish stocks in the Funafuti lagoon. Population pressure on Funafuti's natural resources and inadequate sanitation systems have led to pollution. The 2009 Law on Waste Activities and Services provides the legal framework for waste management and pollution control projects funded by the European Union to compost organic waste in ecological wastewater systems. The Environmental Protection (Control of Rubbish and Waste) Regulations 2013 aim to improve the management of imports of non-biodegradable materials. Plastic waste is a problem in Tuvalu because much of the imported food and other commodities are delivered in plastic packaging or containers.

**Question 0**

What has been done to protect fish stocks in the Tuvalu lagoon?

**Question 1**

What factor has increased the demand for fish?

**Question 2**

What have population growth and poor sanitation caused?

**Question 3**

Which organisation has funded the Tuvalu waste management monitoring plan?

**Question 4**

What do imports produce in Tuvalu?

**Text number 52**

Reverse osmosis (R/O) desalination units complement the rainwater harvesting at Funafuti.The 65 m3 desalination plant operates at an actual production level of about 40 m3 per day. R/O water is only intended to be produced when the storage level in the reservoirs falls below 30%, but the demand for replenishment of domestic storage with water supplied by tanker trucks means that the R/O desalination units are in continuous operation. The cost of supplying water is A$3.50 per cubic metre. The production and delivery costs are estimated at $6 per m3 and the government subsidises the difference.

**Question 0**

What kind of desalination is used in Funafut?

**Question 1**

How much water does the Funafuti plant produce?

**Question 2**

At which storage point is R/O water production intended to be used?

**Question 3**

What is the price of the R/O water produced?

**Question 4**

Which organisation subsidises the cost of water desalination?

**Text number 53**

In July 2012, the United Nations Special Rapporteur called on the Government of Tuvalu to develop a national water strategy to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation. In 2012, Tuvalu developed a national water resources policy under the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) project and the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project, funded by the Global Environment Facility/SOPAC. The government's water planning has set a target of 50-100 litres of water per person per day, taking into account drinking water, sanitation, community and cultural activities.

**Question 0**

When did the UN ask Tuvalu to draw up a plan to improve drinking water?

**Question 1**

What has Tuvalu developed as a safe water strategy?

**Question 2**

What is Tuvalu's target water consumption per capita per day?

**Question 3**

Which organisation urged Tuvalu to improve its water and sanitation systems?

**Question 4**

Which group has ultimately supported the policy on water resources in Tuvalu?

**Text number 54**

Due to their low-lying location, the islands that make up this country are vulnerable to the effects of tropical cyclones and the threat of current and future sea-level rise. Niulakita's highest point is 4.6 metres above sea level, making Tuvalu the second lowest of all countries (after the Maldives). The highest elevations are typically found on the narrow storm dunes off the islands, which are prone to overflows from tropical cyclones, as was the case with Cyclone Bebe, a very early season storm that passed through the Tuvalu atolls in October 1972. Cyclone Bebe sank Funafuti and destroyed 90% of the island's structures. Drinking water sources were contaminated by the storm surge and the flooding of freshwater sources.

**Question 0**

What is the geological setting that makes Tuvalu prone to storm damage?

**Question 1**

To which climate change-related conditions is Tuvalu vulnerable due to its low-lying location?

**Question 2**

What is the highest point of Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

Where is the highest altitude in Tuvalu?

**Question 4**

Where does Tuvalu rank among other countries in terms of lowest altitude?

**Text number 55**

In 1972, Cyclone Bebe caused serious damage to Funafutti. Funafuti's Tepuka Vili Vili island was destroyed by Cyclone Meli in 1979, wiping out all vegetation and most of the sand. A few days later, the islands were hit hard by tropical storm Ofa, and most islands reported damage to vegetation and crops. Cyclone Gavin was first observed on 2 March 1997 and was the first of three tropical cyclones to affect Tuvalu during the 1996-1997 cyclone season. Later in the season, cyclones Hina and Keli followed.

**Question 0**

Which hurricane badly damaged Funafut?

**Question 1**

Which island was damaged by Cyclone Meli in 1979?

**Question 2**

How many hurricanes occurred in Tuvalu during the 1996-97 hurricane season?

**Question 3**

Which hurricane caused major damage to vegetation on all the islands of Tuvalu?

**Question 4**

What was the first cyclone that hit Tuvalu in 1996-97?

**Text number 56**

In March 2015, winds and storm surge caused by Cyclone Pam produced 3-5 metre waves that broke outer island reefs and caused damage to houses, crops and infrastructure. In the Nui Islands, freshwater sources were destroyed or contaminated. The flooding in Nui and Nukufetau forced many families to take shelter in evacuation centres or with other families. Nui suffered the worst damage of the three central islands (Nui, Nukufetau and Vaitupu), with both Nui and Nukufetau losing 90% of their crops. Of the three northern islands (Nanumanga, Niutao, Nanumea), Nanumanga suffered the worst damage: 60-100 houses were flooded and the health centre was also damaged by the waves. The island of Vasafua, part of the Funafuti protected area, was badly damaged by Cyclone Pam. Coconut palms were washed away, leaving the island a sandbar.

**Question 0**

What were the wave heights during Cyclone Pam in Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

What year did cyclone Pam hit Tuvalu?

**Question 2**

Which island suffered the most damage during Cyclone Pam?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Tuvalu's crop was destroyed by Cyclone Pam?

**Question 4**

What loss caused Vasafua Island to become a sandbar because of Cyclone Pam?

**Text number 57**

The government of Tuvalu has assessed the damage caused to the islands by Cyclone Pam and has provided medical assistance, food and help to clear the storm debris. Governmental and non-governmental organisations such as WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA, the World Bank, DFAT, the New Zealand Red Cross and IFRC, the National University of Fiji, and the governments of New Zealand, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, Taiwan and the United States have provided technical, financial and material assistance to Tuvalu to facilitate recovery.

**Question 0**

What does the Tuvalu government think after the Pam Cyclone?

**Question 1**

What was the event in Tuvalu that made it necessary to help the population?

**Question 2**

What kind of help did many international groups give to Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

What action was needed from the state after the Tuvalu cyclone??

**Text number 58**

Whether there has been a measurable change in sea level in relation to the islands of Tuvalu is a moot point. Funafut's pre-1993 sea level data had problems that led to improvements in recording technology to provide more reliable data for analysis. The conclusions drawn from the data available in 2002 took into account the uncertainty in the estimates of sea level change in relation to the Tuvalu Islands. The 2011 report of the Pacific Climate Change Science Program, published by the Australian Government, states that: 'Sea level rise near Tuvalu measured by satellite altimeters since 1993 is about 5 mm per year. "

**Question 0**

What is the controversial issue concerning Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

What was the estimated sea level change in Tuvalu in the 2011 report?

**Question 2**

What equipment was used to measure the sea level change in Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

Before what year were reports used to estimate sea level rise?

**Question 4**

What is assumed from reports and records of sea level in Tuvalu?

**Text number 59**

Atolls have shown that they can withstand gradual sea-level rise, and atolls and reef islands can grow under current climatic conditions by producing sufficient sand and coral waste that accumulates on the islands during cyclones. The gradual rise in sea level also allows coral polyps to grow reefs. However, if sea-level rise occurs faster than coral growth, or if ocean acidification damages polyp activity, the sustainability of atolls and reef islands is less certain. A 2011 report by Australia's Pacific Climate Change Science Programme for Tuvalu states that during the 21st century:

**Question 0**

What have the atolls of Tuvalu shown about sea-level rise?

**Question 1**

What does a gradual rise in sea level allow corals to reproduce?

**Question 2**

What rate of sea-level rise could cause more uncertainty for the welfare of coral reefs?

**Question 3**

What can damage coral reefs other than sea-level rise?

**Question 4**

Where does the sand and coral debris end up when the hurricanes hit?

**Text number 60**

Some commentators have called for the population of Tuvalu to be relocated to Australia, New Zealand or Fiji's Kioa, but in 2006 Maatia Toafa (Prime Minister from 2004-2006) said that her government did not consider sea-level rise to be such a threat that the entire population should be evacuated. In 2013, Tuvalu Prime Minister Enele Sopoaga said that relocating Tuvaluans to avoid the effects of sea-level rise "should never be an option because it is a self-destructive option". In Tuvalu, I think we really need to mobilize public opinion, both in the Pacific and elsewhere in the world, to talk to legislators that they have some kind of moral obligation and things like that to do the right thing." But there is a lot of work to be done in Tuvalu.

**Question 0**

What do some people want to do to the people of Tuvalu?

**Question 1**

What did the Prime Minister of Tuvalu say, that the immediate threat was not sufficient to evacuate the population?

**Question 2**

When did Prime Minister Maatia Toafa make her comments about not evacuating Tuvalu?

**Question 3**

What does Enele Sopoaga think the evacuation of people should be?

**Document number 400**

**Text number 0**

The dogma of immaculate conception applies only to original sin, and says that Mary is preserved intact (Latin macula or labes, the latter of these two synonymous words being the one used in the official definition). The proclaimed Roman Catholic dogma states that 'the most blessed Virgin Mary was preserved at her first conception, by the unique grace and privilege of Almighty God, in view of the merits of the Saviour of the human race, Jesus Christ, free from all stains of original sin'. Since Mary was therefore always free from original sin, the doctrine teaches that she received from her conception the sanctifying grace that would normally come with baptism after birth.

**Question 0**

What does immaculate procreation represent avoidance ?

**Question 1**

What did Maria not have to endure ?

**Question 2**

Who was believed to have prevented this from happening to Maria ?

**Question 3**

What was the result of Mary not having to suffer such injustice ?

**Question 4**

What usually followed a woman giving birth during the Marian period ?

**Question 5**

What is one of the things that is part of the dogma of the immaculate fetus?

**Question 6**

What did the Catholic Church prevent Mary from having?

**Question 7**

What did Mary receive at her baptism?

**Text number 1**

The definition makes no statement of the Church's belief that the Virgin Mary was sinless in the sense that she was free from actual or personal sin. However, the Church does hold that Mary was also personally sinless, "free from all sin, original or personal". The Council of Trento decreed: "If anyone says that a man once justified can no longer sin or lose grace, and that therefore he who falls and sins has never been truly justified; or, on the contrary, that he can throughout his life avoid all sins, including venial sin, except by the special privilege of God, as the Church considers the Blessed Virgin: let him be anathema."

**Question 0**

Is it believed that Maria did not commit any wrongdoing that would have warranted an accusation?

**Question 1**

How did the Church deal with Mary's personal sins?

**Question 2**

What was the major announcement of the Ecumenical Council's decision on Mary ?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the Ecumenical Council that took the decision ?

**Question 4**

Where does this definition say that Mary was free?

**Question 5**

Who says Mary was free only from original sin?

**Question 6**

Who said that all people would be able to avoid all sins throughout their lives?

**Question 7**

Who declared that God did not give Mary a special privilege?

**Text number 2**

The immaculate procreation (Mary's procreation without original sin) is not to be confused with the virgin procreation of her son Jesus. This misunderstanding of the term "immaculate procreation" is often found in the mass media. Catholics believe that Mary was not herself the result of an immaculate conception, but was the daughter of a human father and mother, traditionally known as St Joachim and St Anne. In 1677, the Holy See condemned the belief that Mary was immaculately conceived, a belief that had been emerging intermittently since the 4th century. The Church celebrates the Feast of the Immaculate Conception (when Mary was conceived free from original sin) on 8 December, exactly nine months before the feast of Mary's birth. The Feast of the Epiphany (which commemorates the virgin birth and incarnation of Jesus) is celebrated on 25 March, nine months before Christmas.

**Question 0**

Is the view of Mary becoming pregnant during pregnancy the same as the view of the birth of her first child ?

**Question 1**

What is the prevailing view in the Vatican about how Mary really came to life in the world?

**Question 2**

Who were Mary's parents believed to be ?

**Question 3**

When were the views contradicting the belief in Mary's ancestry refuted ?

**Question 4**

When did these conflicting views start to emerge?

**Question 5**

What other event is an immaculate conception like?

**Question 6**

Who often makes the distinction between the conception of Jesus and the conception of Mary?

**Question 7**

Who believes that Mary is the result of virgin conception?

**Question 8**

Who held the belief that Mary was practically born in 1677?

**Question 9**

On what day is the Virgin Birth of Mary celebrated?

**Text number 3**

Another misconception is that Mary did not need a saviour because she was an immaculate foetus. In defining the dogma in Ineffabilis Deus, Pope Pius IX explicitly affirmed that Mary was redeemed in a more sublime way. He stated that instead of being cleansed from sin, Mary was completely prevented from committing original sin because of the anticipated merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind. In Luke 1:47, Mary declares, "My spirit rejoices in God my Saviour." This is referred to as a forewarning of Mary by Christ. Since the Second Council of Orange, which opposed semi-Pelagianism, the Catholic Church has taught that even if a person had never sinned in the Garden of Eden and was sinless, he would still need God's grace to remain sinless.

**Question 0**

What was it that Mary didn't demand that everyone else did, and why was that?

**Question 1**

What was explained by Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, who later became the leader of the Holy Roman Church ?

**Question 2**

Where is the Child of Mary known from after Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti ?

**Question 3**

According to the Catholic religion, does the world need a saviour ?

**Question 4**

Why didn't Mary need a Saviour?

**Question 5**

Who said that Mary was cleansed after sin?

**Question 6**

What is called the redemption of Mary by Christ?

**Question 7**

Who said that if people had never sinned, they would not need God's mercy?

**Text number 4**

Mary's total sinlessness and the consequent freedom from all stains from the first moment of her existence was a familiar doctrine to Byzantine Greek theologians. From St Gregory of Nazianzus onwards, his explanation of the 'purification' of Jesus and Mary at the circumcision (Luke 2:22) led him to hold that the primary meaning of 'purification' in Christology (and more broadly in Mariology) refers to a totally sinless nature, manifested in glory at the moment of grace (e.g. Jesus at his baptism). St Gregory Nazianzen called Mary "prokathartheisa (pre-purified)". Gregory probably sought to solve the mystery of the purification of Jesus and Mary in the temple by considering the human natures of Jesus and Mary as equally holy and therefore both purified in this way in grace and glory. Gregory's teachings on the purification of Mary were probably related to the commemoration of the Mother of God that burst forth in Constantinople and its environs very close to the Christmas season. Nazianzen's name for the moment of Mary's apparition as 'pre-purified' was subsequently used by all theologians interested in his Mariology to justify the Byzantine equivalent of the immaculate conception. This is particularly evident in the case of the Jerusalem Fathers Sophronius and John Damascene, who are discussed later in this article in the section on the Churches. Around the time of Damascus, the public celebration of "the conception of St. Anne [i.e. the Virgin Mary in her womb]" was becoming popular. After this period, the "purification" of the full natures of Jesus and Mary would no longer involve only moments of grace and glory in the context of incarnation and baptism and other public Byzantine liturgical celebrations, but purification was eventually associated with the celebration of Mary's conception itself (along with her presentation in the temple as an infant) by 2nd millennium Orthodox writers (e.g., St. Nicholas Cabasilas and Joseph Bryennius).

**Question 0**

In which kingdom did the Greek teachers consider the virginity of Mary's conception ?

**Question 1**

Who gave the cause of the cleansing of evil to the blessed Virgin and her first child ?

**Question 2**

What action was taken when he presented his arguments?

**Question 3**

Who had to write about this case, who was also the author of one of the books of the Bible ?

**Question 4**

What was involved in the celebration of Mary's birth in the womb ?

**Question 5**

To which theologians was the concept of Mary's total sinlessness unknown?

**Question 6**

What is a sinless nature that is cleansed at the moment of grace?

**Question 7**

Who did not consider the human nature of Jesus and Mary equally sacred?

**Question 8**

When was Jesus presented in the temple?

**Question 9**

Remembering what grew up around Byzantine times?

**Text number 5**

Granted, the doctrine defined by Pius IX was not explicitly on the table before the 1200s. It is also agreed that "no direct or categorical and rigorous proof of dogma can be presented from Scripture". However, it is argued that the doctrine is implicit in the teaching of the Fathers. Their expressions of Mary's sinlessness are, it is pointed out, so broad and absolute that they must be taken to include both original sin and actual sin. Thus, in the first five centuries, she is referred to as 'holy in every way', 'immaculate in all things', 'supersinct' and 'uniquely holy'; she is compared to Eve before the Fall as the ancestor of a redeemed people; she is 'the earth before it was cursed'. We can quote the well-known words of St Augustine (c. 430): 'As for the Mother of God', he says, 'I will not allow any question of sin. "It is true that here he is speaking directly about actual or personal sin. But his argument is that all men are sinners; that they are so by original depravity; that this original depravity can be overcome by the grace of God, and he adds that he knows nothing more than that Mary may have had sufficient grace to overcome "all kinds" (omni ex parte) of sin.

**Question 0**

What evidence do some believe is offered to prove that Mary is the ultimate concept of pure?

**Question 1**

What expressions were used to describe Mary ?

**Question 2**

Who is often held up as the model of all that is holy and pure that is not Mary?

**Question 3**

Who refused to listen to any contradictory views about Maria and her perceived perception ?

**Question 4**

What did this person also say about the whole of humanity in its bizarre transgressions ?

**Question 5**

What exactly was being talked about before the twelfth century?

**Question 6**

What can be proved from the Bible?

**Question 7**

Whose teachings on Mary's sinlessness include only original sin.

**Question 8**

What terms were used for Maria only after the fifth century?

**Question 9**

Who is not sure that Mary had enough grace to overcome sin?

**Text number 6**

Although the doctrine of Mary's immaculate conception appears only later among Latin (and especially Frankish) theologians, it became increasingly prominent among Byzantine theologians of the medieval or Byzantine East, based on the Mariology of Gregory Nazianzen. Although hymnographers and scholars, such as the Emperor Justinian I, used to call Mary 'pre-purified' in their poetic and confessional utterances, the first starting point for a more comprehensive commentary on the meaning of Nazianzenus is found in Sophronius of Jerusalem. Elsewhere, Sophronius explains that Theotokos was already immaculate when he was "purified" at the time of Mary's apparition, and even goes so far as to point out that John the Baptist is literally "holier than all 'men' born of woman", since Mary's transcendent holiness implies that she was even holier than John after his sanctification in the womb. Sophronius' teaching is complemented and incorporated by St John Damascene (d. 749/750). In addition to praising Theotokos in many passages for his purification in the Book of Revelation, John gives him the unique honour of 'purifying the waters of baptism by touching them'. This honour is most famously and first given to Christ, especially in the Nazianzen tradition. As such, Nazianzene's assertion of a parallel holiness between the pre-purified Mary and the purified Jesus of the New Testament is made even more explicit in the Damascene in his discussion of Mary's holiness to also imitate Christ's baptism in the Jordan. The Damascene hymnal and De fide Orthodoxa explicitly use Mary's "pre-purification" as the key to understanding her absolute holiness and immaculate human nature. In fact, the Damascene (along with the Nazianzene) serves as the source for almost all subsequent promotion of Mary's perfect holiness through her conception from the 'all-pure seed' of Joachim and the 'heaven-expanding' womb of St Anne.

**Question 0**

Where were most of the beliefs about Mary's birth most evident ?

**Question 1**

Which Byzantine ruler ho ruled from 527 to 565 was also a well-educated conceptual thinker ?

**Question 2**

In what way did this ruler refer to Mary in his writings ?

**Question 3**

What event happened to the Theotokos that was of major religious significance ?

**Question 4**

How did some people feel about a person with a Christian rite from the Bible in his name?

**Question 5**

Which doctrine first appeared in Latin theologies?

**Question 6**

Whose teachings did Emperor Justinian I add?

**Question 7**

Who is to say that Mary was not immaculate at the time of Mary's apparition?

**Question 8**

Who said that Mary had the honour of being the first to purify the waters of baptism by touching them?

**Question 9**

What uses Mary's absolute holiness as a key to understanding her pre-purification life?

**Text number 7**

By 750, the celebration of her conception was widely celebrated in the Byzantine East as the Conception of St Anne (active). In the West, it was known as the Feast of the Conception of Mary (passive), and was particularly associated with the Normans, whether they adopted it directly from the East or from English practice. The generalisation of the celebration, now accompanied by the adjective 'immaculate', met with opposition from some quarters on the grounds that sanctification was only possible after conception. Critics included the saints Bernard of Clairvaux, Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas. Other theologians defended the term 'immaculate conception', pointing out that sanctification could be conferred at the first moment of conception on the basis of the foreseen merits of Christ, a view supported in particular by the Franciscans.

**Question 0**

What was widely observed in the eastern part of the Byzantine world ?

**Question 1**

What was the name of this festival ?

**Question 2**

Was there something similar to what happened in the western part of the empire ? If so, who supported it ?

**Question 3**

Who opposed all the celebrations of Mary's birth?

**Question 4**

According to some, when is it possible that the Blessed Virgin Mary was born ?

**Question 5**

What was widely celebrated in the West by 750?

**Question 6**

To which group in the West was the concept of St Anne associated?

**Question 7**

What was Tuomas Aquinas advocating to associate with Mary's fertility treatment?

**Question 8**

When did the Eastern Church begin to celebrate the birth of Mary?

**Question 9**

What does St Albertus Magnus say that it could be given at the moment of conception?

**Text number 8**

On 28 February 1476, Pope Sixtus IV gave permission to those dioceses who wished to adopt the feast, and introduced it in his own diocese of Rome in 1477, when he held a specially prepared mass and service to celebrate the feast. In his bull Cum praeexcelsa of 28 February 1477, in which he referred to the feast as the Feast of the Conception of Mary without using the word 'immaculate', he granted pardons to those who would attend a specially prepared mass or service on the feast day itself or during its octave, and he used the word 'immaculate' for Mary, but instead used the adjective 'miraculous' for her conception. Referring to 4. On 4 September 1483 he celebrated the feast of "the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, the eternal Virgin", condemning those who considered it mortal sin and heresy that "the glorious and immaculate Mother of God was conceived without the stain of original sin", and those who considered it mortal and heretical that 'the glorious Virgin Mary was conceived with original sin', because, as he said, 'until now the Church of Rome and the Apostolic See have not made a decision'. This decision was reaffirmed by the Council of Trento.

**Question 0**

What happened on the last day of the month of love that mattered was approved by the leader of the Holy Roman Church ?

**Question 1**

Who was the leader of the Holy Roman Church who authorised the change ?

**Question 2**

By which document was the authorisation formalised ?

**Question 3**

What word substitute did he use in the mandate to appease all worshippers and viewpoints when he spoke of Mary's birth ?

**Question 4**

What was the opposite of the sinner who committed the venial type? That would be the most serious type of all.

**Question 5**

Who authorised the dioceses to introduce the feast in the 13th century?

**Question 6**

What was introduced in the Roman diocese in 1476?

**Question 7**

Which pope in 1477 included the word "immaculate" in the name of the feast?

**Question 8**

Who said it was sin and heresy to say that the glorious and spotless mother of God was born without the stain of original sin?

**Question 9**

What was the term used for the conception of Mary in 1483?

**Text number 9**

In 1839, Mariano Spada (1796 - 1872), professor of theology at St. Thomas' College in Rome, published Esame Critico sulla dottrina dell' Angelico Dottore S. Tommaso di Aquino circa il Peccato originale, relativamente alla Beatissima Vergine Maria [A Critical Review of the Doctrine of St. Thomas]. Thomas Aquinas, the Angelic Doctor, concerning original sin with respect to the Most Blessed Virgin Mary], in which Aquinas is interpreted as addressing not the question of the sinless concept later formulated in the papal bull Ineffabilis Deus, but rather the sanctification of the fetus in Mary's womb. Spada put forward an interpretation that allowed Pius IX to free himself from the problem of appearing to promote doctrines that were not in harmony with Aquinas' teaching. Pope Pius IX later appointed Spada as Master of the Sacred Palace in 1867.

**Question 0**

What was the historically significant work of a religious teacher at the college named after his Dominican monk in 1839 ?

**Question 1**

Who was the teacher who did the deed ?

**Question 2**

What role did the Holy Roman Church later give to the teacher ?

**Question 3**

Who gave a teacher a new job ?

**Question 4**

What problem did the publication of the Teacher solve for the leader of Holy Rome by an act committed in response to the Teacher's actions ?

**Question 5**

What did Mariano Spada publish in 1872?

**Question 6**

Who claimed that Aquinas was referring to the question of immaculate conception?

**Question 7**

In which work was it argued that there is a problem between a doctrine of Pius IX and the Aquinas doctrine?

**Question 8**

Who was appointed master of the Sacred Palace of Spada in the 1700s?

**Text number 10**

It seems that Saint Bernard of Clairvaux in the 13th century explicitly raised the issue of immaculate conception. Some churches in the West had already begun to celebrate the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary. St Bernard accused the canons of the Metropolitan Church of Lyon of having established such a feast without the permission of the Holy See. At the same time, he takes the opportunity to completely reject the view that the conception of Mary was sinless. However, it is questionable whether he uses the term 'conception' in the same sense as it is used in Pope Pius IX's definition. Bernard seems to have been speaking of conception in the active sense of maternal copulation, for in his argument he states: "How can there be sinlessness if there is concupiscence (libido)?". " and the stronger expressions that follow indicate that he is talking about the mother and not the child.

**Question 0**

Who began to question the status of Mary's procreation after the 1100s ?

**Question 1**

Who did the questioner blame for the festivals surrounding the birth of Mary ?

**Question 2**

What was the ultimate difficulty for the questioner in accepting Mary's virginal procreation ?

**Question 3**

What did Mary's direct maternal line think had happened that contradicted Mary's theory of the immaculate fetus ?

**Question 4**

Did the questioner believe that the celebration of Mary's conception was authorised ?

**Question 5**

Who raised the question of immaculate conception in the 13th century?

**Question 6**

What was already celebrated in some churches in the East?

**Question 7**

Who, with the permission of the Holy See, established the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary?

**Question 8**

Whose view was sinless according to St Bernard?

**Question 9**

Which Pope's definition of conception was consistent with that of St Bernard?

**Text number 11**

On the contrary, the famous John Duns Scotus (d. 1308), a younger brother of the likes of St Bonaventure, argued that it was surely as little contemptuous of the merits of Christ from a rational point of view to assert that Mary had been preserved from all the pollution of sin by his action as to say that he first received it and then was freed from it. He proposed a solution to the theological problem of reconciling this doctrine with the universal redemption in Christ, and argued that Mary's immaculate conception did not remove her from the redemption Christ had effected, but was rather the consequence of a more complete redemption granted to her because of her special place in redemptive history.

**Question 0**

Which moll did the monk believe to be true about Maria ?

**Question 1**

What was his argument trying to bring to the masses ?

**Question 2**

What the underage monk thought he could do to ease tensions in the case

**Question 3**

What consequences did he believe this would have for Mary's reputation?

**Question 4**

How did the underage monk explain how a change in reputation could benefit Maria?

**Question 5**

What did St Bonaventure claim?

**Question 6**

Who does Scotus think played no special role in the history of salvation?

**Question 7**

Who has been saved from all the filth of sin by the merits of Mary?

**Question 8**

Where did Mary's immaculate conception remove her from?

**Text number 12**

Public opinion remained firmly behind the celebration of Mary's birth. In 1439, the Council of Basel, which is not considered an ecumenical council, stated that belief in Mary's immaculate fetus was in line with the Catholic faith. By the end of the 15th century, the faith was widely recognised and taught in many theological faculties, but the influence of the Dominicans and the weight of the arguments of Thomas Aquinas (canonised in 1323 and declared 'Doctor Angelicus' of the Church in 1567) were such that the Council of Trento (1545-63), which might have been expected to affirm the doctrine, refused instead to take a stand.

**Question 0**

Where was the opinion of the majority of the masses that there was or was not a Marian festival?

**Question 1**

How did the Holy Roman Church decide on the feast days ?

**Question 2**

Did theological universities teach the practice behind the meaning of the celebration of the beginning of Mary?

**Question 3**

In what year was a famous monk called Tom made a saint in the Holy Roman Catholic Church ?

**Question 4**

What happened to Tom in 1567 that changed his title ?

**Question 5**

Which parties did public opinion oppose?

**Question 6**

Who has said that the belief in Mary's immaculate fetus is not compatible with the Catholic faith?

**Question 7**

What was the council in the 13th century?

**Question 8**

What belief was taught in many theological institutions in the 16th century?

**Question 9**

Which council held between 1545 and 1563 confirmed the doctrine?

**Text number 13**

The papal bull defining dogma, Ineffabilis Deus, specifically mentioned the patristic interpretation of Genesis 3:15, which refers to a woman, Mary, who would be eternally at enmity with the evil serpent and would defeat him completely. It said that the fathers saw foreshadowed in Mary "the wondrous abundance of divine gifts and original innocence" "in the ark of Noah, built by divine command, who escaped in perfect safety and health from the common shipwreck of the whole world"; in the ladder which Jacob saw reaching from earth to heaven, on the steps of which the angels of God ascended and descended, and on the top of which the Lord himself leaned; in the bush which Moses saw burning on every side in the holy place, and which neither burned nor was damaged in any way, but grew green and flourished beautifully; that impregnable tower before the enemy, from which hung a thousand buckles and all the armour of the mighty; that garden enclosed in every way, which cannot be offended or corrupted by any deceitful plot; that glorious city of God, whose foundations are in the holy mountains; that most high temple of God, radiant with divine splendour, and full of the glory of God; and very many other such biblical types."

**Question 0**

In which sacred document does Mary's vision return to the creation of man and woman ?

**Question 1**

Which specific passage of Scripture is this document referring to in relation to Mary?

**Question 2**

According to the document, what did the ancestors know before the birth of Mary ?

**Question 3**

Where was Mary represented (according to a sacred document) on a ship that sailed the sea for forty days and forty nights ?

**Question 4**

According to which sacred document was Mary present in Eden?

**Question 5**

Who will Mary never fully win over?

**Question 6**

What does God foresee?

**Question 7**

What did Moses see from earth to heaven?

**Text number 14**

Modern Eastern Orthodox Christians often object to the dogmatic proclamation of his immaculate conception as an "over-working of the faith" and because they feel it is too closely linked to a particular interpretation of the doctrine of Original Sin. In any case, the historical and authentic tradition of Byzantine Mariology received its historical starting point from Sophronius, Damascene and their imitators. The most famous Eastern Orthodox theologian who suggested the immaculate conception of Mary was St Gregory Palamas. Although many passages in his works have long been known to praise and attribute to Mary a Christ-like holiness in her human nature, traditional objections to Palamas' approach to the immaculate conception typically concern a poor understanding of his doctrine of the "purification of Mary" at the time of Mary's apparition. Not only did he explicitly cite St. Gregory Nazianzenus when discussing the purification of Jesus in baptism and the purification of Mary at the moment of Mary's apparition, but also Nicaean Theophanes, Josephus Bryennius, and Gennadios Scholarios all explicitly placed Mary's conception at the first moment of her participation in divine energies in a completely immaculate way, to the extent that she was always completely immaculate and graced. Besides Emperor Manuel II and Gennadios Scholarios, St. Mark of Ephesus also fiercely defended the title of Mary as "pre-purified" against Dominican Manuel Calecas, who perhaps promoted a Thomistic Mariology that denied Mary's all holiness from the first moment of her existence.

**Question 0**

Which sect often disagrees with the Virgin Birth of Mary ?

**Question 1**

What does this group believe about the story of the Virgin Mary and those who follow her teachings ?

**Question 2**

What in particular does the group find impossible to believe ?

**Question 3**

What is Marian theological research?

**Question 4**

What did this theological study do to distinguish itself from other groups?

**Text number 15**

Martin Luther, who started the Protestant Reformation, said: "But the Holy Spirit covered him, sanctified and cleansed him, so that this child was born of flesh and blood, but not of sinful flesh and blood. The Holy Spirit allowed the Virgin Mary to remain a real, natural human being, with flesh and blood, just like us. However, she rejected sin from her flesh and blood so that she became the mother of a pure child, not poisoned by sin as we are. For at the moment she conceived she was a holy mother filled with the Holy Spirit, and her fruit is holy pure fruit, who is both God and truly man, in one person." Some Lutherans, such as members of the Anglo-Lutheran Catholic Church, subscribe to this doctrine.

**Question 0**

Who is the person who started the religion that split from the Catholic Church in the 17th century ?

**Question 1**

What did he do that caused the separation from the Catholic Church ?

**Question 2**

What did this change leader believe about Mary's conception ?

**Question 3**

What did Maria's child avoid, according to the manager ?

**Question 4**

Which particular sect is the patron of this belief ?

**Question 5**

Which Protestant reformer said that Mary was not born with sinful flesh?

**Question 6**

What did immaculate procreation allow Mary to do?

**Question 7**

Which Lutherans are not in favour of this doctrine?

**Question 8**

Why did the Holy Spirit cleanse Jesus?

**Text number 16**

The report "Mary: Faith and Hope in Christ", prepared by the International Commission of Anglicans and Roman Catholics, concluded that the teaching on Mary can be said to be in harmony with biblical teaching and ancient common traditions, given the two definitions of Mary's ascension and the immaculate conception. However, the report expressed concern that Roman Catholic dogmatic definitions of these concepts imply that they are "revealed by God", stating that "For Anglicans, however, the question arises whether these doctrines concerning Mary are revealed by God in a way that must be taken as a matter of faith by the faithful."

**Question 0**

What was written by an all-inclusive group convened by the Holy Church in Rome?

**Question 1**

What was the document produced by this group when it was convened?

**Question 2**

What was the document trying to clarify?

**Question 3**

What conclusions did the team reach in its report?

**Question 4**

What interpretation did the group find worrying about Mary?

**Question 5**

What has the Roman Catholic Church come to teach about the Assumption of the Virgin Mary and the Immaculate Conception?

**Question 6**

According to Anglicans, what doctrines about the Assumption of the Virgin Mary and immaculate conception do not contradict each other?

**Question 7**

What was the Roman Catholic Church worried about?

**Question 8**

Who did the Anglicans say revealed these concepts?

**Question 9**

What doctrine do Anlicans believe is a matter of faith?

**Text number 17**

Some Western writers claim that the immaculate conception of Mary is a teaching of Islam. Thus George Sale, commenting in 1734 on the Qur'anic passage, "I have called her Mary, and I give her to thy protection, and also her offspring, lest Satan cast her out with stones", said. For according to a Muhammedan tradition, every human being who comes into the world is touched by the devil at birth, and therefore cries out, except for Mary and her son, between whom and the devil's spirit God put a veil, so that his touch did not reach them. And for this reason they say that neither of them was guilty of any sin, like the rest of the children of Adam."

**Question 0**

Which religion do some Western writers consider to have started the story of the conception of Mary?

**Question 1**

What do these authors use as proof of confession to another religion?

**Question 2**

According to the teaching of this other religion, what happened to Mary during the birth of her first child ?

**Question 3**

According to this other religion, what happens to everyone except Mary and her firstborn child?

**Question 4**

What happens to everyone but Maria and her firstborn child as a result of the incident?

**Question 5**

Who does Islam claim first taught the immaculate conception of Mary?

**Question 6**

Who claims that the concept of the Immaculate Conception comes from the Koran?

**Question 7**

What does the Qur'an say about pretence?

**Question 8**

What does the Bible say happens to every person who comes into the world?

**Question 9**

What did St Sylvi put between Mary and the devil?

**Text number 18**

Others have rejected the fact that Islam has a doctrine of immaculate conception, the Qur'anic narrative does not confirm immaculate conception exclusively for Mary, because in Islam every human child is born clean and immaculate, and his sinless birth is therefore independent of the Christian doctrine of original sin, since no such doctrine exists in Islam. Moreover, the prayer of Hannah in the Qur'an to protect her child from Satan (Shayṭān) was uttered after the child was born, not before, and expresses the natural concern that any righteous parent would have. The Muslim tradition, or hadith, which states that the only children born without 'Satan's touch' were Mary and Jesus, should therefore not be taken in isolation from the Qur'an, and must be interpreted in the specific context of Mary and her children being exonerated from the charges against them, and is not a general statement. The specific mention of Mary and Jesus in this hadith can also be seen as representing a class of people, which is consistent with the Arabic language and the Qur'anic verse [O Satan]... Verily, you have no power over my servants except for those lost ones who choose to follow you (15:42).

**Question 0**

Does everyone agree on what kind of tribute should be paid to Mary's birth story ?

**Question 1**

What does the Muslim book say about how every human being is born ?

**Question 2**

Does this view contradict the belief that Mary was also born of a virgin mother?

**Question 3**

What did Qua-ran think about the possibility that Mary could have conceived in sinful ways?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the prayer listed in the Qua-ran that is used to protect children from the devil?

**Question 5**

How does the Qur'an confirm Mary's immaculate conception?

**Question 6**

What does the Qur'an say depends on Christian doctrine?

**Question 7**

When did Mary pray that her child would remain protected from Satan?

**Question 8**

What exonerates Mary and Jesus?

**Question 9**

Who does the hadith refer to as servants?

**Text number 19**

There were also claims that the Roman Catholic Church derives its doctrine from Islamic teaching. Edward Gibbon wrote in volume 5 of his 1788 Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire: "The Latin Church has not hesitated to quote from the Koran the immaculate conception of its virgins. "The fact that he was speaking of immaculate conception by his mother and not of Jesus' own virgin procreation is clear from his footnote: "St. Bernard condemned immaculate conception in the xiith century as an impertinent innovation." But he has not spoken of it. After the definition of dogma in 1854, this accusation was repeated: "Strange as it may seem that the doctrine which the Church of Rome has proclaimed with such pomp and ceremony 'for the destruction of all heresies and the confirmation of the faith of its adherents' should have its origin in the Mahometan Bible; yet the testimonies of such authorities as Gibbon, Sage, Forster, Gagnier, and Maracci leave no doubt of this wonderful fact."

**Question 0**

What did the author of the 1788 polyglot text say about plagiarism and the Roman Catholic Church ?

**Question 1**

Who is the author of the texts in the fifth volume of the Roman Catholic Church?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the group of volumes ?

**Question 3**

Where does the author state that the Roman Catholic Church has received facts and confirmations ?

**Question 4**

Whose teachings have inspired Islam?

**Question 5**

What did St Bernard write in 1788?

**Question 6**

Which charge did St Bernard repeat in 1854?

**Question 7**

What comes from the Bible?

**Text number 20**

In the Roman Missal and the liturgy of the Roman Rite, there are, of course, references to the immaculate conception of Mary in the feast of the Immaculate Conception. An example of this is the antiphon which begins: 'Tota pulchra es, Maria, et macula originalis non est in te' (You are beautiful, Mary, and there is no original stain in you). Your clothes are white as snow, and your face is like the sun. You are beautiful, Mary, and there is no original stain [of sin] in you. You are the glory of Jerusalem, you are the joy of Israel, you give glory to our people. You are all beautiful, Mary). The music of the original Gregorian chant has been arranged for many voices by Anton Bruckner, Pablo Casals, Maurice Duruflé, Grzegorz Gerwazy Gorczycki, no:Ola Gjeilo, José Maurício Nunes Garcia and Nikolaus Schapfl,

**Question 0**

What colour of garment is used in traditional songs to describe the purity of Mary's conception?

**Question 1**

Where in the text are the rituals for enjoying the Mass properly listed ?

**Question 2**

Which official scriptures give Catholics special prayers for each hour of the day?

**Question 3**

What melodic, rhythmic and harmonic changes have composers made, but based on works that are sacred songs in one voice and played without an accompanist?

**Question 4**

What are the references to the immaculate conception of Jesus?

**Question 5**

who has been cleansed from original sin through Jesus?

**Question 6**

What did Anton Bruckner compose based on the Hour Book?

**Text number 21**

The popularity of this image of immaculate conception spread to the rest of Europe, and it has since remained the most famous artistic representation of the concept: in the heavenly realm, a moment after its creation, the spirit of Mary (in the form of a young woman) gazes (or bows her head) in awe at God. The moon is under her feet, and her head is surrounded by a halo of twelve stars, possibly a reference to the 'woman clothed with the sun' of Revelation 12:1-2. Other images may include clouds, golden light and cherubim. In some paintings, cherubs hold lilies and roses, flowers often associated with Mary.

**Question 0**

What became a very popular symbol among those who believed that Mary had a virgin mother ?

**Question 1**

What is Mary standing on in this symbol?

**Question 2**

What is Mary wearing on her hair, which is sparkling symbolically?

**Question 3**

What other symbol can be found with Mary that can vary in different versions ?

**Question 4**

What spread to Europe and the Middle East?

**Question 5**

What kind of flowers is Maria holding in her hands?

**Question 6**

What's under the cherubs' feet?

**Question 7**

Where was Maria photographed before the creation?

**Document number 401**

**Text number 0**

In Namibia, education is free at both primary and secondary level. Grades 1-7 are primary school level and grades 8-12 are secondary school level. In 1998, there were 400 325 Namibian pupils in primary schools and 115 237 pupils in secondary schools. The pupil-teacher ratio in 1999 was estimated at 32:1. About 8% of GDP was spent on education. Curriculum development, educational research and teacher professional development are centralised at the National Institute for Educational Development (NIED) in Okahandja.

**Question 0**

What are the costs of primary and secondary education in Namibia?

**Question 1**

How many Namibian pupils were in primary school in 1998?

**Question 2**

How many Namibian students were enrolled in secondary schools in 1998?

**Question 3**

What was the pupil-teacher ratio in Namibia in 1999?

**Question 4**

What is being done to develop the curriculum and other educational resources in Namibia?

**Question 5**

What is the capital of Namibia?

**Question 6**

How many teachers are there in primary and secondary schools in Namibia?

**Question 7**

How much of Namibia's GDP is spent on defence?

**Question 8**

What was the pupil-teacher ratio in 2000?

**Question 9**

What is the population of Okahandja?

**Text number 1**

Namibia (i/nəˈmɪbiə/, /næˈ-/), officially the Republic of Namibia (German: Republik Namibia (help-info); Afrikaans: Republiek van Namibië), is a country in southern Africa with the Atlantic Ocean as its western border. It shares land borders with Zambia and Angola to the north, Botswana to the east and South Africa to the south and east. Although it does not share a border with Zimbabwe, a stretch of the Zambezi River less than 200 metres long (essentially a small bulge in Botswana to reach the micro border between Botswana and Zambia) separates it from that country. Namibia gained independence from South Africa on 21 March 1990 after the Namibian War of Independence. Its capital and largest city is Windhoek and it is a member of the United Nations (UN), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the African Union (AU) and the Commonwealth.

**Question 0**

What is the Afrikaans name for Namibia?

**Question 1**

Where in Africa is Namibia located?

**Question 2**

Which ocean borders Namibia?

**Question 3**

How far is Namibia from the Zambezi River?

**Question 4**

When did Namibia become independent from South Africa?

**Question 5**

What is the French word for the Republic of Namibia?

**Question 6**

With which country does Namibia share most of its northern border?

**Question 7**

On what day did the Namibian War of Independence begin?

**Question 8**

What is Namibia's border with Angola?

**Text number 2**

The dry lands of Namibia were inhabited from early times by the Sani, Damara and Namaqua, and from around 1300 AD by the Bantu, who came with the expansion of the Bantu. Most of the region became an imperial protectorate of Germany in 1884 and remained a German colony until the end of the First World War. In 1920, the League of Nations mandated the country to South Africa, and South Africa imposed its laws and, from 1948, its apartheid policy. The port of Walvis Bay and the offshore Penguin Islands had been annexed to the British Crown colony of Cape Colony by 1878 and had become an integral part of the new Union of South Africa at its creation in 1910.

**Question 0**

When did the Bantu migrate to Namibia?

**Question 1**

When did Namibia become an imperial protectorate of Germany?

**Question 2**

When did Namibia cease to be a German colony?

**Question 3**

In what year did the League of Nations delegate Namibia to South Africa?

**Question 4**

When did South Africa put Namibia under apartheid?

**Question 5**

Where did the Bantu come from in the 13th century?

**Question 6**

What year did the First World War end?

**Question 7**

In what year was the League of Nations founded?

**Question 8**

In what year did the League of Nations cease to exist?

**Question 9**

In what year was the Cape Colony founded?

**Text number 3**

Due to the demands of the rebels and African leaders, the UN took direct responsibility for the region. In 1973, it recognised SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation) as the official representative of the Namibian people. However, during this period Namibia remained under South African control as South West Africa. Following internal violence, South Africa established a transitional administration in Namibia in 1985. Namibia became fully independent from South Africa in 1990, with the exception of Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands, which remained under South African control until 1994.

**Question 0**

What is SWAPO?

**Question 1**

When was SWAPO appointed as the representative of the Namibian people?

**Question 2**

What was Namibia called when it was under South African rule?

**Question 3**

Why did South Africa set up an interim administration in Namibia?

**Question 4**

When did Namibia gain full independence?

**Question 5**

In what year was the South West Africa People's Organisation founded?

**Question 6**

In which region of Namibia is Walvis Bay located?

**Question 7**

In which region of Namibia are the Penguin Islands?

**Question 8**

Which covers more territory, Walvis Bay or the Penguin Islands?

**Text number 4**

The dry lands of Namibia were inhabited from early times by the Sani, Damara, Nama and, from about 1300 AD, the Bantu, who came with the Bantu expansion from Central Africa. From the late 1700s, the Orlam clans from the Cape Colony crossed the Orange River and moved into what is now southern Namibia. Their encounters with the pastoral Nama tribes were largely peaceful. The missionaries who came with the Orlam were well received and were granted access to water sources and grazing land for an annual fee. On their way north, however, the Orlamis encountered Herero clans in Windhoek, Gobabis and Okahandja who were less receptive. The Nama-Herero War broke out in 1880, and hostilities only subsided when Imperial Germany sent troops into the disputed territories and consolidated the status quo between the Nama, Orlam and Herero tribes.

**Question 0**

Which river did the Orlam clans cross to Namibia?

**Question 1**

In which area of Namibia did the Orlam clans settle?

**Question 2**

When did the Orlam clans settle in Namibia?

**Question 3**

When did the Nama-Herero War start?

**Question 4**

Who sent troops to start the Nama-Herero war?

**Question 5**

What kind of people were the San?

**Question 6**

In what year did the Nama-Herero War of hostilities end?

**Question 7**

What kind of people were the Damaras?

**Question 8**

What kind of people were the Herero tribe?

**Text number 5**

The first Europeans to land and explore the area were the Portuguese navigators Diogo Cão in 1485 and Bartolomeu Dias in 1486, but the Portuguese crown did not claim the territory. Like most of sub-Saharan Africa, Namibia was not extensively explored by Europeans until the 19th century, when traders and settlers arrived, mainly from Germany and Sweden. The Dorsland trekkers crossed the region in the late 19th century on their way from the Transvaal to Angola. Some of them settled in Namibia instead of continuing their journey.

**Question 0**

When did Bartolomeu Dias explore Namibia?

**Question 1**

What nationality were the first seafarers to explore Namibia?

**Question 2**

When did Diogo Cao explore Namibia?

**Question 3**

Which other country was the first to be settled in Namibia, along with the Swedish settlers?

**Question 4**

The migrants who went to Angola settled in Namibia instead of going where?

**Question 5**

In which year was Diogo Cao born?

**Question 6**

In which year was Bartolmeu Dias born?

**Question 7**

What nationality were the Dorsland walkers?

**Question 8**

Which country was the first to bring European traders to sub-Saharan Africa?

**Question 9**

Which was the first country to receive European settlers in sub-Saharan Africa?

**Text number 6**

Between 1904 and 1907, the Herero and Namaqua took up arms against the Germans, and the calculated punitive action of the German occupiers resulted in the "first genocide of the 20th century". The genocide of the Herero and Namaqua systematically murdered 10 000 Nama (half the population) and some 65 000 Herero (about 80 % of the population). When the survivors were finally released from arrest, they were subjected to expropriation, deportation, forced labour, segregation and discrimination in a system that in many ways anticipated apartheid.

**Question 0**

The Herero and what other group took action against the German occupiers?

**Question 1**

When did the two clans take action against the German occupiers?

**Question 2**

What was the war against the German occupiers like?

**Question 3**

How many Herero died in the war against the German occupiers?

**Question 4**

How many Nama's died in the war against the German occupiers?

**Question 5**

In what year did the "first genocide of the 20th century" begin?

**Question 6**

Against which group did the German occupiers first start the genocide?

**Question 7**

How many of the heroes were murdered by the Germans?

**Question 8**

How many Namaquans were murdered by the Germans?

**Question 9**

In what year did the "first genocide of the 20th century" end?

**Text number 7**

South Africa occupied the colony in 1915 after defeating the German forces in the First World War and has administered it since 1919 as a League of Nations mandate area. Although the South African government wanted to include 'South West Africa' in its territory, it never officially did so, although it was effectively administered as a 'fifth province' where the white minority had representation in South Africa's whites-only parliament and elected its own local government, the SWA Legislative Assembly. The South African government also appointed a SWA Administrator with wide powers. After the United Nations replaced the Alliance in 1946, South Africa refused to relinquish its previous mandate, which was replaced by a United Nations Trusteeship Agreement that provided for closer international supervision of the administration of the region (as well as a definitive timetable for independence). The Herero Chief's Council submitted several petitions to the UN asking it to grant Namibia independence in the 1950s. As the European powers granted independence to their colonies and trust territories in Africa in the 1960s, South Africa came under increasing pressure to do the same for Namibia. In 1966, the International Court of Justice rejected an appeal by Ethiopia and Liberia against South Africa's continued presence in the region, but the UN General Assembly later revoked South Africa's mandate, and in 1971 the International Court of Justice issued an 'advisory opinion' declaring the continued South African rule illegal.

**Question 0**

When did South Africa occupy Namibia?

**Question 1**

When did South Africa refuse to hand over Namibia?

**Question 2**

Which Council petitioned for Namibian independence?

**Question 3**

When did the great European powers grant independence to their African colonies?

**Question 4**

When was the Union replaced by the United Nations?

**Question 5**

In what year did the First World War start?

**Question 6**

In what year was the League of Nations founded?

**Question 7**

In what year was the South African Parliament established?

**Question 8**

In what year was the International Court of Justice established?

**Text number 8**

In response to a 1966 International Court of Justice ruling, the South-West Africa People's Organisation's (SWAPO) military branch, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, a guerrilla group, began its armed struggle for independence, but it was not until 1988 that South Africa agreed to end its occupation of Namibia under the UN peace plan for the whole region. During the South African occupation, white commercial farmers, most of whom came as migrants from South Africa and accounted for 0,2 % of the country's population, owned 74 % of the arable land. Outside the central and southern parts of Namibia (known since German times as the 'police zone', where the main towns, industry, mines and the best farmland were located), the land was divided into 'homelands', which were the South African version of the Bantustan applied to Namibia, although only a few were established because the indigenous peoples of Namibia often refused to cooperate.

**Question 0**

Which guerrilla group fought for Namibian independence?

**Question 1**

When did the guerrilla group fight for Namibian independence?

**Question 2**

When did South Africa end its occupation of Namibia?

**Question 3**

Why did South Africa end its occupation of Namibia?

**Question 4**

What is the central and southern region of Namibia?

**Question 5**

In what year was the South West Africa People's Organisation founded?

**Question 6**

What percentage of South Africa's population was white?

**Question 7**

How much of South Africa's farmland was under white control?

**Question 8**

In what year did the UN start working on a peace plan for the whole region?

**Text number 9**

Southwest Africa was known as Namibia in the UN when the UN General Assembly changed the name of the region in its resolution 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968. In 1978, the UN Security Council adopted UN Resolution 435, which envisaged Namibia's transition towards independence. It was not until 1988 that attempts were made to persuade South Africa to accept the plan, when the transition to independence finally began under a diplomatic agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba, with the Soviet Union and the United States as observers, in which South Africa agreed to withdraw and demobilise its forces from Namibia. As a result, Cuba agreed to withdraw its troops in southern Angola, which had been sent to support the MPLA in its war for control of Angola with UNITA.

**Question 0**

What was Namibia's previous name?

**Question 1**

When did Namibia get its official name?

**Question 2**

Which resolution gave Namibia its name?

**Question 3**

How long did it take for South Africa to agree to adopt Namibia's new name?

**Question 4**

The diplomatic agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba was observed by the Soviet Union and which other country?

**Question 5**

On what day in 1978 did the UN Security Council adopt Resolution 2372?

**Question 6**

In what year had Cuba sent troops to Angola?

**Question 7**

In what year was the MPLA founded?

**Question 8**

Since when had UNITA ruled Angola?

**Question 9**

Which countries had tried to persuade South Africa to give Namibia independence?

**Text number 10**

The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), led by Finnish diplomat Martti Ahtisaari, was deployed from April 1989 to March 1990 to monitor the peace process and elections, and to oversee the withdrawal of soldiers. When UNTAG began sending peacekeepers, military observers, police and political workers, hostilities briefly resurfaced on the day the transition process was due to begin. After a new round of negotiations, another date was set and the electoral process began in earnest. Following the return of the SWAPO exiles (over 46 000), Namibia's first Constituent Assembly elections were held in November 1989. The official election slogan was "free and fair elections". SWAPO won the election, although it did not get the two-thirds majority it had hoped for; the South African-backed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) became the official opposition. The elections were peaceful and were declared free and fair.

**Question 0**

What does UNTAG stand for?

**Question 1**

Who was the UNTAG diplomat?

**Question 2**

Which nationality was the diplomat at UNTAG?

**Question 3**

When was a UNTAG diplomat sent to oversee the withdrawal from Namibia?

**Question 4**

What was the official election slogan for Namibia's first elections?

**Question 5**

In what month of 1989 did campaigning for the elections to the Constituent Assembly begin?

**Question 6**

Who was the leader of the SWAPO party?

**Question 7**

Who supported SWAPO?

**Question 8**

In what year did Martti Ahtisaari become a diplomat?

**Question 9**

When were SWAPO members expelled?

**Text number 11**

The Namibian Constitution adopted in February 1990 included protection of human rights, compensation for expropriation of private property, an independent judiciary and an executive presidency (the Constituent Assembly became the National Assembly). The country formally became independent on 21 March 1990. Sam Nujoma was sworn in as Namibia's first President in the presence of Nelson Mandela (who had been released from prison the previous month) and 147 representatives of the country, including 20 heads of state. Walvis Bay was handed over to Namibia in 1994 at the end of South African apartheid.[citation needed].

**Question 0**

When was the Namibian Constitution adopted?

**Question 1**

When did Namibia officially become a country?

**Question 2**

Who was Namibia's first president?

**Question 3**

Who was sworn in as Namibia's first president?

**Question 4**

What was handed over to Namibia in 1994?

**Question 5**

Until which year did Sam Nujoma serve as President of Namibia?

**Question 6**

How many days had Nelson Mandela been in prison?

**Question 7**

In which month and year did Namibian leaders start to develop their constitution?

**Question 8**

When was Namibia's first presidential election held?

**Question 9**

Which was one of the countries that sent a head of state to Namibia for the first presidential swearing-in ceremony?

**Text number 12**

Since independence, Namibia has successfully transitioned from white minority apartheid rule to parliamentary democracy. Multiparty democracy was introduced and maintained, and local, regional and national elections have been held regularly. Several registered political parties are active and represented in the National Assembly, although the Swapo party has won all elections since independence. The transition from the 15-year rule of President Sam Nujoma to that of his successor, Hifikepunye Pohamba, in 2005 went smoothly.

**Question 0**

Where did Namibia go after the apartheid rule of the white minority?

**Question 1**

What kind of independence was introduced in Namibia after independence?

**Question 2**

Which party has won every election in Namibia?

**Question 3**

How long did President Same Nujoma rule?

**Question 4**

Who followed Sam Nujoma?

**Question 5**

In what year was multi-party democracy introduced in Namibia?

**Question 6**

To which political party did President Sam Nujoma belong?

**Question 7**

Which political party does Hifikepunye Pohamba belong to?

**Question 8**

In what year did Namibia successfully transition to parliamentary democracy?

**Question 9**

What is the term of office of the President of Namibia?

**Text number 13**

The Kalahari Desert, an arid region shared with South Africa and Botswana, is one of Namibia's best-known geographical features. Although the Kalahari is commonly known as a desert, it has a variety of local environments, including some lush and technically non-desert areas. One of these areas, known as the succulent barren, is home to more than 5 000 plant species, almost half of which are endemic. About 10% of the world's invertebrate plants grow in the barrens. This high productivity and endemism may be due to the relatively stable nature of rainfall.

**Question 0**

Which desert is shared between South Africa and Botswana?

**Question 1**

How many plant species are there in the Succulent Karoo?

**Question 2**

How many plants are endemic in a nematode barren area?

**Question 3**

How many of the world's succulents can be found in Karoo?

**Question 4**

What is the reason why Karoo has so many unique plants?

**Question 5**

Which country is east of Namibia?

**Question 6**

How many species of plants are there in the Kalahari Desert?

**Question 7**

What percentage of the world's succulents are found in the entire Kalahari Desert?

**Question 8**

Which country is north of Namibia?

**Question 9**

Which country is south of Namibia?

**Text number 14**

Namibia extends from 17° south latitude to 25° south latitude: climatically it is a subtropical high latitude zone, and the general climate description is arid, falling from subhumid (average rainfall of over 500 mm) to semi-arid 300-500 mm:(comprising most of the waterless Kalahari) and between 150 and 300 mm (these three regions are inland from the western escarpment) to the hyper arid coastal plain with an average rainfall of less than 100 mm. The maximum temperature maxima are limited by the general altitude of the whole area: only in the south, for example in Warmbad, are maximum average temperatures of 40 °C measured.

**Question 0**

What is Namibia's climate zone?

**Question 1**

What is the general climate description of Namibia?

**Question 2**

What is the average rainfall in Namibia?

**Question 3**

What is the Namibian semi-dry measurement?

**Question 4**

What is Namibia's dry measurement?

**Question 5**

In which coordinate system is Warmbad?

**Question 6**

What is the climate description for the northern part of Namibia?

**Question 7**

What is the climate description for the southern half of Namibia?

**Question 8**

What is the climate description of the central strip of Namibia?

**Question 9**

What is the wettest region in Namibia?

**Text number 15**

Typically, the subtropical high-polar zone, where skies are often clear, offers more than 300 days of sunshine a year. It lies on the southern edge of the tropics; the Tropic of Capricorn roughly bisects the country. Winter (June-August) is generally dry, with both rainy seasons in summer, a low rainfall season between September and November and a high rainfall season between February and April. Humidity is low, with average rainfall ranging from almost zero in the coastal desert to over 600 mm in the Caprivi Strip. However, rainfall is highly variable and drought is common. The last[update] bad rainy season, with rainfall well below the annual average, was in the summer of 2006/07.

**Question 0**

What is the typical number of sunshine days in the tropical high pole zone?

**Question 1**

Which feature cuts Namibia in two?

**Question 2**

What is the Namibian winter like?

**Question 3**

When is the wettest season in Namibia?

**Question 4**

What is the humidity like in Namibia?

**Question 5**

How much did it rain in the summer of 2006/07?

**Question 6**

How much does it typically rain in the Caprivi Strip in February each year?

**Question 7**

What is the rainfall record for the Caprivi Strip?

**Question 8**

What is the record rainfall in the coastal desert?

**Question 9**

What is the lowest amount of rain that has ever fallen in the Caprivi Strip in one year?

**Text number 16**

The weather and climate of the coastal region is dominated by the cold, northward flowing Benguela Current of the Atlantic Ocean, which causes very little rainfall (up to 50 mm per year), frequent dense fog and generally lower temperatures than in the rest of the country. In winter, there is sometimes a Bergwind (German: mountain wind) or Oosweer (Afrikaans: eastern weather), a hot, dry wind that blows inland to the coast. Because the area behind the coast is desert, these winds can develop into sandstorms, and the sand layers of the Atlantic Ocean are visible in satellite images.

**Question 0**

Which current dominates Namibia's coastal zone?

**Question 1**

In which direction do currents flow in the coastal zone?

**Question 2**

Which sea is located in Namibia's coastal zone?

**Question 3**

What is the situation in Namibia in winter?

**Question 4**

What do the hot dry winds blowing inland to the coast cause?

**Question 5**

What is east of Namibia?

**Question 6**

What is the wind direction outside the coastal zone?

**Question 7**

What is the wind temperature outside the coastal zone?

**Question 8**

What is the German expression for Oosweer?

**Question 9**

What is the Afrikaans term for Bergwind?

**Text number 17**

Namibia is the driest country in sub-Saharan Africa and is largely dependent on groundwater. Average rainfall is around 350 mm per year, with the highest rainfall in the Caprivi region in the north-east (around 600 mm per year), and decreasing in the west and south-west to only 50 mm or less per year along the coast. The only perennial rivers are on the borders with South Africa, Angola and Zambia, and on the Caprivi's short border with Botswana. In the interior of the country, surface water is only available during the summer months, when rivers flood after exceptional rainfall. Otherwise, surface water is limited to a few large dams that retain and dam seasonal floods and their runoff. Thus, where people do not live near perennial rivers or use storage dams, they are dependent on groundwater. The advantage of using groundwater sources is that even isolated communities and economic activities far from good surface water sources, such as mining, agriculture and tourism, can access groundwater in almost 80% of the country.

**Question 0**

What is the driest country in sub-Saharan Africa?

**Question 1**

What is the average rainfall in Namibia?

**Question 2**

Where does it rain the most in Namibia?

**Question 3**

How much of the land is supplied by the dam water to the rest of the country?

**Question 4**

What is the rainiest country in sub-Saharan Africa?

**Question 5**

What is the record annual rainfall on the coast?

**Question 6**

What is the record low annual rainfall in Caprivi?

**Question 7**

What is the average annual rainfall in Zambia?

**Question 8**

What is the average annual rainfall in Angola?

**Text number 18**

Namibia is one of the few countries in the world whose constitution specifically addresses the conservation and protection of natural resources. Article 95 states that "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting international policies aimed at the following objectives: the conservation of ecosystems, key ecological processes and Namibian biodiversity, and the sustainable use of living natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians, present and future."

**Question 0**

What does Namibia protect in its constitution?

**Question 1**

Which article in the Namibian Constitution supports nature conservation?

**Question 2**

What do Namibians believe sustains them?

**Question 3**

What is Article 94 about?

**Question 4**

What do Namibians believe will destroy them?

**Question 5**

What is the largest country in the world with a constitution that deals with nature conservation?

**Question 6**

What is the smallest country in the world whose constitution deals with nature conservation?

**Question 7**

What is Article 93 about?

**Text number 19**

In 1993, Namibia's newly formed government received funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the LIFE (Living in a Finite Environment) project. Together, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and financial support from organisations such as USAID, the Endangered Wildlife Trust, WWF and the Canadian Ambassadorial Fund form the support structure for Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). The main objective of the project is to promote sustainable natural resource management by empowering local communities to manage natural resources and tourism.

**Question 0**

When did Namibia receive funding from USAID?

**Question 1**

What is USAID?

**Question 2**

What is a LIFE project?

**Question 3**

What does CBNRM stand for?

**Question 4**

When did the Living in a Finite Environment project start?

**Question 5**

When was the Canadian Ambassadorial Fund established?

**Question 6**

When was the Endangered Wildlife Trust established?

**Question 7**

In what year was WWF founded?

**Question 8**

What is USAID's primary priority?

**Text number 20**

Namibia has a largely independent foreign policy, but it still has links with countries that supported the independence struggle, such as Cuba. With a small army and a fragile economy, the Namibian government's main foreign policy concern is to develop stronger ties with the Southern African region. Namibia is a dynamic member of the Southern African development community and a vocal promoter of regional integration. Namibia became the 160th member of the UN on 23 April 1990. Upon independence, it became the 50th member of the Commonwealth.

**Question 0**

Who does Namibia deal with in its foreign policy?

**Question 1**

What ties does Namibia want to strengthen?

**Question 2**

What is Namibia's membership of the UN?

**Question 3**

When did Namibia join the UN?

**Question 4**

What is Namibia's membership of the Commonwealth?

**Question 5**

What year does the relationship between Namibia and Cuba extend to?

**Question 6**

Which sub-Saharan African country has a large army?

**Question 7**

How did Cuba feel about UN membership?

**Question 8**

Apart from Namibia, what is the only other country that is a member of the Commonwealth?

**Question 9**

Which sub-Saharan country has a strong economy?

**Text number 21**

According to the Namibia Labour Force Survey 2012 report by the Namibia Bureau of Statistics, the country's unemployment rate is 27.4%. "Tight unemployment (people actively seeking full-time work) was 20.2 percent in 2000, 21.9 percent in 2004 and rose to 29.4 percent in 2008. By a broader definition (including people who have given up looking for work), unemployment rose to 36.7% in 2004. For the purposes of this estimate, people in the informal economy are considered to be employed. Immanuel Ngatjizeko, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, praised the 2008 survey as "by far superior in scope and quality to anything that has been available before", but its methodology has also been criticised.

**Question 0**

What is the unemployment rate in Namibia?

**Question 1**

What was the highest unemployment rate in Namibia?

**Question 2**

Who is the Minister for Employment and Social Affairs?

**Question 3**

When was Namibia's unemployment rate at its lowest?

**Question 4**

What was Namibia's tight unemployment in 2012?

**Question 5**

In which year did Immanuel Ngatjizeko become Minister for Labour and Social Affairs?

**Question 6**

Who is the head of the Namibian Central Bureau of Statistics?

**Question 7**

What was the unemployment rate in 2000?

**Question 8**

What was the unemployment rate in 2012, including those who stopped looking for work?

**Text number 22**

In 2013, global business and financial news provider Bloomberg named Namibia the best emerging market economy in Africa and the 13th best economy in the world. Only four African countries made the Top 20 Emerging Markets list published in the March 2013 issue of Bloomberg Markets magazine, with Namibia ranking ahead of Morocco (19th), South Africa (15th) and Zambia (14th). Globally, Namibia also outperformed Hungary, Brazil and Mexico. Bloomberg Markets ranked the top 20 countries based on more than a dozen criteria. The data came from Bloomberg's own financial market statistics, IMF forecasts and World Bank data. Countries were also assessed in areas of particular interest to foreign investors: ease of doing business, perceived levels of corruption and economic freedom. In order to attract foreign investment, the government has worked to reduce red tape caused by excessive government regulations, making the country one of the least bureaucratic places to do business in the region. However, customs sometimes require facilitation fees due to cumbersome and costly customs procedures. The World Bank has classified Namibia as an upper middle-income country, ranking it 87th out of 185 economies in terms of ease of doing business.

**Question 0**

What name did Bloomberg give Namibia?

**Question 1**

Where did Bloomberg rank Namibia's economy?

**Question 2**

How many African countries have made the list of the best emerging markets?

**Question 3**

Who did Bloomberg name as the best emerging market in the world in 2013?

**Question 4**

How many South American countries have made the list of emerging economies?

**Question 5**

How many Asian countries have made the list of emerging economies?

**Question 6**

What was mentioned as one of the reasons why Zambia made the list?

**Question 7**

Why did South Africa make this list?

**Text number 23**

Around half of the population earns its livelihood from agriculture (mainly subsistence farming), but Namibia still needs to import some of its food. Although its GDP per capita is five times higher than the GDP per capita of the poorest countries in Africa, the majority of Namibia's population lives in rural areas and is subsistence farmers. Namibia has one of the highest income inequality rates in the world, partly due to the presence of an urban economy and a cash-strapped rural economy. Inequality figures therefore take into account people who do not actually depend on the formal economy for their survival. Although Namibia has only 1% of arable land, almost half of the population works in agriculture.

**Question 0**

How much of the population depends on agriculture?

**Question 1**

How much more is Namibia's GDP per capita than other African countries?

**Question 2**

Where does most of Namibia's population live?

**Question 3**

What types of income problems are among the highest in the world in Namibia?

**Question 4**

How much of Namibia's land is arable?

**Question 5**

How much of the land in Africa's poorest countries is arable?

**Question 6**

Where does Namibia import food from?

**Question 7**

Which countries have even greater income inequality than Namibia?

**Question 8**

Which sector employs the most people in the poorest countries in Africa?

**Text number 24**

Mining accounts for 25% of Namibia's income and is the single most important contributor to the Namibian economy. Namibia is Africa's fourth largest exporter of non-fuel minerals and the world's fourth largest producer of uranium. There has been significant investment in uranium mining and Namibia is set to become the largest uranium exporter by 2015. Rich alluvial diamond deposits make Namibia a primary source of gem-quality diamonds. Namibia is mainly known for its diamond and uranium deposits, but several other minerals such as lead, tungsten, gold, tin, fluorspar, manganese, marble, copper and zinc are also mined industrially. There are offshore gas deposits in the Atlantic Ocean that are planned for future extraction. According to 'The Diamond Investigation', a book on the global diamond market, De Beers, the largest diamond company, bought most of Namibia's diamonds in 1978 and intends to continue to do so because 'whichever government comes to power will need these revenues to survive'.

**Question 0**

How much revenue does mining bring to Namibia?

**Question 1**

Where does Namibia stand in terms of uranium exports?

**Question 2**

Namibia was expected to be the largest exporter from which country in 2015?

**Question 3**

What are the rich alluvial diamond deposits that make Namibia a source of diamonds?

**Question 4**

What is the second most important factor in Namibia's economy?

**Question 5**

Who is the world's biggest uranium exporter?

**Question 6**

In what year will Namibia start offshore oil and gas drilling?

**Question 7**

Who is the world's biggest diamond exporter?

**Question 8**

Which country is Africa's biggest exporter of non-fuel minerals?

**Text number 25**

Many guesthouses and protected areas accommodate eco-tourists. Sport hunting is also a large and growing part of Namibia's economy, accounting for 14% of total tourism in 2000, or US$19.6 million, and Namibia has a number of species sought by international sport hunters. In addition, extreme sports such as sandboarding, skydiving and off-road driving have become popular, and many towns have companies offering tours. popular places to visit include the capital Windhoek, the Caprivi Strip, Fish River Canyon, Sossusvlei, Skeleton Coast Park, Sesriem, Etosha Pan and the coastal towns of Swakopmund, Walvis Bay and Lüderitz.

**Question 0**

What accounts for almost 14% of Namibia's tourism?

**Question 1**

How much financial support does Namibia receive from hunting tourism?

**Question 2**

What other sports are popular in Namibia?

**Question 3**

What is the most popular city in Namibia?

**Question 4**

What kind of town is Swakopmund?

**Question 5**

Where do most Namibian tourists come from?

**Question 6**

In which country was the extreme sport of sandboarding invented?

**Question 7**

How much did Namibia's economy grow thanks to tourism in 2010?

**Question 8**

What is the most popular city in Namibia for foreign tourists to visit?

**Question 9**

How much money did tourism bring to Namibia in 2010?

**Text number 26**

The capital Windhoek plays a very important role in Namibia's tourism, as it is centrally located and close to Hosea Kutako International Airport. According to The Namibia Tourism Exit Survey conducted by the Millennium Challenge Corporation for the Namibia Tourism Board, 56% of all tourists who visited Namibia in 2012-2013 visited Windhoek. Several Namibian tourism-related government departments and administrative bodies, such as Namibia Wildlife Resorts, Air Namibia and the Namibia Tourism Board, as well as Namibian tourism-related professional organisations, such as the Namibian Hotel and Restaurant Association, are headquartered in Windhoek. Windhoek is also home to several major hotels, such as the Windhoek Country Club Resort, and Windhoek is also home to some international hotel chains, such as Avani Hotels and Resorts and Hilton Hotels and Resorts.

**Question 0**

What is the capital of Namibia?

**Question 1**

What is Namibia Airport?

**Question 2**

What is the most popular hotel in Windhoek?

**Question 3**

Avani Hotels and resorts is a chain resort in Windhoek, which is the other?

**Question 4**

What percentage of tourists arrive in Namibia at Hosea Kutako International Airport?

**Question 5**

In what year was Namibia Wildlife Resorts founded?

**Question 6**

In what year was the Namibian Tourism Council established?

**Question 7**

What percentage of Windhoek tourists stay in an international hotel chain?

**Question 8**

What year was HIlton Hotels and Resorts built in Windhoek?

**Text number 27**

Namibia's main tourism-related governing body, the Namibia Tourism Board (NTB), was established by an Act of Parliament: the Namibia Tourism Board Act, 2000 (Act 21 of 2000). Its main objectives are to regulate the tourism industry and to market Namibia as a tourist destination. Namibia also has several professional associations representing the tourism industry, such as the Federation of Namibia Tourism Associations, the Hospitality Association of Namibia, the Association of Namibian Travel Agents, the Car Rental Association of Namibia and the Tour and Safari Association of Namibia.

**Question 0**

What is NTB?

**Question 1**

What is Namibia's Law 21 of 2000?

**Question 2**

What does Namibia's 21st law regulate?

**Question 3**

What markets will Law 21 promote?

**Question 4**

What was Law 20 of 2000?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Namibian Federation of Tourism Associations founded?

**Question 6**

In what year was the Namibian Hospitality Association founded?

**Question 7**

In what year was the Namibian Association of Travel Agents founded?

**Question 8**

In what year was the Namibian Tourism and Safari Association founded?

**Text number 28**

In most neighbourhoods, with the exception of upper and middle class households, sanitation is inadequate. Private flush toilets are too expensive for almost all urban dwellers due to water consumption and installation costs. As a result, access to improved sanitation has hardly improved since independence: in rural areas of Namibia, 13% of the population had sanitation facilities that were better than basic sanitation, compared to 8% in 1990. Many Namibians have to rely on 'flying toilets', plastic bags that are thrown into the bush after use. The use of open areas near residential areas for urinating and defecating is very common and has been identified as a major health risk.

**Question 0**

Most residential areas are inadequate in which region of Namibia?

**Question 1**

Apart from the installation costs, why are private flush toilets too expensive for most Namibians?

**Question 2**

What do Namibians use as a toilet?

**Question 3**

Where do flying toilets end up after use?

**Question 4**

Urinating and defecating in public has been found to be what?

**Question 5**

In which African country is sanitation adequate in most residential areas?

**Question 6**

In which African country are private flush toilets affordable?

**Question 7**

In rural areas of Namibia, 13% of the population had more than basic sanitation?

**Question 8**

Which African country has plenty of water?

**Text number 29**

Whites (mainly of African, German, British and Portuguese descent) make up between 4.0% and 7.0% of the population. Although their share of the population is declining due to emigration and lower fertility, they still constitute the second largest population of European descent in sub-Saharan Africa (after South Africa), both in percentage and number. The majority of Namibian whites and almost all mixed-race people speak Afrikaans and share the same origin, culture and religion as the white and coloured population of South Africa. A large minority of whites (around 30 000) trace their ancestry to German settlers who inhabited Namibia before the British confiscated German lands after the First World War, and maintain German cultural and educational institutions. Almost all Portuguese settlers came from the former Portuguese colony of Angola. According to the 1960 census, there were 526 004 people living in what was then South West Africa, of whom 73 464 were white (14%).

**Question 0**

What proportion of Namibia's population is white?

**Question 1**

What is the Namibian language?

**Question 2**

Where do the large minority of whites trace their Namibian roots?

**Question 3**

What was the population of South West Africa in 1960?

**Question 4**

What proportion of the population of South West Africa was white in 1960?

**Question 5**

How many people of British descent are there in Namibia?

**Question 6**

What percentage of Namibia's population is German?

**Question 7**

What is the most widely spoken language in Namibia?

**Question 8**

How many whites were living in Namibia in the 2000 census?

**Question 9**

What was the total number of people in Namibia in the 2000 census?

**Text number 30**

In Namibia, a census is carried out every ten years. After independence, the first census of population and housing was conducted in 1991, with subsequent rounds in 2001 and 2011. The data collection method is to count every person living in Namibia at the time of the census, regardless of where they happen to be. This is called the de facto method. For the purposes of the census, the country is divided into 4 042 enumeration areas. These areas do not overlap with constituency boundaries in order to provide reliable data for the elections.

**Question 0**

How often is a census taken in Namibia?

**Question 1**

When was Namibia's first population and housing census conducted?

**Question 2**

What is it called when the census counts each person by where they are on the night of the census?

**Question 3**

How many census regions are there in Namibia?

**Question 4**

Which census areas in Namibia do not overlap for reliable data?

**Question 5**

How were people counted in Namibia before 1991?

**Question 6**

How many census areas are there in a typical country using the de facto method?

**Question 7**

How many census workers were there in the 1991 census of population and housing?

**Text number 31**

Until 1990, the official languages were English, German and Afrikaans. Long before Namibia's independence from South Africa, SWAPO was of the opinion that the country should become officially monolingual, and chose this approach in contrast to that of its neighbour South Africa (which granted official status to all 11 of its major languages), which SWAPO considered to be a "deliberate policy of ethno-linguistic fragmentation". As a result, SWAPO made English the only official language of Namibia, although only about 3% of the population speak it as their mother tongue. Its introduction has focused on public administration, education and the broadcasting system. Some other languages have received semi-official recognition by being allowed to be used as the language of instruction in primary schools. Private schools are expected to follow the same policy as state schools, with "English" as a compulsory subject. As in other post-colonial African societies, the promotion of monolingual education and policies has led to high drop-out rates and a high number of early school leavers and those with low academic skills.

**Question 0**

German, English and Afrikaans were the official languages in Namibia, until when?

**Question 1**

SWAPO thinks Namibia should have what kind of official language?

**Question 2**

What is the primary language of Namibia, as established by SWAPO?

**Question 3**

How many Namibians speak English?

**Question 4**

What was the high number due to monolingual teaching?

**Question 5**

What is one of the 11 official languages of South Africa?

**Question 6**

What percentage of people speak Afrikaans in Namibia?

**Question 7**

What percentage of people speak German in Namibia?

**Question 8**

The promotion of monolingual education has been a success in which African country?

**Question 9**

How many people in Namibia speak English at all?

**Text number 32**

Inline hockey was first played in 1995 and has grown in popularity in recent years. The women's inline hockey team participated in the 2008 FIRS World Championships. Namibia hosts one of the toughest running races in the world, the Namibian Ultra Marathon. Namibia's most famous athlete is Frankie Fredericks, a sprinter (100 and 200 m). He won four Olympic silver medals (1992, 1996) and also has medals from several World Athletics Championships. He is also known for his humanitarian work in Namibia and beyond.

**Question 0**

What popular sport was first played in Namibia in 1995?

**Question 1**

Which team participated in the 2008 FIRS World Championship?

**Question 2**

What is the hardest running race in the world?

**Question 3**

Who is Namibia's most famous athlete?

**Question 4**

What sport does Namibia's most famous athlete play?

**Question 5**

When was the women's national inline hockey team first established?

**Question 6**

Which country won the 2008 FIRS Women's World Championship?

**Question 7**

What year was the first Namibian ultra marathon held?

**Question 8**

How many Olympic silver medals did Frankie Fredericks win at the 1992 Olympics?

**Question 9**

How many medals has Frankie Fredericks won at the World Athletics Championships?

**Text number 33**

Namibia's first newspaper was the German-language Windhoeker Anzeiger, founded in 1898. Radio was introduced in 1969 and television in 1981. Under German rule, newspapers mainly reflected the living reality and the views of the white German-speaking minority. The black majority was ignored or portrayed as a threat. Under South African rule, white bias continued and the Pretoria government had a considerable influence on the 'South West African' media system. Independent newspapers were seen as a threat to the established order and critical journalists were threatened.

**Question 0**

What was the first Namibian newspaper?

**Question 1**

In which language was Namibia's first newspaper printed?

**Question 2**

When was the first Namibian newspaper founded?

**Question 3**

When was radio introduced in Namibia?

**Question 4**

When was television introduced in Namibia?

**Question 5**

What was the first English-language newspaper in Namibia?

**Question 6**

When did South Africa start to rule Namibia?

**Question 7**

When did Germany start to rule Namibia?

**Question 8**

What was the first newspaper in Namibia to reflect the reality of black people?

**Question 9**

When was the first black radio station launched?

**Text number 34**

Other newspapers worth mentioning include the TrustCo owned tabloid Informanté, the weekly Windhoek Observer, the weekly Namibia Economist and the regional Namib Times. Current affairs magazines include Insight Namibia, Vision2030 Focus and Prime FOCUS. Sister Namibia Magazine is Namibia's longest-running NGO magazine and Namibia Sport is the only national sports magazine. The print market is complemented by party publications, student magazines and PR publications.

**Question 0**

What is the most popular tabloid in Namibia?

**Question 1**

What is the Namibian Economic Journal?

**Question 2**

What is a regional newspaper in Namibia?

**Question 3**

What is the most popular current affairs magazine in Namibia?

**Question 4**

What is the only sports newspaper in Namibia?

**Question 5**

Who owns the Windhoek Observer?

**Question 6**

Who owns the Namib Times?

**Question 7**

Who owns Prime FOCUS?

**Question 8**

Who owns Sister Namibia Magazine?

**Question 9**

How often is Informante published?

**Text number 35**

Compared to neighbouring countries, Namibia has a high degree of media freedom. In recent years, the country has generally ranked in the top quartile of the Reporters Without Borders press freedom index, and in 2010 it was ranked 21st, on a par with Canada and the highest ranked African country. The African Media Barometer shows similar positive results. However, as in other countries, Namibia continues to enjoy considerable influence of state and economic representatives in the media. In 2009, Namibia fell to 36th place in the Press Freedom Index. In 2013, it was ranked 19th. In 2014, it was ranked 22nd.

**Question 0**

How does Namibia's freedom compare with neighbouring countries?

**Question 1**

With which country is Namibia on an equal footing in terms of media and reporting?

**Question 2**

Where did Namibia rank in terms of press freedom in 2009?

**Question 3**

Where did Namibia rank in terms of press freedom in 2013?

**Question 4**

Where did Namibia rank in terms of press freedom in 2014?

**Question 5**

What was Namibia's ranking in the Press Freedom Index in 2012?

**Question 6**

What was Namibia's press freedom index in 2015?

**Question 7**

What was Namibia's ranking in the Press Freedom Index in 2008?

**Question 8**

In what year was the African Media Barometer founded?

**Question 9**

When was Reporters Without Borders founded?

**Text number 36**

Life expectancy at birth was estimated at 52.2 years in 2012, one of the lowest in the world. The AIDS epidemic is a major problem in Namibia. Although its infection rates are significantly lower than in its eastern neighbour Botswana, around 13.1% of the adult population is infected with HIV. In 2001, it was estimated that there were 210 000 people living with HIV/AIDS in the country, and in 2003 the estimated number of deaths was 16 000. According to a 2011 UNAIDS report, the epidemic in Namibia "appears to be levelling off". The HIV/AIDS epidemic has reduced the working age population and the number of orphans has increased. The government's role is to provide these orphans with education, food, shelter and clothing.

**Question 0**

What is life expectancy in Namibia?

**Question 1**

Which epidemic is the big problem in Namibia?

**Question 2**

What proportion of the Namibian population is infected with HIV?

**Question 3**

How many people living in Namibia in 2001 had HIV/AIDS?

**Question 4**

How many HIV/AIDS-related deaths were there in Namibia in 2003?

**Question 5**

How many orphans are there in Namibia?

**Question 6**

How many people in Botswana have HIV/AIDS?

**Question 7**

What percentage of Botswana's population is infected with HIV?

**Question 8**

What are the HIV/AIDS epidemic figures doing in Botswana?

**Question 9**

What is life expectancy in Botswana in 2012?

**Text number 37**

The AIDS epidemic appears to be exacerbating the malaria problem. Studies have shown that in Namibia, the risk of contracting malaria is 14.5% higher if you are also infected with HIV. The risk of dying from malaria is also about 50% higher if you are also infected with HIV. With such high infection rates and a looming malaria problem, it can be very difficult for a government to cope with the medical and economic impact of the epidemic. In 2002, there were only 598 doctors in the country.

**Question 0**

What health problem is the AIDS epidemic exacerbating in Namibia?

**Question 1**

What is the risk of contracting malaria if you are already infected with HIV?

**Question 2**

How much does the risk of malaria death increase if you have HIV infection at the same time?

**Question 3**

How many doctors were there in Namibia in 2002?

**Question 4**

How many doctors were there in Namibia in 2012?

**Question 5**

What is the risk of contracting malaria in Namibia if you are healthy?

**Question 6**

What is the risk of death if a person has HIV but no co-infection?

**Question 7**

What was the total number of health professionals in Namibia in 2002?

**Document number 402**

**Text number 0**

Russian (ру́сский язы́к, russkiy yazyk, pronounced [ˈruskʲɪj jɪˈzɨk] ( listen)) is an East Slavic language and the official language of Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and many smaller or unrecognized regions. It is an informal but widely spoken language in Ukraine, Latvia, Estonia and to a lesser extent in other countries that were once Soviet republics and former members of the Eastern Bloc. Russian belongs to the Indo-European family of languages and is one of the three living members of the East Slavic languages. There are written examples of Old East Slavic from the 10th century onwards.

**Question 0**

Which language subgroup does Russian belong to?

**Question 1**

Where is Russian the official language?

**Question 2**

Where is Russian popular but not an official language?

**Question 3**

How many living East Slavic languages are there?

**Question 4**

When was the earliest Old East Slavic writing?

**Question 5**

What language is Ukrainian?

**Question 6**

In which countries is Ukrainian officially spoken?

**Question 7**

Where is Ukrainian also spoken, but not officially?

**Question 8**

Which family does a Ukrainian belong to?

**Question 9**

When was Ukrainian first officially written?

**Text number 1**

In Russian, a distinction is made between consonant phonemes with palatal secondary articulation and consonant phonemes without palatal secondary articulation, the so-called soft and hard sounds. This distinction can be observed between almost all consonant pairs and is one of the most characteristic features of the language. Another important aspect is the reduction of unaccented vowels. Accentuation that is unpredictable is not usually marked orthographically, although the optional sharp accent (знак ударения, znak udareniya) can be used to mark accent, for example to distinguish between homographic words, such as замо́к (zamok, meaning lock) and за́мок (zamok, meaning castle), or to indicate the correct pronunciation of rare words or names.

**Question 0**

What are the phonemes of soft sounds?

**Question 1**

What kind of accent can indicate an accent?

**Question 2**

What kinds of words are distinguished by acute accents?

**Question 3**

Which word means both lock and castle, depending on the accent?

**Question 4**

Which phenomena are rare words?

**Question 5**

Where are rare words usually found?

**Question 6**

Which language feature is considered a rare word?

**Question 7**

What are considered rare words or names that are not usually reported?

**Question 8**

What is a rare word used for labelling?

**Text number 2**

Russian is a Slavic language of the Indo-European language family. It is a direct descendant of the Kievan Rus language. In terms of spoken language, its closest relatives are Ukrainian, Belarusian and Russian, the other three languages of the Eastern Slavic group. In many parts of eastern and southern Ukraine and Belarus these languages are spoken interchangeably, and in some areas traditional bilingualism has led to language mixing, for example Surzhyk in eastern Ukraine and Trasianka in Belarus. The Old Novgorod dialect of Eastern Slavs, which disappeared in the 15th or 16th century, is sometimes considered to have played a significant role in the formation of modern Russian. Russian also has considerable lexical similarities with Bulgarian, due to the common influence of Church Slavonic on both languages and later interaction in the 19th and 20th centuries, although Bulgarian has a grammar that is clearly different from Russian. In the 19th century, the language was often called "Great Russian" to distinguish it from Belarusian, then called "White Russian", and Ukrainian, then called "Little Russian".

**Question 0**

What language is Russian descended from?

**Question 1**

Who are Russia's closest relatives?

**Question 2**

Where is Surzhyk used?

**Question 3**

Where is Trasianka used?

**Question 4**

What was the "little Russian"?

**Question 5**

What is the descendant of the Ukrainian language used in Kiev Rus?

**Question 6**

In which countries are surzhyk and trasianka spoken interchangeably?

**Question 7**

In which centuries is the Surzhyk language believed to have disappeared?

**Question 8**

Which Ukrainian is believed to have contributed to its formation?

**Question 9**

In which languages is Trasianka similar to Trasianka?

**Text number 3**

The vocabulary of the Russian language (mainly abstract and literary words), the principles of word formation and, to some extent, the inflection and written style have also been influenced by the Church Slavonic language, which is an evolved and partly Russified form of the Old Church Slavonic language used by the Russian Orthodox Church. However, Eastern Slavonic forms have been used exclusively in various dialects, which are rapidly in decline. In some cases, both East Slavic and Church Slavonic forms are used, with many different meanings. For more information, see Russian phonology and the history of the Russian language.

**Question 0**

What language does the Russian Orthodox Church use?

**Question 1**

Which Russian words have been influenced by the Church Slavonic language?

**Question 2**

What are the forms of words used together in some cases?

**Question 3**

Which church mainly uses Russian?

**Question 4**

What has the Russian Orthodox Church experienced recently in terms of attendance?

**Question 5**

What has influenced the vocabulary of East Slavic?

**Question 6**

How many meanings are there in the current forms of Russian?

**Question 7**

What has influenced the style of Eastern Slavic literature?

**Text number 4**

Until the 20th century, the spoken form of the language was only spoken by the upper nobility and the urban population, as Russian peasants in the countryside still spoke their own dialects.By the mid-20th century, such dialects were supplanted by the introduction of the compulsory education system established by the Soviet government. Despite the formalisation of Standard Russian, some non-standard dialectal features (such as the fricative [ɣ] in southern Russian dialects) can still be observed in colloquial speech.

**Question 0**

When did the Russian language spread among the peasants?

**Question 1**

Who spoke Russian before the 1900s?

**Question 2**

When was compulsory education introduced in the Soviet Union?

**Question 3**

What non-standard feature does South Russia use?

**Question 4**

When did the Soviet government start speaking only the fricative?

**Question 5**

What kind of educational system was used to teach the history of the nobility to peasants?

**Question 6**

Who was responsible for formalising the colloquial language?

**Question 7**

What is the non-standard feature of the noble classes?

**Question 8**

Which group was the only one in the mid-20th century to use colloquial speech?

**Text number 5**

Ethnic Russians make up 25.5% of the country's current population, and 58.6% of Estonia's native population also speaks Russian. In total, 67.8% of the Estonian population speaks Russian. However, proficiency in Russian is rapidly declining among younger Estonians (it has been replaced mainly by proficiency in English). For example, while 53% of Estonians aged 15-19 claim to speak some Russian, in the 10-14 age group Russian proficiency has fallen to 19% (which is about a third of the proportion claiming English proficiency in the corresponding age group).

**Question 0**

How much of Estonia is ethnic Russian?

**Question 1**

How much of Estonia speaks Russian?

**Question 2**

What is the relationship between Russian-speaking Estonian youth and English-speaking youth?

**Question 3**

How many Estonians in Estonia speak Russian?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Russians speak English?

**Question 5**

How much of the Estonian native population speaks English?

**Question 6**

What is declining among ethnic Russians?

**Question 7**

What percentage of Russians are aged 15-19?

**Question 8**

To what percentage has the proportion of 10-14 year olds fallen in Russia?

**Text number 6**

As the Grand Duchy of Finland was part of the Russian Empire from 1809 to 1918, many Russian speakers remained in Finland. There are 33 400 Russian-speaking Finns, which is 0.6% of the population. Five thousand (0.1%) of them are late 19th and 20th century immigrants or their descendants, with the remaining majority being recent immigrants who moved in the 1990s and after. 1.4% of the Finnish population speaks Russian, according to the World Factbook's 2014 estimate.

**Question 0**

When did Finland join the Russian Empire?

**Question 1**

When did Finland secede from the Russian Empire?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Finns speak Russian?

**Question 3**

How many Finns speak Russian?

**Question 4**

How many Russian-speaking Finns are descended from early immigrants?

**Question 5**

When did immigrants form the Russian Empire?

**Question 6**

How many immigrants came to Russia between 1809 and 1918?

**Question 7**

What was the population of Russia in 1908?

**Question 8**

Which book was written in 1918 by a prominent Russian author?

**Question 9**

What year was the World Factbook republished?

**Text number 7**

In Ukraine, Russian is considered the language of inter-ethnic communication and a minority language under the 1996 Constitution of Ukraine. According to estimates by the weekly Demoskop, in 2004 there were 14 400 000 native speakers of Russian and 29 million active speakers. In 2006, 65% of the population was fluent in Russian, and 38% used it as their main language with family, friends or at work. The World Factbook estimated in 2001 that 29.6% of the population spoke Russian. 20% of schoolchildren receive their education mainly in Russian.

**Question 0**

How many Ukrainians spoke Russian as their mother tongue in 2004?

**Question 1**

How many Ukrainians are actively speaking Russian in 2004?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Ukrainians will be fluent in Russian in 2006?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Ukrainians use Russian as their main language in 2006?

**Question 4**

What is Russia's legal status in Ukraine?

**Question 5**

How does the World Factbook describe Russia?

**Question 6**

How many people in the world read the World Factbook in 2001?

**Question 7**

How many schoolchildren used the World Factbook in school in Ukraine in 2006?

**Question 8**

What was the population of Russia in 2001?

**Question 9**

How many readers does Demoskop Weekly have in Ukraine?

**Text number 8**

In the 20th century, Russian was taught compulsorily in schools in the old Warsaw Pact countries and other Soviet satellite states. These countries include Poland, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Albania, former East Germany and Cuba. However, younger generations are generally not fluent in Russian, as Russian is no longer compulsory in the school system. However, according to the Eurobarometer 2005 survey, Russian fluency is still quite high (20-40%) in some countries, especially in those where people speak Slavic and thus have an advantage in learning Russian (Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Bulgaria).

**Question 0**

Which treaty included many Russian-speaking countries?

**Question 1**

Where was Russian schooling compulsory in the 20th century?

**Question 2**

In which countries are other Slavic languages spoken?

**Question 3**

What agreement did Cuba sign?

**Question 4**

Which three countries are former satellites of East Germany?

**Question 5**

Where is Polish no longer compulsory?

**Question 6**

What is the level of fluency in Polish in some countries according to Eurobarometer?

**Text number 9**

There are also significant Russian-speaking groups in Western Europe. They have been fuelled by several waves of immigrants since the early 20th century, each with its own language taste. There are significant Russian-speaking communities in the UK, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Brazil, Norway and Austria. According to the 2011 Census, there were 21,639 people in Ireland who use Russian as their first language. However, only 13% of them were Russian citizens. Twenty per cent held Irish citizenship, while 27% held a Latvian passport and 14% a Lithuanian passport.

**Question 0**

Which European countries are home to large numbers of Russian immigrants?

**Question 1**

How many people in Ireland speak Russian?

**Question 2**

What proportion of Russian speakers in Ireland are Russian citizens?

**Question 3**

What proportion of Russian speakers in Ireland are Irish citizens?

**Question 4**

What proportion of Russian speakers in Ireland are Latvian citizens?

**Question 5**

Which countries do Spanish immigrants live in?

**Question 6**

When was the Norwegian census taken?

**Question 7**

How many people in Norway speak Russian at home?

**Question 8**

How many Russian citizens are there in Norway?

**Question 9**

How many people living in Norway have Latvian and Lithuanian passports?

**Text number 10**

In Armenia, Russian has no official status, but is recognised as a minority language under the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. The weekly Demoskop estimates that in 2004 there were 15 000 native speakers and 1 million active speakers of Russian in the country. In 2006, 30% of the population was fluent in Russian and 2% used it as their main language with family, friends or at work. The World Factbook estimated in 2009 that 1.4% of the population speaks Russian.

**Question 0**

Which convention recognises the Russian language in Armenia?

**Question 1**

How many Armenians speak Russian as their mother tongue?

**Question 2**

How many Armenians actively speak Russian?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Armenians speak Russian?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Armenians use Russian as their main language?

**Question 5**

How many people read Demoskop Weekly in 2004?

**Question 6**

What percentage of the population used the World Factbook at school?

**Question 7**

What year was the World Factbook first published in Armenia?

**Question 8**

What was the population of Armenia in 2009?

**Question 9**

What percentage of the Armenian population writes articles for the World Factbook?

**Text number 11**

Russian has no official status in Georgia, but is recognised as a minority language under the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. According to estimates by the weekly Demoskop, in 2004 there were 130 000 native speakers of Russian and 1.7 million active speakers. In 2006, 27% of the population was fluent in Russian and 1% used it as their main language with family, friends or at work. According to World Factook, Russian is the language of 9% of the population. Ethnologue cites Russian as the country's de facto working language.

**Question 0**

Which convention recognises the Russian language in Georgia?

**Question 1**

How many Georgians speak Russian as their mother tongue?

**Question 2**

How many Georgians actively speak Russian?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the Georgian population is fluent in Russian?

**Question 4**

What percentage of people in Georgia speak Russian as their main language?

**Question 5**

What does Demoskop Weekly mention as the Russian language in Ethnology?

**Question 6**

What was the population of Georgia in 2006?

**Question 7**

What percentage of Georgia's population had read the World Factbook by 2006?

**Question 8**

What percentage of Georgia's population works from home?

**Question 9**

What role does Ethnologu play in the Georgian government?

**Text number 12**

In Kazakhstan, Russian is not a state language, but according to Article 7 of the Constitution of Kazakhstan, its use in state and local administration is on an equal footing with Kazakh. According to estimates by the weekly Demoskop, in 2004 there were 4 200 000 native speakers and 10 million active speakers of Russian in the country. In 2006, 63% of the population was fluent in Russian and 46% used it as their main language with family, friends or at work. The World Factbook estimated in 2001 that 95% of the population spoke Russian. There are still large Russian-speaking communities in North Kazakhstan, and ethnic Russians account for 25.6% of the Kazakh population. According to the 2009 census, 10 309 500 people, or 84.8% of the population aged 15 and over, could read and write Russian well and understood the spoken language.

**Question 0**

What is the legal status of the Russian language in Kazakhstan?

**Question 1**

How many people in Kazakhstan speak Russian as their mother tongue?

**Question 2**

How many people in Kazakhstan actively speak Russian?

**Question 3**

What percentage of people in Kazakhstan are fluent in Russian?

**Question 4**

What percentage of the population of Kazakhstan uses Russian as their main language?

**Question 5**

According to Article 7 of the Constitution of Kazakhstan, what are the rights of public sector employees equal to those of the administration?

**Question 6**

What was the population of Kazakhstan in 2004?

**Question 7**

What percentage of Kazakhstan's population was employed in 2006?

**Question 8**

How many people in Kazakhstan could read the World Factbook in 2004?

**Question 9**

What proportion of people aged 15 or over used the World Factbook at school in 2009?

**Text number 13**

The language first spread to North America when Russian explorers travelled to Alaska and claimed it for Russia in the 1700s. Although most of the settlers left after the United States bought the region in 1867, a few remained and preserved the Russian language in the region to this day, although only a few older speakers of this unique dialect remain. There are also significant Russian-speaking communities in North America, particularly in the major urban centres of the US and Canada, such as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Los Angeles, Nashville, San Francisco, Seattle, Spokane, Toronto, Baltimore, Miami, Chicago, Denver and Cleveland. In many places, they publish their own newspapers and live in ethnic enclaves (especially the generation of immigrants who began arriving in the early 1960s). However, only about 25% of them are ethnic Russians. Before the collapse of the Soviet Union, the vast majority of Russian-speakers in Brighton Beach, Brooklyn, New York, were Russian-speaking Jews. Afterwards, immigrants from the former Soviet Union changed the statistics somewhat, with ethnic Russians and Ukrainians being joined by Russian Jews and Central Asians. According to the 2007 US Census, Russian was the primary language spoken by over 850,000 US residents.

**Question 0**

Where did Russian explorers first arrive in North America?

**Question 1**

When did Russian explorers first arrive in North America?

**Question 2**

When did the United States buy Alaska?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Russian-speaking Americans are ethnic Russians?

**Question 4**

What is the term for Russian-speaking people?

**Question 5**

What did New York buy in the 1700s?

**Question 6**

When did North American explorers first arrive in Russia?

**Question 7**

What is the term for Jews living in Russia?

**Question 8**

How many Jews lived in Russia in the 1700s?

**Question 9**

In what year did the Medievals migrate to Russia?

**Text number 14**

Russia is a member of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, UNESCO, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations, the United Nations:Food and Agriculture Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Criminal Court (or has a similar status and interpretation into Russian must be provided), International Monetary Fund, International Olympic Committee, World Postal Union, World Bank, Commonwealth of Independent States, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, Eurasian Economic Community, Collective Security Treaty Organisation, Antarctic Treaty Secretariat, International Organization for Standardization, GUAM for Democracy and Economic Development, International Mathematical Olympiad. Russian is also one of the two official languages on the International Space Station - NASA astronauts serving alongside Russian cosmonauts usually take Russian language courses. This practice dates back to the Apollo-Soyuz mission, which first flew in 1975.

**Question 0**

For what mission did NASA astronauts first learn Russian?

**Question 1**

When did the Apollo-Soyuz fly?

**Question 2**

What are the names of the Russian astronauts?

**Question 3**

In which maths competition is Russian the official language?

**Question 4**

When was the International Space Station launched into space?

**Question 5**

In what year was the IMF established?

**Question 6**

What did the UN help to launch in 1975?

**Question 7**

Which organisation supports NASA astronauts?

**Question 8**

Which organisation started accepting donations in 1975?

**Text number 15**

In March 2013, it was announced that Russian is now the second most used language on the internet after English. Russian is used on 5.9% of all websites, slightly ahead of German and far behind English (54.7%). Russian is used on 89.8% of .ru websites, but also on 88.7% of websites with the former Soviet domain .su. Russian is also widely used on sites in the former Soviet Union: 79.0% in Ukraine, 86.9% in Belarus, 84.0% in Kazakhstan, 79.6% in Uzbekistan, 75.9% in Kyrgyzstan and 81.8% in Tajikistan. However, Russian is the sixth most used language on the top 1 000 sites, after English, Chinese, French, German and Japanese.

**Question 0**

What is the second most popular language online in 2013?

**Question 1**

What percentage of all websites are in English?

**Question 2**

What percentage of all websites are in Russian?

**Question 3**

What percentage of all .ru sites are in Russian?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Ukrainian websites are in Russian?

**Question 5**

What is Japanese on the internet after English?

**Question 6**

What percentage of websites with the .su domain name use English?

**Question 7**

How many websites in Ukraine use English?

**Question 8**

What percentage of websites in Tajikistan use English?

**Question 9**

How many people used Japanese on all websites in March 2013?

**Text number 16**

Despite the levelling off since 1900, especially in terms of vocabulary and pronunciation, there are still several dialects in Russia. Some linguists divide Russian dialects into two primary regional groups, "northern" and "southern", and Moscow lies in the transition zone between the two. Others divide the language into three groups, northern, central (or middle) and southern, with Moscow located in the central region. All dialects are also divided into two main chronological categories: dialects of primary formation (the Eastern Russian or Moscow region, which roughly consists of the present-day Central and North-Western Federal districts) and dialects of secondary formation (the rest of the region). The internal Russian dialectal system recognises dozens of smaller variants. Dialects often have distinct and atypical features in pronunciation and intonation, vocabulary and grammar. Some of these are remnants of ancient language use, which have now been completely abandoned from the standard language.

**Question 0**

Into which two areas do some linguists divide the Russian language?

**Question 1**

Into which three areas do some linguists divide the Russian language?

**Question 2**

What distinguishes the Russian dialects from each other?

**Question 3**

What are the two categories of linguists?

**Question 4**

Where is Moscow located between the two divisions?

**Question 5**

How many relics were discovered in Moscow after 1900?

**Question 6**

How many categories of antiquities are there?

**Question 7**

Why were the ancient sites located in central Russia?

**Text number 17**

In Northern Russian dialects and dialects spoken along the Volga, the unvoiced /o/ is usually pronounced clearly (a phenomenon called okanye/оканье). In addition to the absence of vowel reduction, some dialects have a high or diphthongal /e~i̯ɛ/ instead of the Proto-Slavic \*ě and /o~u̯ɔ/ in stressed closed syllables (as in Ukrainian) instead of the standard Russian /e/ and /o/. An interesting morphological feature is the suffixed definite article -to, -ta, -te, which is similar to Bulgarian and Macedonian.

**Question 0**

What is okanye?

**Question 1**

Which articles are similar to Bulgarian?

**Question 2**

How do some Russian dialects deal with vowels?

**Question 3**

In which dialect area is the Volga region located?

**Question 4**

Which river is Macedonian spoken along?

**Question 5**

How does Macedonian pronounce unstressed o?

**Question 6**

What do some Macedonian dialects do to vowels?

**Question 7**

What is the Macedonian word okanye instead of -to, -ta, -te?

**Question 8**

What dialects are spoken in Macedonia?

**Text number 18**

In the southern Russian dialects, unstressed /e/ and /a/ phrases that follow palatalized consonants and precede a stressed syllable are not reduplicated [ɪ] (as in the Moscow dialect), but are pronounced [a] in such places (e.g. eiсли is pronounced [nʲaˈslʲi], not [nʲɪsˈlʲi]) - this is called yakanye/яканье. Consonants include the fricative /ɣ/, the semivowel /w~u̯/ and /x~xv~xww/, while in standard dialects and the Northern dialect the consonants are /ɡ/, /v/ and the final consonants /l/ and /f/. The morphology includes the palatalized suffix /tʲ/ in the 3rd person forms of verbs (this is unpalatalized in the standard and northern dialects). Some of these features, such as akanye/yakanye, debucalised or lenitised /ɡ/, the semivowel /w~u̯/ and the palatalised suffix /tʲ/ in the 3rd person forms of verbs also occur in modern Belarusian and some Ukrainian (eastern) dialects, suggesting a linguistic continuum.

**Question 0**

What is the pronunciation of [a] in South Russian?

**Question 1**

What is the pronunciation of [ɪ] in the Moscow dialect?

**Question 2**

With which is South Russian on the linguistic continuum?

**Question 3**

What is called yakanye in standard and northern dialects?

**Question 4**

With which standard verbs are on the linguistic continuum?

**Question 5**

What is unpalatalised in the semivowel?

**Question 6**

What consonants does Belarusian contain?

**Question 7**

What are the consonants in Ukrainian?

**Text number 19**

Lomonosov was among the first to study Russian dialects in the 1700s. Vladimir Dal compiled the first dictionary of dialect vocabulary in the 19th century. Detailed mapping of Russian dialects began at the turn of the 20th century. In modern times, the monumental Dialectological Atlas of the Russian Language (Диалектологический атлас русского язык [dʲɪɐˌlʲɛktəlɐˈɡʲitɕɪskʲɪj ˈatləs ˈruskəvə jɪzɨˈka]) appeared, published in three volumes in 1986-1989 after four decades of preparation.

**Question 0**

Who made the first dialectal Russian dictionary?

**Question 1**

In which century was the first dialect Russian dictionary published?

**Question 2**

When did Lomonosov study Russian dialects?

**Question 3**

When were detailed maps of Russian dialects created?

**Question 4**

How long did it take to compile a dialectological atlas of the Russian language?

**Question 5**

What did Lomonosov create at the turn of the 20th century?

**Question 6**

How many volumes of the first dictionary were published in the 1700s?

**Question 7**

How long did it take before the first dictionary was published?

**Question 8**

What kind of vocabulary did Lomonosov create in the 19th century?

**Question 9**

When did Lomonosov map the dialects of Russia?

**Text number 20**

The older letters of the Russian alphabet are ⟨ѣ⟩, which merged with ⟨е⟩ (/je/ or /ʲe/); ⟨і⟩ and ⟨ѵ⟩, both merged with ⟨и⟩ (/i/); ⟨ѳ⟩, which merged with ⟨ф⟩ (/f/); ⟨ѫ⟩, which merged into ⟨у⟩ (/u/); ⟨ѭ⟩, which merged into ⟨ю⟩ (/ju/ or /ʲu/); and ⟨ѧ/⟨ѩ⟩⟩, which was later graphically transformed into ⟨я⟩ and phonetically merged into /ja/ or /ʲa/. Although these older letters have been abandoned in due course, they may be used in this and related articles. The Jerms ⟨ъ⟩ and ⟨ь⟩ originally denoted the pronunciation of the ultralow or reduced /ŭ/, /ĭ/.

**Question 0**

What happened to the old letter ⟨ѣ⟩?

**Question 1**

What did the old letters ⟨і⟩ and ⟨ѵ⟩ become?

**Question 2**

What happened to the old letter ⟨ѳ⟩?

**Question 3**

What happened to the old letter ⟨ѫ⟩?

**Question 4**

What became of the old letter ⟨ѭ⟩?

**Question 5**

What and or a originally indicated the pronunciation?

**Question 6**

What became of the r?

**Question 7**

What did the h become phonetically?

**Question 8**

And or a showed pronunciation reduced to what?

**Question 9**

To what and merged?

**Text number 21**

Due to many technical limitations in computing and the unavailability of Cyrillic keyboards abroad, Russian is often written in the Latin alphabet. For example, moroz ('pakkanen') is transliterated as moroz and moush ('mouse') as mysh or myš'. The majority of people living outside Russia used to use transliteration, but Russian speakers use it less and less because of the expansion of the Unicode character encoding to include the full Russian alphabet. Free software is available that takes advantage of this Unicode extension and allows users to type Russian characters even on Western QWERTY keyboards.

**Question 0**

What is "moroz" transliteration?

**Question 1**

What is "mysh" transliteration?

**Question 2**

Which font technology has reduced the need for transliteration?

**Question 3**

What does 'moroz' mean?

**Question 4**

What does 'mysh' mean?

**Question 5**

What are the restrictions imposed on Russian-speaking typists?

**Question 6**

What coding was created in Russia?

**Question 7**

What alphabet is used in English translation?

**Question 8**

In which language was the QWERTY keyboard first programmed for use?

**Question 9**

Which extension contains the full Latin alphabet?

**Text number 22**

The Russian alphabet has several character encoding systems. The Soviet government designed the KOI8-R system, which was intended to serve as a standard encoding system. This encoding was and still is widely used in operating systems such as UNIX. However, the proliferation of MS-DOS and OS/2 (IBM866), traditional Macintosh (ISO/IEC 8859-5) and Microsoft Windows (CP1251) caused chaos and eventually led to the various encodings becoming established as de facto standards, with Windows-1251 becoming the de facto standard for Russian Internet and e-mail communications from about 1995 to 2005.

**Question 0**

Who created the KOI8-R coding?

**Question 1**

Which system used CP1251 coding?

**Question 2**

Which systems used IBM866 coding?

**Question 3**

What coding did early Macs use?

**Question 4**

In which years was the CP1251 coding most used in the Russian network?

**Question 5**

When did Microsoft design the KO18-R?

**Question 6**

When was MS-DOS created?

**Question 7**

What was the side effect of creating K018-R?

**Question 8**

How did the chaos caused by K018-R end?

**Question 9**

Where did K018-R become the defacto standard?

**Text number 23**

According to the Institute of Russian Language of the Russian Academy of Sciences, an optional acute accent (знак ударения) can and sometimes should be used to mark the accent. It is used, for example, to distinguish between otherwise identical words, especially when the context does not make it obvious: замо́к/за́мок (lukko/linna), сто́ящий/стоя́щий (arvokas/seisova), чудно́/чу́дно (tämä on odoa/tämä on ihmeellistä), молоде́ц/мо́лодец (attaboy/hieno nuori mies), узна́ю/зназнаю́ (узна́ю/зназнаюю́ (opin sen/tunnistan sen), отреза́ть/отре́зать (cut/on cut); express the correct pronunciation of rare words, especially personal and surnames (afera, guru, Garcia, Olesha, Fermi) and indicate the stressed word in a sentence (Did you eat the biscuits?/Did you eat a biscuit? /Did you eat a biscuit? - Söitkö du keksin? /Did you eat a biscuit? /Were you the biscuit you ate?). Emphasis marks are obligatory in lexical dictionaries and books for children or learners of Russian.

**Question 0**

To which organisation does the Russian Language Institute belong?

**Question 1**

What can optional acute accents mean?

**Question 2**

What is the only difference between the word "lock" and the word "lock" in Russian?

**Question 3**

What is different from 'this is strange' in Russian just because of the accent?

**Question 4**

What differs from the Russian word "wothwhile" just because of the accent?

**Question 5**

Which organisation writes books for Russian students?

**Question 6**

What should be used to teach Russian language learners, according to the Russian Academy of Sciences?

**Question 7**

What do children feel when they learn Russian?

**Question 8**

Where is the use of context mandatory for children and Russian language learners?

**Question 9**

Where can a Russian learner usually find rare words?

**Text number 24**

The language has five vowels (or six, according to Peter's phonological school), which are written with different letters depending on whether the preceding consonant is palatalised or not. Consonants are typically regular and palatalised pairs, traditionally called hard and soft (hard consonants are often velarised, especially before front vowels, as in Irish). The standard language, based on the Moscow dialect, has strong stress and moderate pitch variation. Stressed vowels are somewhat lengthened, while unstressed vowels tend to be shortened to almost compact vowels or indistinct Swahili. (See also: vowel reduction in Russian.)

**Question 0**

Who says there are 6 vowels in Russian?

**Question 1**

When are Russian vowels spelled differently?

**Question 2**

What dialect is the standard nose based on?

**Question 3**

In which language does Russian treat hard consonants in the same way as Russian?

**Question 4**

What is done with unaccented vowels?

**Question 5**

How many classes are there in the phonological school in St Petersburg?

**Question 6**

When are Irish vowels spelled differently?

**Question 7**

What are the vowel pairs in Ireland?

**Question 8**

What are the emphases in the Irish language?

**Question 9**

What is the Irish pitch variation?

**Text number 25**

Russian is distinguished in particular by the palatalisation of most consonants. Although /k/, /ɡ/, /x/ have palatalized allophones [kʲ, ɡʲ, xʲ], only /kʲ/ can be considered a phoneme, although it is marginal and not usually considered distinctive (the only native minimal pair in favour of /kʲ/:is 'это ткёт' ([ˈɛtə tkʲɵt], 'it kutoo')/'this cat' ([ˈɛtətə kot], 'this cat'))). Palatalisation means that the centre of the tongue rises during and after the articulation of a consonant. In the cases of /tʲ/ and /dʲ/, the tongue is raised enough to produce slight frication (affricate sounds). These sounds: /t, d, ts, s, z, n and rʲ/ are dental, meaning they are pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the teeth rather than against the alveolar ridge.

**Question 0**

What /kʲ/ could be taken into account?

**Question 1**

What is palatalisation?

**Question 2**

How do you pronounce "dental" sounds?

**Question 3**

What could be considered?

**Question 4**

G is considered marginal, but what is not?

**Question 5**

What is the only minimal pair that shows that g is a distinct phoneme?

**Question 6**

What is an allophone?

**Question 7**

What does the language produce with g and x?

**Text number 26**

Historical evidence suggests that around 1000 AD the dominant ethnic group in much of present-day European Russia, Ukraine and Belarus was the eastern branch of the Slavs, who spoke a closely related dialect group. The political unification of this region into the Kiev Rus in about 880, from which modern Russia, Ukraine and Belarus originated, established Old Eastern Slavonic as the literary and commercial language. This was soon followed by the adoption of Christianity in 988 and the introduction of Old Church Slavonic as the liturgical and official language of South Slavic. The borrowings and calligraphies of Byzantine Greek began to shift into Old Oriental Slavonic and the dialects spoken, which in turn changed the language of Old Church Slavonic.

**Question 0**

When did the Eastern Slavs become the dominant group in Ukraine?

**Question 1**

When was Kievan Rus' founded?

**Question 2**

Which countries became Kievan Rus?

**Question 3**

What was the main language of Kievan Rus?

**Question 4**

When did Kievan Rus' adopt Christianity?

**Question 5**

What dialect did Christians speak in 1000 AD?

**Question 6**

When was Byzantine Greece formed?

**Question 7**

When were historical records first held?

**Question 8**

Which commercial language was introduced by Christians in 880?

**Question 9**

Which countries originate from Greece?

**Text number 27**

Peter the Great's (Pyótr Velíkiy) political reforms included the reform of the alphabet and achieved his goals of secularisation and westernisation. Blocks of special vocabulary were adopted from Western European languages. By 1800, a significant proportion of the gentry spoke French and sometimes German on a daily basis. Many 19th-century Russian novels, such as Leo Tolstoy's (Лев Толсто́й) War and Peace, contain entire passages and even pages in French without translation, as it was assumed that educated readers would not need translation.

**Question 0**

Where did Russian get its special vocabulary?

**Question 1**

Which other language was common among Russian nobles by 1800?

**Question 2**

Which third language was common among Russian nobles by 1800?

**Question 3**

Who wrote "War and Peace"?

**Question 4**

Which language often appeared in Russian novels without translation?

**Question 5**

What year did Peter the Great come to power?

**Question 6**

What did Peter the Great write in 1800?

**Question 7**

What was Peter the Great's aim when he wrote War and Peace?

**Question 8**

How many Germans emigrated to France in 1800?

**Question 9**

What did Tolstoy write to reform Germany?

**Text number 28**

The modern written language is generally considered to have originated during the time of Aleksandr Puškin (Алекса́ндр Пу́шкин) in the first third of the 19th century. Pushkin revolutionised Russian literature by abandoning archaic grammar and vocabulary (the so-called 'высо́кий стиль' - 'high style') in favour of the grammar and vocabulary found in the colloquial language of the time. Even today, younger readers may have little difficulty in understanding some of the words in Pushkin's texts, as relatively few of the words used by Pushkin have become archaic or have changed their meaning. In fact, many of the expressions used by early 19th century Russian writers, especially Pushkin, Mikhail Lermontov (Mikhail Lermontov) and Nikolai Gogol (Nikolai Gogol), Aleksander Griboyedov (Aleksander Griboyedov), became proverbs or sayings that often appear even in modern Russian colloquial language.

**Question 0**

Who revolutionised the modern Russian language?

**Question 1**

What did Pushkin reject from the older Russian language?

**Question 2**

What was "high style"?

**Question 3**

What happened to some of the expressions in Pushkin's writings?

**Question 4**

What dates back to Lermontov's time?

**Question 5**

How did Lermontov revolutionise Russian literature?

**Question 6**

What did Lermontov prefer to archaic grammar and vocabulary?

**Question 7**

What difficulties did Gogol have in reading Lermontov's texts?

**Question 8**

How many of Lermontov's words have become obsolete?

**Text number 29**

During the Soviet period, policy on the languages of other ethnic groups varied in practice. Although each of the constituent republics had its own official language, a unifying role and superior status was reserved for Russian, although it was not declared an official language until 1990. Since the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991, several of the newly independent states have promoted the use of their mother tongues, which has partly overturned the privileged status of Russian, although Russian has continued to be the language of national discourse throughout the region in the post-Soviet era.

**Question 0**

When did the Soviet Union fall apart?

**Question 1**

When did the Soviet Union make Russian an official language?

**Question 2**

What was the unofficial status of Russia in the Soviet Union before 1990?

**Question 3**

What was declared the official language of the constitutional republics in 1991?

**Question 4**

What was the policy change in practice in 1991?

**Question 5**

In which year did other ethnic groups give up their mother tongue?

**Question 6**

What year did the constitutional republics have no official language?

**Question 7**

What was the national debate about in 1990?

**Text number 30**

According to figures published in 2006 in the journal "Demoskop Weekly" a study by Deputy Director of the Research Center for Sociological Research of the Ministry of Education and Science (Russia) Arefyev A. L., the Russian language is gradually losing its status in the world in general, and in Russia in particular. In 2012, A. L. Arefyev published a new study "Russian language at the turn of 1900-21", in which he confirmed his conclusion about the continuing declining trend of the Russian language in all regions of the world (findings published in 2013 in the journal "Demoskop Weekly"). In the countries of the former Soviet Union, Russian is gradually being replaced by local languages. Currently, the number of Russian speakers in the world depends on the number of Russians in the world (the main sources of Russian language distribution) and the total Russian population (where Russian is the official language).

**Question 0**

To which department does the Sociological Research Centre belong?

**Question 1**

Who wrote "The Russian language at the turn of the century 1900-21"?

**Question 2**

When was "The Russian Language at the Turn of the Century 1900-21" published?

**Question 3**

What does Arefiev say will happen to Russia?

**Question 4**

Which study was published in 2006?

**Question 5**

In which year did A. L. Arefiev work for Demoskop Weekly?

**Question 6**

What do local languages usually lose?

**Question 7**

Which section does Demoskop Weekly belong to in Russia?

**Question 8**

What has been A. L. Arefiev's role at Demoskop Weekly since 2012?

**Document number 403**

**Text number 0**

The United States Air Force (USAF) is the air warfare branch of the United States Armed Forces and one of the seven uniformed services of the United States. The USAF was originally part of the US Army, but was formed as a separate military branch on 18 September 1947 under the National Security Act of 1947. It is the most recently formed branch of the US military and is the largest and one of the most technologically advanced air forces in the world. The USAF's core missions are nuclear deterrence, special operations, air dominance, global integrated intelligence, space dominance, command and control, cyberspace dominance, personnel recovery, global precision attack, partnership building, rapid global mobility and agile combat support.

**Question 0**

What is the USAF?

**Question 1**

How many uniform services are there in the United States?

**Question 2**

When did the USAF separate from the US Army?

**Question 3**

How was the USAF established?

**Question 4**

What is one of the USAF's missions?

**Text number 1**

The US Air Force is a military unit within the Department of the Air Force, one of the three military departments within the Department of Defense. The Air Force is headed by the Civil Air Patrol Secretary, who reports to the Secretary of Defense and is appointed by the President with Senate confirmation. The highest military official in the Air Force Department is the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, who supervises the Air Force units and serves as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Air Force Combat and Mobility Forces are assigned under the direction of the Combatant Commanders, as directed by the Secretary of Defense, and neither the Secretary of the Air Force nor the Chief of Staff has operational command authority over them.

**Question 0**

How many departments are there in the Ministry of Defence?

**Question 1**

To whom does the Minister of Air Force currently report?

**Question 2**

Which branch of government must confirm the President's appointment as Minister of the Air Force?

**Question 3**

Who is a member of the Joint Chief of Staff?

**Question 4**

Who gives the Air Force combat missions?

**Text number 2**

The Air Force recently refined its understanding of the core missions and responsibilities it performs as a military service, streamlining the previously six distinct capabilities and seventeen operational functions into twelve core functions that span the full spectrum of doctrine, organization, training, equipment, leadership, education, personnel, and facilities. These core functions reflect the ways in which the Air Force is specifically and appropriately suited to contribute to national security, but do not necessarily express all of the Air Force's contributions to the nation. It must be emphasized that the core functions are not doctrinal constructs in and of themselves.

**Question 0**

In how many core missions has the Air Force recently reduced its missions?

**Question 1**

What do these core air force functions indicate?

**Question 2**

What are not considered doctrinal structures of the Air Force?

**Text number 3**

Assure/Dissuade/Deter is a set of missions based on the capability of the Air Force to conduct nuclear strike operations and specific actions to assure allies as part of an extended deterrent. Preventing others from acquiring or proliferating weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them contributes to and is an integral part of this mission. In addition, various deterrence strategies are needed to intimidate different adversaries, whether they are nation states or non-state or international actors. The Air Force maintains and displays credible deterrence capabilities through successful visible demonstrations and exercises to assure allies, prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and deter potential adversaries from actions that threaten U.S. national security or the populations of the United States, its allies and friends, and deployed military forces.

**Question 0**

What is the Air Force mission set that includes nuclear strike operations?

**Question 1**

How does the Air Force contribute to the security of its allies?

**Question 2**

What are potential adversaries threatening with that the US Air Force is blocking?

**Question 3**

What is the US Air Force prepared to do to support its allies?

**Text number 4**

Nuclear strike refers to the ability of nuclear weapons to strike quickly and accurately at targets deemed important by the enemy, in a devastating manner. In a crisis, the rapid establishment and, if necessary, deployment of a nuclear strike capability demonstrates US resolve and can persuade an adversary to change a course of action perceived as threatening our national interest. If deterrence fails, the President can authorize precise, tailored countermeasures to end the conflict at the lowest possible level, leading to a rapid cessation of hostilities. After a conflict, restoring a credible nuclear deterrent capability will prevent further attacks. The Air Force can field credible capabilities in either the continental United States, the theater of operations, or both to effectively deter all potential adversaries planned for the 21st century. Therefore, the Air Force should have the capability to deploy, train, command, train, and exercise individuals and units to rapidly and effectively perform missions in support of U.S. NDO objectives. The Air Force regularly trains and evaluates all aspects of core operations to ensure high performance.

**Question 0**

What is the definition of a nuclear attack?

**Question 1**

What action by the US Air Force could prevent adversaries from threatening US security?

**Question 2**

Who in the United States has the power to end the conflict?

**Question 3**

Which organisation does the US Air Force support in its mission?

**Question 4**

What is one of the areas where the US Air Force can carry out its missions?

**Text number 5**

Nuclear stability ensures the safety, security and efficiency of nuclear activities. Because of their political and military significance, their destructive power and the potential consequences of an accident or unauthorised act, nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon systems require special attention and protection against the risks and threats associated with their peacetime and wartime environment. The Air Force, in conjunction with other DoD or Department of Energy entities, achieves a high level of protection through a rigorous nuclear security program. The program addresses materials, personnel, and procedures that promote nuclear security, safeguards, and controls to ensure that nuclear accidents, incidents, losses, and unauthorized or inadvertent use (Broken Arrow events) do not occur. The Air Force will continue to pursue safe, secure and effective nuclear weapons in accordance with operational requirements. Adversaries, allies, and the American people must have confidence in the Air Force's ability to secure nuclear weapons against accident, theft, loss, and accidental or unauthorized use. This daily commitment to accurate and reliable nuclear weapons operations is the cornerstone of the credibility of the NDO mission. Positive nuclear command, control and communications, effective nuclear security and robust combat support are essential to the overall NDO mission.

**Question 0**

How do you ensure the safety of nuclear activities?

**Question 1**

What is a Broken Arrow event in the field of nuclear safety?

**Question 2**

What is the NDO's role in nuclear safety?

**Question 3**

What is one of the five tasks of NDO support?

**Question 4**

With which other US services does the Air Force coordinate its nuclear security activities?

**Text number 6**

Offensive Counterair (OCA) is defined as "offensive operations designed to destroy, disrupt or neutralise enemy aircraft, missiles, launch platforms and supporting structures and systems, both before and after launch, but as close as possible to the source" (JP 1-02). OCA is the preferred method for countering air and missile threats because it seeks to strike the enemy closer to its source and is typically initiative-based. OCA includes offensive operations, sweeps, escorts, and suppression/destruction of enemy air defenses.

**Question 0**

What does OCA stand for?

**Question 1**

What is the function or definition of OCA according to JP 1-02?

**Question 2**

What kind of attacks is OCA the most recommended method to combat?

**Question 3**

What is one of the important roles of the OCA in dealing with attacks?

**Text number 7**

Defensive air cover (DCA) is defined as "all defensive measures designed to detect, identify, intercept, destroy or nullify enemy forces attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace" (JP 1-02). The main objective of DCA operations, together with OCA operations, is to provide an area from which troops can operate in safety from air and missile threats. A DCA operation comprises both active and passive defensive measures. Active defence is 'the use of limited offensive and counteroffensive actions to deny the enemy a contested area or position' (JP 1-02). It includes both ballistic missile defense and air-to-air threats, and includes point defense, area defense, and defense of valuable airborne assets. Passive defence is "measures aimed at reducing the likelihood of damage from hostile action and minimising its effects without the intention to take the initiative" (JP 1-02). It includes detection and warning, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence, camouflage, concealment and diversion, hardening, reconstruction, dispersal, redundancy, and mobility, countermeasures and stealth.

**Question 0**

What does DCA stand for?

**Question 1**

What kind of airspace is the DCA supposed to protect?

**Question 2**

What is active defence according to DCA activities?

**Question 3**

What kind of missile defence does the DCA say an active defence protects against?

**Question 4**

What is one of the many ways in which the DCA uses passive defence to protect itself from enemy attacks?

**Text number 8**

Space superiority is "the degree of dominance of one force in space over another that enables the former and associated land, sea, air, space and special forces operations to be conducted at a given time and place without interference from opposing forces" (JP 1-02). Space superiority may be limited in time and location or extensive and permanent. Space superiority gives friendly forces freedom of action in space and, when directed, prevents the same freedom from the adversary.

**Question 0**

What is the dominance of one force in space over another?

**Question 1**

What is space supremacy?

**Question 2**

For whom does space supremacy guarantee freedom of action in space?

**Question 3**

In which areas does Space Superiority work?

**Text number 9**

Space surveillance is defined as "an operation designed to ensure freedom of action in space for the United States and its allies and to prevent freedom of action in space for an adversary. This mission area includes: operations to protect friendly space assets from attack, interference, or unintended hazards (defensive space surveillance); operations to prevent the use of adversary space assets (offensive space surveillance); and the necessary current and forward-looking knowledge of the space environment and the operational environment on which space operations depend (space situational awareness)" (JP 1-02).

**Question 0**

What is the definition of space surveillance according to the US and its allies?

**Question 1**

What is one of the areas of activity that are protected by the farm audit?

**Question 2**

What kind of environment does space surveillance depend on?

**Text number 10**

This is the passive, active and dynamic use of capabilities to respond to threatening or ongoing activities against Air Force or Air Force-protected networks, the Air Force's share of the global information network, or expeditionary communications assigned to the Air Force. Cyberspace defence includes CNE, computer network defence (CND) and CNA techniques and can contribute to impact operations. It is highly dependent on ISR, combined all-source intelligence, automated indications and warnings, advanced attribution/classification, situational awareness, assessment and responsive C2.

**Question 0**

Who is responsible for mobilising resources when there is a threat?

**Question 1**

What is the definition of CND?

**Question 2**

What does cyberspace defence involve?

**Question 3**

What is one of the things on which the defence of cyberspace is highly dependent?

**Question 4**

Which branch of the military is responsible for defending cyberspace?

**Text number 11**

Cyberspace support is the fundamental, continuous or responsive operations to ensure the integrity and availability of information in, through, and from the Air Force-controlled infrastructure and the associated analog and digital portions of the battlespace. This mission includes the ability to establish, expand, secure, protect and defend networks and missions. This includes protection measures for supply chain components and critical C2 networks/communication links and nuclear C2 networks. The cyberspace support mission includes CNE and CND techniques. It includes all elements of Air Force network operations, data transfer, enterprise management and information assurance, and is dependent on ISR and all types of intelligence.

**Question 0**

Which department ensures the integrity and availability of Air Force data?

**Question 1**

Which capability is critical for the cyberspace support mission?

**Question 2**

What important networks is cyberspace support tasked with protecting?

**Question 3**

What technologies are used in the Air Force's cyberspace support area?

**Text number 12**

Command is "the exercise of authority and direction by a duly appointed commander over assigned and attached forces to accomplish a mission". Command and control functions are accomplished through the organization of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures used by the commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations to accomplish the mission" (JP 1-02). This core function includes all C2-related capabilities and activities associated with air, space, cyberspace, nuclear, and agile combat support operations to achieve strategic, operational, and tactical objectives.

**Question 0**

What is the definition of command and control in air force operations?

**Question 1**

Who is responsible for command and control?

**Question 2**

What is one of the C2-related activities used in the Air Force Command and Control mission?

**Question 3**

What are the main objectives of the Command and Control initiative?

**Text number 13**

Planning and management is "defining intelligence requirements, developing an appropriate intelligence architecture, developing an intelligence plan, and issuing orders and requests to intelligence agencies" (JP 2-01, Joint and National Intelligence Support to Military Operations). These activities will synchronise and integrate intelligence collection, processing, exploitation, analysis and dissemination activities/resources to meet the information needs of national and military decision-makers.

**Question 0**

Which agency is responsible for intelligence needs?

**Question 1**

How does the Air Force use planning and guidance in its operations?

**Question 2**

Who benefits from process analysis and the dissemination of this knowledge?

**Text number 14**

Special operations are "operations conducted in hostile, prohibited or politically sensitive environments to achieve military, diplomatic, information and/or economic objectives using military assets that do not have broad conventional force requirements". These operations may require covert, secret or low-visibility capabilities. Special operations can be applied throughout the ROMO area. They may be conducted independently or in conjunction with conventional forces or operations by other government agencies, and may include operations by, with, or through indigenous forces or surrogates. Special operations differ from conventional operations in the degree of physical and political risk, operational techniques, method of employment, independence from self-support, detailed operational intelligence and reliance on indigenous assets" (JP 1-02).

**Question 0**

What are special operations?

**Question 1**

What are the objectives of special operations?

**Question 2**

What kind of troops can special operations use?

**Question 3**

How do special operations differ from conventional methods?

**Text number 15**

Air mobility is "operations designed to transport and deliver troops and materiel by air in support of strategic, operational or tactical objectives" (AFDD 3-17, Air Mobility Operations). The rapid and flexible options provided by air transport allow military forces and national leaders to respond and operate in a variety of situations and at different times. The global reach of airlift provides the opportunity to apply US strength worldwide by delivering forces to hot spots. It serves as a U.S. presence that demonstrates resolve and compassion in humanitarian crises.

**Question 0**

What is the definition of air transport according to Air Mobility Operations?

**Question 1**

What objectives does Airlift support?

**Question 2**

How does the US use the global dimension of air transport?

**Question 3**

What does a US presence mean in a humanitarian crisis?

**Text number 16**

Aeromedical evacuation is "the transport of patients under medical supervision to and from medical treatment facilities by air transport" (JP 1-02). JP 4-02, Health Service Support, further defines it as "the fixed-wing transport of regulated casualties to and between medical treatment facilities using organic and/or contracted mobility aircraft with crews specifically trained for this mission". Aeromedical evacuation teams can operate as far forward as fixed-wing aircraft are capable of performing flight operations.

**Question 0**

Why are patients in need of medical care called mobility?

**Question 1**

Who is coordinating the introduction of aeromedical evacuation?

**Question 2**

Where will the aeromedical evacuation team transport the injured?

**Question 3**

Who operates and is able to perform airspace flights?

**Text number 17**

Personnel Return (PR) is defined as "the totality of military, diplomatic and civilian efforts to prepare and implement the return and reintegration of isolated personnel" (JP 1-02). It is the ability of the US government and its international partners to return and reintegrate isolated personnel throughout the ROMO region. The PR also promotes the development of an effective, global capability to protect and return isolated personnel wherever they are at risk, to deter adversaries' ability to exploit the nation through propaganda, and to develop joint, interagency, and international capabilities that contribute to crisis management and regional stability.

**Question 0**

What does PR stand for in the US military?

**Question 1**

What is the definition of a staff recovery operation?

**Question 2**

What is one way in which PR uses its capabilities in a crisis situation?

**Question 3**

What are the international tasks of a PR operation?

**Text number 18**

Humanitarian aid operations are "programmes undertaken to alleviate natural or man-made disasters or other endemic conditions such as human suffering, disease, hunger or deprivation, or to mitigate the consequences of such conditions which may pose a serious threat to life or which may result in major damage to or loss of property". The humanitarian assistance provided by US forces is limited in scope and duration. It is intended to supplement or complement the efforts of civil authorities or agencies in the recipient country that may have primary responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance" (JP 1-02).

**Question 0**

What are programmes designed to help with natural or man-made injuries?

**Question 1**

What are the endemic conditions of human assistance operations?

**Question 2**

What kind of humanitarian aid are US troops providing?

**Question 3**

Who is humanitarian aid for?

**Text number 19**

Building partnerships means that pilots interact with international pilots and other relevant actors to develop, manage and maintain relationships for mutual benefit and safety. Partnership building is about interacting with others, so it is inherently an interpersonal and intercultural task. In both words and deeds, most interaction is devoted to building relationships based on trust for mutual benefit. It involves both foreign and domestic partners, and emphasizes cooperation with foreign governments, militaries, and populations, as well as with U.S. departments, agencies, industry, and NGOs. To facilitate partnership efforts, airmen should be competent in the language, region and culture involved.

**Question 0**

What does partnership building have to do with the Air Force?

**Question 1**

What are the objectives of the partnership-building interaction?

**Question 2**

What kind of relationships does partnership building foster?

**Question 3**

What is the main objective of Partnership building in these actions and activities?

**Question 4**

What are pilots expected to be able to do in these partnership-building roles?

**Text number 20**

In 1907, the US War Department created the first predecessor of the US Air Force, which through changes in organisation, titles and missions progressed towards its final separation 40 years later. In World War II, nearly 68,000 US Air Force soldiers died helping to win the war; only the infantry suffered more enlisted casualties. In practice, the U.S. Army Air Forces (USAAF) was virtually independent of the Army during World War II, but officials wanted formal independence. President Harry S. Truman signed the National Security Act of 1947 on 26 July 1947, establishing the Department of the Air Force, but the Air Force was not officially formed until 18 September 1947, when the first Secretary of the Air Force, W. Stuart Symington, was sworn in.

**Question 0**

Who created the first version of the US Air Force in 1907?

**Question 1**

When was the US Air Force separated from the War Department?

**Question 2**

How many deaths did the US Air Force suffer during World War II?

**Question 3**

What is USAAF?

**Question 4**

Who signed the 1947 National Security Act?

**Text number 21**

The Act created a national military establishment (renamed the Ministry of Defence in 1949), consisting of three subordinate military ministries: the Ministry of the Army, the Ministry of the Navy and the newly created Ministry of the Air Force. Before 1947, responsibility for military aviation was divided between the Army (land operations), the Navy (naval operations from aircraft carriers and amphibious aircraft) and the Marines (close air support for infantry operations). In 1947, Captain Chuck Yeager broke the sound barrier with his X-1 rocket plane and ushered in a new era in American aviation.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the National Military Institute in 1949?

**Question 1**

How many subordinate departments were there in the national military establishment?

**Question 2**

What does the US Navy do?

**Question 3**

Who is responsible for the closed air support of infantry operations?

**Question 4**

Which American broke the sound barrier in 1947?

**Text number 22**

In the early 2000s, the US Air Force failed in a number of high-profile aircraft procurements, including miscalculations in the KC-X programme. Winslow Wheeler has written that this pattern represents "intellectual and, more importantly, ethical failures". As a result, the US Air Force fleet is setting new records in the average age of its aircraft, and will have to replace fighter, bomber, air tanker and air defense aircraft in an era of restrictive defense budgets for its fleet. Amid scandals and failures to maintain the nuclear arsenal, the civilian and military leaders of the Air Force were replaced in 2008.

**Question 0**

When has the USAF had multiple errors in aircraft procurement?

**Question 1**

Who wrote that these aircraft procurement projects were an intellectual and ethical failure?

**Question 2**

When were the military leaders changed after the scandal of the failure to maintain the nuclear arsenal?

**Text number 23**

Since 2005, the USAF has focused heavily on improving basic military training (BMT) for enlisted personnel. While intensive training has been lengthened, it has also shifted to include a deployment phase. This deployment phase, now called BEAST, places trainees in the surreal environment they may experience after deployment. Alongside BEAST, trainees will take part in massive obstacle courses, but other components include defending and protecting the base of operations, building a leadership structure, leading search and rescue operations and providing basic assistance to a buddy. During this event, Military Training Instructors (MTI) will serve as mentors and enemy troops in a deployment exercise.

**Question 0**

What has the USAF been trying to improve since 2005?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the BMT deployment phase?

**Question 2**

What other training will US Air Force personnel receive during BMT?

**Question 3**

Who will act as a mentor during the BMT deployment phase?

**Text number 24**

In 2007, the USAF implemented a Reduction in Force (RIF). Due to budget constraints, the USAF planned to reduce the size of the unit from 360 000 active duty personnel to 316 000. The size of the active duty force in 2007 was approximately 64% of the USAF strength at the end of the first Gulf War in 1991. However, the reduction was stopped at around 330,000 in 2008 to meet the demand for combatant commanders and related mission requirements. Due to the same constraints, flight hours for crew training have been sharply reduced since 2005, with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Crew and Personnel directing the time estimates for pilots.

**Question 0**

In what year was the USAF downsizing implemented?

**Question 1**

Why did the USAF plan to reduce troop levels?

**Question 2**

How many USAF employees were laid off during 2008?

**Question 3**

What has declined sharply in the years since 2005 in the USAF?

**Text number 25**

On 5 June 2008, Secretary of Defence Robert Gates endorsed both Air Force Secretary Michael Wynne and US Air Force Chief of Staff General T. Michael Moseley. Gates dismissed both men "for systemic problems related to the deterioration of the Air Force's nuclear mission focus and performance". This followed an investigation into two embarrassing incidents involving nuclear mishandling: a nuclear accident on a B-52 flight between Minot AFB and Barksdale AFB and the inadvertent shipment of nuclear components to Taiwan. The resignations were also the culmination of a dispute between the Air Force leadership, which consisted mainly of non-nuclear fighter pilots, and Gates. To put more emphasis on nuclear forces, on 24 October 2008 the USAF established the nuclear-focused Air Force Global Strike Command.

**Question 0**

Who was Robert Gates?

**Question 1**

Which Air Force Minister resigned in 2008?

**Question 2**

Which US Air Force Chief of Staff also resigned in June 2008?

**Question 3**

Where did the US Air Force accidentally send a nuclear weapon?

**Question 4**

When was the Air Force Global Strike Command established?

**Text number 26**

Due to budget cuts in 2013, the USAF had to ground many of its squadrons. Air Combat Command Commander General Mike Hostage announced that the USAF would have to reduce its F-15 and F-16 fleets and eliminate platforms like the A-10 in order to focus on the future of fifth-generation jet fighters. With squadrons grounded and flying hours reduced, many Air Force pilots have decided to leave active duty and join the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard and seek out commercial airlines where they can get flying hours on more modern aircraft.

**Question 0**

Why did the USAF have to ground some of its fleets in 2013?

**Question 1**

Who was the Commander of the Air Combat Command in 2013?

**Question 2**

Why have many US Air Force pilots decided to leave active duty?

**Question 3**

Where did many of these US Air Force pilots choose to work?

**Text number 27**

Particular concerns include the inability of the air force to replace its ageing fleet and a general decline in strength and readiness. The US Air Force attempted to make these adjustments by primarily reducing the Air National Guard and Reserve aircraft fleet and associated personnel, but this initiative was overturned by Congress, and most of the lost personnel will come from active duty forces. Congress did, however, provide $208 million in reprogramming for fleet modernization to allow a portion of the one-third of the grounded fleet to remain operational.

**Question 0**

What is one of the concerns of the Air Force?

**Question 1**

How did the USAF try to make these adjustments to help the strength and readiness of its fleet?

**Question 2**

How much money did Congress give the USAF to replace part of the grounded fleet?

**Text number 28**

The Department of the Air Force is one of the three military departments of the Ministry of Defence and is headed by the Minister of Civil Air Power, who acts under the authority, direction and control of the Minister of Defence. The senior officers of the Office of the Secretary are the Under Secretary of the Air Force, four Assistant Secretaries of the Air Force and the Chief Legal Officer, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The senior Air Staff officers include the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

**Question 0**

Who runs the Air Ministry?

**Question 1**

To whom does the Air Minister report?

**Question 2**

Who appoints the USAF's top posts, including Assistant Secretaries and the General Council?

**Question 3**

Who does the President ask to support his appointments to the USAF?

**Question 4**

Who are the senior USAF leaders?

**Text number 29**

The above organisational structure is responsible for the organisation, equipping and training of the aerospace units in peacetime for operational tasks. When required to support operational missions, the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) directs the Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF) to implement the change of operational control (CHOP) of these units from their administrative alignment to the operational command of the Commander of the Combatant Commander of the Regional Battle Group (CCDR). For AFSPC, AFSOC, PACAF, and USAFE units, forces are normally stationed under the current CCDR. Similarly, AMC forces in support roles will retain their participation in USTRANSCOM unless they are split under a regional CCDR.

**Question 0**

Who directs the Air Secretary during operational missions?

**Question 1**

What does CHOP stand for?

**Question 2**

Who is responsible for these operational control changes?

**Question 3**

Who do AMCs usually keep their components for?

**Text number 30**

"Chopped" units are called teams. The top-level structure of these forces is the Air and Space Expeditionary Task Force (AETF). The AETF is the force submitted by the Air Force to the CCDR for use by the Air Force. Each CCDR is supported by a permanent numbered component of the Air Force (C-NAF), which provides for the planning and execution of air forces in support of CCDR requirements. Each C-NAF consists of the Air Force Force Commander (COMAFFOR) and AFFOR/A personnel, as well as an Air Operations Centre (AOC). When required, the C-NAF may deploy Air Component Coordinate Elements (ACCE) to support several Joint Force Commanders (JFC) in the COCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR) and liaise with the JFC. If the Air Force has the overwhelming majority of air power in the JFC's area of operations, COMAFFOR also serves as the Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC).

**Question 0**

What do the USAF call "chopped up" units?

**Question 1**

What is the top-level structure of the USAF's dismembered forces?

**Question 2**

What does the C-NAF support?

**Question 3**

With whom does the C-NAFF coordinate ACEE operations?

**Text number 31**

AFSCs range from officer specialties such as pilot, combat systems officer, missile launch officer, intelligence officer, aircraft maintenance officer, military attaché, doctor, nurse or other specialties to various enlisted specialties. The latter range from air combat duties, such as serving as a gunner, to working in the mess hall to ensure that members have enough food to eat. There are also other professions, such as computer specialties, mechanic specialties, aircrew, communications systems, cyberspace operations, aerospace engineering, medical, civil engineering, public affairs, hospitality, law, drug counseling, postal operations, security forces, and search and rescue.

**Question 0**

What kind of AFSC is JAG?

**Question 1**

What is one of the many types of AFSC used by the USAF?

**Question 2**

What is an example of a USAF professional field assignment?

**Text number 32**

In addition to combat aircrew, the USAF:perhaps the most dangerous jobs in the U.S. are explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), combat rescue officer, rescue, civil defense, security forces, combat control, combat weather, tactical air traffic control team, and AFOSI agents who work with infantry and special operations units to defuse bombs, rescue downed or isolated persons, call in air strikes, and set up landing zones at outposts. Most of these missions are recruited, supplemented by a smaller number of officers. Other career areas where combat employment has increased include civil engineers, vehicle drivers and Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) personnel.

**Question 0**

What is one of the most dangerous jobs for USAF personnel?

**Question 1**

What does EOD stand for in the USAF?

**Question 2**

What do these USAF Special Forces that go out with the infantry do?

**Question 3**

What are these USAF enlisted positions?

**Question 4**

In which other careers has the number of active combat missions increased?

**Text number 33**

The training programmes vary in length; for example, 3M0X1 (Services) includes 31 days of technical school training, while 3E8X1 (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) takes a year of training, including a pre-school and a main school consisting of more than 10 separate sections, sometimes taking almost two years to complete. The duration of the second Air Force Technical Officer Training Course can also vary according to the AFSC, while the AETC Nineteenth Air Force Flight Training Course for flight-trained officers can take well over a year to complete.

**Question 0**

Which USAF technical school has 31 days of training?

**Question 1**

How long is the USAF explosive ordnance disposal training?

**Question 2**

Who provides training for USAF technical officers?

**Question 3**

How long will the nineteenth AETC air force flight training take?

**Text number 34**

USAF military ranks are divided into military aviators, non-commissioned officers and officers, and range from the basic rank of military aviator (E-1) to the rank of general officer (O-10). Promotions for military officers are based on examination results, years of experience and approval by the selection board, while promotions for officers are based on length of service and the promotion selection board. Promotions of military personnel and non-commissioned officers are usually marked by an increasing number of chevrons, while officer ranks are marked by bars, oak leaves, silver eagles and one to four stars (one to five stars in wartime)[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Into which categories are the USAF military ranks divided?

**Question 1**

How does the USAF decide on promotions for recruits?

**Question 2**

How are officer promotions decided in the USAF?

**Question 3**

How is an officer's rank declared?

**Text number 35**

Promotions for Air Force officers are determined in accordance with the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act of 1980 and the related Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act (ROPMA) for Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard officers. The DOPMA also sets limits on the number of officers who may serve in the Air Force at any given time. Currently, promotion from lieutenant to first lieutenant is virtually guaranteed after two years of satisfactory service. Promotion from first lieutenant to captain is competitive after two years of service, with selection rates ranging from 99-100%. Promotions from major to major general are made through a formal selection board, while promotions to lieutenant general and general are dependent on appointment to certain general officer posts and require the approval of the US Senate.

**Question 0**

What controls the promotions of Air Force officers?

**Question 1**

What does ROPMA mean in the USAF?

**Question 2**

Who sets the limits on the number of air force officers?

**Question 3**

In the USAF, how long does it usually take to get promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant?

**Question 4**

What promotions in the USAF are governed by a formal selection procedure?

**Text number 36**

The selection board reviews an officer's resume at Randolph Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, at the Air Force Personnel Center.At the age of 10-11, captains attend the selection board for major. If they are not selected, they meet the next selection board to decide if they can remain in the Air Force. Promotion from major to lieutenant colonel is similar, and occurs roughly between the ages of 13 (for officers promoted to major early "below the zone") and 15, with a percentage of majors selected for promotion to lieutenant colonel below the zone (i.e. "early"), in the zone (i.e. "on time") or above the zone (i.e. "late"). The process is repeated at 16 years (for officers promoted early to Major and Lieutenant Colonel) and at 21 years for promotion to Colonel.

**Question 0**

At what point is a USAF officer's record reviewed for promotion?

**Question 1**

In which state is Randolph Air Force Base located?

**Question 2**

When will a major be promoted to lieutenant colonel in the USAF?

**Question 3**

When will the promotion process be repeated in the USAF for early promoted officers?

**Text number 37**

Although Title 10 of the United States Code provides that the Secretary of the Air Force may appoint officers, the Air Force does not currently use officer grades, and is the only US military force that does not. When Congress authorized the creation of two new senior military ranks in 1958, Air Force officials privately concluded that these two new "senior grades" could meet all of the Air Force's needs, which at the time were being met at the officer level, although this was not publicly acknowledged until years later.[The Air Force stopped appointing officers in 1959, the same year that the first promotions to the new senior military rank of sergeant major were made. Most of the current Air Force NCOs became officers in the 1960s, but a small number of NCOs continued in the NCO ranks for the next 21 years.

**Question 0**

Which section of the US Department of the Air Force code allows the appointment of officers?

**Question 1**

When did the USAF inherit the military ranks of non-commissioned officers from the Army?

**Question 2**

When did Congress authorise the creation of two new grades for senior officers?

**Question 3**

When did the USAF stop appointing officers?

**Question 4**

What is the latest top USAF rank?

**Text number 38**

USAF enlisted members range in grade from E-1 (rookie) to E-9 (senior enlisted). Although all USAF military personnel are called pilots, the term also refers to grades E-1 to E-4, which are below the NCO level. Above grade E-4 (i.e. grades E-5 to E-9), all military ranks fall into the NCO category, and are further subdivided into 'non-commissioned officers' (grades E-5 and E-6) and 'senior non-commissioned officers' (grades E-7 to E-9); the term 'junior non-commissioned officer' is sometimes used to refer to sergeants major and technical sergeants (grades E-5 and E-6).

**Question 0**

What is the lowest grade in the USAF?

**Question 1**

What is the highest grade in the USAF?

**Question 2**

What are the grades in the USAF for senior NCOs?

**Question 3**

What does junior NCO mean in the USAF grade system?

**Text number 39**

The USAF is the only branch of the US military where the rank of NCO is achieved when a soldier reaches the grade of E-5. In all other branches of the military, non-commissioned officer status is usually attained at grade E-4 (e.g. corporal in the Army and Marine Corps, non-commissioned officer third class in the Navy and Coast Guard). The Air Force followed Army practice from 1976 to 1991, when the E-4 pay grade was either Senior Airman, with three stripes and no star, or Sergeant (known as Buck Sergeant), with the middle star, and was considered an NCO. Even a senior airman who has completed the Airman Leadership School may be a supervisor under AFI 36-2618, even if he is not a NCO.

**Question 0**

When does the rank of Ensign arise in the USAF?

**Question 1**

When will the non-commissioned officer status become effective in all other branches of the US military?

**Question 2**

What does a senior airman have to do to become a supervisor in the USAF?

**Question 3**

What is the rank of NCO achieved in the US Army?

**Text number 40**

The USAF's first suit in 1947 was named and patented "Uxbridge Blue" after the "Uxbridge 1683 Blue" developed by the former Bachman-Uxbridge Worsted Company. The current uniform, introduced in 1993 and standardized in 1995, consists of a three-button pocketless jacket similar to the men's "sport coat" (with silver "U.S." buttons on the lapels and a silver ring on the soldiers' lapels), matching pants, and either a uniform or flight suit, all in shade 1620, "Air Force Blue" (darker purple blue). This is combined with a light blue shirt (shade 1550) and a herringbone tie (shade 1620). Conscripts have sleeve insignia on both jacket and shirt, while officers have metal military insignia attached to the jacket and Air Force Blue slip-ons on the shirt. USAF personnel assigned to base honor guard duties wear a modified version of the standard uniform for certain occasions, but with silver trim on the sleeves and pants, a ceremonial belt (if applicable), a wheeled cap with silver trim and Hap Arnold device, a silver aiguillette at the seam of the left shoulder, and all equipment and accoutrements.

**Question 0**

When was the first USAF uniform introduced?

**Question 1**

Where was the Uxbridge Blue suit developed?

**Question 2**

When was the current USAF uniform standardised?

**Question 3**

Where does a USAF officer wear his badge?

**Text number 41**

In the USAF, in addition to the basic uniform, different badges are used to indicate which department or mission a soldier belongs to or his level of competence. Badges can also be used as merit or service awards. Over time, the various badges have been phased out and are no longer awarded. Authorized badges include the USAF Firefighting and Security Forces shield and the missile badge (or "pocket badge"), which is earned after serving in a missile system maintenance or missile operations role for at least one year.

**Question 0**

What do USAF members wear as a sign that they are in military service?

**Question 1**

What else in the USAF can be marked with a badge?

**Question 2**

What is one type of USAF authorized mark?

**Question 3**

When will USAF personnel working on a missile system mission be issued a special "pocket rocket" badge?

**Text number 42**

Officers may be commissioned after graduation from the United States Air Force Academy, another college or university through the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) or the Air Force Officer Training School (OTS). The OTS, formerly located at Lackland AFB in Texas until 1993 and since 1993 at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Alabama, in turn comprises two separate induction programs: the Basic Officer Training (BOT) for active duty Air Force and US Air Force Reserve officer cadets, and the Academy of Military Science (AMS) for Air National Guard officer cadets. (The term "line officer" derives from the concept of battle line and refers to an officer whose assignment is somewhere in the "air line", meaning combat or combat support operations within the legal combatant commands as defined by the Geneva Conventions).

**Question 0**

From which school can USAF officers be recruited after graduation?

**Question 1**

What is another program that allows officers to join the USAF?

**Question 2**

Where is OTS currently located in the US?

**Question 3**

How many mission programs does OTS provide to the USAF?

**Question 4**

What is a line officer in the USAF?

**Text number 43**

The Air Force also offers Commissioned Officer Training (COT) for officers from all three components who are directly assigned to non-line assignments because of qualifications in medicine, law, religion, biology or health administration. Originally, COT training was considered a "knife and fork school" that covered little more than the use of uniforms, but in recent years it has been fully integrated into the OTS program and now includes extensive courses as well as field exercises in leadership, confidence, fitness, and operations in a deployed environment.

**Question 0**

What does the Air Force offer to officers moving directly to non-line posts?

**Question 1**

Which areas of COT training fall under this USAF branch?

**Question 2**

What is an example of the courses currently offered by the USAF COT?

**Text number 44**

The US Air Force Fitness Test (AFFT) is designed to test the abdominal girth, muscular strength/endurance and cardiovascular respiratory fitness of US Air Force pilots. As part of the Fit to Fight program, the USAF introduced a more rigorous physical fitness assessment; the new fitness program went into effect on June 1, 2010. The annual ergo-cycling test, which had been in place in the USAF for several years, was replaced in 2004. In the AFFT, pilots receive a score consisting of four components: waist circumference, sit-up, push-up and 1.5-mile (2.4 km) run. Airmen can potentially score 100 points, with running counting for 60 percent, waist circumference for 20 percent and both strength tests for 10 percent. The passing score is 75 points. As of July 1, 2010, the AFFT test will be administered by the Base Fitness Assessment Unit (FAC) and must be taken twice a year. Staff can test once a year if they score above 90%. In addition, meeting the minimum requirements for each test is not sufficient to pass at 75%, and failure of any one section will result in failure of the entire test.

**Question 0**

What test is designed to test the fitness of USAF pilots?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the more stringent programme adopted by the USAF in 2010?

**Question 2**

How long is the run that USAF pilots are tested on in a fitness program?

**Question 3**

What is an acceptable score for the US Air Force fitness test?

**Question 4**

What score does a pilot have to get on the US Air Force fitness test to be eligible to skip the twice-yearly mandatory retest?

**Text number 45**

USAF ground attack aircraft are designed to attack targets on the ground and are often used as close air support for and in the vicinity of US ground forces. The proximity of friendly forces requires these aircraft to carry out precision strikes, which are not possible with the bombers listed below. They are typically used as close air support for ground forces and their role is tactical rather than strategic, operating at the front of the battle rather than against targets deeper in the enemy's rear.

**Question 0**

What are USAF ground attack aircraft usually used to support?

**Question 1**

What is required of these US Air Force planes when they are close to our own troops?

**Question 2**

In which part of the battle line will USAF precision aircraft be deployed?

**Question 3**

What types of aircraft are not appropriate to use in the vicinity of US ground forces?

**Text number 46**

In the US Air Force, the distinction between bombers, fighters, which are in fact fighter-bombers, and attack aircraft has become blurred. Many attack aircraft, even those that look like fighters, are optimised to drop bombs and have little ability to engage in air combat. Many fighter aircraft, such as the F-16, are often used as "bombers" even though they are designed for air combat. Perhaps the only relevant difference at present is range: a bomber is generally a long-range aircraft capable of striking targets deep in enemy territory, while fighter-bombers and attack aircraft are limited to "theatre" missions in and around the immediate battlefield. Even this distinction is obscured by the availability of aerial refuelling, which greatly increases the potential radius of action of combat operations. The United States, Russia and the People's Republic of China use strategic bombers.

**Question 0**

What are most US Air Force attack aircraft designed for?

**Question 1**

What type of USAF aircraft is designed for long-range air strikes?

**Question 2**

What types of aircraft does the USAF typically restrict to conflicts near the battlefield?

**Question 3**

What will increase the operational radius of US Air Force combat flights?

**Question 4**

Which countries use strategic bombers in their missions?

**Text number 47**

The B-2As entered service in the 1990s, the B-1Bs in the 1980s and the current B-52Hs in the early 1960s. The B-52 Stratofortress is over 60 years old, and all B-52H aircraft currently in service were built between 1960 and 1962. The B-52H is scheduled to remain in service for another 30 years, which would give the fuselage a service life of almost 90 years, an unprecedented long service life for any aircraft. The B-21 is due to replace the B-52 and part of the B-1B by the mid-2020s.

**Question 0**

When did the B-2A aircraft enter service with the US Air Force?

**Question 1**

When did the USAF introduce the B-1B aircraft?

**Question 2**

Which USAF aircraft was introduced in the 1960s?

**Question 3**

How long is the B-52H expected to be in USAF service?

**Question 4**

Which aircraft is to replace the B-52 USAF aircraft?

**Text number 48**

Cargo and transport aircraft are typically used to deliver troops, weapons and other military supplies by a variety of methods to any military theatre of operations around the world, usually outside commercial air routes in uncontrolled airspace. The USAF Air Mobility Forces workplanes are the C-130 Hercules, C-17 Globemaster III and C-5 Galaxy. These aircraft are largely defined by their range as strategic airlift aircraft (C-5), strategic/tactical (C-17) and tactical (C-130) to meet the needs of the ground forces they mostly support. The Air Force uses the CV-22 at the US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). It performs long-range special operations missions and is equipped with auxiliary fuel tanks and a terrain observation radar. Some aircraft serve in special transport roles, such as executive and embassy support (C-12), Antarctic support (LC-130H) and USSOCOM support (C-27J, C-145A and C-146A). WC-130H aircraft are former weather reconnaissance aircraft, now reassigned to transport roles.

**Question 0**

What types of aircraft are used to deliver troops and weapons for military operations?

**Question 1**

What aircraft are considered to be US Air Force work planes?

**Question 2**

Which part of the US Air Force uses the CV-22?

**Question 3**

Which aircraft provides Antarctic support to the US Air Force?

**Question 4**

What did the USAF use the WC-130Hs for before they were converted to transport missions?

**Text number 49**

The purpose of electronic warfare is to deny the adversary an advantage in the EMS and to ensure unhindered access to the EM spectrum of the information environment for friendly forces. Electronic warfare aircraft are used to keep the airspace friendly and send critical information to anyone who needs it. They are often referred to as the "eye in the sky". Aircraft missions vary widely between variants and include electronic warfare/interception (EC-130H), psychological operations/communications (EC-130J), airborne early warning and surveillance (E-3), airborne command post (E-4B), ground radar (E-8C), range control (E-9A) and messaging (E-11A).

**Question 0**

What is the purpose of electronic warfare?

**Question 1**

What is the nickname given to electronic warfare aircraft?

**Question 2**

What does the USAF use electronic warfare aircraft for?

**Question 3**

What does the US Air Force use the EC-130H for?

**Question 4**

What does the USAF use the E-4B for?

**Text number 50**

USAF fighter aircraft are small, fast and agile military aircraft used primarily for aerial combat. Many of these fighters have secondary ground attack capabilities, and some are dual-purpose fighter-bombers (e.g. F-16 Fighting Falcon); the term 'fighter' is also sometimes used colloquially to refer to ground attack aircraft. Other missions include intercepting bombers and other fighters, reconnaissance and patrolling. The F-16 is currently operated by the USAF Thunderbirds flight demonstration squadron, and a small number of both manned and unmanned F-4 Phantom II aircraft have been retained as QF-4s for use as Full Scale Aerial Targets (FSATs) or as part of the USAF Heritage Flight programme. These remaining QF-4s will be replaced by early-model F-16s converted to QF-16 configuration for FSAT purposes. As of September 2012, the USAF has 2 025 fighters in service.

**Question 0**

What is the primary mission of USAF fighter aircraft?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the dual-purpose fighter-bomber used by the US Air Force?

**Question 2**

What aircraft is used by the US air show team The Thunderbirds?

**Question 3**

What type of aircraft does the USAF use for Full Scale Aerial Targets?

**Question 4**

What QF-4s will the US Air Force replace?

**Text number 51**

The USAF's KC-135 and KC-10 aerial refuelling aircraft are based on civilian jet aircraft. The USAF aircraft are equipped primarily to deliver fuel through a tail-mounted refuelling boom and can be equipped with 'probe and drogue refuelling systems'. Aerial refuelling is widely used in large-scale operations and is also used in conventional operations; fighters, bombers and cargo aircraft rely heavily on lesser known 'tanker' aircraft. As a result, these aircraft are an integral part of the global mobility of the Air Force and the forward deployment of US forces. The KC-46A Pegasus aircraft is currently undergoing testing and is scheduled to be delivered to USAF units starting in 2017.

**Question 0**

What kind of aircraft is the USAF KC-135?

**Question 1**

How does an aerial refuelling aircraft deliver fuel during a flight?

**Question 2**

When does the US Air Force primarily use aerial refuelling?

**Question 3**

What aircraft will the US Air Force have in service in 2017?

**Text number 52**

Following the 2007 US Air Force nuclear incident, in June 2009, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates approved the appointment of Air Force Secretary Michael Wynne and Air Force Chief of Staff General T. Michael Moseley. Moseley's successor, General Norton A. Schwartz, a former tactical airlift and special operations pilot, was the first officer appointed to the position without a background as a fighter or bomber pilot. The Washington Post reported in 2010 that General Schwartz began to dismantle the USAF's rigid class system, particularly in the officer corps.

**Question 0**

Which US Secretary of Defense accepted the resignations of top US Air Force officials in June 2009?

**Question 1**

Which US Air Force Secretary resigned over the nuclear issue ?

**Question 2**

Who was appointed Chief of Staff of the Air Force after Mosley's resignation?

**Question 3**

Which newspaper reported that Schwartz is dismantling the US Air Force class system?

**Text number 53**

Daniel L. Magruder Jr defines the USAF culture as a combination of rigorous application of advanced technology, individualism and progressive Air Force theory. Major General Charles J. Dunlap Jr. adds that the culture of the US Air Force also includes a sense of equality, which stems from officers seeing themselves as the primary "warriors" of their unit, working alongside small groups of enlisted Air Force soldiers who serve either as service crew or aircrew. Air Force officers have never felt the need for formal social "distance" from their enlisted troops that is common in other US armed forces. Although the paradigm is shifting, the Air Force has for most of its history been an organisation where, unlike its internal forces, it has fought mainly with officers, not enlisted soldiers, the latter of whom have been mainly back-up troops. When enlisted men were put in harm's way, as in the case of members of multi-crew aircraft, the close camaraderie of shared risk in confined spaces created traditions that shaped a somewhat different relationship between officers and enlisted men than in the rest of the military.

**Question 0**

Which author wrote about the egalitarian culture of the US Air Force?

**Question 1**

How does the US Air Force differ from other branches of the armed forces?

**Question 2**

How are the US Air Force recruits seen?

**Text number 54**

Cultural and career issues in the US Air Force have been cited as one of the reasons for the shortage of needed UAV operators. Despite the fact that UAVs or drones were desperately needed to provide around-the-clock protection for American troops during the Iraq war, the USAF did not establish a new career path for piloting them until the last year of the war and in 2014 changed its RPA training program because of the large number of aircraft lost in training and because of criticism of the handling of drone programs in a GAO report. Paul Scharre has reported that a cultural divide between the USAF and the US Army has prevented both services from adopting each other's drone handling innovations.

**Question 0**

What is the reason for the lack of UAV operators in the US Air Force?

**Question 1**

During which war did the USAF establish a new career for UAV and drone pilots?

**Question 2**

Why did the USAF change its UAV training methods in 2014?

**Question 3**

Which branch of the US military is preventing a cultural divide in the US Air Force from adopting their drone protocols?

**Text number 55**

Many of the formal and informal traditions of the U.S. Air Force are a combination of traditions drawn from the experiences of the Royal Air Force (e.g., dinner parties) or its predecessor organizations, such as the U.S. Army Air Service, the U.S. Army Air Corps, and the U.S. Army Air Forces. Some of these traditions range from "Friday name tags" for flying units to an annual "mustache month". The use of challenge coins is a recent innovation adopted from the U.S. Army, and another cultural tradition specific to the Air Force is the "roof tapping" that Airmen practice when welcoming a new commander or commemorating other events, such as retirement.

**Question 0**

Where do some of the traditions of the US Air Force come from?

**Question 1**

What are the traditions of the US Air Force?

**Question 2**

From which organisation did the US Air Force adopt the "challenge coins"?

**Question 3**

What does the tradition of roof tapping mean in the US Air Force?

**Text number 56**

The US Air Force has had numerous recruiting slogans, such as "No One Comes Close" and Uno Ab Alto ("One From On High"). For many years, the US Air Force used "Aim High" as a recruiting slogan; more recently they have used "Cross into the Blue", "We've been waiting for you" and "Do Something Amazing", "Above All", and the latest, the 7th Air Force recruiting slogan, "Above All". As of 7 October 2010, the call and response was "Aim high", followed by "Fly-Fight-Win" Each wing, group or squadron usually has its own slogan or slogans. Details and logos can usually be found on the wing, group or squadron website.

**Question 0**

What was the recent recruitment slogan of the US Air Force?

**Question 1**

What does the USAF slogan Uno Ab Alto mean?

**Question 2**

What is the latest recruitment slogan for the US Air Force in October 2010?

**Question 3**

Where can you find a single motto for a USAF wing, group or squadron?