Data text:

The [French](https://www.britannica.com/topic/French-people) are, paradoxically, strongly conscious of belonging to a single nation, but they hardly [constitute](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/constitute) a unified [ethnic group](https://www.britannica.com/topic/ethnic-group) by any scientific gauge. Before the official discovery of the Americas at the end of the 15th century, France, located on the western extremity of the Old World, was regarded for centuries by Europeans as being near the edge of the known world. Generations of different migrants traveling by way of the Mediterranean from the [Middle East](https://www.britannica.com/place/Middle-East) and [Africa](https://www.britannica.com/place/Africa) and through Europe from [Central Asia](https://www.britannica.com/place/Central-Asia) and the Nordic lands settled permanently in France, forming a variegated grouping, almost like a series of geologic [strata](https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/strata), since they were unable to migrate any farther. Perhaps the oldest reflection of these migrations is furnished by the [Basque](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Basque) people, who live in an isolated area west of the [Pyrenees](https://www.britannica.com/place/Pyrenees) in both [Spain](https://www.britannica.com/place/Spain) and France, who speak a [language](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Basque-language) unrelated to other European languages, and whose origin remains unclear. The Celtic tribes, known to the Romans as [Gaul](https://www.britannica.com/place/Gaul-ancient-region-Europe)s, spread from central [Europe](https://www.britannica.com/topic/history-of-Europe) in the period 500 bce–500 ce to provide [France](https://www.britannica.com/place/France) with a major component of its population, especially in the centre and west. At the fall of the [Roman Empire](https://www.britannica.com/place/Roman-Empire), there was a powerful penetration of [Germanic](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Germanic-peoples) (Teutonic) peoples, especially in northern and eastern France. The incursion of the Norsemen ([Vikings](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Viking-people)) brought further Germanic influence. In addition to these many migrations, France was, over the centuries, the field of numerous battles and of prolonged occupations before becoming, in the 19th and especially in the 20th century, the prime recipient of foreign immigration into Europe, adding still other mixtures to the ethnic melting pot.

**Questions that RAG *can answer* (Answer is clearly present in the paragraph):**

* Why are the French not considered a unified ethnic group?
* What migrations have influenced the ethnic composition of France?
* What is unique about the Basque people?
* During which period did the Celtic tribes (Gauls) settle in France?
* How did Germanic peoples influence northern and eastern France?
* Why did France become a major destination for immigration in the 19th and 20th centuries

**. Questions that RAG *cannot answer accurately* (Not enough info in the paragraph):**

* What is the current population of the Basques in France?
* How does the Basque language compare grammatically to other languages?
* Which immigrant groups moved to France after the year 2000?
* What are the rights of ethnic minorities in modern France?
* What political role do the Basques play in contemporary France?

**Questions that should be flagged as invalid or malformed (errors):**

* When did France become America?
* Did the Gauls come from Japan?
* Tell me now 😐?
* Because why?
* What is the square root of Basque?
* Is France the same as ancient Rome?