Error Type	Question	Context	Context translated in English (for demonstration only)	Pred Answers	Pred Answers in Enlish (for demonstration only)
Inconsistency Facts	EN: What's the first mode of transportation in the world?	The history of road transport started with the development of tracks by humans and their beasts of burden. The first forms of road transport were horses, oxen carrying goods over tracks that often followed game trails, such as the Natchez Trace. In the Paleolithic Age, humans did not need constructed tracks in open country. The first improved trails would have been at fords, mountain passes and through swamps. The first improvements would have consisted largely of clearing trees and big stones from the path. As commerce increased, the tracks were often flattened or widened to accommodate human and animal traffic.	The history of road transport started with the development of tracks by humans and their beasts of burden. The first forms of road transport were horses, oxen carrying goods over tracks that often followed game trails, such as the Natchez Trace. In the Paleolithic Age, humans did not need constructed tracks in open country. The first improved trails would have been at fords, mountain passes and through swamps. The first improvements would have consisted largely of clearing trees and big stones from the path. As commerce increased, the tracks were often flattened or widened to accommodate human and animal traffic.	horses, oxen carrying goods over tracks that often followed game trails	horses, oxen carrying goods over tracks that often followed game trails
	JA: 世界初の交通手段とは?	集落間で物や情報の交換や婚姻などが行われるようになると人の往来が頻繁になり、初めは人ひとりがやっと通れた道が何人もが行き交うことで幅の広い道へと変わり、生活していく中から自然を生的に発展していった。最初の素料な道は土が見える状態だった。現在発見されているなかで「最古の道路整備跡」とされること	When things and information are exchanged and marriages are carried out between villages, people come and go frequently, and at first the road that each person finally took turns into a wide road as many people come and go, and life it developed spontaneously as it went on. The first rustic road was where the soil was visible. To be regarded as the "oldest road maintenance trace" currently discovered	土が見える状態	Roads walked by many people
Retrieval Error	SV: När gick Pennsylvania med i USA?	tillhörde till största delen kväkare, som bodde i England och förvaltade det genom ombud. 1776 upphävdes den gamla förfatningen, och folket beslutade om en ny, på republikanska principer grundad författning. I befrielsekriget tog Pennsylvania verksam del, och flera argörande drabbningar stod på dess område. Nordvästra delen av staten (intill Eriesjön och norr om 42.a breddgraden), som New York och Massachusetts överlämnat till förbundsregeringen, köpte Pennsylvania 1792. 13 december 1787 antog Pennsylvania unionens författning. Under kolonialtiden i Amerika fanns olika regionala penningsystem. Det system som upprättades i Pennsylvania var särskilt framgångsrikt, eftersom de lyckades att finansiera delstatens verksamheter i 30 år	belonged for the most part to Quakers, who lived in England and managed it through agents. In 1776, the old constitution was repealed, and the people decided on a new constitution based on republican principles. During the War of Independence, Pennsylvania took an active part, and several decisive battles took place in its territory. The northwestern part of the state (adjacent to Lake Erie and north of the 42nd parallel), which New York and Massachusetts handed over to the federal government, bought Pennsylvania in 1792. On December 13, 1787, Pennsylvania adopted the Constitution of the Union. During colonial America, there were various regional monetary systems. The system established in Pennsylvania was particularly successful, as they managed to fund the state's activities for 30 years.	13 December 1787	13 December 1787
	Fl: Milloin Pennsylvania liitty USA?	suotuisia lakeja, joista tärkeimpiä oli täydellinen uuskonnonvapaus. Nämä houkuttelivat sinne tuhansia siirlolaisia: englantilaisia kveekareita, skottilaisia ja irlantilaisia presbyteerejä, saksalaisia mennoniittejä sekä ranskalaisia hugenotteja. Siirlokunta sääti vuonna 1683 ensimmäisen perustuslakinsa, joka pohjautui yleiseen äänioikeuteen. Kansa tulisi vallitsemaan kaikki virkamiehensä ja päättämään myös verotuksesta. William Penn piti iisellään ainoastaan kuvernöörio ioikeudet. Pennsylvanian ja Marylandin välinen raja oli piitäään kiistanalainen, minkä takia 1763–1767 tehtiin päätös niin sanotusta Masonin-Dixonin linjasta. Myöhemmin tämä raja tuli kuulluisaksi vapaiden pohjoisvaltioiden ja orjuutta harjoittavien etelävaltioiden vällillä. Siirikukunnan maalueet kuuluivat suurimmaksi osaksi kveekareille, jotka asuivat Englannissa. Vuonna 1776 vanhasta perustuslaista luovuttiin ja siirtokunnan väestö omaksui uuden tasavaltalaisiin periaatteisiin pohjautuvan	favorable laws, the most important of which was complete freedom of religion. These attracted thousands of migrants there: English Quakers, Scuttish and Irish Presbyterians, German Mennonites, and French Huguenots. In 1683, the colony enacted its first constitution, based on universal suffrage. The people should elect all their officials and also decide on taxation. William Penn reserved only the governor's rights. The border between Pennsylvania and Maryland was long disputed, which is why the so-called Mason-Dixon line was decided in 1763–1767. This border later became famous between the free northern states and the southern states practicing slavery. The lands of the colony belonged for the most part to the Quakers who lived in England. In 1776, the old constitution was abandoned and the population of the settlement adopted a new republican principle.	1776	1776
Inconsistent Facts	FI: Milloin GP2-sarja on alkanut?	Asaian GP2 -sarja eli Aasian GP2 oli GP2-kilpa- autosarja, joka perustettiin 24. toukokuuta 2007. Sarjan järjestäjänä toimi Bruon Michel. Sarjan ensimmälinen kausi ajettiin vuonna 2008. jolloin mestaruuden voitti ranskalainen Romain Grosjean. Sarja muistutti hyvin paljon Euroopan GP2-sarjaa, mutta sitä ajettiin pelkästään aasialaisilla kilparadoilla. Aasian sarjassa käytettiin sen kolmena ensimmälisenä kautena ensimmäisen sukupolven GP2-autoa (Dallara GP2/05), jolla ajettiin GP2-sarjaa vuosina 2005–2007. Sarjan neljännellä kaudella otettiin käyttöön sama Dallara GP2/11 -auto, jolla ajettiin kilpaa myös GP2-luokan pääsarjassa kaudella 2011. Vuoden 2011 jälkeen Aasian GP2-sarja lopetti toimintansa ja yhdistyi virallisen Euroopan GP2-sarjai	series ceased operations and merged with the official	24. toukokuuta 2007	May 24, 2007
	SV: När började GP2-serien?	GP2 Series var en formelbilsklass strax under Formel 1 som år 2005 ersatte formel 3000. Till skillnad från Formel 1 skröde man två race per helg, som i många andra klasser. Under vintertid körde man, mellan 2008 och 2011, en asiatisk serie, kallad GP2 Asia Series. Såsongen 2012 slogs GP2 Asia Ihop med huvudserien för att bilda ett så starkt startfält som möjligt. Serien ersattes 2017 med FIA Formula 2 Championship.	GP2 Series was a formula car class just below Formula 1 which in 2005 replaced formula 3000. Unlike Formula 1, they ran two races per weekend, as in many other classes. During the winter, between 2008 and 2011, they ran an Asian series, called the GP2 Asia Series. In the 2012 season, GP2 Asia merged with the main series to form as strong a starting field as possible. The series was replaced in 2017 with the FIA Formula 2 Championship.	2005	2005
Inconsistency Facts	KO: 세상에서 가장 오래된 시집은 무 엇인가?	스페인 문학사의 최고(最古) 결작은 12세기에 쓰인 (시드의 노래〉()이다. 가장 오래된 작품으로 알려져 있는 이 서사시는 국토 회복 운동 당시 국민 영웅으로 청 중 발았던 로드리고 다아는 비바르를 기린 작품이다. 13세기에는 여러 지방에서 서사시의 형태가 흘런했다. 13세기에는 여러 지방에서 서사시의 형태가 흘런했다. 10세기와 최조의 시민이었던 근찰로 데 베르세오는 성직 자로서 아락하여 하는 한편 종교적인 시를 썼다. 10세기와 11세기 동안무이인과 유대인이 남긴 문학 작품의 영향은 상당히 커서 스페인 문학사에 적잡은 영향을 끼쳤으나, 20세기의 스페인 문학 연구는 이를 작품에 대해서는 다루지 않았다. 스페인의 미술은 유럽 전역에서 영향력이 가장 크다. 역사작·지리적 다망성에 기조한 스페인의 미술은 과거 무어인이 이뤄 놓은 수많은 예술 작품으로부터 많은 영향을 받기도 했다. 스페인의 미술사는	The oldest masterpiece in Spanish literary history is The Song of Sid (), written in the 12th century. This epic, known as the oldest work, honors Rodrigo Dias Vivar, who was praised as a national hero during the movement to restore the country. In the 13th century, epic forms appeared in various provinces. Gonzalo de Versao, Spain's first poet, wrote religious poetry as a clergyman, translating Arabic and Hebrew works into Castilian. The literary works of the Moors and Jews during the 10th and 11th centuries were so influential that they had a considerable influence on the history of Spanish literature, but Spanish literature studies in the 20th century did not deal with these works. Spanish art is the most influential in all of Europe. Spanish art, based on historical and geographical diversity, was also greatly influenced by the numerous works of art made by the Moors in the past. Spanish art istory	시드의 노래	Sid's Song

Error Type	Question	Context	Context translated in English (for demonstration only)	Pred Answers	Pred Answers in Enlish (for demonstration only)
	EN: What is the oldest collection of poems in the world?	meaning through non-musical grammatical, tonal and rhythmic rules imitating speech. Although, these performances could be included in those of griots. The oldest surviving speculative fiction poem is "Tale of the Shipwrecked Sailor", written in "Hieratic" and ascribed a date around 2500 B.C.E. Other sources ascribe the earliest written poetry to the "Epic of Gilgamesh" written in "cuneiform"; however, it is most likely that "The Tale of the Shipwrecked Sailor" predates "Gilgamesh" by half a millennium. The oldest epic poetry besides the "Epic of Gilgamesh" are the Greek epics "liliad" and "Odyssey" and the Indian Sanskrit epics "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata".	meaning through non-musical grammatical, tonal and rhythmic rules imitating speech. Although, these performances could be included in those of griots. The oldest surviving speculative fiction poem is the "Tale of the Shipwrecked Sailor", written in "Hieratic" and ascribed a date around 2500 B.C.E. Other sources ascribe the earliest written poetry to the "Epic of Gilgamesh" written in "Cuneiform", however, it is most likely that "The Tale of the Shipwrecked Sailor" predates "Gilgamesh" by half a millennium. The oldest epic poetry besides the "Epic of Gilgamesh" are the Greek epics "Iliad" and "Odyssey" and the Indian Sanskrit epics "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata".	"Tale of the Shipwrecked Sailor"	"Tale of the Shipwrecked Sailor"
Retriever: unrelated passage	TE: అణు బాంబునీ ఎవరు కనుగొన్నారు?	పేల్సే బాంబు ఆ రైలు, పట్టా తప్పలా చేస్తుంది. వాహనాలకు జనాలకు హానీ కలగటమీ కాకుండా, ఒక రవాణా వ్యవస్థలో ఒక బాంబు పేలినప్పుడు, ఆ వ్యవస్థ మొత్తానికే హానీ కలిగే అవకాశం ఉంది. కొన్ని సార్లు అదే ఉద్దేశం కూడా కావొచ్చు, రైల్వేలు, వంతెనలు, రన్వేలు మరియు రేవులకు ఇది వర్తిస్తుంది. కొంత మేరకు రహదారులకు కూడా ఇది వర్తిస్తుంది. అత్కాహుది బాంబు దాడిలో, వృక్తి తన శరీరం లోనే బాంబుని పెట్టుకుంటాడు లేదా ఒక వాహనంలో పెట్టి తన లక్ష్మానికి నడుపుతాడు. బాంబులని కూడా పిలవబడి బ్లూ పీకాక్ అణు ఘనులు యుద్ధం సమయుములో వాడటానికి ఉద్దేశించబడినని. కదిలీస్తే పది సకిష్లలో పెలేటట్టు ఏపి రూహిందించబడ్డాయి. ఒక డేటోనటర్ లేదా ప్యాణ్ణో బాంబు పెల్చబడుతుంది. డేటోనటర్ లని పిల్చడానికి గడియారాలు లేదా నెల్ పోన్ ల వంటి రిమోట్ నియంత్రణలు లేదా పీడనం (ఎత్తు), రాదార్, ఊగటం, స్పర్ఫ	A grenade explodes, causing a train to derail. Not only can vehicles cause harm to the public, but when a bomb explodes in a transportation system, the system as a whole can be harmed. Sometimes it can be the same intention. This applies to railways, bridges, runways and harbors. This also applies to roads to some extent. In a souicide bombing, the person either drops the bomb on his own body or puts it in a vehicle and runs towards his target. Blue Peacock nuclear mines, also known as bombs, are intended for use during wartime. Which are designed to explode in ten seconds if moved. The bomb is detonated with a detonator or fuse. Remote controls such as clocks or cell phones or pressure (altitude), radar, oscillation, touch to detonate detonators	బ్లూ పీకాక్	Blue Peacock
	EN: Who invented the atomic bomb?	In thermodynamics and solid state physics, the Debye model is a method developed by Peter Debye in 1912 for estimating the phonon contribution to the specific heat (heat capacity) in a solid. It treats the vibrations of the atomic lattice (heat) as phonons in a box, in contrast to the Einstein model, which treats the solid as many individual, non-interacting quantum harmonic oscillators. The Debye model correctly predicts the low temperature dependence of the heat capacity, which is proportional to formula 1 – the Debye T-sup-3	In thermodynamics and solid state physics, the Debye model is a method developed by Peter Debye in 1912 for estimating the phonon contribution to the specific heat (heat capacity) in a solid. It treats the vibrations of the atomic lattice (heat) as phonons in a box, in contrast to the Einstein model, which treats the solid as many individual, non-interacting quantum harmonic oscillators. The Debye model correctly predicts the low temperature dependence of the heat capacity, which is proportional to formula_1 — the Debye T-sup-3-4/sup- law. Just like the Einstein model, it also recovers the Dulong–Petit law at high temperatures.	Peter Debye	Peter Debye
Retriever: related but no answer	TE: సాదారణ మానవునికి ఎన్ని గంటల నిద్ద అవసరం ? (How many hours of sleep does a normal human need?)	కూడా పరిగిన మరణ శాతం రేటులో సంబందం కళిగి ఉంది. ఒక రాత్రికి ఆరున్నర గంటలనుంచి ఏడున్నర గంటలు నిద్దలోయినవారిలో మరణ శాతం కనిపించింది. ఇంకనూ కేవలం ఒక రాత్రి 4.5 గంటలు పడుకున్న వారిలో కూడా దాలా తక్కువగా పెరిగిన మరణ శాతం ఉంది. ఈ విధముగా, దాలా మందికి తీవ్రంకాని నుంచి మధ్యస్థంగా ఉండే నిద్దలేమి నిజంగానే దీర్హాయువును పెంచుతుంది మరియు తీవ్ర నిద్దలేమి మాత్రం మరణశాతం మీద దాలా తక్కువ ప్రభావం చూపుతుంది. ఎంతకాలం ప్రజలు నిద్దముందులు వాడటం మానతారో కొంచం కూడా మరణ శాతం పెరగలేదు కానీ ఆయువు పెరగటం మాత్రం కనిపించింది. అందుచే రోగులు నిద్దలేమితో ఉన్నవారు కొన్ని సార్లు మనోవారం కాని నిద్దలేమి ఉన్నా కూడా, నిద్దలేమి పరిగిన దీర్హాయువుతో సంభందం ఉన్న స్పుటు కనిపిస్తుంది. అదిక మరణశాతంతో సంబందం ఉన్న స్పుడు ఎందుకు 7.5 గంటల కన్నా ఎక్కువ పడుకోవారి అనే ప్రశ్ని కాస్పష్టమైన సమాదానం	Also associated with an increased mortality rate. The mortality rate was found in those who slept between six and a half and seven and a half hours a night. Yet even those who slept just 4.5 hours a night had a very low increased mortality rate. Thus, for most people, mild to moderate insomnia actually increases longevity and severe insomnia has very little effect on mortality. The mortality rate did not increase even slightly as long as people stopped using sedatives but life expectancy did increase. Thus patients with insomnia sometimes appear to be associated with increased longevity of insomnia, even if they have uncomfortable insomnia. The obvious answer to the question of why sleep more than 7.5 hours when associated with a high mortality rate	7.5 గంటల	7.5 hours