

CONTESTANT NUMBER:

FOR GRADER USE ONLY

Score Test Below:

_____ out of 75. Initials _____

_____ out of 75. Initials _____

Papers contending to place:

_____ out of 75. Initials _____



**University Interscholastic League
A+ Listening Contest • Answer Sheet**

Write your contestant number in the upper right corner, and circle your grade below.

Circle Grade Level : 5 6 7 8

- 1. A B C D
- 2. A B C D
- 3. A B C D
- 4. A B C D
- 5. A B C D
- 6. A B C D
- 7. A B C D
- 8. A B C D
- 9. A B C D
- 10. A B C D
- 11. A B C D
- 12. A B C D
- 13. A B C D

- 14. A B C D
- 15. A B C D
- 16. A B C D
- 17. A B C D
- 18. A B C D
- 19. T F
- 20. T F
- 21. T F
- 22. T F
- 23. T F
- 24. T F
- 25. T F

**UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5 & 6
INVITATIONAL MEET 2021-2022**

Contest Script- "Watermelon"

One of the most popular treats eaten in Texas on a hot day is a cold slice of watermelon. It is made up of over 90 percent water so it is a great thirst quencher. Besides being thirst quenching and refreshing, watermelon is very good for your health. Although it does not have an abundance, it does contain vitamins and minerals packaged in a delicious summertime melon. It's full of vitamin B6, Vitamin A, and potassium and is considered a powerful antioxidant.

1:00 Watermelon is a member of the Cucurbitaceae (Cu· cur· bi· ta· ce· ae\ kyü , kərbə' tāsē , ē) plant family. This plant family includes cucumber, pumpkin, squash and musk melon. Members of this plant family bear separate male and female flowers on the same plant. This is known as being monocious. The edible part of the melon is called a pepo, which is the ripened ovary, and consists of the watery insides covered with a hard rind. It is often eaten as a fruit because of its sweetness, but it is sometimes classified as a vegetable. If you talk to a botanist, most agree that the watermelon is a fruit because it develops from the plant's ovary after flowering and it holds its seeds. A vegetable is generally considered anything eaten from the other parts of plants such as leaves or roots. However, some people consider it to be a vegetable. In fact, it was declared the official state vegetable of Oklahoma in 2007.

2:00 Because the watermelon contains so much water, people in ancient times used it as a water source. It can be traced back in history 5000 years to southern Africa. This ancestor of the watermelon thrived in the Kalahari desert region and was prized by the people living there because of its ability to store water. Unlike the watermelons we are familiar with today, this watermelon tasted very bitter. It is thought that the people of this time also roasted and ate watermelon seeds as a form of nourishment. The

watermelon eventually made its way to Egypt. Seeds and paintings of watermelon have been discovered in Egyptian tombs that are more than 4000 years old. These paintings show the watermelon to be oval shaped instead of the more ancient round type. It was during this time that the melons were developed to become sweeter and more desirable to eat.

3:00 It was also during this time that watermelon began to be used as medicine and for religious offerings. Ancient manuscripts of Jewish Law state that watermelon was an item to be used as a tithe and set aside for the priests. The Greeks and Romans considered the watermelon to contain medicinal properties. Greek physician Hippocrates said it could be used as a diuretic to relieve fluid retention. It could also be used as a treatment for children who suffered a heat stroke by placing a wet, cool watermelon rind on their heads. The Roman naturalist Pliny the Elder discussed watermelon as a cooling food in his publication, *Historia Naturalis*.

By the 7th Century, watermelon had made its way to India. By the 10th, it had traveled all the way to China. Watermelon was introduced by the Moors into the Iberian Peninsula in the 13th century and consequently spread throughout southern Europe. So much so that by the 17th century, it had become a familiar and consistent garden crop. It was European colonists who introduced watermelon to the New World. In fact, some explorers used the watermelon as a canteen to provide hydration on their journeys. As early as 1576, it could be found growing in Florida. Captain James Cook introduced the watermelon to the Hawaiian Islands and other islands in the Pacific. Thomas Jefferson grew watermelon at his plantation Monticello. Watermelons were also used to cook with. The first cookbook published in the United States in 1796 shows a recipe for pickled watermelon rind.

4:00

During the more recent 20th century, watermelon improvements began. By saving the seeds of melons that were especially sweet or hardy, planters could be assured of a better crop. In the United States, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) funded a

watermelon project at its Charleston, South Carolina facility. One of the projects conducted there was the development of a large, oblong light green melon. This melon became known as the grey melon from Charleston. The Charleston Grey is still widely planted and known for its high yields, delicious flavor, and disease resistance.

5:00 Because seeds are generally a nuisance when eating, scientists began experimenting with methods to grow watermelons that did not have seeds. Seedless watermelons were developed in the 1950s. Seedless watermelons were created by cross breeding a normal watermelon which contains two sets of chromosomes with one that has had its chromosome number doubled to contain four sets. A watermelon with two sets of chromosomes is called a diploid. One with four sets is called a tetraploid. When a tetraploid is crossed with a diploid it results in a triploid with three sets of chromosomes. Triploid watermelons do not have seeds.

In more recent years, botanists have made efforts to produce smaller melons that are easier to put into your refrigerator, are resistant to disease and are even sweeter than before. Some of the most recently introduced watermelons are Jade Star, Mambo, Mini-Love, Harvest Moon, and Cal Sweet. There are also now watermelons with yellow, orange, and white fruit inside instead of red.

6:00 No matter which type you decide to grow, watermelons fields should have a sunny location with soil that holds water well and has adequate drainage. Ideal soil would have an acidity of pH 5.8 to 6.5. As you might expect, watermelons require a lot of water. However, as they mature, too much water will cause the melon to crack. Too much water can also cause the flavor of the melon to be diluted. Watermelons grow best at temperatures between 65 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is also imperative to wait to plant until the soil has warmed up during the spring. Watermelons are grown annually and generally grow up to 3 feet long. Christopher Kent holds the record for the largest watermelon. His Carolina Cross melon grown in

Sevierville, Tennessee in 2013 was 8 feet 3 inches long and weighed 350-pounds and was officially recognized by the Guinness Book of World. While the weight of a normal watermelon varies, the average weight lies between 20 and 25 pounds. In turn, these average watermelons generally yield 14 to 18 pounds of edible fruit leaving the remainder of the weight in the rind.

7:00 Watermelons are considered ready for harvest when their “belly patch”, the portion of the rind that rests on the ground, turns from white to creamy yellow. Another way to tell if the melon is ripe is when the tendril located near where the melon is attached to the vine turns from green to brown. Once the melon is harvested, it can be stored at room temperature for about one week. If it is refrigerated, it can be stored for two to three weeks.

Scientists are still discovering the health benefits of the melon. Recent studies revealed that, when combined with a healthy lifestyle, watermelon consumption can reduce the risk of both cancer and diabetes. Other studies indicate watermelon consumption might even be helpful in reducing the onset of rheumatoid arthritis.

8:00 As time goes by, watermelon seems to be growing in popularity. There are over 1,200 varieties of watermelon grown across 96 countries. China is number 1 in watermelon production. Watermelon consumption in the United States has been steadily rising over the past 20 years. Per capita watermelon consumption was 13.8 pounds in 2000, but it has gradually risen to 15.7 pounds in 2018. The United States is 7th in production and produces more than \$500 million worth of watermelon commercially every year. According to the USDA, the major watermelon producing states are Texas, Florida, Georgia, and California with Georgia being the largest.

National Watermelon Month is in July. As the Texas heat takes over, remember that nothing tastes as great as a big cold bowl of watermelon. The next time you indulge, remind yourself that watermelon is not only a great treat, it is good for you as well.

INVITATIONAL 2021-2022

A+ ACADEMICS



University Interscholastic League



Listening
grades 5 & 6

**DO NOT OPEN TEST
UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5/6
INVITATIONAL 2021-2022
TEST

"Watermelon"

1. The watermelon is a member of the Cucurbitaceae which includes all of the following except
 - A. cucumber
 - B. pumpkin
 - C. squash
 - D. cantaloupe
2. Watermelon was declared the official state vegetable of Oklahoma in
 - A. 1995
 - B. 2007
 - C. 2015
 - D. 2019
3. Ideal soil for growing watermelon would be would have an acidity of pH
 - A. 5.4
 - B. 6.8
 - C. 5.9
 - D. 7.2
4. The average weight of a watermelon lies between
 - A. 20 – 25 pounds
 - B. 14 – 18 pounds
 - C. 10 – 15 pounds
 - D. 27 – 30 pounds
5. Recent studies revealed that, when combined with a healthy lifestyle, watermelon consumption can reduce the risk of both cancer and
 - A. diabetes
 - B. heart disease
 - C. obesity
 - D. hyperthyroidism
6. Watermelon was introduced by the Moors into the Iberian Peninsula in the
 - A. 12th Century
 - B. 13th Century
 - C. 15th Century
 - D. 17th Century
7. The Charleston Gray is described as
 - A. small, round and green
 - B. large, round and striped
 - C. large, oblong and green
 - D. small, oblong and striped
8. How many sets of chromosomes does a seedless watermelon have?
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
9. Hippocrates used watermelon as a diuretic to
 - A. reduce tension
 - B. cure headaches
 - C. prevent exhaustion
 - D. relieve fluid retention
10. Who introduced watermelon to the Hawaiian and Pacific Islands?
 - A. Thomas Jefferson
 - B. James Cook
 - C. Pliny the Elder
 - D. George Lanthrop

11. 5000 years ago, the watermelons found in Southern Africa were prized because
 - A. they contained fluid
 - B. they were very sweet
 - C. they had a beautiful red color
 - D. they were rare and nutritious
12. Who believed the watermelon should be set aside for tithes and given to their religious leaders?
 - A. Jews
 - B. Romans
 - C. Greeks
 - D. Egyptians
13. A plant that is monecious
 - A. has one reproductive part that is either male or female
 - B. can reproduce without fertilization
 - C. has both male and female flowers on the same plant
 - D. produces only one type of fruit
14. How did the Greeks use watermelon to cure heat stroke?
 - A. They fed cold watermelon to the victim.
 - B. They placed a cold watermelon rind on the head of the victim.
 - C. They placed the victim in a cool watermelon bath.
 - D. They used watermelon juice as medicine.
15. Who published Historia Nautilus?
 - A. James Cook
 - B. Thomas Jefferson
 - C. Pliny the Elder
 - D. Hippocrates
16. The edible part of a watermelon is called the
 - A. rind
 - B. musk
 - C. diploid
 - D. pepo
17. The first cookbook published in the United States in 1796 shows a recipe for
 - A. watermelon soup
 - B. watermelon sauerkraut
 - C. pickled watermelon rind
 - D. roasted watermelon seeds
18. During which century did the USDA begin working to improve watermelons?
 - A. 18th
 - B. 19th
 - C. 20th
 - D. 21st

True/False

19. Watermelons are considered ready for harvest when their "belly patch", the portion of the rind that rests on the ground, turns from white to creamy yellow.
20. Egyptian tombs from more than 4000 ago show the watermelon to be oval shaped instead of the more ancient round type.
21. In the United States, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) funded a watermelon project at its Charleston, Virginia facility to determine a way to create watermelons that were seedless and sweeter to the taste.

22. Seedless watermelons developed in the 1950s were created by cross breeding a normal watermelon which contains two sets of chromosomes with one that has had its chromosome number doubled to contain four sets.
23. Christopher Kent holds the record for the largest watermelon. His Charleston Gray melon grown in Sevierville, Tennessee in 2013 was 9 feet 8 inches long and weighed 350-pounds.
24. Once a watermelon is harvested, it can be stored at room temperature for about three weeks. If it is refrigerated, it can be stored for up to two months.
25. Studies indicate watermelon consumption might be helpful in reducing the onset of rheumatoid arthritis.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5/6
INVITATIONAL MEET 2021-2022
ANSWER KEY

"Watermelon"

1. D

2. B

3. C

4. A

5. A

6. B

7. C

8. B

9. D

10. B

11. A

12. A

13. C

14. B

15. C

16. D

17. C

18. C

19. T

20. T

21. F

22. T

23. F

24. F

25. T

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
INVITATIONAL 2021-2022
Contest Script- "Florence Kelley"

This has been a season of great change. Many people have called for social reform. This is not the first-time society has cried out for change, and it won't be the last. Florence Kelley was a voice for social reform one hundred years ago. Although this seems like a very long time ago, her influence is still felt today.

Florence Kelley was born on September 12, 1859 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her father, William D Kelley was an abolitionist, a founder of the Republican Party, a judge, and a longtime member of the US House of Representatives. Throughout her early years, her father read books to her that discussed the ideas of child labor and social injustice. She contributed her drive for social reform to the teachings of her father.

1:00 Her mother, Caroline Bartram Bonosall was related to the famous Quaker botanist, John Bartram. Unfortunately, Caroline's parents died when she was very young and she was adopted by Isaac and Kay Pugh. As a young girl, Florence spent many years visiting with her grandparents the Pughs. Her great-aunt, Sarah Pugh, lived as a Quaker and was vehemently opposed to slavery. As a result, when she learned that slave labor had been used in the production of cotton and sugar, Sarah refused to purchase or use them. This made a great impression on Florence. Sarah was also a strong advocate for women's rights and shared her beliefs with Florence freely.

2:00 Florence had two brothers and five sisters. Tragically, all five of her sisters died in childhood. Florence herself was often sick during her childhood years. She was highly susceptible to infections and was unable to go to school for weeks at a time. During the time that she missed school, she could be found in her father's library reading. Most of the books she read dealt with the ills of society and societal reform. Because of this, she

developed an interest early on in education and women's rights. In 1882, at the age of 16, she entered Cornell University. While there, she was a Phi Beta Kappa member. Phi Beta Kappa is the oldest academic honor society in the United States. Phi Beta Kappa aims to promote and advocate excellence in the liberal arts and sciences.

3:00

Members of Phi Beta Kappa are selected on the basis of high academic achievement. While studying for her Master's degree, she wrote her thesis about disadvantaged children. This topic was directly influenced by her father's teaching about underprivileged children. Although she wanted to study law at the University of Pennsylvania, Florence was not allowed to attend because at that time, women were not allowed to study law there. In order to gain more understanding about the problems faced by working women, she began attending evening classes at the New Century Guild for Working Women.

After she graduated from Cornell, Florence moved to Europe to study at the University of Zurich, the first European university to grant degrees to women. While she was there, she met and married Polish-Russian medical student Lazare Wischnewetsky in 1884. They had 3 children. In 1891, Florence divorced Lazare because of his physical abuse and overflowing debt. She took her children and returned to Chicago. She kept her maiden name and was referred to as Mrs. Kelley.

4:00

Once she was settled in Chicago, Florence began working in the reform movement. One area that she continued to be interested in was labor conditions. From 1891 through 1899, Kelley lived at the Hull-House settlement which was founded by Jane Addams. Hull-House provided kindergarten and day care facilities for the children of working mothers. It also aided women and immigrants in finding employment and conducted English and citizenship classes. Florence's father had taken her to visit glass factories at night when she was young. She saw the plight of children who were forced to work there. This inspired her to fight for the rights of children in the workplace.

At this time, it was considered normal for children from poor families to work in factories during the late-night shift. This caused the children to be exhausted and unable to attend

school. This disturbed Florence. She believed that children had the right to an education and should be nurtured to be intelligent people. This concern would affect the way Florence felt about labor and labor reform for the rest of her life.

5:00

While she was living and working at Hull House, Florence was hired to investigate the labor industry in the city. She was appalled by the conditions she discovered. She found that in what would become known as sweatshops, workers were forced to labor in overcrowded conditions for often 12 to 14 hours per day for very little pay. If workers complained, they were fired and unable to feed their families. In an effort to create change, Florence invited state legislators to tour the sweatshops. She persuaded labor reform groups to lobby the state representatives to create reform legislation.

6:00

In 1893, she became the first woman to hold statewide office. She was appointed by Governor Peter Altgeld as the Chief Factory Inspector for the state of Illinois. This position was created as a direct result of Florence's efforts, so she was the logical choice for the office. She chose five women and six men to assist her. She became known for her firmness and fierce energy. As inspector, Kelley, tried to force sweatshops to follow the rules to treat their employees better. She sued several businesses but did not win. She was then appointed Special Agent of the Illinois State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

She discovered that in an effort to get around state labor laws, some factories were participating in what she called the sweating system. This meant that factory owners were contracting out work to the homes of the poor. Workers were taking home unfinished work and spending up to 16 hours per day, seven days a week trying to complete their tasks with some wages that still weren't high enough to support the family. By 1893, the Illinois legislature had passed the first factory law limiting work for women to eight hours a day and making it illegal for children under the age of 14 to be employed.

7:00

Florence knew that she would be more effective if she was a lawyer, so she began attending Northwestern University School of Law in 1893. In 1895, she graduated with a

law degree and began a school for working girls in Pennsylvania. During the time she lived at Hull House, Florence had become friends with Frank Alan Fetter when he was asked by the University of Chicago to conduct a study of Chicago neighborhoods. Because of his influence, she was made a member of Cornell University's Irving Literary Society. This allowed her opportunity to become friends with many influential people who could further her cause of labor reform.

8:00 In 1899, Florence Kelley moved from Illinois to New York City. From 1899 through 1926, Kelley lived at the Henry Street settlement house. She founded and acted as General Secretary of the National Consumers League (NCL). Her work included lobbying to shorten standard workdays and increase the pay of workers. Her efforts resulted in the standardization of 10-hour workdays and some states adopting laws regarding minimum wages. The NCL created a Code of Standards regarding wages, hours worked, and a minimum number of bathrooms for workers.

9:00 While she was with the NCL, she also created the white label system. A white label status was given to stores that treated their employees fairly. People were asked to support the rights of workers by only shopping at businesses that had a white label. In other words, the public was asked to boycott businesses that did not adhere to good working conditions for their employees. This financial pressure led to changes in business practices for many companies. Kelley extended her white label system by sponsoring a boycott on garments produced with child labor and working conditions against state law. Florence Kelly led the National Consumer's League until her death.

While Kelly was investigating labor conditions, she became aware of how different races were treated differently in the workplace. In 1909, she helped organize the NAACP, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She also worked to end child labor. In 1911, she founded the National Labor Committee. She also joined the fight for women's rights as the Vice President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She was a founding member of the Women's International League for Peace.

Florence Kelley died on February 17, 1932, at the age of 72 in the Germantown section of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She is buried in the Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. Florence Kelley spent her entire life fighting for better conditions for workers and equality for women and African Americans. Her influence is still being felt today.

INVITATIONAL 2021-2022

A+ ACADEMICS



University Interscholastic League



Listening
grades 7 & 8

**DO NOT OPEN TEST
UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
INVITATIONAL 2021-2022
Test

"Florence Kelley"

1. Which of the following positions did William Kelly NOT hold during his lifetime?
 - A. abolitionist
 - B. founder of the Democratic party
 - C. judge
 - D. member of US House of Representatives
2. Florence had _____ (how many) siblings.
 - A. 5
 - B. 6
 - C. 7
 - D. 0
3. Why would it be important to know that Florence Kelly was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest academic honor society in the United States?
 - A. It is the only honor society that focuses on liberal arts and science.
 - B. It was an honor society that influenced her to become an activist.
 - C. Its focus on academic excellence shows that she was highly intelligent.
 - D. The honor society alumni financed her first stand against child labor.
4. Why did Florence Kelly begin attending evening classes at the New Century Guild for Working Women?
 - A. to gain more understanding about the problems faced by working women
 - B. to gain the skills she needed to get a job to support herself
 - C. She wanted to meet people who would support her cause.
 - D. Her father encouraged her to meet underprivileged people.
5. Who founded the Hull-House settlement?
 - A. Jane Addams
 - B. Florence Kelley
 - C. Peter Altgeld
 - D. Frank Eller
6. After she graduated from college, Florence continued her studies at
 - A. Cornell University
 - B. Northwestern University
 - C. Philadelphia School of Law
 - D. University of Zurich
7. What was the significance of a factory earning a white label?
 - A. It meant that no children were used as laborers.
 - B. It meant that the establishment treated its workers fairly.
 - C. It stood for a clean, nontoxic workplace.
 - D. It was a symbol that immigrant workers were employed at the factory.

8. In 1909, Florence helped organize the
 - A. National Labor Committee
 - B. National American Woman's Suffrage Association
 - C. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 - D. Woman's International League for Peace

9. In what way did Florence's aunt Sarah Pugh influence Florence's beliefs in activism?
 - A. She boycotted products such as sugar and cotton produced by slave labor.
 - B. She picketed in front of factories that used child labor for the night shift.
 - C. She taught Florence about sweatshops and unfair labor practices.
 - D. She read stories to Florence about honor and bravery.

10. While studying for her Master's degree, she wrote her thesis about
 - A. women's rights
 - B. child labor laws
 - C. racial inequity
 - D. disadvantaged children

11. What type of factory did Florence's father take her to visit when she was young to observe the plight of children who worked there?
 - A. glass
 - B. paper
 - C. clothing
 - D. textiles

12. Where did Florence attend law school?
 - A. Pennsylvania School of Law
 - B. University of Zurich School of Law
 - C. Cornell University School of Law
 - D. Northwestern University School of Law

13. In 1899, Florence Kelley moved from Illinois to
 - A. Europe
 - B. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 - C. New York City
 - D. Boston, Massachusetts

14. By 1893, the Illinois legislature had passed the first factory law which limited work for women to eight hours a day and made it illegal to hire children under the age of
 - A. 13
 - B. 14
 - C. 15
 - D. 16

15. In what year did Florence Kelley founded the National Labor Committee?
 - A. 1910
 - B. 1911
 - C. 1912
 - D. 1913

16. From 1899 through 1926, Kelley lived at the Henry Street settlement house where founded and acted as General Secretary of the
- A. National Consumers League
 - B. Women's International League for Peace
 - C. National American Woman Suffrage Association
 - D. Cornell University's Irving Literary Society
17. Florence Kelley died on February 17, 1932, at the age of 72 in
- A. Chicago, Illinois
 - B. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 - C. New York City, New York
 - D. Irving, Delaware
18. Florence's mother Caroline was related to the famous Quaker botanist
- A. Sarah Pugh
 - B. Frank Allen Fetter
 - C. Peter Altgeld
 - D. John Bartram

True/False

19. During the time that she missed school because of illness, Florence read books that prepared her to become a physician to treat the poor and homeless.
20. Hull-House provided kindergarten and day care facilities for the children of working mothers as well as aiding women and immigrants in finding employment and conducted English and citizenship classes.
21. In 1893, she became the first woman to hold statewide office when she was appointed by Governor Peter Altgeld as the Chief Factory Inspector for the state of Illinois.
22. In an effort to create change in labor reform legislation, Florence invited state legislators to tour factories in which children worked the night shift.
23. Kelley's work resulted in the standardization of 8-hour workdays and some states adopting laws regarding minimum wages.
24. Although she wanted to study law at the University of Pennsylvania, Florence was not allowed to attend because at that time, women were not allowed to study law there.
25. During her work as an investigator, Florence found that in what would become known as prison factories, workers were forced to labor in overcrowded conditions without proper ventilation or hygiene facilities for often 12 to 14 hours per day for very little pay.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7/8
INVITATIONAL MEET 2021-2022
ANSWER KEY

"Florence Kelley"

1. B

2. C

3. C

4. A

5. A

6. D

7. B

8. C

9. A

10. D

11. A

12. D

13. C

14. B

15. B

16. A

17. B

18. D

19. F

20. T

21. T

22. F

23. F

24. T

25. F

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5 & 6 FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2021-2022

Contest Script- "Chewing Gum"

How many of you like chewing gum? If you are like most people, you have chewed your fair share of the stuff. Most people enjoy it. Some people despise it. But it is likely that at some time in your life you have tried it. Even the story of Willy Wonka contains a character who chews gum. It may seem like chewing gum is a modern invention, but, chewing gum has been used since ancient times.

Although chewing gum as we know it didn't actually exist until much later, there is evidence that people in northern Europe were chewing birch bark tar as far back as 9,000 years ago. Birch is a type of tree whose sap is sometimes used for syrup. However, birch bark tar is not made from the sap. To make birch bark tar, the bark is heated until an oily substance called betulum sweats out of it. That substance is collected in a pan and then boiled until it is thick like rubber. When it cools, it is fairly solid. If you spread it on something while it is warm, when it cools it is waterproof. It could be used to seal leather seams on shoes. You can even use it as a crayon. But it chews like a stiff bubble gum as well with very little flavor.

The Europeans claimed it had medicinal purposes such as relieving toothaches as well as being an enjoyable experience. In Central and South America, the ancient Mayan people chewed a substance called chicle. Chicle was produced from the sapodilla tree. Chicle is collected by making zigzag cuts in the tree which allow the sap to run into a receptacle at the base of the tree. It is usually pink or reddish brown. The Aztecs used chicle and even had rules about how it could be used in their society. Only children and single women were allowed to chew it in public. Married women and widows could chew it at home in private. Men could only chew it secretly if they wanted to use it to clean their teeth.

In North America, native people chewed spruce tree resin. When European settlers arrived, they picked up the practice. In the 1846, John Curtis developed the first commercial use of spruce tree gum. Curtis made chewing gum using spruce resin, beeswax and other flavorings. He

cooked the ingredients together then allowed it to cool into a rubbery substance. He then cut it into strips that were coated in cornstarch to keep them from sticking together. The label on his new product read "State of Maine Pure Spruce Gum." In 1848, his family moved to Bangor, Maine, to try to sell the product. By the early 1850's he had constructed the world's first chewing gum factory in Portland, Maine. However, spruce resin turned out to be a less than perfect base for his gum. It didn't taste great and after it was chewed, it became stiff and brittle.

3:00 During that same timeframe, an inventor from New York, Thomas Adams, was given some chicle from Mexico. He began to experiment with it as an alternative to rubber for use in tires. When his work was unsuccessful, he realized that instead of trying to use chicle as an industrial product, he could use it to improve the flavor and texture of chewing gum. He formed a company that made chewing gum that was sold across the country. The chewing gum called Chiclets was created from chicle imported from Mexico and central America until the mid-1900s when chicle was replaced by synthetic ingredients.

Perhaps the most famous maker of chewing gum was William Wrigley, Jr. Wrigley started out as a soap salesman in Philadelphia. His father was the founder and president of the Wrigley Manufacturing Company whose primary product was Wrigley's Scouring Soap. When William was 13 years old, he became a soap salesman for his father selling soap from a basket on the streets of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1891, he moved to Chicago, Illinois, with his wife Ada and their daughter Dorothy. He opened a new branch of his father's company where he continued to sell soap. He offered store owners incentives to stock his products such as free cans of baking powder with every order.

4:00 In fact, the baking powder became such a hit that he began selling it instead and offered free packs of chewing gum as the incentive. He was surprised to realize that pretty soon, instead of baking powder, the store owners were purchasing chewing gum. Soon, William Wrigley stopped selling baking powder altogether and focused on the gum industry. In 1893, he offered two new gum brands. You may have heard of them – Juicy Fruit and Wrigley's Spearmint. In 1907, during the Great Depression, Wrigley risked everything he owned to advertise his gum.

By 1908, Wrigley's Spearmint sales were more than \$1,000,000. In 1915, the Wrigley Company kicked off a campaign in which it sent free samples of its gum to a total of more than 8.5 million Americans listed in phone books. Soon Wrigley became the biggest chewing gum manufacturer in the world. He established gum companies in Canada, Australia, Great Britain and New Zealand. When he died on January 26th, 1932, he was one of the richest men in the 20th century – thanks to chewing gum.

Another chewing gum competitor was Frank Fler. His company had made chewing gum since 1885, but nothing really made him stand out. He spent years working on a product that would set his company apart – bubble gum. In 1906, he concocted a bubble gum he called Blibber-Blubber, but it was too sticky. In 1928, a Fler employee named Walter Diemer finally came up with a formula that successfully created the first commercial bubble gum, named Dubble Bubble. Bubble gum was originally a dingy gray color, however, Diemer decided to give it a distinct pink color by adding red dye. This remained the dominant brand of bubble gum until after World War II when Bazooka bubble gum entered the market. The gum was produced by the Topps Company of Brooklyn, New York. It was packaged in patriotic red, white, and blue. In 1953, Topps added Bazooka Joe comic strips. The comic strips were discontinued in 2011, however they have become a collectible. There were 75 different comic strips produced.

Up until the 1970s, bubble gum had a tendency to stick to your face. It was at this point in time that synthetic gum was introduced which would not stick to your face as the bubble popped. The first brands in the United States to use this synthetic gum bases were Hubba Bubba and Bubble Yum. Hubba Bubba was the first bubble gum produced by the Wrigley Company in 1979. The name comes from the phrase "Hubba Hubba" which was used by soldiers during World War II to mean they liked something. Bubble Yum was introduced in 1975 by Life Savers and was the first soft bubble gum ever created. In 1977, rumors began to spread that Bubble Yum was soft because the makers added spider eggs to the mix. The Life Savers company put out a full-page ad in most newspapers in the United States to publicly denounce those rumors. Today, Bubble Yum is made by the Hershey Company.

Bubble gum has even been the source of some world records. In 1996, Susan Montgomery Williams of Fresno, California set the Guinness World Record for the largest bubblegum bubble

ever blown. Her bubble was 26 inches in diameter! On April 24, 2004, Chad Fell earned the record for the largest hands-free bubblegum bubble with a diameter of 20 inches!

8:00 It seems that chewing gum has been part of the American culture for a long, long time. Is there any good that can come from chewing gum other than simple fun? Studies have shown that chewing gum while working can improve various aspects of brain function, including alertness, memory, comprehension, and problem solving. In one study, people who chewed gum performed 24% better than those who didn't in short term memory tests and 36% better in long-term memory tests. It has been proven, however, that at first chewing gum is a distraction. But, as time goes on, the chewing can help you focus. How this all works isn't fully understood, but it has been theorized that the improvement is due to increased blood flow to the brain caused by the act of chewing itself. Research has also shown that chewing gum can reduce stress and increase feelings of alertness.

Who knew that chewing gum had such a rich history and even positive effects on learning and working? All that originated from ancient peoples chewing the resin from trees. Amazing.

FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2021-2022

A+ ACADEMICS



University Interscholastic League



Listening
grades 5 & 6

**DO NOT OPEN TEST
UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5-6
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2021-2022
TEST

"CHEWING GUM"

1. In Central and South America, the ancient Mayan people chewed a substance called chicle which came from
 - A. the chiclette plant
 - B. the sapodilla tree
 - C. the bark of a birch tree
 - D. sassafras root
2. John Curtis developed the first commercial use of spruce tree gum in
 - A. 1846
 - B. 1848
 - C. 1850
 - D. 1852
3. Spruce resin turned out to be a less than perfect base gum because of all of these reasons except
 - A. it had a tendency to stick together
 - B. it didn't taste great
 - C. after it was chewed, it became stiff
 - D. it often became brittle
4. William Wrigley started his career as a salesman selling
 - A. chewing gum
 - B. hairbrushes
 - C. soap
 - D. vacuum cleaners
5. Bubble gum was originally colored
 - A. pink
 - B. reddish brown
 - C. gray
 - D. yellow
6. Who set the Guinness World Record for the largest bubblegum bubble ever blown in 1996?
 - A. Susan Montgomery Williams
 - B. Chad Fell
 - C. Walter Diemer
 - D. Frank Fleer
7. The largest hands-free bubblegum bubble had a diameter of
 - A. 24 inches
 - B. 26 inches
 - C. 22 inches
 - D. 20 inches
8. _____ was the first bubble gum produced by the Wrigley Company in 1979.
 - A. Hubba Bubba
 - B. Bubble Yum
 - C. Bazooka
 - D. Bubblicious

9. What substance did John Curtis coat his gum strips with to keep them from sticking together?
- A. powdered sugar
 - B. cornstarch
 - C. ground birch tar
 - D. beeswax
10. Which of the following was NOT a rule the Aztecs had about how chicle could be used in their society?
- A. Children were allowed to chew it in public.
 - B. Married women and widows could chew it at home in private.
 - C. Men could only chew it secretly if they wanted to use it to clean their teeth.
 - D. Single women could only chew it when trying to attract a mate.
11. Where was the world's first chewing gum factory located?
- A. Portland, Maine
 - B. Chicago, Illinois
 - C. New York, New York
 - D. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
12. Which of the following was one way that William Wrigley advertised his chewing gum?
- A. He sent out free samples of chewing gum to people who purchased soap.
 - B. He sent out free samples of baking powder to people who purchased gum.
 - C. He sent out free samples of chewing gum to everyone in the phone book.
 - D. He sent out free samples of soap to everyone who purchased baking powder.
13. Frank Fleer's first attempt at bubble gum was called
- A. Dubble Bubble
 - B. Blibber Blubber
 - C. Bazooka Joe
 - D. Hubba Bubba
14. Bubble Yum was introduced by Life Savers in the year _____.
- A. 1965
 - B. 1970
 - C. 1975
 - D. 1980
15. Topps Company bubble gum was originally packaged in
- A. red, white and blue
 - B. pink and white
 - C. silver foil
 - D. black and white comics
16. In what year were the Bazooka Joe comic strips discontinued?
- A. 1976
 - B. 1998
 - C. 2011
 - D. 2019
17. Thomas Adams originally experimented with chicle from
- A. Mexico
 - B. Central America
 - C. North America
 - D. Canada

18. The problem with Frank Fleer's first bubble gum was that it was too
- A. brittle
 - B. sticky
 - C. stiff
 - D. bland tasting

True/False

19. The first known chewing gum was made from boiling birch tree sap until it reached a gummy consistency.
20. In 1928, a Fleer employee named Walter Diemer finally came up with a formula that successfully created the first commercial bubble gum, named Dubble Bubble.
21. In 1915, the Wrigley Company kicked off a campaign in which it sent free samples of its gum to a total of more than 8.5 million Americans listed in phone books.
22. In 1977, rumors began to spread the Bubble Yum was soft because the makers added spider silk to the mix.
23. The label on John Curtis's first chewing gum product read "State of Maine Pure Spruce Bark Chewing Gum."
24. The Europeans chewed a substance called betulum and claimed it had medicinal purposes such as relieving toothaches as well as being an enjoyable experience.
25. When Thomas Adams was unsuccessful using chicle as an alternative to rubber for use in tires, he realized that he could use it to improve the flavor and texture of chewing gum and formed a company called Chiclets that sold gum across the United States.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5-6
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2021-2022
ANSWER KEY

"CHEWING GUM"

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 14. C |
| 2. A | 15. A |
| 3. A | 16. C |
| 4. C | 17. A |
| 5. C | 18. B |
| 6. A | 19. F |
| 7. D | 20. T |
| 8. A | 21. T |
| 9. B | 22. F |
| 10. D | 23. F |
| 11. D | 24. T |
| 12. C | 25. T |
| 13. B | |

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7 & 8 FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2021-2022

Contest Script- "What is Precipitation?"

This year has been a year full of unusual precipitation. Heavy rainfalls and massive snowstorms filled the weather reports during the spring, fall and winter months. The state of Texas received more snowfall than it had in many years. The spring brought record flooding. All this mention of precipitation got me thinking. What is precipitation and where does it come from? And why does it sometimes rain, but other times it snows? Let's find out.

1:00 One thing we know is that the air is full of water, even if we can't see it. We have all heard of the water cycle: evaporation, condensation, precipitation. Water is continually evaporating and condensing in the sky. In fact, if you look closely at a cloud you can see some parts disappearing while other parts seem to be growing. The disappearing is caused by evaporation. High up in the sky where the atmosphere is colder, the clouds that seem to be growing are actually condensing water vapor into tiny liquid water droplets. As they float over our heads, the clouds are full of water vapor and droplets which are far too small to fall as precipitation. Most of the condensed water in clouds does not fall as precipitation because the updrafts that support the clouds is too strong. But, when cloud droplets become heavier than the updrafts can support, they can fall to the earth as rain, snow, sleet, or hail – all forms of what we call precipitation.

2:00 In order for precipitation to happen, the tiny water droplets must first condense on even tinier particles of dust, salt, or smoke. These act as a nucleus. In fact, these particles are called condensation nuclei because they provide a surface for the water vapor to condense on. A nucleus is the center of a cell or object – in this case, a drop of precipitation. Once the water droplet has formed, it can grow as a result of collision with other particles of water. If enough collisions occur, the droplet will grow large enough to fall out of the cloud as precipitation. This is no small task, however, since millions of

cloud droplets are needed to produce a single raindrop. Another way for droplets to grow large enough to fall from the clouds is through the Bergeron-Findeisen process. The Bergeron-Findeisen process describes what happens when ice crystals grow in the clouds. This happens in mixed phase clouds – clouds that contain both ice crystals and supercooled liquid water droplets. Supercooled liquid water droplets exist in the liquid form at temperatures less than 0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit). If this happens, water molecules from many liquid droplets will condense on a single ice crystal.

3:00 Once ice crystals have formed within a supercooled cloud, they continue to grow as long as their temperature is colder than freezing. When the crystals become large enough, they fall as snow, or melt and fall as rain. In fact, most rain actually begins as snow high in the clouds. As the snowflakes fall through warmer air, they become raindrops.

One common misconception is that raindrops fall in a teardrop shape. However, this is seldom the case. Smaller raindrops that are approximately 1 millimeter across are almost perfect spheres – similar to a round ball. Large raindrops, those that are approximately 2-3 millimeters across, are spherical, but have a small indentation on the bottom. They are shaped more like kidney beans than teardrops or like a hamburger bun with a flat bottom and round top. Raindrops don't stop growing at 3 millimeters, though. Raindrops that are larger than 4 millimeters across have a huge indentation in the bottom and are actually shaped more like a parachute. These extra-large drops usually end up splitting into two smaller droplets before hitting the ground. The indentation on the bottom of raindrops is caused by the resistance to air as they fall.

4:00

It is surprising to realize the number of gallons of water that actually fall from the sky during a rainstorm. One inch of rain falling on one acre of land contains 27,154 gallons of water. In fact, precipitation is responsible for depositing most of the fresh water on our planet. Approximately 114,600,000 gallons of water falls as precipitation each year. No matter where precipitation originates, it always falls as fresh water. Even water that originates from the ocean falls as fresh water because the sea salt does not evaporate

with the water. You can demonstrate this by mixing salt in water and then boiling it away. The salt is left even after the water is gone. I'm sure you wondering, then, if precipitation always falls as fresh water, why we have precipitation labeled acid rain. Acid rain is caused when pollutants in the atmosphere contaminate water droplets before they fall to the earth. Acid rain is not as frightening as it sounds. It does not hurt people directly, but it can make bodies of fresh water more acidic. This causes harm to the ecosystems that exist in the water because the plants and animals have difficulty adapting to the increased acid in the water.

Another interesting fact about precipitation is that it does not fall in the same amounts throughout the world, in a country, or even in a city. Here in Texas, yearly precipitation rates vary widely. In Austin, the yearly average of precipitation is 34.2 inches while in Midland the average is 14.6. In El Paso the average is 9.6, but at the Sam Rayburn Lake Dam, the yearly precipitation averages 58.9! In other states the difference between cities is not as wide. In Georgia, it rains fairly evenly all year with an average of 40-50 inches per year. However, between states it can be vastly different. In Las Vegas, Nevada, the yearly average is only 4.3 inches! The world's record for average annual rainfall belongs to Mt. Waialeale, Hawaii, where it averages about 450 inches per year. In fact, one year they had 642 inches of rain! That's starkly different from Arica, Chile where no rain fell for 14 years! However, Mawsynram in India receives the highest average annual rainfall in the world.

As mentioned earlier, precipitation takes many shapes and sizes. Although rain and snow are probably the most well-known types of precipitation, there are others. What makes the difference? The temperature of the cloud and the temperature of the air between the cloud and the ground are what create different types of precipitation.

As you know, rain is made of liquid water droplets that fall when temperatures in the air and at the surface of the ground are above freezing. Rain can start as water droplets or ice crystals in a cloud, but it always falls as liquid water. Hail is created in thunderstorms.

7:00

Hail is balls of ice that fall from the clouds. Because of the distance they fall, by the time they reach the ground, hailstones have such a great velocity that they can put dents in cars, break windows, and do all kinds of damage. Hail is formed when water droplets form in the cloud and get pushed upward where the temperatures are colder instead of falling immediately down. The droplets freeze and form hailstones. These hailstones will grow larger as more water droplets freeze on them and eventually become heavy enough to fall to the ground.

To be classified as a hailstone, the ice balls must be at least 5 millimeters in diameter, although they can be much larger. In fact, the largest recorded hailstone to fall to earth was recorded on July 23, 2010 in Vivian, South Dakota. Les Scott found the hailstone that measured 8 inches in diameter and weighed 2 pounds. To put that in perspective, it was nearly the size of a volleyball! The icy precipitation known as sleet forms when a thin layer of warmer air comes between layers of cold air. The top layer contains below freezing air. This causes water droplets to form into ice crystals. But, as they fall through a warmer layer of air, they begin to melt. Then as they leave that warmer layer and fall through colder air toward the ground, they begin to re-freeze and fall as sleet.

8:00

Many people use the term sleet when they refer to a mix of rain and snow. However, that rain/snow mix is actually called snain. Sleet is more like ice pellets. It's very similar to hail, but much smaller – less than 5 millimeters in diameter, and forms in different weather conditions. Freezing rain is another winter occurrence and probably the most dangerous for pedestrians and motorists. Freezing rain begins and falls just like regular rain. But, if the temperature of the air at the surface is below freezing, as soon as it hits the ground, it freezes!

Like sleet, freezing rain usually starts as snowflakes, and then falls through a warm layer in the atmosphere where it turns into rain. It refreezes when it touches surfaces that are below freezing temperatures. It's telltale mark is that "glazed donut" effect on cars and sidewalks, and is what downs tree limbs and power lines. Graupel is a frosty kind of snow

9:00

– kind of like a slushy. Snow crystals in the clouds collide with very cold water droplets. The water droplets freeze loosely onto the snow making it wet and slushy. What? You've never heard of graupel? It's a real thing and looks a lot like sleet or small hailstones, but the small balls are made of snow, not ice, and they are white. They almost look like tiny Styrofoam pellets. The final kind of precipitation is snow. Snow falls when all the air between the cloud and the Earth's surface is below freezing.

On a side note, there are a couple of quirky kinds of water in the atmosphere that are not considered precipitation. We know that precipitation occurs when a portion of the atmosphere becomes saturated with water vapor and then condenses and precipitates. But consider fog and mist. Does fog or mist become rain? Actually, fog and mist are not precipitation at all. They are called suspensions because the water vapor does not condense and then precipitate.

Precipitation is certainly not as simple as it seems. Next time you are in the middle of a weather event, stop and think of all the things that work together to create precipitation.

FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2021-2022

A+ ACADEMICS



University Interscholastic League



Listening

grades 7 & 8

**DO NOT OPEN TEST
UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT MEET 2021-2022
TEST

"What is Precipitation?"

1. What is the result of the updraft in the water cycle?
 - A. it causes condensed water to rise into the cloud layer
 - B. it prevents condensed water from falling back to the earth
 - C. it condenses evaporated water into water droplets
 - D. it creates hail out of evaporated water

2. How many gallons of water fall in one inch of rain falling on one acre of land?
 - A. 27,154 gallons
 - B. 29,752 gallons
 - C. 9,268 gallons
 - D. 36, 591 gallons

3. In order for precipitation to happen, what is the first thing to happen to the tiny water droplet?
 - A. It must split into two even tinier particles to form droplets.
 - B. It must reach a temperature of more than 32 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - C. It must grow as a result of collision with other droplets.
 - D. It must condense on a tiny particle such as dust or smoke.

4. Small raindrops that are approximately 1 millimeter across fall in the shape of a
 - A. teardrop
 - B. parachute
 - C. sphere
 - D. kidney bean

5. Why does precipitation always begin to fall as fresh water?
 - A. Only fresh water sources are able to be evaporated.
 - B. Water will not condense into droplets if it has impurities in it.
 - C. When water evaporates, it leaves the impurities behind.
 - D. Saltwater is too heavy to evaporate.

6. In Georgia, it rains fairly evenly all year with an average each year of
 - A. 30 – 40 inches
 - B. 40 – 50 inches
 - C. 50 – 60 inches
 - D. 20 – 30 inches

7. A frosty, slushy kind of snow that resembles Styrofoam pellets is known as
 - A. snain
 - B. sleet
 - C. graupel
 - D. slosh

8. Hail is formed when _____.
- A. water droplets form in the cloud and get pushed upward where the temperatures are colder instead of falling immediately down.
 - B. water droplets freeze immediately when condensed and fall through warmer air before reaching the ground.
 - C. the air surrounding the water droplet becomes supercooled.
 - D. a thin layer of warmer air comes between layers of cold air.
9. The largest hailstone ever recorded was _____ inches in diameter.
- A. eight
 - B. nine
 - C. ten
 - D. eleven
10. The world's record for average annual rainfall belongs to
- A. Arica, Chile
 - B. Mt. Waialeale, Hawaii
 - C. Mawsynram, India
 - C. San Jose, Costa Rica
11. Which of the following could NOT be the nucleus for precipitation?
- A. smoke
 - B. dust
 - C. acid
 - D. salt
12. The Bergeron-Findeisen process describes what happens when
- A. ice crystals grow in the clouds
 - B. sleet turns to hail due to cooling
 - C. water turns to steam
 - C. salt is removed from water
13. Sleet falls in the form of ice pellets and is always
- A. heavier than raindrops when it falls
 - B. less than 5 millimeters in diameter
 - C. formed by rain freezing as it falls
 - D. caused by hailstones colliding
14. Approximately how many gallons of water falls as precipitation each year?
- A. 114,600,000
 - B. 126,400,000
 - C. 134,500,000
 - D. 128,900,000
15. Which of the following is NOT a form of precipitation?
- A. rain
 - B. snow
 - C. sleet
 - D. mist
16. When does freezing rain freeze?
- A. in the upper atmosphere
 - B. as it falls through the clouds
 - C. between the clouds and the ground
 - D. when it hits the ground

17. Snow falls when
- A. the air above the clouds is freezing
 - B. the air between the cloud and the ground is freezing
 - C. it falls between a layer of warm air and a layer of cold air
 - D. it leaves the cloud as rain but freezes as it falls to the ground
18. The particles that act as the nucleus which allows a drop of precipitation to form are called _____ nuclei.
- A. evaporation
 - B. precipitation
 - C. condensation
 - D. reaction

True/False

19. Supercooled liquid water droplets exist in the liquid form at temperatures less than 0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit).
20. The largest recorded hailstone to fall to earth was recorded on July 23, 2010 in Vivian, South Dakota and was nearly the size of a volleyball.
21. Most rain actually begins as sleet high in the clouds and then melts as it falls through the atmosphere.
22. When clouds disappear in the sky, this is caused by evaporation, but when clouds are high up in the sky where the atmosphere is colder, they seem to be growing because they are condensing water vapor into tiny liquid water droplets.
23. In Austin, the yearly average of precipitation is 14.6 inches while at the Sam Rayburn Lake Dam, the yearly precipitation averages 58.9.
24. Acid rain is caused when pollutants in the atmosphere contaminate water droplets as they fall to the earth, damaging crops, sickening humans and animals, and making bodies of fresh water more acidic.
25. Fog and mist are called suspensions because the water vapor does not condense and then precipitate.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2021-2022
ANSWER KEY

"What is Precipitation?"

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | B | 14. | A |
| 2. | A | 15. | D |
| 3. | D | 16. | D |
| 4. | C | 17. | B |
| 5. | C | 18. | C |
| 6. | B | 19. | T |
| 7. | C | 20. | T |
| 8. | A | 21. | F |
| 9. | A | 22. | T |
| 10. | B | 23. | F |
| 11. | C | 24. | F |
| 12. | A | 25. | T |
| 13. | B | | |

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5 & 6 SPRING DISTRICT 2021-2022

Contest Script- "Buddy Holly"

In your lifetime, you will become familiar with lots of different genres of music. One type of music that has been popular for many years is rock. Rock music covers a wide variety of styles, but it originated in the United States in the 1940s and 1950s as a genre known as "rock and roll". The rock and roll style drew directly from the blues and rhythm and blues that had become popular as well as electric blues and folk. Rock music instrumentation centered mainly on the electric guitar and rock groups generally had an electric bass, drums and one or more singers.

1:00

Like pop music, the lyrics often revolved around love, but they also included themes that were social or political. Buddy Holly was an American singer/songwriter who produced some of the most distinctive and influential work in rock music. By the age of 16, he had experience with several music styles and had performed on many stages. His hits "Peggy Sue" and "That'll Be the Day" were known worldwide and by the time he died in a tragic plane crash at age 22, he was already considered a rising star in the music scene.

Buddy Holly was born Charles Hardin Holley on September 7, 1936, in Lubbock, Texas. His parents were Lawrence Odell, known as L.O., and Ella Pauline Drake. He had three older siblings – Larry, Travis, and Patricia Lou. His family was mostly of English and Welsh descent, but he also had small amounts of Native American in his ancestry. As the fourth and youngest child in his family, Holly was nicknamed "Buddy" by his mother, who felt that his given name was too big for her little boy. During the Great Depression, the Holleys moved into different homes often, but they always resided in Lubbock. L.O., a tailor by trade, also changed jobs several times. They attended the Tabernacle Baptist Church where Buddy was baptized.

2:00

The Holley family always had an interest in music. Everyone except L.O was able to play an instrument or sing. Buddy tried to learn the violin, and his brothers learned to play the guitar. The elder brothers, Larry and Travis, often performed in local talent shows. On one occasion, Buddy joined them onstage with a violin in hand. Because he wasn't very good on the violin, his brothers greased the strings so that it would not make any sound! Buddy pretended to play the violin throughout the song. The brothers won the contest!

3:00

At the age of 11, Buddy took piano lessons. He didn't enjoy it and dropped the lessons after only 9 months. After seeing a classmate playing the guitar and singing on the school bus, he talked his parents into buying him a guitar. His parents originally bought him a steel guitar, but he said he would rather have an acoustic one. They bought him one from a pawn shop and his brother Travis taught him how to play it. In 1949, his parents recorded him singing "My Two-Timin' Woman." Even at the age of 13, it was clear that Buddy was talented. His parents were very supportive of their son's growing musical talents and even helped him come up with song ideas. His mother even wrote a letter to the editor of Lubbock's newspaper defending rock and roll loving teenagers.

Buddy was a bit rebellious, however. Once the pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church asked him, "What would you do if you had \$10?" Buddy reportedly muttered, "If I had \$10, I certainly wouldn't be here." During World War II, Larry and Travis were drafted into the military. When he returned, Larry brought him a guitar he had bought from a soldier serving in the Pacific. After both brothers returned, they opened their own tiling business. Buddy could have joined them, but he had set his heart on rock and roll.

When Buddy was in school, he and his friends were influenced by the music of Hank Williams, Bob Wills, and the Carter Family. As early as elementary school at Roscoe Wilson Elementary, he and his friend Bob Montgomery listened to radio programs like Grand Ole Opry. When he was in high school, he met other musicians and spent time playing different kinds of music. In 1952, Buddy and Jack Neal participated in a talent

4:00 contest on a local television show. They called themselves Buddy and Jack. This led to the duo playing at various events. Later, Jack Neal was replaced by Buddy's old friend Bob Montgomery, and they changed the name of the group to "Buddy and Bob." They soon started performing on the Sunday Party show on the radio station KDAV as well as live shows in Lubbock. During this time Holley would sit in his car and listen to distant radio stations that could only be received at night when the local stations signed off the air. It was the influence of these distant stations that caused him to change his music by blending country and western with Rhythm and Blues.

In 1955, Buddy graduated from Lubbock High School. He decided to pursue a full-time career in music. He frequently opened for more prominent national acts that toured through town. Sonny Curtis, one of the members in Buddy's Band, said that when Buddy Holley opened for Elvis Presley, it was an important turning point. Buddy loved Elvis's personality and style and began to make changes to his own music. Although Buddy Holley wore glasses and did not have the stage presence that Elvis did, when he began to change his music into a more rock and roll focused sound, people began to take notice.

5:00

A record company talent scout, Eddie Crandall, soon saw his act at a skating rink and signed Buddy to a contract with Decca Records in February 1956. It was on this contract that Buddy's last name was misspelled. Charles H-O-L-L-E-Y became Buddy H-O-L-L-Y. In early 1956, Holly and his band began recording demos and singles with Decca in Nashville under the name Buddy Holly and the Three Tunes. But, Holly was unhappy with the way Decca produced his music. Decca wanted Buddy to stick to his country western roots, but Buddy wanted to focus on the rock and roll sound.

In fact, when Buddy Holly wrote and recorded "That'll Be the Day," Decca insisted it be played in the country western style. After 19 tries, the head of Decca said it was the worst song he had ever heard. Buddy quickly became frustrated with Decca records and wanted out. When He left Decca and began working with producer Norman Petty and changed the name of his band to the Crickets. Legend says that the name Crickets was

6:00 chosen because as they were practicing one day, a cricket was making noise in the background. Holly began playing lead guitar and finally achieved the sound he wanted. Holly and the Crickets re-recorded, "That'll Be the Day," in 1957 and it was an immediate hit. The song's title and refrain are a reference to a line uttered by John Wayne in the 1956 film *The Searchers*. Between August 1957 and August 1958, Holly and the Crickets charted seven different Top 40 singles.

In 1958, Buddy met Maria Elana Santiago. He asked her out immediately and proposed to her on their first date. They were married on August 15, 1958. Because Holly's manager Norman Petty disapproved of the marriage, it was kept a secret from the fans. Maria was presented as the Crickets' secretary and took care of the laundry and equipment.

7:00 Because there was so much travel involved with being in a rock and roll band, there were often problems. One big problem was traveling during the winter on unheated tour buses. Holly's drummer Carl Bunch was hospitalized for frostbite to his toes after one such tour. On February 2, 1959, just before their show in Clear Lake, Iowa, Buddy chartered a four-seat Beechcraft Bonanza airplane to fly instead of drive to Moorhead, Minnesota. This would allow them time to rest, do their laundry, and avoid a freezing trip on the travel bus. Immediately after their show in Clear Lake, Buddy, Waylon Jennings, Buddy's drummer and guitar player prepared to head to the plane.

The drummer flipped a coin with Richie Valens who also wanted to fly, and Valens won. Waylon Jennings voluntarily gave up his seat to J.P. Richardson, known as the Big Bopper, who had been suffering with the flu and said that the tour bus was too uncomfortable and cold for a man of his size. Everyone else left in the tour bus to drive from Clear Lake to Moorhead. The pilot took off in stormy weather even though he was not certified to fly with the type of instruments in the plane. Shortly after 12:55 AM on February 3, 1959, Buddy Holly and the rest of the passengers were killed instantly when the aircraft crashed **8:00** into a frozen cornfield five miles northwest of Mason City, Iowa. Holly was 22 years old.

Holly's music was a major influence for such rock music legends as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Bob Dylan, the Grateful Dead, Linda Ronstadt, Bruce Springsteen, and Elvis Costello. In 1971, Don McLean released a song calling February 3, 1959, "the day the music died." The song was called "American Pie," and it became a number one hit. The movie *The Buddy Holly Story* was released in 1978. This movie version of his life and contribution to music started a major revival of Holly's short, influential career. The city of Lubbock soon realized the financial benefits of promoting Buddy Holly's hometown as a tourist attraction. In 1979 the city commissioned a bronze statue of Holly by sculptor Grant Speed. It was unveiled in 1980, near the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center. In 1986, he was posthumously inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

SPRING DISTRICT 2021-2022

A+ ACADEMICS



University Interscholastic League



Listening
grades 5 & 6

**DO NOT OPEN TEST
UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5-6
SPRING DISTRICT 2021-2022
TEST

"Buddy Holly"

1. What town did Buddy Holley call home when he was growing up?
A. Lubbock
B. Nashville
C. Austin
D. Fort Worth
2. How many months did Buddy take piano lessons before he quit?
A. 5
B. 7
C. 8
D. 9
3. In 1956, what was the name of Buddy's first band after he signed with a record company?
A. Crickets
B. Two Timers
C. Three Tunes
D. Buddy and Jack
4. What was the radio station that Buddy performed on when he was in high school?
A. KLBJ
B. KDAV
C. KLUB
D. KDFW
5. What was the name of the movie about Buddy Holly's life?
A. *Buddy and the Crickets*
B. *The Buddy Holly Story*
C. *American Pie*
D. *Buddy Holly: Gone Too Soon*
6. Who was commissioned to create a bronze sculpture of Buddy Holly for his hometown?
A. Norman Petty
B. Don McClean
C. Bob Montgomery
D. Grant Speed
7. Where did Buddy Holly perform his last show?
A. Clear Lake, Iowa
B. Moorhead, Minnesota
C. Nashville, Tennessee
D. Mason City, Iowa
8. What recording company representative first signed Buddy Holly?
A. Norman Petty
B. Carl Bunch
C. Eddie Crandall
D. Sonny Curtis
9. In what year was Buddy Holly inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame?
A. 1986
B. 1980
C. 1979
D. 1971

10. What was the first song that Buddy is known to have recorded?
A. *That'll Be the Day* B. *Peggy Sue*
C. *My Two Timin' Woman* D. *The Searchers*
11. Why did Buddy keep his marriage a secret?
A. He was very young, and it was frowned upon.
B. His manager thought it would be bad for business.
C. He wanted to keep his wife safe from the crowds.
D. His wife didn't want anyone to know she had gotten married yet.
12. What phrase did *American Pie* contained that described the plane crash?
A. a day that will be remembered forever
B. the last of the true musicians
C. a crash that shook the world
D. the day the music died
13. Buddy Holly was _____ years old when he died.
A. 22 B. 23
B. 32 D. 33
14. What was Buddy's father's trade?
A. teacher B. musician
C. tailor D. minister
15. Who taught Buddy to play his first guitar?
A. L.O. B. Travis
C. Larry D. Sonny
16. How many top 40 hits did Buddy Holly and the Crickets have between August 1957 and August 1958?
A. six B. seven
C. eight D. nine
17. After leaving Decca records, Buddy's manager was named
A. Grant Speed B. Don McClean
C. Norman Petty D. Carl Bunch
18. Why did Buddy Holly charter a plane instead of riding on the tour bus with everyone else?
A. He had grown tired of the long rides and felt that a star should have better.
B. The bus was unheated, and they were driving in the winter.
C. Waylon Jennings and Richie Valle wanted to get there sooner.
D. Buddy's wife wanted him to arrive sooner so they could spend time together.

True/False

19. In 1956, Buddy met Maria Elana Santiago, asked her out immediately and proposed to her after only three dates.
20. When Buddy was in high school, he would sneak out and sit in his car and listen to radio stations that his parents disapproved of because the stations played rock and roll.
21. The first recording company that Buddy signed with misspelled his last name on the recording contract.
22. Sonny Curtis, one of the members in Buddy's Band, said that when Buddy Holley opened for Elvis Presley, it caused Buddy to change his appearance by getting contacts and wearing his hair differently in order to be more like Elvis.
23. When Buddy Holly first wrote and recorded "That'll Be the Day, the head of Decca said it was the worst song he had ever heard.
24. Holly's music was greatly influenced by rock music legends including the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Bob Dylan, the Grateful Dead, Linda Ronstadt, Bruce Springsteen, and Elvis Costello.
25. After Buddy Holly chartered a small plane, Waylon Jennings voluntarily gave up his seat to J.P. Richardson, known as the Big Bopper, who had been suffering with the flu and said that the tour bus was too uncomfortable and cold for a man of his size.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5-6
SPRING DISTRICT 2021-2022
ANSWER KEY

"Buddy Holly"

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 14. C |
| 2. D | 15. B |
| 3. C | 16. B |
| 4. B | 17. C |
| 5. B | 18. B |
| 6. D | 19. F |
| 7. A | 20. F |
| 8. C | 21. T |
| 9. A | 22. F |
| 10. C | 23. T |
| 11. B | 24. F |
| 12. D | 25. T |
| 13. A | |

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7 & 8
Spring District 2021-2022
Contest Script- "Mariana Trench"

Have you ever tried to swim to the bottom of a swimming pool? It's not too hard, but definitely something you want to do when other people are around. How about swimming to the bottom of a lake? This is pretty dangerous and should not be attempted unless you have scuba gear and permission from adults. What about swimming to the bottom of the ocean? Could you swim there? Would you want to? Where exactly is the deep end of the ocean? Let's find out.

1:00

Somewhere between Hawaii and the Philippines in the Western Pacific just east of the Mariana Islands near the small island of Guam, far below the surface of the water, sits the deepest spot in the ocean: a crescent shaped trough known as Mariana Trench. The Mariana Trench contains the deepest known points on Earth. Vents found there bubble up liquid sulfur and carbon dioxide, and active mud volcanoes hiss and steam. The Mariana Trench is 1,580 miles long — which is more than five times the length of the Grand Canyon. However, the narrow trench averages only 43 miles wide. The Mariana Trench is part of a global network of deep troughs that cut across the ocean floor.

Because the Mariana Trench is on the bottom of the ocean, it seems odd that it would belong to any specific country. Since it is located close to Guam which is a US territory, as well as the Northern Mariana Islands which are a US Commonwealth, the United States has jurisdiction over the Mariana Trench. In fact, President George W Bush established the Mariana Trench Marine National Monument in 2009. This monument created a protected marine reserve which contains approximately 195,000 square miles. This includes areas around three islands, most of the Mariana Trench, and 21 underwater volcanoes.

2:00

The Mariana Trench has several distinct sections. The Challenger Deep is located in the southern end and is the deepest spot in the ocean. Because it is extremely difficult to measure from the bottom of the trench to the level of the sea, the exact depth estimates

have been known to vary slightly. The first depth measurements were made in 1875 by the British ship H.M.S. Challenger, which was used by the Royal Navy. They recorded the depth as 26,850 feet. In 1951, another Royal Navy vessel, also named the "HMS Challenger," returned to the area for additional measurements. They discovered an even deeper location with a depth of 10,900 meters (35,760 feet) determined by echo sounding. The Challenger Deep was named after the Royal Navy vessel that made these measurements.

In 2009, sonar mapping done by researchers aboard the RV Kilo Moana, operated by the University of Hawaii, determined the depth to be 35,994 feet. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration used sound waves in 2010 and pegged the bottom at 36,070 feet. In 2012, James Cameron descended to the bottom of Challenger Deep in the mini-submarine vessel Deepsea Challenger. Afterwards, the submersible was later donated to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. Cameron measured the trench to be 35,756

3:00 feet.

A high-resolution seafloor mapping survey published in 2013 by researchers from the University of New Hampshire said the Challenger Deep bottoms out at 36,037 feet. Regardless of the exact measurements, can we all agree that the Challenger Deep is really, really deep? It is so deep in fact that the weight of all that water above makes the pressure in the Trench 1000 times higher than it would be in Miami or New York. Temperatures are just above freezing, and everything is drowning in darkness. The crushing water pressure on the floor of the trench is more than 8 tons per square inch (703 kilograms per square meter). This is the equivalent of having 50 jumbo jets piled on top of a person.

The ocean's second-deepest place is also in the Mariana Trench. It is known as the Sirena Deep. The Sirena Deep is 124 miles east of the Challenger Deep and has measured 35,462 feet deep. If you wanted to compare this with something you are familiar with, Mount Everest stands 29,026 feet above sea level. That means if you flipped Mount Everest upside down, it would still be more than 6,000 feet from the sea floor.

4:00

You might be wondering how such a deep ditch was formed in the bottom of the sea. Scientists tell us that the Mariana Trench was created where two huge slabs of ocean crust collide. This point of collision is called the subduction zone. One piece of oceanic crust is pushed and pulled underneath the other so deeply that it sinks into the Earth's mantle. The mantle is the layer under the crust that sits between the crust and the core. In the mantle, the temperatures range from about 200 degrees Celsius where it touches the crust to approximately 4000 degrees Celsius where it reaches the boundary of the core. Because of this temperature difference, as the slabs of crust are forced into the mantle, they begin to move in a circular motion. Hot material moves upward while cooler material sinks downward.

5:00

Nicholas van der Elst, a seismologist at Columbia University's Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory says that "at subduction zones, the cold, dense crust sinks back into the mantle and is destroyed." It is an intersection like this that formed the Mariana Trench. The Pacific Ocean crust is forced below the Philippine crust. The Pacific crust, also called a tectonic plate, is significantly older and larger than the Philippine plate. The Pacific crust plate is about 180 million years old where it dives into the trench. One interesting fact is that although the trench is extremely deep, it is not the spot closest to the center of the Earth. Because the Earth bulges at the equator, the radius at the poles is about 16 miles (25 km) less than the radius at the equator. So, parts of the Arctic Ocean seabed are closer to the Earth's center than the Challenger Deep.

6:00

The first-time humans descended into the Challenger Deep was in 1960. Jacques Piccard and Navy Lieutenant Don Walsh used a U.S. Navy submersible - a bathyscaphe - called the Trieste. It took five hours to reach the bottom. Because the dive had disturbed the bottom of the trench, they were unable to see well enough through the silt to take photographs. They stayed there only 20 minutes. Until this dive, scientists had long held the idea that life could not exist under such extreme pressure.

But while at the bottom of the trench, the Trieste's floodlight shined on a creature that appeared to be a live, moving flatfish. This experience changed the scientific opinion and laid to rest any doubts that life could exist under such great pressure. But, there is still

little information about the types of organisms that exist there. Scientists still believe that due to the extreme pressure, calcium can't exist freely, so the bones of vertebrate organisms would dissolve. In more recent years, deep-ocean dredges and unmanned subs have glimpsed exotic organisms such as shrimp-like amphipods and strange, translucent animals called holothurians and other mysterious animals found nowhere else in the world like the Dumbo octopus, Barreleye fish, and Deep Sea Dragon Fish.

7:00 In 2017, scientists reported they had collected specimens of an unusual creature they named the Mariana Snailfish, which lives at a depth of about 26,200 feet. The snailfish's small, pink and scaleless body hardly seems capable of surviving in such a difficult environment, however, it appears to dominate in this ecosystem, going deeper than any other fish and gobbling up the invertebrate prey that inhabit the trench.

More recently, in 2020, a Russian exploration vessel called Vityaz spent three hours in the trench. The remarkable feature about this vessel is that it was remotely operated. It was the first vessel to be used to explore the trench without humans aboard.

'Unfortunately, the deep ocean also has a problem. It is not safe from manmade problems such as pollutants and litter. In a recent study, a research team led by Newcastle University shows that human-made chemicals including nuclear wastes that were banned in the 1970s are still lurking in the deepest parts of the ocean. Cameron and the Deepsea Challenger reported seeing candy wrappers and plastic lying on the trench floor. Organisms tested there still contain nuclear residue. It is shocking and saddening that human carelessness is affecting even the deepest parts of our world. Perhaps someday this will change. The mysterious Mariana Trench is definitely worth protecting.

8:00

SPRING DISTRICT 2021-2022

A+ ACADEMICS



University Interscholastic League



Listening
grades 7 & 8

**DO NOT OPEN TEST
UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
SPRING DISTRICT 2021-2022
TEST

"Mariana Trench"

1. How long is the Mariana Trench?
A. 4,360 miles
B. 1,580 miles
C. 2,570 miles
D. 3,620 miles
2. The first depth measurements were made by the British ship H.M.S. Challenger, a ship used by the Royal Navy, in
A. 1902
B. 1951
C. 1875
D. 1896
3. The ocean's second-deepest place is also in the Mariana Trench and is known as
A. Sirena Deep
B. Trieste
C. Woods Hole
D. Philippine Canyon
4. What is the range of temperatures for the mantle from the edge of the crust to the boundary of the core? (in Celsius)
A. 100 to 3000 degrees
B. 200 to 4000 degrees
C. 300 to 4500 degrees
D. 350 to 5000 degrees
5. The first two humans to descend into the Challenger deep were Jacques Piccard and Navy Lieutenant
A. Nicholas van der Els
B. Kilo Moana
C. Don Walsh
D. Robert Trudeau
6. In 2017, scientists reported they had collected specimens of an unusual creature they named the _____, which lives at a depth of about 26,200 feet.
A. holothurians
B. Trench amphipod shrimp
C. deep water flatfish
D. Mariana Snailfish
7. In 2009, President George W Bush established the
A. Mariana Trench Marine National Monument
B. Northern Mariana Islands Commonwealth
C. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
D. Guam Islands Marine Reserve

8. Vents found in the bottom of the Mariana Trench bubble up
- A. liquid sulfur and oxygen
 - B. carbon dioxide and volcanic ash
 - C. volcanic mud and lava
 - D. liquid sulfur and carbon dioxide
9. The width of the Mariana Trench averages _____ miles wide.
- A. 40
 - B. 43
 - C. 45
 - D. 48
10. In 2009, sonar mapping which determined the depth to be 35,994 feet was accomplished by researchers from
- A. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 - B. the Royal Navy
 - C. the University of Hawaii
 - D. the United States Coast Guard
11. The place where the Mariana Trench was created by the collision of two huge slabs of ocean crust is called the
- A. tectonic crash
 - B. melting point
 - C. subduction zone
 - D. overlay
12. Approximately how old is the Pacific crust plate where it dives into the trench?
- A. 40 million years old
 - B. 180 million years old
 - C. 120 million years old
 - D. 200 million years old
13. Who descended to the bottom of Challenger Deep in 2012, using a mini submarine vessel, Deepsea Challenger?
- A. James Cameron
 - B. Don Walsh
 - C. Jacques Piccard
 - D. Lamont Doherty
14. What did the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration use in 2010 to measure the depth of the Challenger Deep?
- A. a mini-submarine
 - B. depth charges
 - C. sound waves
 - D. deep sea floor mapping
15. How long did it take for the first humans to descend to the bottom of the Mariana Trench in 1960?
- A. 5 hours
 - B. 7 hours
 - C. 9 hours
 - D. 15 hours

16. Which organism seems to dominate the ecosystem in the Trench?
A. Dumbo octopus B. Barreleye fish,
C. Deep Sea Dragon Fish D. Mariana Snailfish
17. How far apart are the two deepest sections within the Mariana Trench?
A. 103 miles B. 124 miles
C. 138 miles D. 152 miles
18. What was the remarkable feature of the Vityaz?
A. depth perception B. speed
C. remotely controlled D. strength under pressure

True/False

19. The Mariana Trench lies between the Philippines and Guam in the Western Pacific just east of the Mariana Islands near the cluster of islands known as Hawaii.
20. Since it is located close to Guam which is a US territory, as well as the Northern Mariana Islands which are a US Commonwealth, the United States has jurisdiction over the Mariana Trench.
21. If you wanted to compare the second deepest trench in the ocean with Mount Everest, you could flip Mount Everest upside down, and it would just graze the ocean floor.
22. The radius of the Earth at the poles is about 16 miles (25 km) less than the radius at the equator resulting in parts of the Arctic Ocean seabed being closer to the Earth's center than the Challenger Deep.
23. The Mariana Trench protected marine reserve which contains approximately 195,000 square miles including areas around three islands, most of the Mariana Trench, and 21 underwater volcanoes.
24. The Trench is so deep that the weight of the water makes the pressure in the Trench 1000 times higher than it would be in Miami or New York.
25. New information about life on the bottom of the trench has begun to change the minds of scientists who up until recently believed that due to the extreme pressure, calcium couldn't exist freely, so the bones of vertebrate organisms would dissolve at that deep of distance.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
SPRING DISTRICT 2021-2022
ANSWER KEY

"Mariana Trench"

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 14. C |
| 2. C | 15. A |
| 3. A | 16. D |
| 4. B | 17. B |
| 5. C | 18. C |
| 6. D | 19. F |
| 7. A | 20. T |
| 8. D | 21. F |
| 9. B | 22. T |
| 10. C | 23. T |
| 11. C | 24. T |
| 12. B | 25. F |
| 13. A | |