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. _____
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UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5 & 6
INVITATIONAL MEET 2018-2019

Contest Script- "Disc Golf"

In the world of sports, there are many games that are similar in nature. Consider the sports of tennis, table tennis, and badminton. All three involve hitting an object with a racquet over a net. Another fairly new addition to the sports world is disc golf. It is similar to golf, but, which we will see, has a few unique qualities of its own.

People have more than likely participated in some form of disc golf since cavemen days. Imagine a scenario in which a caveman wanted to slay his food. It was much safer to kill something from a distance than it was to use a club or a sharp stick. If he could use a rock and throw it accurately, he was much more likely to be the predator than the
1:00 prey. In order to be accurate, it was necessary to practice, and man being who he is, surely began to compete by using rocks and targets. Even the Greeks when competing in the original Olympic games had contests requiring the throwing of a disc. Eventually, these early games evolved into what we know today.

Disc golf is first known to have been played by a group of school children in the early 1900s in Bladworth, Saskatchewan, Canada. Ronald Gibson and a group of his friends created a game in which they threw tin lids into 4-foot wide circles drawn into the sand on the playground. The first actual recorded game was in 1926. They called the game Tin Lid Golf. They played for a while, but eventually, as they grew up, they went their separate ways, and the game was no longer played. Or so it was assumed.

Before we go any further, we need to establish the fact that the game of disc golf originally used tin lids and pie pans, but the discs were soon replaced by plastic toys.
2:00 Many of the pie pans that were used originally were stamped with the company name "Frisbie" as a means of advertising for a pie maker. Children liked to play with the pie tins after their mothers were finished with them. In 1948, however, a Los Angeles building inspector named Walter Frederick Morrison and his partner Warren Franscioni

realized that new plastics technology could be used to make a plastic version of the pie plate that could fly further and be aimed with greater accuracy than a tin one. They called their company Pipco – short for Partners in Plastic Company. In 1949, their toy, the Pipco Flyin-Saucer, began being sold in stores.

In 1954, Morrison improved his first disc with a second one called the Pluto Platter. The Pluto Platter had the phrase "Play Catch – Invent Games" stamped on the inside. The toy company Wham-O became interested in the Pluto Platter in 1955 and soon bought the rights to the invention from Morrison. Up until this time, the word "Frisbie" had
3:00 been tossed around as freely as the plastic discs. That is Frisbie – F-R-I-S-B-I-E. After the Wham-O company heard of people calling playing with the Pluto Platter "frisbie-ing", they soon coined the catchy name as the new name for their product. The difference was that they spelled the word F-R-I-S-B-E-E. It wasn't long until their sales skyrocketed as they marketed their new toy with its catchy new name.

There is debate about what happened next. However, it is known that multiple groups of people are known to have played the game independently throughout the 1960s. Students at Rice University in Houston, Texas held tournaments using trees as their "holes" as early as 1964. Players in Pendleton King Park in Augusta, Georgia would toss Frisbees into 50-gallon barrel trash cans which were their designated "holes". In 1968, Frisbee Golf was also played in Alameda Park in Santa Barbara, California. Teenagers in
4:00 the Anacapa and Sola street areas used gazebos, water fountains, lamp posts and trees to make a course that lasted for years.

With the help of Wham-O, George Sappenfield and Kevin Donnelly both worked to spread the new sport in their own California cities. Kevin Donnelly began playing a form of Frisbee golf called Street Frisbee Golf in 1959. Later, in 1961, when he was a recreation leader and recreation supervisor for the City of Newport Beach, California, he planned and conducted Frisbee golf tournaments at nine of the playgrounds in his city. In 1965, Wham-O sponsored a citywide tournament in which they used hula hoops as holes, published rules, hole lengths, pars and prizes. Walter Morrison, the inventor,

attended the tournament. In the summer of 1965, George Sappenfield was a recreational counselor who set up a course for his children to play on. After finishing
5:00 college in 1968, he became the Parks and Recreation supervisor for Conejo Recreation and Parks district in Thousand Oaks, California. He planned a disc golf tournament and once again, Wham-O supplied Frisbees and hula hoops for the event. A new sport was rapidly catching on.

Wham-O began to work on improving the Frisbee. Ed Headrick was the inventor who was challenged with the task of stabilizing the flight of the disc. The Pluto Platter had a tendency to wobble. Headrick developed a disc with a band of raised ridges that he called the Rings of Headrick. This allowed the disc to fly cleanly through the air. He received a patent for this new disc on December 26, 1967.

Ed Headrick was also essential in the progression of the sport itself. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, Frisbee golf continued to grow. Competitive freestyle Frisbee tournaments, which focused on trick throws and acrobatic catches began popping up across the country. Frisbee golf was included in several of these events in 1974 and
6:00 1975 as side activities. Although people seemed to enjoy the new sport, it did not become a phenomenon until Headrick installed the first permanent Disc Pole Hole course. Suddenly, disc golf became its own movement. In 1974, Headrick approached the county of Los Angeles Park and Recreation Department with the idea of building a permanent Disc Golf Course. The Director of the Park Planning Division at that time was Sy Greben. He decided that disc golf had enough potential to take a risk and selected Oak Grove Park as the location for the world's first Disc Golf Course.

As disc golf was becoming more popular, Headrick founded the International Frisbee Association, established the Junior Frisbee Championships, and organized the World Frisbee Championship. When it became apparent that disc golf was here to stay, he established The Disc Golf Association in 1976.

7:00

In 1976, the Pole Holes which were just poles cemented into the ground were replaced with the first DGA Disc Pole Hole that had chains to catch the disc and create an

effective basket for the disc. The Disc Pole Hole had 10 chains hanging over an upward opening basket. Ed is known to have said that he invented it so that he and his friends could stop arguing over whether or not someone had actually hit one of the objects assigned as holes on their original courses.

Standardized disc golf courses today usually have 18 holes but can sometimes have 9 if the course is in a smaller park. If there are exceptions to this, the courses must have holes in multiples of three. These holes are designed to require a range of different throws, which challenge players with different strengths or particular skills. The DGA,

8:00 Disc Golf Association, regulates that an average course hole should be anywhere from 200 to 240 feet long. Just like traditional golf, the courses are designed to use trees, bushes, elevation changes, water hazards, and various distances. The holes also have out-of-bound zones and mandatory flight paths. Many courses even include several tee positions or multiple basket locations as a means of challenging players of differing ability levels. A round of disc golf includes a tee position for starting play and the basket located at the end of the hole location. Players begin by throwing the disc from the tee. They pick up the disc where it lands and then throw it towards the target again. This repeats until the disc lands in the basket. The object of the game is to get through the course with the lowest total number of throws.

In addition to organizing the sport, Ed Headrick also designed courses. By the time of

9:00 his death, he had designed over 200 courses. Headrick died in his sleep on August 12, 2002, at his home in La Selva Beach, California at the age of 78. His ashes are molded into a limited number of memorial flying discs. Some of these discs were given to friends and family. The remaining discs were sold with all proceeds going to a memorial fund that was used to establish "The Ed Headrick Memorial Museum." This museum is home to the Disc Golf Hall of Fame showcases many historical items from the early days of the sport.

INVITATIONAL 2018-2019

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 2018-2019
TEST

"Disc Golf"

1. Ed Headrick invented the
   A. Frisbee
   B. Pluto Platter
   C. Disc Pole Hole
   D. disc golf course

2. A game of disc golf usually consists of
   A. 18 holes
   B. 9 holes
   C. any multiple of 3 holes
   D. 12 holes

3. The Disc Pole Hole has
   A. chains dropping from an upturned basket
   B. chains hanging over an upward facing basket
   C. a basket held in place by chains wrapped around a pole
   D. a basket wrapped in chains hanging from a pole

4. Disc golf was first known to have been played by school children in
   A. Canada
   B. California
   C. Michigan
   D. Greece

5. The first recorded game of disc golf was called
   A. Tin Lid Golf
   B. Pie Tin Toss
   C. Pie Lid Throw
   D. Pie an Pole Golf

6. The Pluto Platter was invented in
   A. 1926
   B. 1948
   C. 1949
   D. 1954

7. What did students at Rice University use for their "holes" in 1964?
   A. hula-hoops
   B. buildings
   C. trees
   D. trash cans

8. How old was Ed Headrick when he died? _____

9. What is the object of a game of Disc Golf?
    A. Hit as many of the poles as you can
    B. Fly the disc as far as possible with each throw
    C. Throw the disc as few times as possible
    D. Beat your competitors to the finish line

10. In order to stop the Pluto Platter from wobbling, Headrick developed a disc with a band of raised ridges that he called
    A. the Rings of Headrick
    B. Pluto Platter stabilizer rings
    C. the Pipco-Platter rings
    D. Headrick's heavenly rings

11. What type of object did Ronald Gibson and his friends toss into circles drawn onto the sand of their playground?
    A. aluminum pie tins
    B. plastic discs
    C. PIPCO flyin' saucers
    D. tin can lids

12. Inside the Pluto Platter was stamped the phrase
    A. Frisbie Golf – Never Grow Old
    B. Play Catch – Invent Games
    C. Seize the Day – Play the Game
    D. Start the Movement – Play Frisbie

13. In 1959, Kevin Donnely began playing a form of disc golf called
    A. Tin Lid Golf
    B. Street Frisbee Golf
    C. Plastic Disc Golf
    D. Standard Frisbee Golf

14. Ed Headrick received a patent for his improvement to the Pluto Platter in
    A. April 28, 1975
    B. March 14, 1959
    C. December 16, 1967
    D. August 12, 1977

15. A hole of disc golf is usually
    A. 200 – 240 feet long
    B. 240 – 280 feet long
    C. 150 – 200 feet long
    D. 180 – 220 feet long

16. In what year was the Disc Golf Association founded?
    A. 2002
    B. 1977
    C. 1958
    D. 1976

17. The toy company Wham-O became interested in the Pluto Platter in 1955 and purchased the rights to the invention from
    A. Warren Franscioni
    B. George Sappinfield
    C. Walter Fredrick Morrison
    D. Kevin Donnelly

18. The world's first official disc golf course was
    A. Los Angeles Park
    B. Oak Grove Park
    C. Conejo Recreation Center
    D. Newport Beach

True/False

19. When Ed Headrick died, his ashes were molded into a limited number of memorial flying discs that were either sold or given to friends and family.

20. Most disc golf courses include three tee positions on several holes or multiple basket locations in order to challenge players of differing ability levels.

21. In 1965, Wham-O sponsored a citywide tournament in which they used hula hoops as holes, published rules, hole lengths, pars and prizes.

22. After the Wham-O company heard of people calling playing with the Pluto Platter "frisbie-ing", they challenged the name of their product to "Frisbee" in order to take advantage of the catchy phrase.

23. Ed Headrick called his company Pipco – short for Partners in Plastic Company, and in 1949, the Pipco Flyin-Saucer began to be sold in stores.

24. Children began playing disc golf with pie pans that were stamped with the company name "Frisbie" as a means of advertising for Wham-O.

25. Competitive freestyle Frisbee tournaments focused on Frisbee golf but also included throws and acrobatic catches in 1974 and 1975.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5-6
INVITATIONAL 2018-2019
ANSWER KEY

"Disc Golf"

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. D
7. C
8. 78 (seventy-eight)
9. C
10. A
11. D
12. B
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. True
20. False
21. True
22. True
23. False
24. False
25. False

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7 & 8
INVITATIONAL MEET 2018-2019

Contest Script- "Natural Gas"

Natural gas is a clean source of energy that has many uses in today's world. It is used for heating and cooking in homes across the country and around the world. Most of us take the ability to use natural gas for granted. However, natural gas has only been used commercially for less than 250 years. What is natural gas, and what is its history?

Natural gas is just what its name implies. It is a naturally occurring hydrocarbon gas mixture. A hydrocarbon is a compound made up of a hydrogen and carbon. Natural gas consists primarily of methane, which is one of the most simple hydrocarbons. It is made up of one carbon atom and four hydrogen atoms. Natural gas commonly includes varying amounts of other alkanes such as propane, butane and ethane. An alkane is a type of molecular compound that contains carbon and hydrogen connected in what resembles a tree-like structure. Each carbon atom has 4 bonds and each

1:00 hydrogen atom is joined to one of the carbon atoms. All of the carbon-to-carbon bonds are single. This complex structure is known as the compound's carbon skeleton or carbon backbone. Methane is an alkane, but there are many other alkanes with much more complicated structures. Natural gas also sometimes contains a small percentage of carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide, or helium.

Natural gas is a fossil fuel formed in nature. It is formed from the remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago. When layers of decomposing plant and animal matter experience the intense heat and pressure under the surface of the Earth over millions of years, the energy that the plants originally obtained from the sun is stored in the form of chemical bonds in the gas. Natural gas is found in large lakes, or reservoirs, beneath the surface of the earth. As the natural gas forms, it tries to float

to the surface. Large layers of rock trap the gas where it pools. Although we refer to
2:00 the areas where the gas is located as a lake or pool, in reality, the gas is held in the small holes and cracks that naturally occur in rock formations.

Although the gas occurs naturally, before there was an understanding of what natural gas was, it was surrounded by myth and mystery. If a lightning strike occurred near an area in which natural gas was escaping from the earth's crust, it would create a fire, which seemed to originate from deep inside the earth. These fires were most certainly a mystery to most early civilizations and formed the root of myth and superstition. One of the most famous occurrences was found in ancient Greece on Mount Parnassus around 1000B.C. While herding goats, a man came across what he described as a "burning spring". He had seen a flame rising from a fissure in a rock. Believing it to be a gift from the gods, the Greeks built a temple around the flame. This temple housed a
3:00 priestess who was called the Oracle of Delphi. She gave out prophecies she claimed were inspired by the flame.

In about 500 B.C., the Chinese discovered that they could use the natural fires to their advantage. They began using crude bamboo pipelines to transport gas to an area in which they could control the flame and use it for boiling sea water. As the water boiled, they could separate the water from the salt and create drinkable water for themselves. Commercial use of natural gas is much more recent. Great Britain was the first nation to commercialize natural gas. In 1785, the British discovered how to produce natural gas from coal and used it to light their streets and houses. In 1816, Baltimore, Maryland also used this type of manufactured natural gas to become the first city in the United States to light its streets with gas. However, manufacturing gas was much less efficient than using gas that forms naturally underground.

4:00 In America, naturally occurring gas was discovered as early as 1626. French explorers discovered that Native Americans were lighting gases that seeped into and around Lake

Erie. It was in this area that the American natural gas industry began. In Fredonia, New York in 1821, William Hart dug the first well specifically intended to seek out and obtain natural gas. After he noticed gas bubbles rising to the surface of a creek, William Hart dug a 27-foot well to try to increase the flow of gas to the surface. He is widely regarded as the 'father of natural gas' in America. Eventually, the Fredonia Gas Light Company was formed. It was America's first natural gas company.

In 1836, the city of Philadelphia created the first city owned natural gas distribution company, the Philadelphia Gas Works. Although there are more than 900 publicly
5:00 owned natural gas distribution companies in the United States today, the Philadelphia Gas Works is the largest and longest operating public gas system in existence. In 1859, a former railroad conductor, Colonel Edwin Drake, dug the first well hitting oil and natural gas at 69 feet below the surface. A two-inch diameter pipeline ran 5 ½ miles from the well to the village of Titusville, Pennsylvania proving that natural gas could be safely transported from its underground source and used for practical purposes. During the 19th century, however, few pipelines were created. Without this infrastructure, the difficulty in transporting the gas prohibited the use in homes for heating or cooking. Near the end of the 19th century, the availability of electricity led to a decline in the use of natural gas, so producers were forced to look for new uses for their supply.

In 1891, a 210-mile-long pipeline was constructed to carry natural gas from wells in
6:00 Indiana to the city of Chicago. Although this pipeline was not very efficient, it led to the idea of building a pipeline infrastructure. In the 1920s, after World War II, advances in welding techniques, pipe rolling and metallurgy improved pipeline reliability and further advanced the use of natural gas. Throughout the next 40-50 years, pipelines were constructed all across America. In 1885, an inventor named Robert Bunsen developed what is now known as the Bunsen burner. This device mixed natural gas with air allowing a flame that could be safely used for cooking and heating inside the home. This invention led to many more inventions which effectively used natural gas in

America and throughout the world. A temperature-regulating thermostat which allowed the temperature of the flame to be adjusted and monitored made heating with natural gas much safer and effective. Natural gas was used to heat homes and operate appliances such as water heaters, ovens, and cooktops. Manufacturing plants, processing plants, and electric companies also used natural gas.

7:00 Obtaining natural gas is big industry in 21st Century. However, in the 19th and early 20th century, methods for obtaining usable gas were just being developed. In the 19th century, natural gas was released as companies were drilling for oil. If there was not a method for transporting the natural gas to market near the oil fields, it was simply released into the atmosphere or burned off at oil fields. Because of the advances in pipelines and gas transportation, this is no longer the case. Today, the natural gas is either injected back into the natural rock formation to be kept until a buyer can be located. In areas where natural gas is in high demand, pipelines are constructed and used to transport the gas from the wellsite to a processing plant. Upon arriving at the gas processing plant, impurities and by-products are extracted for other uses. These by-products include ethane, propane, butane, and sulphur. When the clean natural gas is almost pure methane, it is transported through pipelines and delivered to its point of

8:00 use.

There are 3 different types of pipelines used to transport the natural gas. Gathering pipelines transport the raw natural gas directly from the wellhead to the gas processing plant. Once processed, the gas is sent to consumers via transmission pipelines.
Transmission pipelines are highly pressurized and allow processed natural gas to be sent in large volumes over great distances. From the transmission pipelines, the gas flows into a low-pressure distribution system. Utility companies add an odorant to the gas as a safety precaution, so the consumers can detect a leak. Distribution pipelines supply gas to homes and businesses. A regulator is used to decrease the pressure even more, and a meter measures the gas consumed by the user.

9:00 With all of the oil wells in Texas, one would think that Texas would be over flowing with natural gas. In fact, Fort Worth is built on top of a natural gas field so vast that the U.S. Geological Service estimates it contains approximately 26 trillion cubic feet of undiscovered natural gas. They also estimate that as much as 160 billion cubic feet of natural gas are in place per square mile in this formation. Called the Barnett Shale field, it is the largest gas-producing field in Texas. The Barnett Shale filed covers 15 counties in the northern part of Texas with its core area comprising about 120,000 acres stretching from Fort Worth to the western outskirts of Denton. This field was discovered in 1981 by Mitchell Energy when they drilled the first well in the area. The Barnett Shale core area produces more than 550 million cubic feet of natural gas per day out of more than 1,700 wells.

10:00 Ninety-nine percent of the natural gas used in the United States comes from North America. As more and more people become concerned about protecting the environment, the use of natural gas makes sense because it is the cleanest burning fossil fuel. It has become a vital part of the world's energy supply. Natural gas currently supplies more than half of the energy consumed by residential and commercial customers. Forty-one percent of the energy used by industry in the United States is natural gas. It is one of the cleanest, safest, and most useful of all available energy sources today.

INVITATIONAL 2018-2019

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 2018-2019
TEST

"Natural Gas"

1. Natural gas is composed primarily of
   A. propane
   B. butane
   C. methane
   D. ethane

2. The first city owned natural gas distribution company
   A. Philadelphia Gas Works
   B. Fredonia Gas Light Company
   C. Great Britain Natural Gas
   D. Baltimore Commercialized Gas

3. In 1891, a 210-mile-long pipeline was constructed to carry from wells in Indiana to
   A. Philadelphia
   B. Chicago
   C. Baltimore
   D. Titusville

4. What was the significance of the Bunsen burner?
   A. It mixed natural gas and air, thus allowing the flame to be safely controlled.
   B. It regulated the temperature of the flame, thus allowing controlled heating.
   C. It limited the amount of natural gas released, thus promoting efficiency.
   D. It created a hotter flame, thus making cooking with gas possible.

5. The U.S. Geological Service estimates that the undiscovered natural gas located in Barnett Shale field is approximately
   A. 38 million cubic feet
   B. 45 billion cubic feet
   C. 15 million cubic feet
   D. 26 trillion cubic feet

6. French explorers discovered that Native Americans were lighting gases that seeped into and around
   A. Baltimore
   B. Fredonia, New York
   C. the Allegheny Mountains
   D. Lake Erie

7. The Chinese discovered that they could use natural fires to their advantage in about
   A. 500 BC
   B. 1000 BC
   C. 1785
   D. 1350

8. The first city in the United States to light its streets with gas was
   A. Philadelphia
   B. Baltimore
   C. Chicago
   D. Fredonia

9. In the early 19th Century, what happened to natural gas that was found while drilling for oil?
   A. If there wasn't a market for it, the gas was injected back into the ground.
   B. If a buyer wasn't available, the gas was released into the air.
   C. Without a safe way to transport it, the gas was always burned off.
   D. It was piped into barrels and stacked in warehouses until needed.

10. What type of pipeline transports the raw natural gas directly from the wellhead to the gas processing plant?
   A. Gathering
   B. Transmission
   C. Pressurization
   D. Distribution

11. What percentage of the natural gas used in the United States comes from North America?
   A. 45%
   B. 78%
   C. 85%
   D. 99%

12. An alkane is a type of molecular compound that contains
   A. carbon dioxide and helium
   B. butane and ethane
   C. hydrogen and carbon
   D. sulfide and nitrogen

13. Colonel Edwin Drake
   A. dug a well hitting oil and natural gas at 69 feet below the surface in 1859
   B. constructed a 210-mile long pipeline to carry natural gas to Chicago
   C. discovered natural gas under what is now Fort Worth, Texas
   D. dug the first well specifically intended to seek out and obtain natural gas

14. Who is widely regarded as the father of natural gas in America?
   A. Edwin Drake
   B. Barnett Mitchell
   C. Robert Bunsen
   D. William Hartt

15. What percent of the energy used by industry in the United States today is natural gas? _____

16. All of the following advanced the use of natural gas after World War II except
    A. advanced welding techniques
    B. safer means of building pipelines underground
    C. improvements in pipe rolling and metallurgy
    D. increased pipeline reliability

17. The complex structure of an alkane is known as the compound's
    A. tree-trunk skeleton
    B. hydrogen-web
    C. carbon backbone
    D. hydrocarbon signature

18. William Hartt dug a 27 foot well to increase gas flow after he
    A. noticed bubbles rising to the surface of a creek
    B. encountered a burning spring on a mountain side
    C. saw the surface of a lake burning in the night
    D. captured a North American Indian who led him to the sacred flame

True/False

19. In natural gas, each carbon atom has 4 bonds and each hydrogen atom is joined to one of the carbon atoms.

20. Natural gas is a clean source of energy that has been used commercially for approximately 500 years.

21. As natural gas forms, it tries to float to the surface and is trapped beneath the waters of large underground lakes and pools of oil.

22. The Oracle of Delphi lived in a Greek temple build around a flame found in ancient Greece on Mount Olympus around 1000 B.C. by a goat herdsman who saw a flame rising from a rock.

23. Manufacturing natural gas from coal is much less efficient than using gas that forms naturally underground.

24. Near the end of the 19th century, the availability of electricity led to a decline in the use of natural gas, forcing producers to look for new uses for their supply.

25. The Barnett Shale core area produces more than 550 million cubic feet of natural gas per day out of more than 1,700 wells.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
INVITATIONAL 2018-2019
ANSWER KEY

"Natural Gas"

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. A
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. D
15. 41 (forty-one)
16. B
17. C
18. A
19. True
20. False
21. False
22. False
23. True
24. True
25. True

UIL LISTENING CONTEST -GRADES 5 & 6
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2018-2019

Contest Script- "Yeast"

Have you ever eaten a piece of bread? How about a doughnut? Bread is one of the most eaten foods of all time. Soft, fluffy bread wouldn't be the same without one key ingredient. Yeast. Yeast has been around since before man learned to write. How did this happen? Let's explore the history of yeast.

Before man discovered yeast, bread was very similar to the type of bread we call flat-bread today. Bread without leaven closely resembles the Middle Eastern pita bread, Indian naan and Central American tortillas. The light fluffy bread we think of today simply did not exist. It is not known
1:00 how or when the first leavened bread occurred. Leaven is the ingredient, usually yeast, that is added to bread dough that causes it to rise. It is possible that one day a mixture of flour and water was left out on a warm day, and the yeasts that occur naturally began to ferment before the bread was baked. This bread would have been lighter and tastier than the normal flatbread of the day.

Yeast floats around in the air naturally. If it found its way into the dough, the yeast could begin eating the natural sugars present in the grain. This would result in the excretion of CO2, which would produce bubbles and cause the dough to rise. Once this accidental addition of leaven to bread dough happened, it eventually became the norm to produce leavened bread.
2:00

It was often part of the daily bread making session to keep a soft lump of one day's fermented dough to add to the next baking session. In the Bible, it is said that when the Israelites left captivity in Egypt, they took their dough with them before it had been leavened because they were in such a hurry. Because of this type of recorded history and ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writings, we know that leavened bread has been around for thousands of years. There are hieroglyphs from over 5000 years ago that show bake houses with bread dough rising next to bread ovens.

Of course, it is probable that the people baking with yeast didn't really know what was responsible for the leavening process. They probably looked upon the chemical action of yeast as mysterious. Once a "starter" dough had been made, it was recycled from day to day to keep leaven in the
3:00 bread. It is believed that leavening mixtures for bread making were formed by natural contaminants in flour such as wild yeast and lactobacilli, organisms present in milk. This process is still used today in the making of sourdough bread. A sourdough starter is used to leaven the bread dough. Each breadmaking session uses some of the starter and more ingredients are added to keep the starter going. In ancient Egypt, wine-making and brewing occurred alongside baking, so it is also likely that a kind of liquid yeast, or barm, could have ended up in the bread dough. Whether it happened intentionally or accidentally, bread made with dough and fermenting liquid is even lighter than sourdough. It was during this time that the first barm-raised bread was developed.

4:00 In England, as far back as 1468, the name for the liquid yeast, or barm, was goddisgoode (god is good) because they believed it to be a blessing from God. They had no knowledge of how or why yeast worked or even that yeast existed. They only knew that when the dough had the fermented liquid added to it, it made better bread. The word yeast comes from the Old English word "gist" and from an Indo-European word "yes", which means boil, foam, or bubble. This term probably came into existence because a fermented liquid often has bubbles and foam, which form on top.

By the 17th Century, the Paris Faculty of Medicine were unsure whether it was healthy to use the barm from making beer in their bread. Remember that beer is made from the fermentation of various grains, so it would make sense that they added it to bread dough. They eventually decided that it was a corrupt substance and should be banned. No one seemed to care, however, because bakers continued to use the barm for the light bread that everyone loved. This continued
5:00 into the early years of the 19th Century. British cook books often included instructions for brewing beer as a reliable source of baking yeast. Because the barm from wine-making tends to be more bitter, it was seldom used for baking.

The exact nature of yeast remained a mystery for many years. No one was sure exactly what it was or where it came from. It wasn't until the invention of the microscope in the early 17th Century that scientists were able to see what a single-celled yeast looked like. They soon realized that yeast cells multiply in a sugar solution. They did not understand at this time that yeast are actually single celled living organisms. It took a German, Theodore Schwann, in 1837, to show through experimentation that yeast was alive. Schwann describe yeast as a fungus and named it Zuckerpilz, which meant sugar fungus. Later, in 1838, Julius Meyen, renamed it Saccharomyces, which is its biological name today. Although Schwann had evidence of his findings, many people did not accept his conclusion.

6:00 In fact, Liebig, the renowned German chemist who is said to be the father of the study of organic chemistry, claimed that the production of yeast was a decomposition of the cells that caused fermentation. He believed that the bubbles and action of the yeast was caused by dying cells, not that the yeast was a living organism. It was Louis Pasteur who finally solved the mystery. In 1859, he discovered how yeast works. By studying dust on the surface of grapes, he determined that something in the dust made the wine ferment. After continuing to study the dust, he discovered that yeast was a living organism and that only active living cells can cause fermentation. The fermentation process in dough is caused by the breakdown of the starches in flour. This breakdown produces carbon dioxide (that's where the bubbles come from), which then expands the gluten proteins in the flour. This expansion causes the dough to expand as well. A small amount of alcohol is also produced, but this burns off as the bread bakes.

Once yeasts were discovered, scientists began studying them in earnest. We now know that yeasts are eukaryotic, single-celled microorganisms classified as members of the fungus kingdom.
7:00 More simply put, yeasts are single-celled organisms that have a cell nucleus and various other organelles inside a cell membrane. They are believed to have originated hundreds of millions of years ago, and 1,500 species are currently identified. Their sizes vary greatly, depending on the species and environment, and are so small that they can only be seen through a microscope.

So, if they are that small, how can we add them to our bread? Bakers can go to any grocery store and buy packages of yeast to add to their dough. How can that be? Scientists have

determined a way to create and store yeast for the future. First, using a strong microscope, one healthy and vigorous yeast cell is selected from the desired strain. Once it is selected, the cell is planted in a sterile test tube, which contains all the nutrients necessary to make yeast grow. While it is in the tube, the yeast cell reproduces, or multiplies itself, by a process known as budding. After the yeast has multiplied into a small mass of pure cells, it is transferred to glass laboratory flasks, which contain a liquid mixture called wort. Wort is a nutrient-rich mixture containing molasses or some other type of sugar as well as vitamins, minerals, and other components.

8:00 As the cells begin to grow and multiply, they take up more space and need more nutrients. They are transferred to larger tanks. The final tank can be as high as a multi-story building and hold up to 60,000 gallons. By the time they are ready to harvest the yeast, it will have grown into tons of yeast all from one original single cell organism. When the yeast manufacturers are ready to finish the process, the yeast is washed so that the sugar is removed. It ends up as a pure yeast cream. This yeast cream is cooled to about 45 degrees Fahrenheit. The cream yeast can be shipped by refrigerated stainless steel tanker trucks straight to customers if the customer has a way to use cream yeast. However, the cream can also be pressed into flat forms and the water removed until it is a solid consistency. From there it is crumbled into pieces and packaged for sale. Most home bakers buy a small package of yeast for loaves of bread. The yeast is then rehydrated in warm water with sugar added to cause the yeast to begin growing again.

The next time you take a bite of that warm, fluffy bread, remember that it wouldn't have been possible without the help of yeast.

FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2018-2019

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 2018-2019
TEST

"Yeast"

1. Why did the Paris Faculty of Medicine ban beer barm from bread in the early 17th Century?
   A. They did not approve of beer making or fermentation.
   B. They discovered that bread made with beer barm spoiled faster.
   C. They felt it was a corrupt substance.
   D. They felt that it was too risky unless it was created in a laboratory.

2. Which scientist discovered that yeast was alive?
   A. Theodore Schwann
   B. Julius Meyen
   C. Zuckerpilz Liebig
   D. Louis Pasteur

3. Approximately how many species of yeast have currently been identified?
   A. 1200
   B. 1500
   C. 1800
   D. 2000

4. When it multiplies, yeast uses a form of reproduction called
   A. worting
   B. splitting
   C. budding
   D. leavening

5. When yeast begin eating the natural sugars in grain, it begins secreting CO2 which
   A. causes the bread dough to give off a gassy aroma
   B. causes the yeast to require more sugar to multiply
   C. causes liquid to begin to make the bread sticky and heavy
   D. causes bubbles to form and the dough to rise

6. Egyptian hieroglyphics have been found from as far back as_____years depicting the rising and baking of bread.

7. Another name for barm is
   A. fermentation
   B. gist
   C. liquid yeast
   D. reproduction

8. Using a microscope, 17th Century scientists discovered that yeast
   A. formed on grapes
   B. was a single celled organism
   C. could be fermented
   D. lived in tiny colonies

9. The German word which meant sugar fungus was
   A. Saccaromeyes
   B. lactobacilli
   C. eukaryotic
   D. Zuckerpilz

10. What did Liebig believe caused the bubbles in fermenting liquid?
   A. reproduction of cells
   B. decay of cells
   C. CO_2 production
   D. sugar production

11. What happens to the alcohol that is produced during fermentation?
   A. it burns off as the bread is baked
   B. it doubles as the bread rises
   C. it evaporates during kneading
   D. it is absorbed into the bread

12. When yeast cream is ready for shipment, it is cooled to
   A. 32 degrees F
   B. 35 degrees F
   C. 45 degrees F
   D. 48 degrees F

13. Without leaven, bread is like all of the following except
   A. Egyptian pita bread
   B. Central American tortillas
   C. Indian naan
   D. Japanese dumplings

14. A sourdough starter is used to
   A. leaven bread dough
   B. add wine fermentation to flour
   C. moisten the flour
   D. create wort

15. The word yeast came from the old English word_____and the Indo-European word yes which means to bubble or boil.
   A. rise
   B. gist
   C. catalyst
   D. froth

16. Why is the barm from wine seldom used in baking bread?
   A. It is unhealthy and makes the bread discolored.
   B. The bread does not rise as well as barm from other substances.
   C. The bread tastes more bitter than bread using other types of barm.
   D. The wort needed to create this type of barm is more difficult to obtain.

17. In what year was it discovered that yeast was alive?_____

18. The biological name for yeast, Saccharomyces, was given by
   A. Julius Meyen
   B. Theodore Schwann
   C. Louis Pasteur
   D. Antoine Liebig

True/False

19. Yeast floats around in the air naturally. If it found its way into the dough, the yeast could begin eating the natural sugars present in the grain.

20. In the Bible, it is said that when the Israelites left captivity in Egypt, they took their leavened dough with them because they knew it would be difficult to create more on their journey.

21. It is believed that original leavening mixtures for bread making were formed by natural contaminants in flour such as wild yeast and lactobacilli, organisms present in milk.

22. In England, as far back as 1468, the name for barm, was goddisgoode (god is good) because they believed it to be a blessing from God.

23. The fermentation process in dough is caused by the breakdown of sugar mixed with flour.

24. When mass producing yeast in a laboratory, after the yeast has multiplied into a small mass of pure cells, it is transferred to glass laboratory flasks which contain a liquid mixture called wort.

25. Most home bakers buy cream yeast in order to make loaves of bread or other fluffy baked goods.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5-6
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2018-2019

ANSWER KEY

"Yeast"

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. 5000 (five thousand)
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. 1837
18. A
19. True
20. False
21. True
22. True
23. False
24. True
25. False

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7 & 8
Fall/Winter District 2018-2019

Contest Script- "The Green Bank Telescope"

Nestled deep in Pocahontas County, inside the Allegheny Mountain Range, lies a quiet little town called Green Bank. The community was named for a green riverbank located nearby. Green Bank is found along West Virginia Highway 28 near the Snowshoe Mountain Ski Resort. At the last national census in 2010, its population was 143. Sounds like a quiet, sleepy place. So why is it important? Green Bank, West Virginia, is home to the Green Bank Telescope.

The Greenbank Telescope is the world's largest fully steerable radio telescope. This telescope was operated by the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) until September 30, 2016. Since October 1, 2016, the Telescope has been operated by the Green Bank Observatory. Because of the telescope, Green Bank has been designated as part of the National Radio Quiet Zone, which means that any radio transmissions are
1:00 heavily restricted by law. This includes the use of cell phones, wireless networks (think Internet access) and satellite television. This law is enforced by a radio policeman who uses specialized equipment to detect signals from unauthorized electronics. Imagine not being able to use a microwave oven to heat up your leftovers! Scientists were baffled when an unidentified source skewed their data. They were amused to find out that the interference was coming from battery operated fans being sold in the gift shop.

In the National Radio Quiet Zone, or NRQZ, radio transmissions are only used to facilitate scientific research and promote military intelligence. The National Radio Quiet Zone was established by Congress in 1958. The Quiet Zone is an approximate rectangle of land measuring 107 miles on the north edge, 109.6 miles on the south edge and 120.9 miles on each of the east and west edges. It comprises approximately 13,000 square miles.
2:00 Because Green Bank is located within the Quiet Zone, many people who suffer from

electromagnetic hypersensitivity have moved there to make a new, more peaceful home for themselves. Although scientists find no evidence to support a scientific diagnosis for electromagnetic hypersensitivity, those who believe they suffer from it report symptoms of headache, fatigue, stress, sleep disturbances, skin prickling, burning sensations, rashes, pain and muscle aches. Escape from cellular radiation is the main attraction to Green Bank for these people. As of 2013, an estimated 36 people had moved to Green Bank to escape the effects of electromagnetic hypersensitivity.

The National Radio Quiet Zone straddles the border between Virginia and West Virginia
3:00 and also includes a small part of Maryland. It is centered between the Green Bank Observatory in Green Bank and the Sugar Grove Observatory in Sugar Grove, West Virginia. The Sugar Grove Station is a National Security Agency (NSA) communications site, which according to a 2005 article in the New York Times, intercepted all international communications entering the Eastern United States. The site was first developed by the Naval Research Laboratory in the early 1960s as the site of a 600-foot radio telescope that would gather information on Soviet radar and radio signals reflected from the moon. It would also gather data on outer space.

This project was halted in 1962, and the site was turned into a radio receiving station. It was activated as Naval Radio Station Sugar Grove on May 10, 1969. In April 2013, however, the Sugar Grove Station was ordered to be closed no later than September 30, 2015. On July 26, 2016, the Sugar Grove Station was auctioned off with a winning bid of $11.2 million. This transaction fell through, and in 2017, a second auction resulted in a $4 million purchase by an investment group based out of Alabama. It is being repurposed as a privately-owned healthcare facility for active-duty military, veterans and
4:00 their families. The listening station in Green Bank, however, continues to operate.

Why is the Green Bank Site so important? The telescope's location has been the site of important radio astronomy telescopes since 1957. It was dedicated on October 17, 1957. The National Radio Astronomy Observatory was founded in 1956 and the Observatory's

first telescope, the Tatle 85 Foot (which was 85 feet in diameter), was completed in 1959. The 300 Foot telescope was completed in 1962 followed by a 140 Foot telescope. By locating the telescope within the Radio Quiet Zone, scientists are able to detect even very faint radio-frequency signals which man-made signals might otherwise mask. Its location also has the natural borders of National Forest land and the Allegheny Mountains to shield it from some radio interference.

5:00 At present, there are seven additional telescopes. For many years scientists and alien hunters have discussed the idea of using telescopes to search for extra-terrestrial life. It was at the Green Bank Site in 1961 that Frank Drake presented the Drake Equation which he had developed to estimate the total number of detectable extraterrestrial civilizations found in the Milky Way galaxy. Using the Tatle 85 telescope, he tried to find evidence that other life-forms were sending out radio transmissions. He did not discover any. These days, the telescope sits as a memorial to the beginnings of the world's first scientific study using radio telescopes to determine the origins of life on other and other planets. Drake called his project Ozma.

The newest addition to the radio telescopes in Green Bank is Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope, or the GBT as it is more commonly called. The GBT is the world's largest fully steerable radio telescope. This telescope honors the late Senator Robert C. Byrd who represented West Virginia and pushed funding for the telescope through Congress. The cost of building the telescope was more than $95 million. Groundbreaking for the GBT was in 1991. The GBT began operations in 2001. It was constructed after a previous

6:00 telescope collapsed on November 1988 due to the sudden loss of a gusset plate in the box girder assembly. Without it, the structural integrity of the telescope was compromised. The GBT operates at meter to millimeter wavelengths. Its collecting area is 100 meters in diameter. That's 2.3 acres! It weighs almost 17 million pounds and stands 485 feet above ground level. That's 60% taller than the Statue of Liberty! It operates 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, 362 days a year. The panels, which make up the telescope, are made of aluminum. The panels have actuators, which keep the

telescope from sagging under its own weight as the panels are moved. It is fully steerable and 85% of the entire celestial sphere can be accessed. It is used for astronomy about 6500 hours each year, which is more than most observatories. Because of its flexibility and ease of use, it can rapidly respond to new scientific ideas. Scientists can reconfigure it with new and experimental hardware with relative ease as well. The facilities of the

7:00 Green Bank Observatory are also used for research for many programs in education including training students and teachers with approximately 40,000 scientists and visitors annually. Locals jokingly call the GBT the Great Big Thing.

The giant 2.3-acre receiving dish of the GBT can be thought of as an enormous bucket, which scoops up the weak radio waves that fall on us from objects in space. It is extremely sensitive to the hydrogen clouds that exist between stars and galaxies. Because hydrogen is the building block of the universe, when scientists are able to study where these clouds exist, what is happening inside those clouds, and where the clouds are headed, they are able to draw conclusions about the history and future of galaxies they are studying. They also study comets to learn about their temperatures and chemical make-up. When partnered with a transmitting radar antenna, the GBT can be used to map asteroids, moons, planets and comets with amazing accuracy.

8:00 Research using the telescope has led to several discoveries. In 2002, scientists discovered 3 new millisecond pulsars in the globular cluster Messier 62. This cluster is located 22,500 light years from Earth and is 100 light years across. In 2006, several other discoveries were announced. A large, coil-shaped magnetic field was located in the Orion molecular cloud. In addition, a large hydrogen gas super-bubble was located 23,000 light years away. In September of 2014, scientists used the GBT to discover that our Milky Way Galaxy is located in a super cluster of galaxies that is 500 million light years across and has a mass of more than 100 million billion suns! Scientists have also located a massive neutron star which they have determined to the largest to date, a cloud of primordial gas surrounding several galaxies and even complex molecules, such as sugar, in space.

In August 2012, the National Science Foundation recommended to Congress that the GBT be defunded over a period of 5 years. In the 2014 fiscal year budget, Congress did not grant funding for the project. At this point, the GBT committee began looking for funding. In October of 2016, operation of the Observatory changed from the National Science Foundation to the Green Bank Observatory, which allowed for private funding to be secured. West Virginia University donated $1 million during a 2-year period in exchange for giving students and professors access for research.

9:00

Another source that heavily funded the GBT is a group called Breakthrough Listen. Breakthrough Listen is a science-based program that searches for intelligent extraterrestrial communications throughout the universe. The project began in January 2016 and will most likely continue for 10 years. It had $100 million in funding and thousands of hours of dedicated telescope time. It is the largest, most comprehensive search for alien communications ever launched. Breakthrough Listen is based at Berkeley SETI Research Center in the Astronomy Department of the University of California, Berkeley. This project uses information gleaned from the Green Bank Observatory, the Parkes Observatory, and the Automated Planet Finder. The project generates data from over one million nearby stars and the centers of 100 galaxies within range. All of their data is available to the public and can be accessed for study.

10:00

Perhaps one day they will discover alien civilizations or yet undiscovered stars and galaxies. Who knows? What is sure is that as long as funding allows, the GBT is an engineering marvel that will continue to provide a listening station for scientists and a quiet place for those wishing to live in a world free from radio transmissions.

FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2018-2019

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 2018-2019
TEST

"The Green Bank Telescope"

1. Green Bank is located in
   A. Maryland
   B. West Virginia
   C. Virginia
   D. Pennsylvania

2. Green Bank has been the site of important radio astronomy telescopes since
   A. 1957
   B. 1969
   C. 1962
   D. 1974

3. The National Quiet Zone comprises approximately
   A. 10,000 square miles
   B. 11,000 square miles
   C. 12,000 square miles
   D. 13,000 square miles

4. Because Green Bank is located within the Quiet Zone, many people have moved there who suffer from_____hypersensitivity
   A. radio transmission
   B. geothermic
   C. magnetic radio-wave
   D. electromagnetic

5. Who operated the Green Bank Telescope until September 30, 2016?
   A. Green Bank Telescope Committee
   B. National Radio Astronomy Observatory
   C. National Security Agency
   D. Breakthrough Listen

6. Scientists discovered 3 new millisecond pulsars in the globular cluster Messier 62 in
   A. 2006
   B. 2014
   C. 2002
   D. 1997

7. The Green Bank Telescope is fully steerable and_____% of the entire celestial sphere can be accessed.

8. The Sugar Grove Station is a National Security Agency (NSA) communications site which, according to a 2005 article in the New York Times, intercepted all international communications entering the
   A. Northern United States
   B. Pacific Northwest
   C. Eastern United States
   D. Washington D.C. metroplex

9. Locals jokingly call the Green Bank Telescope the
   A. Great Big Thing
   B. Gang Bang Thang
   C. Gravity Based Triad
   D. Giant Black Terror

10. In September of 2014, scientists used the GBT to discover that our Milky Way Galaxy is located in a super cluster of galaxies that is
   A. 100 billion miles in diameter
   B. 500 million light years across
   C. composed of 250 million stars
   D. equivalent to 100 billion suns

11. The focus of Breakthrough Listen is to
   A. search for anomalies given off by stars and planets
   B. find harmony in the universe
   C. identify extraterrestrial communication
   D. locate the source of unidentified wavelengths

12. On May 10, 1968, the Sugar Grove Observatory was activated as
   A. Sugar Grove Naval Base
   B. The National Telescope and Radio Tower at Sugar Grove
   C. Sugar Grove Radio Astronomy Center
   D. Naval Radio Station Sugar Grove

13. The Sugar Grove Observatory was first developed as the site of a 600-foot radio telescope that would gather information on
   A. all communications from extraterrestrials
   B. the Milky Way galaxy
   C. Soviet radar and radio signals reflected from the moon
   D. hydrogen clouds that exist between galaxies

14. The receiving dish of the GBT is 100 meters in diameter which is equal to
   A. 2.3 acres
   B. 3200 feet
   C. 1.2 miles
   D. 47 hectares

15. In 2014, what happened to the Green Bank Telescope?
    A. Congress did not vote to fund it.
    B. It received new framing to keep it from sagging.
    C. It was moved so that it received better signal from outer space.
    D. The National Radio Telescope Association sold it.

16. The National Quiet Zone is located in all of these states except
    A. Virginia
    B. West Virginia
    C. Pennsylvania
    D. Maryland

17. The National Radio Astronomy Observatory's first telescope was_____feet in diameter.

18. Frank Drake called his project
    A. Extra-Terrestrial Search
    B. Ozma
    C. Tatle
    D. Milky Way Exploration

True/False

19. Groundbreaking for the GBT was in 1991 and operations began in 2001.

20. In 2006, by using the GBT, a large, coil-shaped magnetic field was located in the Messiner molecular cloud.

21. Although Breakthrough Listen uses information gleaned from the Green Bank Observatory, the Parkes Observatory, and the Automated Planet Finder, its findings are only available to scientists and military experts.

22. The National Radio Quiet Zone restricts radio transmissions including the use of cell phones, wireless networks, satellite television and microwaves.

23. At the last national census in 2010, its population was 36.

24. On July 26, 2016, the Sugar Grove Station was auctioned off with a winning bid of $11.2 million by an investment group out of Alabama.

25. In 1961 that Frank Drake presented the Drake Equation which he had developed to estimate the total number of detectable extraterrestrial civilizations found in the Milky Way galaxy.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2018-2019

ANSWER KEY

"The Green Bank Telescope"

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. 85 (eighty-five)
8. C
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. C
14. A
15. A
16. C
17. 85 (eighty-five)
18. B
19. True
20. False
21. False
22. True
23. False
24. False
25. True

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5 & 6
SPRING MEET 2018/2019

Contest Script- "Bass Reeves – The Original Lone Ranger"

Have you ever heard of The Lone Ranger? For years, this television show enthralled young and old alike with the legend of a lone lawman who rode his fiery horse Silver into adventures with his faithful friend Tonto at his side. The series was even made into a movie. Where did the inspiration for this television series come from? Was it pure fiction, or could it have been inspired by someone very real? Decide for yourself.

The story is told that the Lone Ranger was actually Bass Reeves, a US Marshall in the 1800s. Bass Reeves was born a slave in Crawford County, Arkansas, in 1838. He was named after his grandfather. Bass Reeves and his family were slaves of Arkansas state legislator William Steele Reeves. In 1846, William Reeves moved his family to Grayson County, Texas, near Sherman. As was the custom of the day, slaves took the last name of their owner. Bass worked as a water boy until he was old enough to become a field hand. Because he was tall, well-mannered and had a good sense of humor, George Reeves made Bass his personal companion. When the Civil War broke out, Texas sided with the Confederacy, and George Reeves went into battle. Bass was taken with him into battle. George was a Colonel in the Confederate Army and organized the 11th Calvary regiment. It is said that Bass fought in several battles during the war including the battle at Pea Ridge.

1:00

It was during this time that Bass and George parted company. Some stories say that Bass beat up George after they disagreed about a card game. Others say that Bass heard about slaves that had become free following the Emancipation Proclamation and ran away to gain his freedom. Regardless, Bass Reeves escaped while George was sleeping and took off out west into Indian Territory. His flight landed him in Oklahoma Territory. There he took refuge among the Creek and Seminole Indians. It was here that he learned to ride, track and shoot. He became very fast and accurate with a pistol. Although he claimed to be "only fair" with a rifle, he was regularly barred from competing in turkey shoots, so it can be assumed that he was very good. He also learned to speak five Native American languages. This was considered to

2:00

be remarkable because Bass was illiterate – he could not read or write. He also learned to track. After the war, he worked as a guide for the US government officials who wanted to travel through Indian Territory. It is also said that he may have served in the Union Army's first Indian Home Guard regiment using an Indian name.

3:00

Eventually, Bass Reeves moved to Arkansas and bought land near Van Buren. He became a successful farmer, rancher, and horse breeder. He was the first black settler in this area. He met a young woman from Texas named Nellie Jennie and soon the two married and settled into life on the farm in a house they built themselves in addition to raising five boys and five girls. Bass was occasionally asked by lawmen to act as a guide into the Oklahoma territory to help them catch criminals. His life was good.

In 1875, however, this began to change. Isaac C. Parker, also known as "Hanging Judge", was appointed as a judge for the Federal Western District Court at Fort Smith, Arkansas on May 10, 1875. The state of Oklahoma during this time was split into two different territories:

4:00

Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory. Indian Territory was where the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminole, and Chickasaw tribes who were forced from their homes were resettled following the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

There were also former slaves of the tribes and settlers from the East who sharecropped tribal property. At this time, Indian Territory had become extremely lawless. Because this territory had no federal or state jurisdiction, thieves, murderers, and other fugitives could hide there without fear of being caught. When marshals did enter Indian Territory in search of an outlaw, they were often killed in the process. In fact, before Oklahoma became a state, more than 100 lawmen had been killed. This made the Indian Territory a dangerous place that must be dealt with. One of Parker's first official acts was to appoint U.S. Marshal James F. Fagan to

5:00

hire 200 deputy U.S. Marshals. Because Fagan had heard of Bass Reeves' knowledge of the area and his ability to speak several Indian tribal languages, he recruited him as a deputy.

Bass Reeves was the first black deputy to serve west of the Mississippi River. He was assigned as a deputy U.S. Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas, which had responsibility for the Indian Territory. The United States Court at Fort Smith was the largest in the nation and covered approximately 75,000 square miles. The deputies were assigned the task of cleaning up the Indian Territory. Bass was authorized to arrest both black and white lawbreakers. This was historically significant because of the recent end to slavery.

Reeves took his responsibilities seriously. At 38 years of age, standing 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighing 180 pounds, he was quite an intimidating figure atop his large white horse. He always
6:00 wore a large hat and his boots were always neat and shined. He was known for being polite and courteous. Bass was also a master of disguise and could appear as whatever was needed to bring in the criminal. He always wore two Colt pistols, butt-forward for the quick draw. It is said that he gave out silver dollars as a calling card. He quickly gained a reputation of being a tough and fearless lawman and was able to capture and bring in outlaws that were once thought to be invincible. He worked among other lawmen that also became legendary such as Heck Thomas, Bud Ledbetter, and Bill Tilghman.

Deputies would generally leave from Fort Smith with a wagon, a cook, and a Native American posse man. They would often ride to Fort Reno, Fort Sill, and Anadarko. This trip was more than 800 miles. Reeves traveled with a similar crew. He carried chains with him and would
7:00 secure his prisoners to the wagon. He was known to sometimes have up to a dozen prisoners before he would head back to Fort Smith for trial with Judge Parker. Although Bass Reeves could not read or write, it never hindered him from bringing back the criminals. Before he headed out, he would have someone read him the warrants. He would memorize which one was which, and when he was asked to produce the warrant, he never made a mistake.

In 1882, Reeves arrested the infamous Belle Starr for horse theft. It is said that when she heard that the legendary Bass Reeves was looking for her, she turned herself in. One of the high points in his life was arresting a notorious outlaw named Bob Dozier. Bob Dozier was known for crimes such as robbing banks, murder, horse rustling, and land swindling. Because

he was so unpredictable, other lawmen had tried and failed. After tracking Dozier for several months, Bass was finally able to apprehend him in the Cherokee Hills. After refusing to surrender, Bass killed Dozier in a gunfight on December 20, 1878.

8:00

One sad fact is that one of his sons, Bennie Reeves, was charged with the murder of his wife. Bass Reeves demanded to be allowed to take responsibility for bringing Bennie to justice. He tracked and captured his own son who was eventually tried and convicted. He served time in Fort Leavenworth in Kansas. After he was released, he lived the rest of his life as a law-abiding citizen. Bass Reeves was also arrested himself for the shooting death of his posse cook, William Leach. He went to trial before Judge Parker but was acquitted when he claimed to have shot the cook by accident as he cleaned his gun.

Bass Reeves worked as a deputy for the Western District of Arkansas until 1893. From there he transferred to the Eastern District of Texas in Paris, Texas for 4 years. In 1897, he was transferred again and served at the Muskogee Federal Court in the Indian Territory. In all,

9:00

Reeves worked for 32 years as a federal peace officer in the Indian Territory and became one of Judge Parker's most valued deputies. When he retired in 1907, Reeves claimed to have arrested over 3000 felons, shot and killed 14 outlaws in the line of duty, and was never wounded himself even though his hat and belt were shot off on two occasions.

When Oklahoma became a state in 1907, Reeves, then 68 years old, became an officer of the Muskogee Police Department. He served for two years before he became ill and had to retire. He was diagnosed with Bright's disease and was bedridden in 1909. He died January 12, 1910 and was buried in Muskogee, Oklahoma. The exact location of his grave is not known. In 2011, the bridge that connects Muskogee and Fort Gibson in Oklahoma was named the Bass Reeves Memorial Bridge.

10:00 The story of Bass Reeves is often said to be the inspiration for *The Lone Ranger*. This may or may not be true. What is true, however, is that Bass Reeves was a lawman of the highest order. His legacy of bravery, cunning, and integrity will stand forever.

SPRING DISTRICT 2018-2019

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 DISRTICT 2018-2019
Test

"Bass Reeves – The Original Lone Ranger"

1. In 1846, William Reeves moved his family from Arkansas to which county in Texas?
   A. Sherman
   B. Grayson
   C. Travis
   D. Cherokee

2. A Deputy on the trail of an outlaw usually left Fort Smith with all of the following crew members EXCEPT
   A. trail chief
   B. wagon
   C. cook
   D. Native American posse man

3. Bass Reeves was known for giving out _____ as a calling card.
   A. silver bullets
   B. silver dollars
   C. shiny pennies
   D. spent cartridges

4. The United States Court at Fort Smith was the largest in the nation and covered approximately
   A. 800 square miles
   B. 1500 square miles
   C. 25000 square miles
   D. 75000 square miles

5. How many years did Reeves work as a federal peace officer in the Indian Territory and as one of Judge Parker's most valued deputies?
   A. 17
   B. 24
   C. 32
   D. 38

6. Before the Civil War and the Emancipation of the slaves, who were Bass Reeve's family enslaved to?
   A. George Bass Reeves
   B. William Steele Bass
   C. Bass Steele Reeves
   D. William Steele Reeves

7. George Reeves was a Colonel in the Confederate Army and organized the
   A. emancipation of slaves
   B. battle at Pea Ridge
   C. 11th Cavalry regiment
   D. Civil War Reconstruction

8. Bass Reeves worked as a deputy for the Western District of Arkansas until the year _____.

9. In what year did Oklahoma become a state?
   A. 1907
   B. 1909
   C. 1910
   D. 1905

10. The bridge that connects Muskogee and Fort Gibson in Oklahoma is named the
   A. Honorable Bass Reeves Bridge
   B. Deputy Bass Reeves Bridge
   C. Bass Reeves Memorial Bridge
   D. Bass Reeves Historical Bridge

11. After Bass escaped from George Reeves and ran to freedom, with whom did he find shelter?
   A. Cherokee and Pawnee
   B. Creek and Seminole
   C. Choctaw and Cherokee
   D. Chickasaw and Pawnee

12. Who did Bass Reeves marry after he moved to Arkansas?
   A. A woman from Texas named Nellie Jennie
   B. A woman from Oklahoma named Belle Star
   C. A woman from Arkansas named Vanessa Burean
   D. A woman from Virginia named Bessie Starling

13. The usual route taken by the Deputies leaving from Fort Smith contained Fort Sill, Fort Sill, and
   A. Muskogee
   B. Texarkana
   C. Fort Cherokee
   D. Anadarko

14. How did Bass Reeves transport his prisoners back to Fort Smith for trial?
   A. He forced them to walk behind the wagon with a rope tied to their hands.
   B. He secured them to his wagon with chains.
   C. He tied their horses into a long train and tied the prisoners on their backs.
   D. He made them pull his wagon while he rode the horse.

15. When did Bass Reeves kill Bob Dozier?
   A. May 10, 1875
   B. January 12, 1879
   C. December 20, 1878
   D. March 14, 1876

16. Who did Judge Parker appoint to hire 200 deputies to clean up the Indian Territory?
   A. James F. Fagan
   B. Bud Ledbetter
   C. Bill Tilghman
   D. Heck Thomas

17. Where did Bass Reeves transfer to when he left the Western District of Arkansas?
    A. the Southern District of Oklahoma
    B. the Eastern District of Texas
    C. the Northern District of Arkansas
    D. the Western District of Ohio

18. When he retired, Reeves claimed to have shot and killed _____ (how many) outlaws in the line of duty?

True/False

19. Bass Reeves was arrested for the shooting death of his posse cook, William Leach, but when he went to trial before Judge Parker, he was acquitted.

20. Bass always wore two Colt pistols, butt forward for the quick draw.

21. At 38 years of age, Bass stood 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighed 180 pounds.

22. While living with the Indians, Bass learned to ride, track and shoot and speak eight Native American languages.

23. Isaac C. Parker, also known as "Hanging Judge", was appointed as a judge for the Federal Western District Court at Fort Smith, Arkansas on December 20, 1875.

24. Before Oklahoma became a state, more than 100 lawmen had been killed while attempting to apprehend criminals in the Indian Territory.

25. Because Bass Reeves could not read or write, he sometimes had difficulty bringing back the criminals because he had to present the correct warrant when asked.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5-6
SPRING DISTRICT 2018 – 2019

ANSWER KEY

"Bass Reeves – The Original Lone Ranger"

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. 1893
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. D
14. B
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. 14 (fourteen)
19. True
20. True
21. True
22. False
23. False
24. True
25. False

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7 & 8
SPRING MEET 2018/2019

Contest Script- "Theodore Roosevelt"

Have you ever wondered why stuffed bears are referred to as "Teddy Bears"? There are no species of bears whose name is related to the word Teddy. In 1902, the term originated because of an incident with a bear and the US President at the time, Theodore Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was born in New York City on October 27, 1858. His parents were Martha Stewart Bulloch and Theodore Roosevelt. He was the second of four children. He had an older sister named Anna who was nicknamed Bamie, a younger brother named Elliott, and a younger sister named Corinne. His father was a
1:00 businessman, and his family owned a plate-glass business. When he was young, Theodore was often sick and had to wear glasses due to poor eyesight. He suffered from asthma so extreme that when he experienced nighttime attacks, it gave him the feeling of being smothered to death.

Although doctors had no cure for asthma at that time, Theodore didn't let it keep him from playing and learning. When he was seven years old, he began to be interested in zoology. He saw a dead seal at a local market and made a point of obtaining the seal's head. He and two of his cousins then formed what they called the "Roosevelt Museum of Natural History". He learned the basics of taxidermy and filled his museum with animals that he killed or caught, then studied and prepared for display. When he was nine, he wrote a paper entitled "The Natural History of Insects" in which he recorded
2:00 what he had learned through his observation of insects.

Because of his illness, Theodore was homeschooled and was taught by tutors. But, as he grew older, his father encouraged him to exercise and workout including weightlifting. Because of this strenuous program, he began to grow stronger and developed a lifetime

love of exercise. When his family went hiking in the Alps in 1869, Theodore realized that he could keep pace with his father. This encouraged him to continue working out. After being bullied by two older boys on a camping trip, he found a boxing coach to teach him to fight and added boxing to his workout routine.

He encouraged all of his family to live what later became referred to as a strenuous life as opposed to a life of ease and pleasure. His father strongly influenced his life in other ways as well. Roosevelt often spoke of his father as the best man he ever knew. His
3:00 father was a prominent leader in New York's cultural affairs and helped to found the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

He took his family on trips overseas including touring Europe in 1869 and 1870 and visiting Egypt in 1872. This gave young Theodore a broader view of the world. His father died unexpectedly on February 9, 1878. He began to throw himself into his studies and planned to focus on biology and nature. However, as Theodore grew, he began to display a wide range of intellectual curiosity. He graduated from Harvard College in 1880. When his father died, Theodore inherited $125,000, which was enough to keep him comfortable for the rest of his life. He abandoned his intent to focus on environmental issues and attended Columbia Law School.

4:00 He found law school to be irrational and began writing a book about the War of 1812. It was then that he decided to pursue a career in writing and politics instead. Assisted by two uncles, he scoured original source materials and official U.S. Navy records in order to write meticulously about the role the Navy played in the war. His carefully researched book, published in 1882, remains one of the most important scholarly studies of the war to date.

Roosevelt joined the New York State Assembly as a representative from New York City. He was the youngest to ever serve in that position. He held several other public service positions including captain of the National Guard and minority leader of the New York

Assembly. On his 22nd birthday in 1880, he married Alice Hathaway Lee. They had one
5:00 daughter named Alice who was born on February 12, 1884. However, on February 14, 1884, his mother and his wife both died tragically. This propelled him to leave for the Dakota Territory for two years. While he was there, he became increasingly concerned about protecting the environment of the West. He lived there as a cowboy and cattle rancher while his elder sister took care of young Alice. He returned to political life in 1886 when he ran for the New York City mayor but was defeated. At this time, he married Edith Kermit Carow whom he had known as a child. They lived the rest of their lives at Sagamore Hill, an estate near Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. They had five children: Theodore, Kermit, Ethel, Archibald, and Quentin.

Roosevelt was known as a foe of corrupt politics. He remained active in politics and became a member of the US Civil Service Commission from 1889 – 1895 and as the
6:00 president of the New York City Board of Police Commissioners. When he was appointed as the assistant secretary of the Navy by President William McKinley, he pushed to have a bigger navy and to declare war with Spain. When war was declared in 1898, he organized the 1st Volunteer Cavalry, known as the Rough Riders. They were sent to fight in Cuba. Roosevelt led the charge of the Rough Riders on foot up Kettle Hill during the Battle of Santiago in 1898. This made him the biggest national hero to come out of the Spanish American War. He was nominated for the Medal of Honor and was elected governor of the state of New York in 1898.

Unlike most Republicans of that day, Roosevelt was a progressive. He fought to remove
7:00 corrupt officials and enacted legislation to regulate corporations and the civil service. In an effort to rein him in, Republican Party bosses decided to draft him as the Republican Vice-President nomination in 1900. However, in 1901, President McKinley was assassinated, and at the age of 42, Theodore Roosevelt became the youngest man to enter the US Presidency.

Although while running for Vice-President Roosevelt promised to hold true to McKinley's policies, once he became President, he began to make changes. He gave a new name to the executive mansion – the White House. He began to entertain in the White House including cowboys, prize fighters, explorers, writers and artists. Although this drew criticism, he ran the White House as a home for his family. He is said to have played with his children and even threw water balloons from the roof. He was known for his fun-loving nature as well as his competitive spirit.

8:00 In 1902, he was invited to go bear hunting with the governor of Mississippi. Although other hunters in the group had been successful, Roosevelt had not. One of his assistants was able to catch a bear and tie it to a tree suggesting that Roosevelt shoot it there. Roosevelt said that it would be extremely unsportsmanlike and refused. When this story hit the media, a toy maker began making stuffed bears and selling them with the name "Teddy Bear". This was the origin of the Teddy bears we know and love today.

The new energy he brought to the White House along with his domestic and foreign policies helped him to win a second term as President in 1904. He became known as the great "trust buster" for his efforts to break up industrial monopolies under the Sherman Antitrust Act. He was also widely known as a dedicated conservationist. During his presidency, he urged Congress to create the Forest Service in 1905 to manage

9:00 government-owned forests and appointed Gifford Pinchot to head the agency. He also used his authority as President to designate public lands as national forests. This made them off-limits for use as lumber, minerals, or waterpower. In fact, Roosevelt set aside almost five times as much land as all of his predecessors combined. During his presidency, he set aside 194 million acres as protected land. In commemoration of his dedication to conservation, the Theodore Roosevelt National Park was created in North Dakota as well as Theodore Roosevelt Island, a 91-acre wooded island in the Potomac River in Washington, DC, were named in his honor.

As the 1908 election drew near, Roosevelt decided to honor a pledge that he had made in 1904 to not seek another term as President. He felt that term limits were needed in
10:00 order to prevent a dictatorship. He supported the Secretary of War, William Howard Taft, to succeed him. Immediately after leaving office in January of 1909, Roosevelt left for a 10-month safari in Africa and a tour of Europe. When he returned, he found that President Taft had not followed through on his promise of continuing to create progressive reforms. As a result, Roosevelt campaigned against Taft for the Republican nomination in 1912. When he was unsuccessful, he and his supporters formed the Progressive Party which became known as the Bull Moose Party. While campaigning in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Roosevelt was shot by saloonkeeper John Schrank in a failed assassination attempt on October 14, 1912. He was not seriously wounded, but doctors
11:00 thought it was too dangerous to attempt to remove the bullet. Roosevelt carried that bullet inside him for the rest of his life.

The Bull Moose Party disbanded in 1914. Beyond his life in politics, Roosevelt was a prolific writer. He published more than 25 books. He wrote on a wide range of subjects including history, biology, geography and philosophy. He also published a biography and an autobiography including a four volume set entitled *The Winning of the West.* During the winter of 1914, Roosevelt and his son Kermit went on an expedition to explore the River of Doubt in Brazil. He came down with a tropical fever and seriously injured his leg. Although he was able to recover, this ordeal severely affected his health. On January 6, 1919, at Sagamore Hill, Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep of an arterial
12:00 blood clot. He was 60 years old. He was buried at the Youngs Memorial Cemetery in New York.

On January 16, 2001, President William Clinton posthumously awarded Theodore Roosevelt the Medal of Honor for his charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. This award was accepted on his behalf by his great-grandson, Tweed Roosevelt.

SPRING DISTRICT 2018-2019

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 DISTRCT 2018-2019
Test

"Theodore Roosevelt"

1. Theodore Roosevelt became interested in the study of zoology when he
   A. visited the National Zoo in Washington DC on a school field trip.
   B. saw a dead seal at a local market and purchased its head for study.
   C. worked at a local veterinarian's office and learned about animal anatomy.
   D. lived and worked on a ranch for 2 years after the death of his wife.

2. One important cultural accomplishment of Roosevelt's father was to
   A. take a tour of Europe and Africa.
   B. help design the Museum of Natural History in Washington DC.
   C. contribute to the founding of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.
   D. set aside land for National Parks and Monuments throughout the country.

3. While serving as assistant secretary of the Navy under William McKinley, Roosevelt
   A. formed the Rough Riders and sailed to protect the beaches of Cuba.
   B. fought to remove corrupt officials and destroy monopolies.
   C. pushed for a larger Navy and to declare war with Spain.
   D. fought against war and promoted progressivism instead.

4. Theodore Roosevelt married his first wife, Alice, on
   A. February 12, 1884
   B. February 9, 1878
   C. October 14, 1912
   D. October 27, 1880

5. Roosevelt's autobiographical 4-volume set of books was called
   A. *Winning the West*
   B. *Rough Riders*
   C. *From Illness to the Presidency*
   D. *Living the Strenuous Life*

6. Theodore learned to box as a result of
   A. watching a boxing match while overseas on a European tour.
   B. needing some way to continue cardiovascular exercise for his asthma.
   C. searching for a sport that he could share with his sons.
   D. being bullied by older boys while on a camping trip.

7. How many children did Theodore and Edith Roosevelt have? _____

8. After the death of his wife, Alice, Theodore Roosevelt
   A. moved to the Dakota Territory where he lived and worked for 2 years.
   B. sought to improve health care for pregnant women and children.
   C. ran for Governor of New York but lost.
   D. removed himself from politics to focus on raising his daughter.

9. Roosevelt dropped out of law school because
   A. he did not agree with the opinions of his professors.
   B. he found the work to be irrational.
   C. he was elected to represent New York City in the New York Assembly.
   D. the United States entered the Spanish-American War.

10. How many years did Roosevelt serve on the US Civil Service Commission?
   A. 5 B. 6
   C. 7 D. 8

11. In an effort to dampen Roosevelt's progressive influence, Republican party leaders
   A. encouraged voters not to vote for Roosevelt in the mayoral election.
   B. sought out traditional candidates to run against him.
   C. put him on the ticket as a Vice-Presidential candidate.
   D. encouraged him to write a book about the Spanish-American war.

12. For his efforts to break up industrial monopolies under the Sherman Antitrust Act, Roosevelt became known as
   A. the Rough Rider B. Sherman's Trust Tyrant
   C. the trust buster D. the monopoly mitigator

13. Roosevelt was elected to his second term in
   A. 1902 B. 1918
   C. 1912 D. 1904

14. During his presidency, how many acres did Roosevelt set aside as protected land?
   A. 200 million B. 198 thousand
   C. 194 million D. 300 thousand

15. How old was Theodore Roosevelt when he died? _____

16. Why did Roosevelt believe that term limits were important to the Presidency?
    A. He worried that a president without term limits could become a dictator.
    B. He believed there should be a balance of power between the two parties.
    C. He thought that a younger president could bring fresh ideas.
    D. It was an integral part of the Progressive platform.

17. Which President awarded Theodore Roosevelt the medal of honor?
    A. William McKinley
    B. William Howard Taft
    C. William Clinton
    D. William Matthew Stafford

18. Roosevelt served in all of the following offices except
    A. Governor of New York
    B. Vice-President of the US
    C. captain in the National Guard
    D. New York Assembly majority leader

True/False

19. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was born in New York City on October 27, 1858 to Martha Stewart Bulloch and Theodore Roosevelt as the second of four children.

20. Theodore Roosevelt Sr. worked hard all his life so that his family could live a life of ease and pleasure as opposed to what he referred to as a strenuous life.

21. When war was declared in 1888, Roosevelt organized the 1st Volunteer Cavalry, known as the Rough Riders who were sent to capture Cuba.

22. While campaigning in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Roosevelt was shot by actor John Schrank in a failed assassination attempt on October 14, 1912.

23. During the winter of 1914, Roosevelt and his son Kermit went on an expedition to explore the River of Doubt in Brazil where he came down with a tropical fever and seriously injured his leg.

24. On January 6, 1919, at Sagamore Hill, Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep of an arterial blood clot.

25. The Bull Moose Party disbanded in 1914.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
SPRING DISTRICT 2018-2019

ANSWER KEY

"Theodore Roosevelt"

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. 6 (six)
8. A
9. B
10. B
11. C
12. C
13. D
14. C
15. 60 years old (sixty years old)
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. True
20. False
21. False
22. False
23. True
24. True
25. True