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 2019-2020

Contest Script- "The History of the Liberty Bell"

Have you ever heard of the Liberty Bell? According to tradition, the Liberty Bell rang out from the Independence Hall tower on July 8, 1776 announcing to the citizens of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania that Colonel John Nixon was about to read, for the first time in public, the Declaration of Independence. From the time of its founding in 1682, Philadelphia had used its city bell to alert the public to danger or call for a city proclamation. Remember that at this time there was no television or radio that could be used to spread the news. When people heard the bell ring, they knew that something important was going on.

In 1751, a bell tower was built in the Pennsylvania State House as an effort to allow people
1:00 to hear the bell at a greater distance. It is said that William Penn, the founder of Philadelphia, donated the money to purchase the bell. The Pennsylvania Assembly ordered a new bell in 1751 to commemorate the 50-year anniversary of William Penn's 1701 Charter of Privileges, Pennsylvania's original Constitution. On November 1, 1751, a letter was sent to Robert Charles, the Colonial Agent of the Province of Pennsylvania who was working in London. The original letter was signed by Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech, and Edward Warner. The letter stated that the Assembly wanted to purchase a bell for the State House steeple. The bell was ordered from Whitechapel Foundry, with instructions to inscribe on it a passage from the book of Leviticus found in the Bible. Chosen by Quaker Isaac Norris, speaker of the Assembly, this quotation says, "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." This was considered to be especially fitting because of William Penn's personal beliefs regarding liberty. Penn's ideas on religious freedom, his liberal stance on Native American rights, and his inclusion of citizens in
2:00 enacting laws were forward thinking and quite unusual for the times. As a result of this

quote, the Liberty Bell has been shown to be a symbol of freedom because it speaks of the rights and freedoms valued by people the world over.

The bell arrived in Philadelphia on September 1, 1752 but was not hung until March 10, 1753. On that day, Isaac Norris recorded that while the men were hanging the bell, they rang it to try out the sound. The bell was mounted on a stand to test the sound, and at the first strike of the clapper, the bell's rim cracked. It is thought that the crack was the result of either flaws in the casting or perhaps the metal itself was too brittle. Two Philadelphia foundry workers named John Pass and John Stow were given the cracked bell to be melted down and recast. Although they were inexperienced in bell casting, they agreed to do their best.

3:00

John Pass had been the head of the Mount Holly Iron Foundry in New Jersey and before that had lived in Malta, a city with a tradition of bell casting. John Stow had been apprenticed as a brass founder only four years earlier. Neither man was considered a master bell caster. At John Stow's brass foundry on Second Street, the bell was broken into pieces and melted down. The molten metal was then cast into a new bell. The two men decided that the metal was too brittle and added about ten percent copper to the mix. When they finished, they inscribed their names on the front of the bell along with the name of the city and the year. City officials scheduled a public celebration to test the new bell. However, when the bell was struck, townspeople said that the sound of the bell was more like the clanging of two coal scuttles smashing together. The crowd laughed and mocked Pass and Stow. They quickly took the bell back to the foundry and melted it down again. This time the bell was made of bronze – a mixture of 70% copper, 25% tin, and 5% other metals including lead, gold, silver and zinc. On June 11, 1753, they once

4:00

again brought the bell back to the city. This time, the sound was acceptable, and the bell was hung. The new bell weighed 2,080 pounds.

For many years, Statehouse Bell was rung to call the Assembly together and to summon people together for special announcements and events. It tolled when Benjamin Franklin was sent to England to address Colonial grievances. It tolled when King George III

ascended to the throne in 1761. It tolled to call together the people of Philadelphia to discuss the Sugar Act in 1764 and the Stamp Act in 1765. In fact, it tolled so frequently, that in 1772 a petition was sent to the Assembly stating that the people who lived in the vicinity of the State House were distressed by the continual toll of the bell in the Statehouse steeple. Although tradition says that it continued tolling for the First
5:00 Continental Congress in 1774, the Battle of Lexington and Concord in 1775 and on July 8, 1776, when it called citizens to hear reading of the Declaration of Independence produced by the Second Continental Congress, it is said that the steeple was in such bad condition that it wouldn't be likely.

In October 1777, the British occupied Philadelphia. Weeks earlier all bells, including the Liberty Bell, had been removed from the city. It was well understood that, if left, they would likely be melted down by the British and used to make a cannon. The Liberty Bell was removed from the city and hidden in the floorboards of the Zion Reformed Church in Allentown, Pennsylvania. After the Revolutionary War, throughout the period from 1790 to 1800, Philadelphia was the nation's capital. The bell was used to call state legislature into session, summon voters to vote, and to celebrate Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July.

6:00 Because of its inscription, "Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land Unto All the Inhabitants thereof," the bell became a symbol for abolitionists wishing to end slavery. The Anti-Slavery Record, a publication which heralded abolition, was the first to refer to the bell as the Liberty Bell in 1835. It wasn't until years later, though, that the name was widely adopted. Much of the modern image proclaiming the bell as a symbol of liberty and independence was a result of a writer, George Lippard. On January 2, 1847, he published a story called "Fourth of July, 1776" in the Saturday Review magazine. In the story, an old bellman sat by the bell on July 4, 1776, afraid that Congress would not declare independence. At the last minute, a young boy appears with a note that instructs the man to ring the bell for liberty.

In 1848, because of rising interest in the bell, the city decided to move it to the Assembly Room. This was the room where the Declaration of Independence and the United States
7:00 Constitution had been debated and signed. At this time, the city constructed an ornate pedestal for the bell. In 1853, President Franklin Pierce visited Philadelphia and spoke of the bell as the symbol for American Liberty. It was shortly after this time that America became involved in the Civil War. In February of 1861, President-elect Abraham Lincoln came to the Assembly room in Philadelphia on his walk to his inauguration in Washington DC. In 1865, his body was returned to the Assembly Room after his assassination. At his head, the bell was positioned so that mourners could read the inscription.

If you see a picture of the bell, you will see that it has a large crack. No one recorded
8:00 when the Liberty Bell first began to crack again, but it is believed that it began in the early 1840's during the years of use and travel. In fact, in an effort to repair the bell for use prior to George Washington's birthday in 1846, metal workers widened the original thin crack to prevent it from spreading. However, the repair was not successful. The Public Ledger newspaper reported that the repair failed when another fissure developed. This second crack, running from the abbreviation for "Philadelphia" up through the word "Liberty", silenced the bell forever. No one living today has heard the bell ring freely with its clapper.

In October of 2003, the National Historical Park in central Philadelphia opened the Liberty Bell Center. There visitors can admire the bell in a large glass gazebo. Behind the bell is a picture of Independence Hall, where it was originally housed. The exhibit also contains
9:00 a display of historical documents and photos. Visitors can watch videos that explain the facts and myths about the Liberty Bell. Every July 4, at 2PM Eastern time, descendants of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence gently tap the Liberty Bell 13 times. Bells across the nation also ring 13 times to honor the patriots from the original 13 states. Each year, the bell is also gently tapped in honor of Martin Luther King Day. The ceremony began in 1986 at request of Dr. King's widow, Coretta Scott King as a reminder of the price men and women across the years have paid for liberty.

INVITATIONAL 2019-2020

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 2019-2020
TEST

"The History of the Liberty Bell"

1. What was the name of Pennsylvania's original constitution?
   A. Charter of Privileges
   B. the Pennsylvania Constitution
   C. William Penn's Constitution
   D. 1701 Pennsylvania Charter

2. Who chose the quote from the Bible that is on the Liberty Bell?
   A. William Penn
   B. Isaac Norris
   C. Robert Charles
   D. Edward Warner

3. On what date did the Liberty Bell first arrive in Philadelphia?
   A. November 1, 1751
   B. March 10, 1753
   C. September 1, 1752
   D. December 10, 1753

4. What happened the first time the Liberty Bell was rung?
   A. The Declaration of Independence was signed initiating the Revolutionary War.
   B. The bell made a clanging sound like two coal scuttles smashing together.
   C. The bell developed a crack that ran from the bottom to the top.
   D. The bell's rim cracked, and the bell had to be remade.

5. Which magazine gave the bell the name "Liberty Bell"?
   A. the Saturday Evening Post
   B. The Saturday Review
   C. the Anti-Slavery Record
   D. the Philadelphia Gazette

6. Where is the Liberty Bell Center?
   A. the Bell Tower in Philadelphia
   B. the National Historic Park in Philadelphia
   C. Washington, D.C.
   D. on Market Street in Boston, Mass.

7. Why was a bell tower was built in the Pennsylvania State House in 1751?
   A. as an effort to help people hear the bell from long distances.
   B. the old bell tower was considered unsafe for the new bell.
   C. William Penn donated it while running for public office.
   D. Abraham Lincoln was planning to stop there on his way to Washington D.C.

8. What foundry originally received the order for the Liberty Bell?
   A. Stowe and Company
   B. Whitechapel Foundry
   C. Foundry of London
   D. Mount Holly Iron Foundry

9. How much did the repaired bell weigh in 1753? _____

10. In what year did the people of Philadelphia call for a discussion of the Sugar Act?
   A. 1773
   B. 1764
   C. 1765
   D. 1766

11. In October 1777, the bell was moved to
   A. prevent the British from melting it down
   B. safeguard it from looters during the war
   C. Washington D.C. as a symbol of liberty and strength
   D. take it to cities as a fund raiser to pay or the war

12. What city was the nation's capital from 1790 to 1800?
   A. Washington D.C.
   B. Boston
   C. Lexington
   D. Philadelphia

13. Why did abolitionists use the bell as their symbol?
   A. The bell had remained intact despite adversity.
   B. Abraham Lincoln called the bell a sacred treasure for all Americans.
   C. The inscription called for liberty for all inhabitants.
   D. The bell was forged as a banner for all free men.

14. What did metal workers do in 1846 to prevent the bell from cracking further?
   A. welded a strip of copper into the bell on the inside
   B. drilled a hole at the top of the crack
   C. widened the original crack
   D. placed metal strips across the crack to keep it from widening

15. Where were the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States signed?
   A. the Statehouse room
   B. the Assembly room
   C. the Inauguration room
   D. the Senate room

16. Which of the following men did NOT sign the letter ordering the original bell?
   A. Isaac Norris
   B. Thomas Leech
   C. Robert Charles
   D. Edward Warner

17. What were the names of the men who were commissioned to melt down and recast the original bell after it cracked?
    A. John Pass and John Stow
    B. Robert Pass and Thomas Leech
    C. Edward Stowe and Tom Pass
    D. Robert Charles and Isaac Norris

18. Who visited Philadelphia in 1853 shortly before the beginning of the Civil War and spoke of the bell as a symbol of American Liberty?
    A. Abraham Lincoln
    B. Thomas Jefferson
    C. Franklin Pierce
    D. William Harrison

True/False

19. In 1776 a petition was sent to the Philadelphia Assembly stating that the people who lived in the vicinity of the State House were distressed by the continual toll of the bell in the Statehouse steeple.

20. The Liberty Bell was removed from Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War and hidden in the floorboards of the Zion Reformed Church in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

21. In February of 1861, President-elect Abraham Lincoln came to the Assembly room in Philadelphia on his walk to his inauguration in Washington D.C., and in 1865, his body was returned to the Assembly Room after his assassination.

22. On January 2, 1847, the story "Fourth of July, 1776" by George Lippard was published in the Saturday Review and was a catalyst for the bell becoming a symbol of liberty and independence.

23. On January 1, 1751, a letter was sent to the Colonial Agent of the State of Pennsylvania who was working in London with instructions to order the bell.

24. William Penn's ideas on religious freedom, his liberal stance on Native American rights, and his inclusion of citizens in enacting laws were forward thinking and quite unusual for the times.

25. Every July 4, at 2PM Eastern time, descendants of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence ring the Liberty Bell 13 times in honor of the original 13 colonies.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5-6
INVITATIONAL 2019-2020

ANSWER KEY

"The History of the Liberty Bell"

1. **A**
2. **B**
3. **C**
4. **D**
5. **C**
6. **B**
7. **A**
8. **B**
9. **2080 pounds (two thousand eighty pounds)**
10. **B**
11. **A**
12. **D**
13. **C**
14. **C**
15. **B**
16. **C**
17. **A**
18. **C**
19. **False**
20. **True**
21. **True**
22. **True**
23. **False**
24. **True**
25. **False**

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7 & 8
INVITATIONAL MEET 2019-2020

Contest Script- "The History of the Texas State Flag"

Most of us have heard of an amusement park in Texas named Six Flags. What many people don't know is that the name came from the fact that Texas has flown the flag of six different countries. From 1519 to 1685, Texas was claimed by the country of Spain. Then from 1685 to 1690, it was claimed by France. However, ownership of Texas reverted back to Spain in 1690 and Texas remained under the Spanish rule until 1821. From 1821 to 1836, Texas was part of Mexico. In 1836, Texas gained its independence from Mexico and then began fly its own flag. That's where we will begin with the history of the Texas State Flag.

After Texas gained independence from Mexico, it was known as the Republic of Texas. The newly named republic needed a flag that represented everything that Texans stood
1:00 for. In December of 1835, Stephen F. Austin designed a flag that he felt represented Texan ideals. His flag was designed in New Orleans while he was serving as a commissioner to the United States. His design had sixteen green and white stripes, a red and white English jack in the canton, and a red and white star in the fly. The canton is the upper left-hand corner of the flag. If you are thinking about the United States flag, it would be the section that contains the stars. The fly is the body of the flag. In Stephen F. Austin's flag, the red and white star was almost dead center. Other commissioners, Branch T. Archer and William H. Wharton modified the design resulting in a flag with thirteen blue and white stripes, a red and white English jack in the canton, and a sun with the head of George Washington surrounded by the words "Lux Libertatis" which means "Light of Liberty" in the fly. This flag, although quite impressive, was ultimately not adopted.

Another flag design that was considered was the de Zavala flag. Some say that this flag was adopted in the Convention in March 1836 that drafted the Texas Declaration of
2:00 Independence from Mexico and the original Texas Constitution. The flag was blue with a white star in the center. Around the star, the letters T-E-X-A-S were positioned between each star point. Although we can imagine what it looked like, unfortunately, none of them remain in existence today.

Sam Houston approved the first official national flag of Texas, however, on December 10, 1836. This Texas flag, known as the "National Standard of Texas," consisted of an azure background with a large golden five-pointed star. Azure is sometimes described as being the color of the sky on a bright sunny day. This flag served as the national flag until January 25, 1839.

On December 28, 1838, Senator William H. Wharton introduced a bill the Congress that contained a design for a new flag. This bill was referred to a committee consisting of Senator Oliver Jones along with two others. The flag that we know as the Lone Star Flag was adopted by the Texas Congress on January 21, 1839 and was approved by Texas
3:00 President Mirabeau B. Lamar on January 25,1839. The instructions were clear. "The national flag of Texas shall consist of a blue perpendicular strip of the width of one third of the whole length of the flag, with a white star of five points in the center thereof, and two horizontal stripes of equal breadth, the upper stripe white, the lower red, of the length of two thirds of the whole length of the flag. The official art for the Lone Star Flag was drawn by Peter Krag and approved by President Lamar. No one is sure if Wharton designed the flag or not. The Republic of Texas was recognized by the government of the United States as a sovereign and independent nation under this flag. In 1837, Texas applied for annexation and statehood. However, at this time U.S. President Martin Van Buren declined the request. Texas remained a free and sovereign nation until December 29, 1845, when it was annexed to the United States.

The Lone Star Flag was the legal national flag of Texas until Texas became a state in
4:00 1845. At that point, the United States flag officially became the national flag of Texas,

but Texas kept the Lone Star Flag as its state flag. The Texas state flag is the only United States state flag that was once the flag of a separate sovereign nation.

During the Civil War, Texas joined the Confederate States of America. Between 1861 and 1865, the national flag of Texas was the Confederate flag rather than the United States flag. The Confederate flag looks like the US flag, but instead of 13 red and white stripes, it has only 3 (two red, one white) and instead of 50 stars it only has 7, one for each of the 7 states in the Confederacy. At the end of the Civil War, Texas again flew the United States flag as its national symbol.

On September 1,1879, new legislation was enacted that repealed many existing laws. Included in those laws was the law signed in 1839 that created the official flag. As a
5:00 result, from 1879 to 1933, although the flag was still flown, it was not considered the legal state flag. On August 31, 1933, the Flag Act was passed which recognized the state flag as the Lone Star Flag. The 1933 description of the flag was extremely detailed and included specific placement and design instructions for the Lone Star. The colors of the stripes – blood red, azure blue, and white – were assigned meaning. Blood red was to stand for bravery. Azure blood was to stand for loyalty. White stood for purity. However, even though the colors were specifically stated, there was no real definition or example of the exact color of blood red or azure blue. In the original description of the flag, the dimensions were stated. But there were many flags created that did not truly match the description. The description also states that the single (lone) star "represents ALL of Texas and stands for our unity as one for God, State, and Country."

6:00 In 1993, sixty years later, the Texas legislature revised the description of the flag to include a statement declaring that the flag should be a rectangle with a width to length ratio of two to three containing:

"1) a blue vertical stripe one-third the entire length of the flag wide, and two equal horizontal stripes, the upper stripe white, the lower red, each two-thirds the entire length of the flag long; and

(2) a white, regular five-pointed star in the center of the blue stripe, oriented so that one point faces upward, and of such a size that the diameter of a circle passing through the five points of the star is equal to three-fourths the width of the blue stripe."

The 1993 law also states that the red and blue should be the same colors used in the United States Flag often called Old Glory Red and Old Glory Blue. These colors are defined by the Standard Color Reference of America and are strictly enforced.

The Texas flag is required by law to be displayed on or near the main administration
7:00 building of each state institution during each state or national holiday, and on any special occasion of historical significance, permanently above both doors of the Texas State Capitol, alone at the north door, and under the U.S. flag at the south door. The only exception to this rule is if the flags are at half-mast or if the POW/MIA flag is being flown with the U.S. flag. If this is the case, the state flag will be flown at the North Door. When the flag is displayed vertically instead of on a flag pole, the blue stripe should be at the top, and the white stripe should be to the left of the red stripe.

Texas is one of the only states to have a state pledge. The pledge was adopted by the Texas Legislature in 1933. The pledge states: Honor the Texas Flag; I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas; One state under God; One and indivisible.

Although not the official state flag, Texas has had several memorable flags. One of the
8:00 flags many people remember is the Come and Take It flag created by the people of Gonzales back in March, 1831. This flag contained the phrase "Come and Take It" along with an image of a small cannon. During the Texas war for independence from Mexico, a small group of Texans successfully resisted the Mexican forces who had been given orders to seize the cannon. The Texans flew the flag as a sign of defiance. After winning the Battle of Gonzales, many people flew the flag as a sign of victory and independence.

Certainly, the most unusual Texas flag is the official county flag for the Texas sesquicentennial, celebrated in 1986. This flag was designed by Mrs. Joydelle G. Wolfram for Falls County and subsequently recognized by the legislature on February 28, 1985, for

use by counties. It shows the county's name, date of formation, and a large white star on a royal blue field, surrounded by two white arcs and 254 gold, red, blue, and green stars. The use of this flag is optional.

Today when you pass by the flagpole at your school, take note of the flag and feel pride.
9:00 Your flag represents ALL of Texas and stands for our unity. Texans will always remain proud citizens of the most remarkable state in the USA.

INVITATIONAL 2019-2020

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 2019-2020
TEST

"The History of the Texas State Flag"

1. Where was Stephen F. Austin when he designed his version of the Texas state flag?
   A. Austin
   B. Galveston
   C. New Orleans
   D. Mobile

2. After Texas gained independence from Mexico, it was known as
   A. The Independent Nation of Texas
   B. The Republic of Texas
   C. The State of Texas
   D. The Sovereign Country of Texas

3. The official art for the Lone Star Flag was drawn by
   A. Mirabeau Lamar
   B. Peter Krag
   C. Martin Van Buren
   D. William H. Wharton

4. When was the flag that we know as the Lone Star Flag adopted by the Texas Congress?
   A. January 25, 1835
   B. December 28, 1838
   C. January 21, 1839
   D. December 29, 1845

5. The Lone Star Flag was the legal national flag of Texas until
   A. Texas annexed as a state of the United States
   B. Texas declared its independence
   C. new legislation was enacted repealing it
   D. the end of the Civil War

6. In Stephen F. Austin's flag, where was the red and white star?
   A. in the cannon
   B. on the top right corner
   C. almost dead center
   D. on the lower right side

7. Which of the following words are not associated with the colors of the Texas flag?
   A. bravery
   B. loyalty
   C. purity
   D. fidelity

8. Why was the Flag Act passed?
    A. to officially name the Lone Star flag as the state flag
    B. to officially sanction the creation of a new state flag
    C. to describe the colors of the flag
    D. to rename the flag from the Texas State Flag to the Lone Star Flag.

9. Which of the following states also have a pledge to their state flag?
    A. Louisiana
    B. Alabama
    C. New Mexico
    D. No other state

10. On the flag created by the people of Gonzales in March 1831, what was the "it" mentioned in the phrase "Come and Take It"?
    A. The Alamo
    B. a small cannon
    C. the Galveston Bay
    D. the land belonging to Texas

11. The words "Lux Libertatas" mean
    A. For love of a better life
    B. Liberty for all
    C. Light of Liberty
    D. Freedom and life

12. Which country claimed Texas from 1519 to 1685?
    A. Spain
    B. France
    C. Mexico
    D. the United States

13. Where is the canton located on a flag?
    A. The upper right-hand corner
    B. the upper left-hand corner
    C. The lower right-hand corner
    D. the lower left-hand corner

14. What was the first official national flag of Texas called?
    A. The Lone Star Flag
    B. The National Standard of Texas
    C. The State Flag of Texas
    D. The National Flag of Texas

15. One striking feature of the de Zavala flag was
    A. A sun with the head of George Washington
    B. Sixteen green and white stripes
    C. A red and white English Jack in the canton
    D. A white star surrounded by the letters TEXAS

16. Which President approved the first official National Flag of Texas?
    A. Sam Houston
    B. Mirabeau Lamar
    C. Stephen F. Austin
    D. William H. Wharton

17. In what year was the Texas sesquicentennial celebrated? _____

18. What color is azure?
    A. the color of the sky on a bright sunny day
    B. the color of the sun as it sets in the west
    C. the color of the night sky when the stars come out
    D. the color of the blood of the heroes who fought for liberty

True/False

19. As a result of the Flag Act, from 1879 to 1933, although the Lone Star flag was still flown, it was not considered the official state flag of Texas.

20. Texas law states that the red and blue should be the same colors used in the United States Flag, but there is no standard color reference that allows it to be enforced.

21. The last remaining copy of the de Zavala flag hangs inside the Texas State Capitol in Austin.

22. The first official National Flag of Texas consisted of an azure background with a large golden five-pointed star.

23. No one is sure whether Senator William H. Wharton designed the Lone Star Flag.

24. The description of the Texas flag in the Flag Act includes a statement declaring that the single star represents ALL of Texas and stands for our unity as one for God, State, and Country.

25. The flag designed by Mrs. Joydelle G. Wolfram showed the county's name, date of formation, and a large royal blue star on a white stripe surrounded by 50 gold, red, blue and green stars.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
INVITATIONAL 2019-2020

ANSWER KEY

"The History of the Texas State Flag"

1. **C**
2. **B**
3. **B**
4. **C**
5. **A**
6. **C**
7. **D**
8. **A**
9. **D**
10. **B**
11. **C**
12. **A**
13. **B**
14. **B**
15. **D**
16. **A**
17. **1986**
18. **A**
19. **False**
20. **False**
21. **False**
22. **True**
23. **True**
24. **True**
25. **False**

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5 & 6
FALL/Winter District 2019-2020

Contest Script- "KATHERINE JOHNSON"

When you think NASA, what do you think of? Astronauts? Space travel? Chances are that you don't think of Katherine Johnson. Most of us have never even heard of her. However, she played a very important role in putting the first man on the moon. Who was Katherine Johnson? Let's find out.

Katherine Johnson was born in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on August 26, 1918. Her parents, Joylette and Joshua Coleman had four children. Her mother was a teacher, and her father was a lumberman, farmer, and handyman and worked at the Greenbrier Hotel. Not much is known about her early life, but we do know that she loved to count. She counted everything she could. It is said that she would count the number of steps she took to get from one place to another, the number of steps she would climb or descend, even the forks and plates when she washed the dishes.

She loved to learn, and she loved learning math the most! Because Greenbrier County did not offer public schooling for African-American students past the 8th grade, the
1:00 Colemans arranged for their children to attend high school at Institute, West Virginia. Institute was a high school located on the campus of the historically black West Virginia State College. This was during the time in our country that many public schools and colleges were segregated. She started high school at the age of 10, so her parents split their time living near Institute during the school year and White Sulphur Springs during the summer.

At the age of 14, she enrolled in West Virginia State College as a college freshman. She quickly progressed through the math curriculum there. A math professor, W.W.

Schieffelin Claytor, saw her enormous potential and took her under his wing. Claytor was only the third African American to earn a PhD in Mathematics. In fact, Claytor added new math courses to the college curriculum just for Katherine. She learned how to solve big problems by using math, especially geometry. Geometry is a kind of math that uses lines, shapes and angles. Katherine graduated with highest honors in 1937 and took a job teaching at a black public school in Marion, Virginia.

2:00

In 1939, West Virginia decided to integrate its graduate schools. To integrate meant that it would allow students of all races and cultures to attend together. West Virginia State's president Dr. John W. Davis selected Katherine and two male students as the first black students to be offered spots at West Virginia University in Morgantown, West Virginia. Katherine left her teaching job and enrolled as a graduate student in the math program. At the end of the first year, Katherine, who had recently married, decided to leave school and start a family. She and her husband, James Goble, had three daughters. Katherine returned to teaching after her husband became very sick in order to support her family.

When she was 34, she heard that an organization called NACA (the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics) was hiring African American women to solve math problems. This organization was named Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory and was located near Langley field in Hampton, Virginia. It was headed by fellow West Virginian Dorothy Vaughan. Katherine applied for one of the jobs, but the jobs were already taken. Not to be deterred, Katherine applied again the next year, and this time she was hired. Katherine and James decided to move their family to Newport News, Virginia in order for her to begin her work at Langley in the summer of 1953. She worked with a large group of women who were called "computers" and worked in the Guidance and Navigation Department.

Katherine had only worked there for two weeks when Dorothy Vaughan assigned her to
3:00 a project in the Maneuver Loads Branch of the Flight Research Division. What started out as a temporary position became permanent. Katherine spent the next four years analyzing data from test flights and worked on the investigation of a plane crash. Because Katherine was very interested in learning all she could, she asked a lot of questions. She started going to meetings that only men attended. Soon she became a team member who worked on different space projects for NACA. In December 1956, just as she was finishing a large project, her husband died of brain cancer. In 1959, Katherine married James A. Johnson who had been a second lieutenant in the army and was a veteran of the Korean War.

In 1957, the Soviet Union launched a satellite they named Sputnik. Katherine was asked to provide math support for a 1958 document, Notes on Space Technology. This was a series of lectures given by engineers in the Flight Research Division and the Pilotless Aircraft Research Division. Engineers from these groups formed the core of NACA's first attempt at discovering how to travel into space. Since Katherine had worked with many of these men in the past, when NACA became NASA later that year, she was invited to
4:00 stay with the program. She did trajectory analysis for Alan Shepard's May 1961 mission Freedom 7. This was America's first human spaceflight. In 1960, she and engineer Ted Skopinski co-authored a report that laid out the equations which described the specifications needed to land an orbital space flight. It was the first time a woman in the Flight Research Division had received credit as an author of a research report.

In 1962, the United States decided to attempt to send a manned spacecraft to the moon. In order to accomplish this, NASA would have to solve many difficult math problems. Katherine studied how to use geometry for space travel. She figured out the paths for the spacecraft to orbit the earth and then land on the moon. The complexity of the orbital flight required that a worldwide communications network be constructed which would link tracking stations around the world to the IBM computers Washington,

5:00 D.C., Cape Canaveral, and Bermuda. These computers had been programmed with the orbital equations that would control the trajectory of the capsule in this mission from blast off to splash down. Computers at that time were large, bulky machines that were prone to glitches, so before completing the preflight checklist, John Glenn, the lead astronaut for the mission, asked engineers to "get the girl". Katherine Johnson was called to complete the same equations that had been programmed into the computer by hand to verify them for correctness. John Glenn said, "If she says they're good, then I'm ready to go." The flight was a success!

Katherine continued her career with NASA for 30 years. When she is asked to name her greatest contribution to space exploration, she talks about the calculations that helped synch Project Apollo's Lunar Lander with the moon-orbiting Command and Service Module. She also worked on the Space Shuttle and authored or coauthored 26 research reports. She retired in 1986. Since then, she has kept herself very busy. She sang in the choir of Carver Presbyterian Church for 50 years. She has been a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha, the first sorority established by and for African American women since
6:00 college. She and her husband now have six grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren. She encourages students to keep studying and work hard. President Barack Obama presented Johnson with the Presidential Medal of Freedom on November 24, 2015. She was honored to be a pioneering example of African-American women in STEM (Science Technology Engineering and Math).

On May 5, 2016, the Katherine G. Johnson Computational Research Facility was formally dedicated at Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia. It officially opened its doors on September 22, 2017. This event, which Johnson attended, also marked the 55th anniversary of astronaut Alan Shepard's historic rocket launch and splashdown. During the event, Katherine was also honored to receive a Silver Snoopy award. This award is given by NASA to those who have made outstanding contributions to flight safety and mission success.

In 2016, Katherine was included in BBC's list of 100 influential women worldwide. She and other female African American mathematicians who worked at NASA were depicted
7:00 in the highly acclaimed film Hidden Figures which was released in December 2016. During the 89th Academy awards, she received a standing ovation from the audience. West Virginia State University recently announced plans for a STEM scholarship in honor of Johnson and a life-sized statue of her on campus. On May 12, 2018, she was awarded an honorary doctorate by the College of William and Mary. In 2018, Mattel announced a Barbie doll in the likeness of Katherine Johnson complete with a NASA identity badge.

Katherine Johnson celebrated her 100th birthday on August 26, 2018. And just in case you were wondering, she still loves to count!

FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2019-2020

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 2019-2020
TEST

"KATHERINE JOHNSON"

1. In what film released in 2016 was Katherine Johnson featured?
   A. Women of NASA
   B. Hidden Figures
   C. The Theory of Everything
   D. Computing Women

2. What satellite was launched by the Russians in 1957?
   A. Challenger
   B. Apollo
   C. Sputnik
   D. Glonass

3. Katherine Johnson was born in
   A. Florida
   B. West Virginia
   C. Virginia
   D. Texas

4. Why did Katherine's parents send her to high school at the Institute at West Virginia State College?
   A. It was a better high school than the one in the town where they lived.
   B. Her high school did not offer classes for students gifted in mathematics.
   C. She was too old to attend a regular high school.
   D. The school in her town did not offer high school classes for African Americans.

5. Geometry is a type of math that
   A. uses shapes and angles
   B. solves big problems using computers
   B. uses models and algorithms
   D. uses formulas and graphs

6. How old was Katherine when she enrolled as a Freshman in college? _____

7. What was special about W.W. Schieffelin Claytor?
   A. He gave Katherine a graduate scholarship to West Virginia State University.
   B. He was a chemical engineer who created new classes for her in college.
   C. He took a chance and brought her into NASA before segregation occurred.
   D. He was the third African American man to receive a Ph.D. in mathematics.

8. Who was the head of NACA when Katherine was hired?
   A. Dorothy Vaughan
   B. John Davis
   C. Alan Shephard
   D. Marion Greene

9. Why did Katherine drop out of graduate school?
    A. She wanted to take a job with NACA.
    B. Her husband became too sick to work.
    C. She wanted to have a family.
    D. She wanted to follow a different plan of study.

10. Which of the following was not a job Katherine's father worked at during her childhood?
    A. Farmer
    B. Teacher
    C. Lumberman
    D. Handyman

11. The Katherine G. Johnson Computational research Facility is located at
    A. Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia
    B. Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral, Florida
    C. West Virginia State University, Morgantown, West Virginia
    D. NASA Space Center, Houston, Texas

12. America's first human spaceflight was
    A. Challenger
    B. Apollo 8
    C. Freedom 7
    D. Voyager 1

13. Which college/university awarded Katherine an honorary doctorate degree in May 12, 2018?
    A. West Virginia State University
    B. College of William and Mary
    C. Virginia State College
    D. University of Houston

14. What is significant about the date September 22, 2017?
    A. It is the date Barack Obama awarded Katherine the medal of Freedom.
    B. It is the 30th anniversary of Katherine's first job with NASA.
    C. Mattel launched its Katherine Johnson Barbie doll.
    D. It was the 55th anniversary of Alan Shepard's rocket launch and splashdown.

15. What is the name of the first sorority established by and for African-American women?
    A. Delta Kappa Delta
    B. Kappa Delta Alpha
    C. Alpha Kappa Alpha
    D. Delta Alpha Kappa

16. How did Katherine's first husband die?
    A. stroke
    B. heart attack
    C. car accident
    D. brain cancer

17. What did Katherine believe was her greatest achievement while working at NASA?
    A. designing the mechanisms and working on the space shuttle
    B. coauthoring the 26 reports for the Computational Research Facility
    C. doing the calculations that allowed John Glen to step foot on the moon
    D. synching Project Apollo's Lunar Lander with the moon-orbiting Command and Service Module.

18. When the United States attempted to send a manned spacecraft to the moon, Katherine's job was to
    A. use geometry to determine the path to orbit the Earth and land on the moon.
    B. program the computer to determine the trajectory of the rocket.
    C. construct a worldwide communications network for the computers.
    D. use geometry to solve problems the computers were unable to solve consistently.

True/False

19. In 1965, the United States decided to attempt to send a manned spacecraft to the moon.

20. In 1959, Katherine married James A. Goble who had been a second lieutenant in the army was a veteran of the Korean War.

21. Katherine graduated with a master's degree in 1937 and took a job teaching at a black public school in Marion, Virginia.

22. West Virginia State's president Dr. John W. Davis selected Katherine and two male students as the first black students to be offered spots at West Virginia University in Morgantown, West Virginia.

23. In the summer of 1953, Katherine worked with a large group of women who were called "computers" and worked in the Guidance and Navigation Department of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory.

24. When Katherine was assigned to a project in the Maneuver Loads Branch of the Flight Research Division, she spent the next ten years analyzing data from test flights and worked on the investigation of the explosion of the space shuttle.

25. John Glenn refused to go on the first manned spaceflight to the moon until Katherine Johnson was called to complete the same equations that had been programmed into the computer by hand to verify them for correctness.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5-6
FALL/WINTER DISTICT 2019-2020

ANSWER KEY

"KATHERINE JOHNSON"

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

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7 & 8
Fall/Winter District 2019-2020

Contest Script- "W.K. Kellogg - American Philanthropist"

Have you ever gone to the grocery store and seen the rows and rows of breakfast cereal? Have you ever wondered how it all began? The first breakfast cereal was invented by a man named Will Keith Kellogg.

Will Keith Kellogg was born on April 7, 1860 in Battle Creek Michigan, a city located about 110 miles west of Detroit. He was the seventh of sixteen children. His parents, John Preston Kellogg and Ann Janette Kellogg were members of a religious group known as the Seventh Day Adventists. This is a Protestant Christian denomination that is known for observing its holy day on Saturday instead of Sunday. Members were urged to follow the church's recommended diet which did not allow meat, alcohol, or caffeine. While he was growing up, his family followed the church's teachings.

Will had no formal education after grade school because his parents didn't believe it necessary. The early Seventh Day Adventists believed that the world would end in their lifetimes. Will Kellogg was allowed to attend Parson's Business College, however, in Kalamazoo, Michigan after he became an adult. However, most of his shrewd business sense developed on the job. He worked 15-hour days at his family's holistic health center, the
1:00 Western Health Reform Institute. After his parents disassociated from the church, Kellogg's older brother John, who was a doctor, took over the Institute and renamed it the Battle Creek Sanitarium. John helped build its reputation for being a center for holistic health. Holistic health supporters believe in considering all aspects of a person's health when treating ailments.

As a young businessman, Will Kellogg set out on his own and began selling brooms. However, in 1880, he married Ella Osborn Davis. He wanted to be a responsible husband, so he moved to Battle Creek, Michigan and began helping his brother run the

Sanitarium. Ella and Will had five children - four sons and a daughter. Ella tragically died in 1912. During this time, Will's brother John acted as the public face of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, but Will ran the operation from the ground up. He was the bookkeeper and fulfilled mail orders and answered letters. Sometimes he even worked as a handyman and janitor. Some accounts say that John even made Will shine his shoes and act as his personal
2:00 assistant. Eventually this uneven balance of workload became a problem and tension grew between the brothers. However, all of this experience gave Will a thorough knowledge of how the business ran and became the foundation of his own future business goals.

In the 19th century, most people consumed eggs, meat, toast, or hot cereal for breakfast. Because of their Adventist diet and John's doctoral degree, the brothers began to experiment with a different kind of breakfast for their patients at the sanitarium. They felt that such a heavy breakfast was hard to digest. They began working on a wheat paste that would be more easily digested than the typical heavy breakfast. One day, purely by accident, someone left the paste out for several hours causing it to dry out. Instead of throwing it away, the brothers decided to put the paste through a cereal roller. The result was small flakes of wheat paste. The brothers baked the flakes resulting in the invention of the first dry flake breakfast cereal.

John started a side business called Sanitas Nut Food Company in 1897. The brothers decided to use his business to develop the cereal. Will wanted to keep the new invention a secret, but John wanted more publicity. He made the mistake of showing sanitarium clients the new cereal while giving a tour of the facility. One of those clients was a man named C.W. Post who took their idea and started his own cereal company, Post Cereals. This created even
3:00 more tension between the brothers. The brothers continued to clash on business issues. Will wanted to begin advertising. John did not. Will wanted to add sugar to the flakes, but John was against it. One thing they did agree on, however, was to change the grain from wheat to corn. Will eventually set out on his own and started his own company, Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, in 1906.

Eventually, Will changed the name of his company to the Kellogg Company. His ideas about promotion and advertising helped him get the company off to a good start. He advertised in newspapers, women's magazines, and on billboards. He was even the first to offer promotional gifts with his product. His company was the first to give away toys and prizes inside of cereal boxes. As a result of his efforts, the Kellogg Company began to show a profit and quickly became very successful earning millions of dollars each year.

In 1918, Will married Carrie Staines Kellogg. They were married for 30 years. She died in 1948.

Because of his religious upbringing, Will believed that great wealth often leads to moral
4:00 corruption. He decided to use his millions to spread good in the world. In 1934, he started the W.K. Kellogg Foundation and donated $66 million as its beginning. This foundation promotes global initiatives in health and education. In fact, his company was one of the first to put nutrition labels on food so that consumers could know what they were buying. Will Kellogg is quoted as saying, "I will invest my money in people." During the Great Depression which began in 1929, Kellogg added an additional work shift at his cereal plant. Four shifts, each lasting six hours, would give more people in Battle Creek the opportunity to work. In 1925, Kellogg established the Fellowship Corporation to help young people. Kellogg's grandson had fallen from a second-story window and was paralyzed. Despite his millions, Kellogg could not find suitable care for his grandson. This caused him to wonder how needy families coped with their medical problems. The Fellowship Foundation was formed to provide aid for young people. Mr. Kellogg also helped out his hometown. He donated nearly $3 million to for building a civic auditorium, a junior high school and a youth recreation center.

For most of the 1930s, the Kellogg Foundation focused its attention on the area around Battle Creek. Its first effort focused on children's health through the Michigan Community Health Project, otherwise known as the MCHP. The MCHP served seven counties in south central Michigan. This project worked to improve the condition of education for kindergarten through
5:00 grade 12. Many schools in that area were only one room schoolhouses. The Foundation also

worked to improve public health and sanitation. Because of the lack of money during this time, many homes, business, and schools still had outhouses for restroom facilities. Kellogg funded the provision of upgraded restrooms in many public places.

Kellogg also funded the opening of the Ann J. Kellogg School named after his mother. This school pioneered the practice of teaching children with disabilities in classrooms along with children who did not have disabilities. This was a groundbreaking idea that had never been tried before. This concept of "mainstreaming" is still practiced today in public schools across the nation. The Ann J. Kellogg School continues to operate today. Kellogg believed that education offers the best opportunity for improving one generation over another. In light of that belief, in the mid-1930s, the foundation began experimenting with outdoor education by building schools and outdoor camps in rural Michigan. In 1940, one of the camps at Clear Lake became the first year-round public-school camp in Michigan. Outdoor education is now an important part of education in Michigan.

6:00 Will Kellogg always had a love of horses. In fact, his favorite horse was the Arabian. In 1925, he purchased 377 acres in Pomona, California for $250,000 to establish an Arabian horse ranch. He called his ranch the Kellogg Arabian Ranch. He started his breeding stock with horses descended from the stock of Homer Davenport and W.R. Brown. Homer Davenport had been allowed by Theodore Roosevelt the opportunity to purchase horses from the Ottoman Empire which we know today as Turkey. These horses were high quality Arabian horses and very rare in the United States. W.R. Brown was also an influential Arabian horse breeder, the founder and owner of the Maynesboro Stud, and an authority on Arabian horses. Kellogg then purchased horses from England. His ranch became well known not only for its horse breeding program but also for its weekly horse exhibitions which were open to the public. Hollywood celebrities were known to attend the exhibitions regularly. The actor Rudolph Valentino used the Kellogg stallion "Jadaan" for his 1926 movie *Son of the Shiek.*

From 1928 to 1932, the ranch contained the W.K. Kellogg Airport, the largest privately-owned airport in the country. In 1932, Will Kellogg donated the ranch, which had grown to 750 acres, to the University of California. During World War II, the U.S. War Department took over the ranch and named it the Pomona Quartermaster Depot. In 1948, the ranch became the property of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1949, the land was returned to the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. Later that same year, the land was donated to California Polytechnic State College. It was known as the Kellogg Campus. In 1966, the Kellogg Campus became the California State Polytechnic University in Pomona. Today the sprawling ranch functions as an equine research and breeding facility of the university.

7:00

Mr. Kellogg was blinded by advancing glaucoma over the last few years of his life. He is said to have stated that he would give all his wealth "just to see the sun and the green grass again." In his last years, Kellogg said that his greatest joy came from being driven to the cereal factory and simply sitting in the parking lot, listening to the machinery hum and smelling the toasted grain. Will Keith Kellogg outlived most of his children but died at the age of 91 in Battle Creek, Michigan on October 6, 1951 of heart failure. His only 2 surviving children were Karl Hugh and Elizabeth Ann. He had one living grandson, Norman Williamson Jr.

8:00 Will Keith Kellogg was truly an American philanthropist. Our country was forever changed by his generosity and moral values.

FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2019-2020

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 2019-2020
TEST

"W.K. Kellogg - American Philanthropist"

1. Will Keith Kellogg was born in
   A. Kalamazoo, Michigan
   B. Battle Creek, Michigan
   C. Detroit, Michigan
   D. Pomona, California

2. Why did Will Kellogg increase the working shifts in his plant from 3 to 4 in 1929?
   A. They could not keep up with the demand for product.
   B. The plant was too small to hire more workers for the same shifts.
   C. He wanted to provide more jobs to help the community.
   D. He wanted to run the plant 24 hours per day to create more profit.

3. What was the purpose of the Fellowship Corporation?
   A. to help needy young people
   B. to promote friendship and equality
   C. to bring jobs into the community
   D. to give an equality education for all

4. How many acres did the original Kellogg Arabian Ranch contain? _____

5. Who was Ann J. Kellogg?
   A. Will's first wife
   B. Will's second wife
   C. Will's daughter
   D. Will's mother

6. Why was Will not allowed to attend Junior High and High School?
   A. He was a poor student and his parents didn't believe it was worth it.
   B. His church rules and regulations did not allow it.
   C. His family needed his help in the Sanitarium.
   D. His church believed the end of the world was near.

7. Which of these was not a belief of the Seventh Day Adventist church Will Kellogg's family belonged to?
   A. church on Saturday
   B. holistic healing only
   C. no caffeine or alcohol
   D. a diet with no meat

8. What was John Kellogg's role when running the Sanitarium?
   A. He paid the bills and collected the money.
   B. He cooked the food according to strict regulations.
   C. He was the face of the company and talked to the public.
   D. He worked as a medical consultant.

9. Why did the brothers begin experimenting with different breakfast foods?
    A. They felt the traditional breakfast was too heavy and hard to digest.
    B. They wanted to find a way to beat C.W.Post's cereal company.
    C. Many of their clients were unable to eat fatty foods like eggs and bacon.
    D. A holistic diet did not contain eggs or meat.

10. When was the Sanitas Nut Food company founded?
    A. 1887
    B. 1890
    C. 1894
    D. 1897

11. What was the original name of the Kellogg Company?
    A. Battle Creek Wheat Flakes Company
    B. Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company
    C. Seventh Day Sanitarium Food Company
    D. Institute for Holistic Health and Wellness

12. What was the name of Will Kellogg's first wife?
    A. Elizabeth Ann
    B. Carrie Staines
    C. Ella Osborne
    D. Nora Williamson

13. What physical ailment caused Will Kellogg the biggest problem throughout his later years of life?
    A. He was unable to walk.
    B. He became deaf.
    C. He began to have dementia.
    D. He became blind.

14. The Kellogg Arabian Ranch was well known for which two things?
    A. quality bred horses and weekly horse shows
    B. English stallions and Turkish mares
    C. strong, beautiful horses and monthly stock auctions
    D. large contributions to the community and donations to local schools

15. How many children did Will Kellogg's parents have? _____

16. Where did Will Kellogg attend college?
    A. Battle Creek
    B. Kalamazoo
    C. St. Louis
    D. Western Hills

17. Will Kellogg died in 1951 of
    A. pneumonia
    B. heart failure
    C. glaucoma
    D. cancer

18. The concept of mainstreaming in means
    A. providing simple meals that give the main vitamins and minerals the body needs for healthy living
    B. donating enough funds directly to communities to make possible proper hygiene in public schools
    C. teaching children with or without disabilities in the same classrooms
    D. breeding horses deliberately in order to develop a stronger species

True/False

19. As a young businessman, Will Kellogg set out on his own and began selling brooms.

20. Will Kellogg is quoted as saying, "I will invest my money in the business of feeding people."

21. After Kellogg's grandson fell from a second-story window and was paralyzed, Kellogg realized that there was a lack of suitable care for young people with medical needs.

22. The Michigan Community Health Project, otherwise known as the MCHP, served seven counties in south central Michigan and worked to improve the condition of education for kindergarten through grade 12.

23. In 1965, one of the outdoor education camps at Clear Lake became the first year-round public-school camp in Michigan.

24. The actor Rudolph Valentino used the Kellogg stallion "Jadaan" for his 1926 movie *Black Beauty.*

25. In his last years, Kellogg said that his greatest joy came from being driven to the cereal factory and simply sitting in the parking lot, listening to the machinery hum and smelling the toasted grain.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2019-2020

ANSWER KEY

"W.K. Kellogg - American Philanthropist"

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. 377 (three hundred seventy-seven)
5. D
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. 16 (sixteen)
16. B
17. B
18. C
19. True
20. False
21. True
22. True
23. False
24. False
25. True

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5 & 6
SPRING DISTRICT 2019-2020

Contest Script- "THE HISTORY OF LEGOS"

What comes to mind when you hear the word LEGO? I don't know about you, but my mind immediately pictures small, colorful bricks that click together and allow me to build all kinds of cool things. In fact, these interlocking bricks are an icon in the toy world. Where did LEGOs come from? Let's look at the history of LEGOs.

LEGOs started out quite different from the plastic blocks we have today. In 1916, a young carpenter named Ole Kirk Christiansen who lived in Denmark turned his love of whittling and playing with wood into a business and opened his own shop. In his shop he created wooden toys, furniture, stepladders, and ironing boards. His business did well, but in 1924, his sons accidentally set a pile of wood chips in the shop on fire. The entire building, both the business and his family's home, was destroyed. Instead of giving up, Christiansen decided to build a larger workshop. Again, his business began to grow, but in 1929, the American stock market crash plunged the whole world into an economic depression.

1:00

Determined to continue, Christiansen and his staff worked hard and were able to keep the business going. Tragedy struck again in 1932 when his wife died. At this point, Christiansen had to downsize and laid off much of his staff. Overwhelmed with personal tragedy, Christiansen had to make a hard decision. Instead of making furniture and ironing boards which cost more to produce, he decided to use his wood to create inexpensive goods that might sell better than expensive ones. Among these items were cheap toys. It was a slow process. At first Christiansen even slid into bankruptcy, but he continued to push ahead. His son, Godtfred, began working in the business to help his father at the age of 12. After two years, Ole Kirk named his business Leg Godt, which in Danish means "play well." It was only later that it was discovered that in Latin the words mean "I put together." Soon his company became known simply as LEGO. In

1935, the company manufactured its first LEGO wooden duck and marketed Kirks "Sandgame" as his first construction toy.

As it turned out, Christiansen was a brilliant toymaker. His toys were well made because
2:00 he refused to cut corners. He had models of cars, animals, and pull toys. His bestseller was the LEGO wooden duck whose beak opened and closed when it was pulled. In 1942 during World War 2, Denmark was occupied by Germany. Unfortunately, during this time, another fire burned Christiansen's livelihood when his entire factory once again burned to the ground. But this time, his business was good enough that he was able to bounce back. The product line grew to include not only the duck and Sandgame, but clothes hangers, a goat named Numskull Jack, a plastic ball for babies and some wooden blocks.

After World War 2 ended, however, many of the traditional products used to produce consumer goods weren't available. As a result, many manufacturers looked to plastic to create cheap alternatives. One invention that showed great promise was a plastic injection-molding machine in which melted plastic was forced into the cavity of a mold which allowed the plastic to be specifically shaped. However, due to the materials shortage, the government of Denmark banned the sale and use of the machine until
3:00 1947.

Despite this ban, Christiansen bought the machine in 1946 and began to experiment with it for his toys. At the time, the machine cost 30,000 DKK. A DKK is a Danish Krone - the Danish currency. In 1947, he was finally allowed to use it for goods he could sell. By 1948, LEGO had grown to 50 employees. By 1949, LEGO was using this machine to produce about 200 different kinds of toys that were sold exclusively in Denmark. These included small plastic bricks which were the predecessors to the LEGO toys we know today. The first packages had four colors with bricks containing both four and eight studs. These bricks, known as the Automatic Binding Bricks, were a lot like a modern LEGO brick, and according to LEGO, the fact that its name was English, not Danish, was in honor of the Allied forces that liberated Denmark and put an end to World War 2. This

toy was inspired by a toy called Self-Locking Bricks which were built by another company,
4:00 Kiddicraft. Kiddicraft was a British company which had patented their product in the United Kingdom in 1939. The bricks were self-locking like the ones we know today. After obtaining permission to create their own bricks, Christensen and his son Godtfred began selling their own version of plastic bricks in 1949. At that time, they were not LEGO's most popular toys, but they became more and more popular as the years passed. As a side note, although LEGO got permission from Kiddicraft at that time, in 1981, LEGO formally bought the rights to Kiddicraft bricks from the descendants of the original inventor.

In 1952, the automatic binding bricks were renamed LEGO bricks. Godtfred came up with the idea of developing a "system of play". The overall principle of the system of play was that all blocks should interlock and be interrelated. The hope was that this would increase both the imaginative potential of children as well as boost sales. In 1957, the interlocking principle of LEGO bricks was born. On January 28, 1958, the stud-and-coupling system was patented. This system creates stability to creations that are built with the pieces. From that time forward, all LEGO blocks produced interlocked with any other LEGO block or product. In 1958, Ole Kirk Christiansen passed away leaving his son Godtfred as the head of the LEGO company. Sadly, just five years after launching its
5:00 System of Play, the entire inventory of wooden toys was destroyed in yet another fire! At this point, LEGO decided to ditch wood for good and just use plastic.

By the early 1960s, LEGO had gone international. They had sales in Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, and Lebanon. LEGO sets began to be sold in 1964. These sets included all the parts and instructions to build specific models. In 1969, the DUPLO series of bigger blocks for smaller hands, was introduced for children ages 5 and under. In 1973, LEGO toys finally made their way to the United States.

The first LEGOLAND opened its gates on June 7, 1968. In its first season it attracted 625,000 visitors. In fact, over 3000 people visited on the first day alone. Today Merlin

Entertainments operates seven LEGOLAND amusement parks including parks in England,
6:00 Germany, California, Florida, Malaysia, Dubai and China. There are also LEGOLAND Discovery Centers in the United States, Japan, Germany, and the United Kingdom. On July 13, 2005, 70% of the stock for the parks was sold for $460 million to the Blackstone Group of New York leaving the remaining 30% to be held by LEGO.

On May 2011, the Space Shuttle Endeavour carried 13 LEGO kits to the International Space Station. In this program, NASA sent special LEGO kits which included model satellites, orbiters, and even a scale model of the space station into orbit. Students were able to watch as crew members assembled the kits and used the bricks to demonstrate science concepts. They also studied how LEGOs worked differently in the microgravity of space.

In May 2013, the largest LEGO model ever created was displayed in New York City. The model was a scale model of an X-wing fighter and was made of over 5 million bricks.

In February 2014, *The LEGO Movie* was released by Warner Brothers. This feature film was based on LEGO toys and featured Chris Pratt in the lead role. A contest was held for contestants to submit designs for vehicles to be used in the film. A spin-off entitled The LEGO Batman Movie was released in the US in February 2017.

By 2015, LEGO toys were sold in more than 140 countries. The company has passed
7:00 from father to son and is now owned by Kjeld Kirk Kristiansen, a grandchild of the original founder. Billund, the original location, is now a tourist destination. LEGO sets are at the top of the list of the world's most popular toys and have been named Toy of the Century twice. None of this would have happened without the determination of one man who refused to let fire destroy his dream.

SPRING DISTRICT 2019-2020

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 2019-2020
TEST

"The History of Legos"

1. In what year did Ole Kirk Christenson open his first shop?
   A. 1910
   B. 1924
   C. 1916
   D. 1929

2. What is the difference between Legos and Duplos?
   A. shape of bricks
   B. size of bricks
   C. colors available for purchase
   D. number of connectors

3. What was the original name for LEGO bricks?
   A. automatic binding bricks
   B. interlocking colored bricks
   C. connecting system of play
   D. individual interlocking blocks

4. What is the benefit of the stud-and-coupling system?
   A. It gives stability.
   B. It creates universal interlock.
   C. It allows for versatility.
   D. It creates a system of interchangeability.

5. In what city was the largest LEGO model ever made displayed?
   A. Berlin
   B. Denmark
   C. London
   D. New York City

6. Who came up with the idea of developing a "system of play"?
   A. Ole Kirk Christenson
   B. Kjeld Kirk Kristiansen
   C. Godtfred Christenson
   D. Chris Kristiansen

7. What is DKK?
   A. a kind of plastic
   B. a type of currency
   C. an environmental toxin
   D. a law prohibiting using plastics

8. Self-locking bricks which were very similar to LEGOS had been patented in 1939 by a Company from
   A. Britain
   B. Denmark
   C. Germany
   D. France
9. What caused the LEGO company to ditch wood and make the toys entirely from plastic?
   A. the invention of a new machine
   B. another fire
   C. wood was cost prohibitive
   D. plastic was easier to produce

10. The word LEGO comes from a Danish word meaning
   A. put together
   B. building blocks
   C. play well
   D. share together

11. How many times did Ole Kirk Christenson suffer loss from a devastating fire? ____

12. What made LEGO sets different from previously sold LEGOs?
   A. They contained instructions and materials for a specific construction.
   B. They utilized a different locking mechanism that before.
   C. They allowed for interchangeable interlocking parts from different packages.
   D. They were created to only work for the construction they were sold for.

13. What company now operates LEGOLAND amusement parks?
   A. Warner Brothers
   B. Merlin Entertainment
   C. Blackmore Enterprises
   D. Christiansen LLC

14. Which shuttle carried LEGOs into space?
   A. Challenger
   B. Columbia
   C. Endeavor
   D. Discovery

15. Which of the following were NOT said to be sold in Ole Kirk Christenson's original store?
   A. wooden toys
   B. ironing boards
   C. ladders
   D. walking canes

16. What was special about the best-selling toy duck that Christenson built?
   A. The wings flapped when it was pulled along the ground.
   B. It sounded like a duck quacking when it was pulled.
   C. The beak opened and closed when it was pulled.
   D. It could fly when it was wound by pulling it on the ground.

17. What was the cause of the first devastating fire Christenson suffered?
    A. His sons set wood chips on fire in his shop.
    B. German forces set fire to the shop during World War 2.
    C. An electrical fire caused his factory to burn to the ground.
    D. Sparks from a fireplace set wooden scraps ablaze in his warehouse.
18. The first LEGOLAND opened its gates on
    A. July 13, 2005
    B. June 7, 1968
    C. January 28, 1969
    D. May 11, 2001

True/False

19. The first packages of the bricks that were the predecessors to LEGOS had four colors with bricks containing both four and eight studs.

20. The name LEGO was Danish in honor of the Allied forces that liberated Denmark and put an end to World War 2.

21. After World War 2, LEGO focused exclusively on creating plastic brick interlocking toys.

22. After losing everything in a fire in 1924, the economic depression in 1929, and the death of his wife in 1932, Christiansen decided to use his wood to create inexpensive goods that might sell better than expensive ones including cheap toys.

23. When LEGOLAND opened, its first season attracted 725,000 visitors. In fact, over 4,000 people visited on the first day alone.

24. By 2015, LEGO toys were sold in more than 140 countries.

25. LEGO sets are at the top of the list of the world's most popular toys and have been named Toy of the Century twice.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5-6
SPRING DISTRICT 2019-2020

ANSWER KEY

"The History of Legos"

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

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7 & 8
Spring District 2019-2020

Contest Script- "The History of GPS"

Have you ever been lost? If you are like most people, at one time or another you have lost your way. If you have, you understand what it feels like to make some wrong turns and maybe have even had to stop and ask someone for directions. You might have seen someone use a map to get to a place they have never been. Have you ever wondered how the explorers found the right way to go when they had no real maps to follow? For centuries, navigators and explorers used the location of the sun, moon and stars to help them locate their position on the earth and reach their planned destination.

It was complicated, and it often took a long time to navigate to the correct location. As they journeyed, they made maps so that the people following after them could have some guidance. Map makers, called topographers, have worked for centuries to meticulously map out the entire surface of the earth including cities, streets and locations of interest.
1:00 But, using the stars or even a map can prove to be difficult. In recent years, however, new technology has been developed that makes finding your way around unknown territory a breeze. It's called the GPS.

First of all, you should know that GPS stands for Global Positioning System. It's pretty straightforward. You want to find your position on the globe, so you use the system. Easy, right? GPS originated back in the 1960s, over 50 years ago. It all started with Sputnik. On Oct. 4, 1957, Sputnik 1, the first human-made satellite was successfully launched by Russia and entered Earth's orbit. Thus, began the space age. The successful launch shocked the world, giving the former Soviet Union the distinction of putting the first human-made object into space. The word 'Sputnik' originally meant 'fellow traveler,' but has become synonymous with 'satellite' in modern Russian. Many people in the United States felt that we were falling behind the Russians in the race to space. Not long after that, the United States began working to find a way to send our own satellites, and

2:00 eventually astronauts, into space. Technology began to be invented at an amazing pace. Astronauts even landed on the moon on July 20, 1969. What seemed at the time like a major defeat turned out to be the catalyst for one of the most important technologies of the 20th century, and maybe the 21st.

On October 4th, 1957, scientists at MIT noticed that the frequency of the radio signals transmitted by Sputnik increased as it approached and decreased as it moved away. This was caused by the Doppler Effect, the same thing that makes the sound of a car's horn or an ambulance's siren change as they approach and then rush by. The Doppler effect explains how we perceive changes in sound when the source of the sound is moving. Even though the ambulance siren doesn't change pitch at all, we perceive that it changes as the vehicle moves past us. It's all very scientific, but GPS relies on this predictable effect to work. Scientists are able to calculate the exact location of an object by measuring the sound waves that bounce off it in relation to the receiver of the waves.

In the 1960s, the United States Navy conducted satellite navigation experiments to find
3:00 an efficient way to track US submarines carrying nuclear missiles. They built the first real satellite navigation system which they called TRANSIT. By observing six satellites that had been placed into orbit around the north and south poles, scientists on the submarines were able to record the satellite changes in Doppler and pinpoint the submarine's location. This gave the scientists a grand idea. Satellites could be tracked from the ground by measuring the frequency of the radio signals they emitted. It made sense, then, that the locations of receivers on the ground could be tracked by their distance from the satellites. Eventually the six satellites grew to ten. Although it sometimes took submarines hours to receive the signals from the satellites, this set the stage for true GPS with continuous signaling from satellites in space. The GPS receiver in your phone or on the dash of a car learns its location, rate of speed, and elevation by measuring the time it takes to receive radio signals from four or more satellites floating overhead.

It would be wrong not to recognize one scientist who played a major role in all of the
4:00 groundwork that occurred before GPS was even thought of. Dr. Ivan Getting was born

in 1912 in New York City. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an Edison Scholar, receiving his Bachelor of Science in 1933. Following his undergraduate study at MIT, Dr. Getting was a Graduate Rhodes scholar at Oxford University. He was awarded a Ph.D. in Astrophysics in 1935. In 1951, Ivan Getting became the vice president for engineering and research at the Raytheon Corporation. While he was there, the Air Force needed a guidance system to help the military locate and pinpoint targets. In response to this request, he and a team of scientists developed the first three-dimensional, time-difference-of-arrival position-finding system.

When Ivan Getting left Raytheon in 1960, this proposed technique was among the most advanced ideas of navigational technology in the world. Under Dr. Getting's direction
5:00 Aerospace engineers and scientists studied the use of satellites as the basis for a navigation system for vehicles moving rapidly in three dimensions, ultimately developing the concept essential to GPS. He conceived that a system of satellites could be used to pinpoint locations on earth with great accuracy. These concepts were crucial stepping stones in the development of the Global Positioning System or GPS.

GPS has come a long way since those basic beginnings. In 1963, the Aerospace Corporation completed a study for the military that proposed a system of space satellites that would continuously send signals to receivers on the ground. By using the information from these receivers, the military could locate vehicles moving rapidly across the surface of the earth or in the air.

In the early 1970s, the Department of Defense wanted to ensure that the navigation system would continue to be robust and stable. Using the previous information and ideas scientists had developed, the Department of Defense decided to launch its first Navigation
6:00 System with Timing and Ranging – NAVSTAR – satellite. In the late 1970s, the military launched 11 more test satellites into space to test the NAVSTAR system. By that time, they had started calling it the GPS System. The satellites carried atomic clocks with them to more precisely measure transmission times. Atomic clocks are precise to within a

billionth of a second. The clocks were created by physicists beginning in 1955 who had no idea that their quest to find answers about the universe would be used to better a global system of navigation. By the 1980s, some of the satellites carried sensors that could detect the launch or detonation of nuclear devices. In 1983, the Russians shot down Korean Air flight 007 after it wandered off course into Soviet airspace. As a result, president Ronald Reagan offered to let all civilian commercial aircraft use the GPS system to improve navigation and air safety.

The GPS system needed to be updated in order for civilians to use it effectively. In 1985,
7:00 the government contracted with private companies to develop airborne, shipboard and portable GPS receivers. Four years later, the U.S. Air Force launched the first fully functional satellite specifically designed for GPS in 1989. Although it had originally planned to launch the satellite on the space shuttle, after the Challenger disaster occurred in 1986 in which everyone onboard was killed, the Air Force decided to use a Delta II rocket instead. That same year the Magellan Corporation entered the market in the US with the first hand-held navigation device, the Magellan NAV 1000.

Another GPS satellite was launched on November 26, 1990 and became operational on December 10, 1990. This satellite is the oldest GPS satellite still in operation. This began a series of launchings which set up the Global Positioning System that we know today. On June 26, 1993, the U.S. Air Force launched the 24th NAVSTAR satellite into orbit,
8:00 completing the network of satellites. Three spare satellites were launched in 1995 so that they could be used as replacements should any of the 24 active satellites fail. These satellites which weigh between three and four thousand pounds each circle the globe twice per day. They are situated so that at least four of them are visible from any place on earth at any time of day.

By 1999, cell phones were being manufactured that contained a GPS system. Along with that, the Defense Department changed its regulations on commercial GPS systems allowing it to be ten times more accurate. New technology was invented that allowed

cell phones to use their cellular signals together with GPS signals. This combination of signals allowed users to pinpoint locations with a margin of error of just a few feet. Soon all kinds of industries began using it. As the GPS receiver technology improved, it became
9:00 smaller, cheaper, and more readily accessible. In-car navigation devices became the norm and companies like Tom Tom and Garmin became household names. It is rare to find a new car that does not contain a GPS screen. Hand-held GPS devices allow hikers and bikers to use GPS as well. There is even a game played world-wide with GPS location called geocaching. Treasure boxes are hidden, and seekers find the box by using GPS devices. Once the treasure box has been found, geocachers take a treasure and add one or two of their own to be found by the next seeker.

Currently, the US Air Force manages 31 operational GPS satellites, plus three decommissioned satellites that can be reactivated as needed. By using this constellation of satellites, they can be assured that at least 24 are active at least 95% of the time. There are several Global Navigation Satellite Systems being used world-wide. Russia has GLONASS. The European Union uses a system called Galileo. The United States has split its GPS into two categories. One is for civilian applications and another for military. As the capabilities of technology continue to grow, it's anyone's guess what it will look like
10:00 in the future. We have come a long way from the days of paper maps and star charts. Who knows? Maybe getting lost will become a thing of the past.

SPRING DISTRICT 2019-2020

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 2019-2020
TEST

"The History of GPS"

1. The acronym GPS stands for
   A. Global Positive Satellite
   B. Global Positioning System
   C. Global Position Station
   D. Global Positioning Service

2. What was Sputnik?
   A. the first human-made satellite to be launched successfully
   B. the first Russian spaceship to land on the moon
   C. the first Russian/American project that precluded the Challenger
   D. the first American space shuttle to leave Earth's orbit

3. Why did the United States Navy conduct satellite navigation experiments in the 1960s?
   A. to determine whether or not a rocket could be launched from an aircraft carrier
   B. to find an efficient way to track US submarines carrying nuclear missiles
   C. to investigate unexplained disappearances of aircraft and personnel
   D. to explore the appearance of unexplained navigational phenomena

4. In what year did the U.S. Air Force launch the first fully functional satellite specifically designed for GPS?
   A. 1965
   B. 1973
   C. 1978
   D. 1989

5. How many GPS satellites does the US Air Force currently manage?
   A. zero
   B. 24
   C. 34
   D. 31

6. What do topographers do?
   A. design satellites
   B. make maps
   C. install cell towers
   D. determine longitude and latitude

7. What is the Doppler Effect?
   A. the raising and lowering of pitch caused by change in its frequency
   B. how our mind translates the sound waves caused by radio frequencies
   C. the measurement of distance between stars using sound waves
   D. how we perceive changes in sound when the source of the sound is moving

8. What was the first real satellite navigation system called?
   A. GPS
   B. TOM-TOM
   C. TRANSIT
   D. NAVSTAR

9. What game is played worldwide that uses GPS location devices?
   A. geocaching
   B. GPS treasure hunting
   C. geo-locating
   D. BPS seek and find

10. On what date did the first human-made satellite enter the Earth's orbit?
   A. December 10, 1990
   B. October 4, 1957
   C. June 26, 1993
   D. July 20, 1969

11. What is the meaning of the Russian word *Sputnik*?
   A. orbiting object
   B. space rocket
   C. traveling friend
   D. flying freely

12. How do scientists use the Doppler effect to measure distance and pinpoint location of an object?
   A. Scientists measure sound waves that bounce off an object in relation to the satellite receiver.
   B. Scientists send radio waves from the satellite to a receiver on the object and then back again.
   C. Scientists use cell towers to triangulate the radio waves sent out from cell phones.
   D. Scientists use 5 satellites to create a star of radio waves surrounding the object.

13. How often do each of the 24 functional satellites orbit the earth?
   A. once per day
   B. twice per day
   C. every 8 hours
   D. every 36 hours

14. What was the result of the Russians shooting down Korean Air flight 007 after it wandered off course into Soviet airspace?
   A. The United States military declared a Cold War on Russia.
   B. The United States military retaliated by shooting down Russian satellites orbiting Earth.
   C. President Ronald Reagan allowed commercial airlines to have GPS for safety.
   D. The United Nations called for a scientific study into the use of GPS on all aircraft worldwide.

15. How many categories of GPS does the United States have? _____

16. What percentage of the time does the US Air Force claim to have 24 functional satellites running?
   A. 75%
   B. 85%
   C. 95%
   D. 100%

17. What company sold the first hand-held personal GPS device?
    A. Magellan
    B. Tom-Tom
    C. Garmin
    D. Raytheon

18. Why did the Department of Defense decide to launch its first Navigation System with Timing and Ranging?
    A. They wanted to ensure that the USA had the best navigation system in the world.
    B. They wanted to ensure that the newly developed navigation system would continue to be robust and stable.
    C. They wanted to be able to locate any target quickly
    D. They wanted to provide the United States with a state-of-the-art defense system should the Russians try to attack from space.

True/False

19. In 1963, the Aerospace Corporation completed a study for the military that proposed a system of space satellites that would continuously send signals to receivers on the ground which allowed the military to locate vehicles moving rapidly across the surface of the earth or in the air.

20. On November 26, 1990 the oldest GPS satellite still in existence was made operational.

21. There are several Global Navigation Satellite Systems being used world-wide including the Russian GLONASS and the European Union uses a system called Columbus.

22. In 1999, the Defense Department changed its regulations on commercial GPS systems allowing it to be ten times more accurate.

23. Atomic clocks, which are precise to within a trillionth of a second, were created by physicists beginning in 1955 who hoped to develop a more efficient global system of navigation.

24. Although it had originally planned to launch the satellite on the space shuttle, after the Challenger disaster occurred in 1986 in which everyone onboard was killed, the Air Force decided to use a Delta II rocket instead.

25. While working at Raytheon, Dr. Ivan Getting and a team of scientists developed the first three-dimensional, time-difference-of-arrival position-finding system to help the US Air Force pinpoint targets.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
SPRING DISTRICT 2019-2020

ANSWER KEY

"The History of GPS"

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