

CONTESTANT NUMBER:

FOR GRADER USE ONLY

Score Test Below:

_____ out of 75. Initials _____

_____ out of 75. Initials _____

Papers contending to place:

_____ out of 75. Initials _____



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

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

Circle Grade Level : 5 6 7 8

- 1. A B C D
- 2. A B C D
- 3. A B C D
- 4. A B C D
- 5. A B C D
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- 14. A B C D
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- 16. A B C D
- 17. A B C D
- 18. A B C D
- 19. T F
- 20. T F
- 21. T F
- 22. T F
- 23. T F
- 24. T F
- 25. T F

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5/6 INVITATIONAL MEET 2023-2024

“Texas Bluebonnets”

One of the best things about spring in Texas is the flowers. Wildflowers bloom along the highways and hillsides, pastures and prairies. Flowers of every color and hue. The most common color is red, but pink, blue, and purple are also seen. Also called wild phlox, Prairie verbena, one of the most prominent flowers found statewide, blooms most profusely in spring, but may flower at other times of the year depending on rainfall. Other wildflowers that can be seen are pink evening primroses, Mexican blankets, lemon mint, and of course the Texas State Flower, the bluebonnet.

The bluebonnet’s scientific name is *Lupinus subcarnosus* (loo-pie’-nus sub-car-no’-sus). It is also known as buffalo clover, wolf flower, and “el conejo” or rabbit, in Spanish. It is sometimes said that the vibrant blue flowers resemble the bonnets worn by pioneer women to shield themselves from the harsh Texas sun. It is typically mid to late April that bluebonnets bloom throughout central and south Texas. They generally have white or yellow spikes and can grow to be approximately 12 inches tall. They are related to pea plants and germinate in the fall and winter and bloom again in the spring which makes them annuals. Although they are related to peas, bluebonnets are actually poisonous. Those pretty blue petals contain a toxin that can seriously damage the nervous system of both animals and humans.

1:00

When Texas decided to designate a state flower back in 1901, the decision was difficult. The Texas State Legislature asked for nominations, and three different speakers submitted a nomination for different flowers. Each speaker was passionate about the flower they chose. The first flower nominated was the cotton plant. This flower was nominated because cotton had a huge impact on the Texas economy and economic independence. The second nomination was from a legislator nicknamed “Cactus Jack” who wanted the state flower to be the pear cactus for its hardiness and strength. Appalled by what they deemed as ugly flower choices, the National Society of Colonial Dames of America nominated the bluebonnet as a way to honor the many brave Texas

pioneer women who had helped settle the state. For a while, it seemed that cotton would surely win. Not to be outdone, the women of the NSCDA placed paintings of bluebonnets on the floor of the legislature and arrangements of bluebonnets on each politician's desk on the day of the voting. And, of course, the bluebonnet won.

2:00 While the *Lupinus subcaruosus* species of bluebonnet was the original choice, it happened to be the least beautiful of the different varieties of bluebonnets. Because of this, in 1971 the Texas legislature decided to combine all varieties of bluebonnets as one official state flower, allowing the more beautiful varieties to be considered as well. According to Flo Oxley, a program coordinator at the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center in Austin, legislation was written that any and all species of bluebonnets would fall under the umbrella of the name State Flower of Texas.

Texas, as a result, has eight types of bluebonnets, the smaller *Lupinus subcaruosus* and the showier, larger *Lupinus Texensis* (loo-pie-nus tex-en-sis) being the most popular. More than likely, the *Lupinus Texensis* is the one you think of when you think of bluebonnets. Texas is the only place you'll find both the *Lupinus Texensis* and the *Lupinus Subcaruosus* species of bluebonnets. However, it is not the only state where bluebonnets grow. They also grow in Florida, Louisiana and Oklahoma. Bluebonnets thrive on 8-10 hours of sunshine per day, alkaline soils, and low moisture. Texas has the perfect climate. It's not surprising, then, that Texas has more bluebonnets than anywhere else in the world. In fact, after the Texas Highway Department was

3:00 organized in 1917, officials noticed that bluebonnets began growing naturally alongside new roads and areas of construction. Instead of getting rid of them, officials began to maintain the flowers. In 1932, landscape architect, Jac Gubbels encouraged and cultivated the growth of native wildflowers along Texas highways. Because of his work, the Texas Department of Transportation delays the mowing of Texas roadsides until after wildflower season is over to allow the flowers to spread their seeds. In addition, the Texas Department of Transportation purchases about 30,000 pounds of wildflower seed each year to sow alongside Texas roadways. And, of course, bluebonnets are included in those seeds.

As a kid, one of the things my family enjoyed was stopping by a field of bluebonnets and taking family bluebonnet photos. If you are going to do that, you might want to go to one of the many state parks. That being said, you should know that it is illegal to pick bluebonnets in a Texas State Park. It is actually illegal to pick, cut or destroy plant life anywhere on the park grounds. It is also illegal to trespass on private property, so be sure that when you are looking for bluebonnets to photograph, you respect the wishes of the owners of the land. What is not illegal, however, is to pick bluebonnets from public roadways. Just be careful of the traffic! Another peril you should be aware of is that bees love bluebonnets and can frequently be found flitting from bluebonnet to bluebonnet in the fields. While visiting a patch of bluebonnets, be sure not to dig up large clumps of flowers or drive your vehicle into the flower patch. Many of the roadside wildflowers are annuals that will not be able to drop seed and grow again next year if they are trampled or removed while they are blooming.

4:00

There are several legends about the origins of the bluebonnet. According to the Bullock Museum, one Native American legend tells how the bluebonnet came to be. The legend tells of the terrible, catastrophic weather in Texas. Severe flooding followed by devastating drought, blizzards, and sweltering heat caused food to be scarce.

Starvation and disease swept through the tribes. The chiefs decided that the great spirit was surely angry with them and must be appeased. In order to try to appease the Great Spirit, a small girl offered her favorite doll which was decorated with blue feathers. She placed it in a fire as an offering. When the fire died, she scattered the ashes to the 4 winds. When the people awoke the next day, the land was covered with bright blue flowers – the Texas Bluebonnet. This legend has been told for many years and many Texans believe that the flower's determination to come back year after year despite soil and weather conditions is a great symbol of the resilience of true Texans.

5:00

Another Native American folktale tells of the Jumano people of Texas who were mysteriously visited by a Spanish nun in a blue cloak. After sharing her faith with the Jumano, she disappeared one night leaving a field of bluebonnets behind.

Another legend that Texans enjoy is the legend of the Pink Bluebonnet. This legend began with 2 children playing outside. Upon spotting a pink and white bluebonnet, they asked their grandmother why the flowers were the wrong color. The grandmother replied that the white flower represents the Lone Star on the Texas flag, and the pink flower honors the brave soldiers who lost their lives at the Alamo. Of course, this is not really why the flowers are pink and white, but it makes for a good story, doesn't it?

Although bluebonnets are found statewide, one of the best places to find them is in Ennis. Ennis was named the official Bluebonnet City of Texas in 1997. Each year from **6:00** April 1-30, Ennis hosts the Official Texas Bluebonnet Trails which includes 40 miles of wildflowers! These trails are the oldest such trails known in the state! Chappell Hill is also known for its amazing wildflowers. Chappell Hill hosts the Official State of Texas Bluebonnet Festival each year. Another city is Burnet. Burnet, located in central Texas about an hour from Austin and is called the Bluebonnet Capital of Texas.

If you would like to try growing bluebonnets for yourself, it shouldn't be too difficult. Many local garden centers even have bluebonnets you can transplant. However, if you want to plant them from seed, then spread the seeds over the area where you are planting, lightly cover them with soil, and water them. Given full sun and plenty of water, the seeds should germinate. After that, bluebonnets won't require much care. The rain will water them and there is no need to fertilize them since they don't need quality soil. And, because they are annuals which spread their seed, you shouldn't have to plant them again next year.

Bluebonnets are so well loved in Texas that they have even become part of the culture. In the 1970s, the Women's Football League founded a team called the Dallas Bluebonnets. Julia D. Booth and Lora C. Crockett – an actual relative of Davy Crockett **7:00** – wrote a song called *Bluebonnets* which was adopted by the state as the State Flower Song in 1933.

Our state flower is definitely something to be proud of!

INVITATIONAL 2023-2024

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 MEET 2023-2024**

“Texas Bluebonnets”

1. Who first nominated bluebonnets to be the State Flower of Texas?
 - A. Cactus Jack
 - B. National Society of Colonial Dames of America
 - C. Texas State Legislature
 - D. Bluebonnet Society of Texas

2. Which of the following states do bluebonnets NOT grow naturally?
 - A. Oklahoma
 - B. Louisiana
 - C. Florida
 - D. New Mexico

3. About how many hours a day of direct sunshine do bluebonnets need?
 - A. 4-6
 - B. 6-8
 - C. 8-10
 - D. 10-12

4. How many inches tall do bluebonnets generally grow?
 - A. 3
 - B. 6
 - C. 12
 - D. 18

5. In what year did Texas decide to adopt a state flower?
 - A. 1901
 - B. 1971
 - C. 1913
 - D. 1932

6. Bluebonnets are also known as buffalo flower, el conejo and
 - A. clover blooms
 - B. rabbit clover
 - C. sapphire glory
 - D. wolf flower

7. What was the name of the landscape architect who encouraged and cultivated the growth of native wildflowers along Texas highways in 1932?
 - A. Jac Gubbles
 - B. Julia Booth
 - C. Mark Ennis
 - D. Lora Copeland

8. Why was the cotton flower nominated as the state flower?
 - A. It was a crop that helped the state economically.
 - B. Cotton flowers in bloom were a symbol of prosperity.
 - C. Most farmers in Texas grew cotton as well as edible crops.
 - D. Cotton was the primary fiber in which cloth was made in Texas.

9. When was Bluebonnets adopted as the state flower song?
 - A. 1913
 - B. 1933
 - C. 1925
 - D. 1971

10. Which city hosts the official Bluebonnet Trails each year?
- A. Chappell Hill
 - B. Ennis
 - C. Fredericksburg
 - D. Burnet
11. In what year was the Texas Highway Department organized?
- A. 1910
 - B. 1901
 - C. 1917
 - D. 1905
12. About how many pounds of wildflower seed does the Texas Department of Transportation purchase each year to sow along Texas highways?
- A. 15,000
 - B. 20,000
 - C. 25,000
 - D. 30,000
13. In the legend of the Pink and White Bluebonnet, why were the flowers pink?
- A. Pink represents the love that all Texans have for their state.
 - B. Pink shows honor to the women who fought alongside men for Texas.
 - C. Pink represents the beautiful sun rises and sunsets seen in Texas.
 - D. Pink honors the men who fought and died at the Alamo.
14. Based on the information in the text, what happens when a flower germinates?
- A. It drops its seed and dies.
 - B. The stalk bursts into bloom.
 - C. The bulb becomes dormant.
 - D. The seed begins to grow.
15. How many varieties of bluebonnets does Texas currently have?
- A. 1
 - B. 3
 - C. 8
 - D. 10
16. In what month do bluebonnets typically bloom throughout central and south Texas?
- A. March
 - B. April
 - C. May
 - D. June
17. Where is the Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center located?
- A. Burnet
 - B. Austin
 - C. Ennis
 - D. San Antonio
18. Which is the only state you'll find both the *Lupinus Texensis* and the *Lupinus Subcarnosus* species of Bluebonnets growing naturally?
- A. Texas
 - B. Louisiana
 - C. Florida
 - D. Oklahoma

True/False

19. Although they are related to peas, bluebonnet petals are actually poisonous and contain a toxin that can seriously damage the nervous system of both animals and humans, while the seeds, like peas, can be eaten.
20. In 1901, the pear cactus was nominated to be the state flower because of its hardiness and strength.
21. It is illegal to pick bluebonnets in Texas State Parks for wildflower viewing although you may pick other plant life and flowers found in specified areas on the park grounds.
22. Native American folktale tells of the Jumano people of Texas who were mysteriously visited by a Spanish nun in a blue cloak who, after sharing her faith with the Jumano, disappeared one night leaving a field of bluebonnets behind.
23. In the 1970s, the Women's Football League founded a team called the Dallas Bluebonnets.
24. Although *Lupinus subcarneus* is larger, *Lupinus Texensis* is showier and more popular due to its brighter colors.
25. While it is legal to take pictures in bluebonnet fields, it is not legal to pick bluebonnets along public roadways or dig them up.

**UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5/6
INVITATIONAL MEET 2023-2024**

"Texas Bluebonnets"

Answer Key

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

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7/8 INVITATIONAL MEET 2023-2024

“The History of Nail Polish”

If you look around you in any place where crowds gather, you are likely to find women, and sometimes men, with painted fingernails and toenails. There are nail salons in almost every town. Both men and women have manicures and pedicures on a regular basis. When did this trend begin? Let’s find out!

Thousands of years ago, women and men began decorating their nails not only for beauty but as a class distinction. It is claimed that warriors in Babylonia during 3200 would spend hours preparing for battle. Their preparations included their nails being manicured and colored. The ingredient they most often chose was kohl. Kohl was made primarily from the mineral galena which was ground onto a palette and mixed with oils or animal fats. The kohl was then stored in beautiful, variously shaped small vessels and applied using a thin kohl stick. Galena ore was found near the Nile River at the city of Aswan, in present-day southeast Egypt, and on the banks of the Red Sea.

1:00 During this same century, the Chinese and Egyptians used beeswax, egg whites, gelatin, natural gums and flowers to make nail colors. In its earliest form, nail coloring was worn by the rulers and those in high society as a symbol of their wealth and power. Only those from royalty or the upper class were allowed to color their nails. Around 600 B.C., during the Zhou dynasty, the royal houses preferred metallic, gold and silver. Should anyone in the lower class in China dare to wear nail polish, they would be sentenced to death.

The techniques of the ancient Chinese eventually made their way across to India, Africa and the Middle East. Cleopatra used plant extracts to dye her nails a deep blood red. We know that it was not just Cleopatra, however, because other mummified Pharaohs

were found with henna stained nails. It was popular for women across India and Africa to dye their fingertips with henna as an adornment. Nail polish didn't make its way across into Europe until much later, arriving in the late 18th century with trade deals from India and the Middle East. It was still very much associated with the wealthy at this stage, until the first nail salon opened in the late 19th century in Paris. It was during this time that French manicures became available to the general public.

2:00 Mary E. Cobb was born in May 1852. Her father, Pleasant A. Cobb, was a carpenter and a descendant of Ambrose Cobbs, a wealthy businessman who came to America from England in 1635. After the Civil War, Mary Cobb moved from Lynchburg, Virginia, to New York City with her mother and two brothers. While living in New York City, Mary met and married Dr. Joseph Parker Pray. Dr. Pray was a New England podiatrist who made his fortune selling foot powders and ladies' cosmetics. Shortly after her marriage, Mary traveled to France as a companion of the Baronesse de Rothschild where she learned the skill of nail manicure. French manicuring was quite popular in Europe, but was not as well known in America.

Mary Cobb returned home and opened her own manicure salon in Manhattan in 1878. She redeveloped the French manicure process by developing a specific series of steps which included soaking the fingers, carefully trimming the nails, and using a specially devised file to shape the nail. To complete the process, she created an enamel that would ensure that the nail was protected as well as giving color to the nail. Although her husband originally allowed her to finance her salon as an extension to his own business, over time she was able to stand alone. She began to focus on a high-end market and eventually had businesses in two townhouses on West 23rd street in New York and branches in Chicago, Washington, Boston, and Philadelphia.

3:00

In addition to manicures, Cobb began offering hairdressing and skin care. The most lasting contribution she made to the nail care industry was the invention of the emery board. An emery board is a stiff cardboard or paper strip that is covered with the

mineral emery, sand, or a similar rough substance. When you move an emery board back and forth across a nail, the rough surface creates friction which gently removes small amounts of the nail and allows you to create a smooth surface. In essence, it is sand paper for the nails. By 1900, Mary Cobb's business was one of the largest female-owned and managed businesses in the world.

In 1911, the Cutex company was launched with only one product: an extract for softening cuticles around the nail bed. Take a look at your own fingernails. Notice that the bottom of your nail has a tiny patch of skin that connects the skin of your fingers to your fingernail. That is called the cuticle. The cuticle's function is to protect new nails from bacteria when they grow out from the nail root. The area around the cuticle is delicate. It can get dry, damaged, and infected. Cutex still has a product, Cutex Intense Recovery that claims to nurture and strengthen your weak and damaged nails

4:00 with a treatment formulated with keratin that moisturizes and conditions nails and cuticles. In 1925, Cutex went on to create liquid nail polish. Cutex has grown to be a well-known company and one of the largest nail product companies in the world.

In 1920, makeup artist Michelle Menard was inspired by the incredibly shiny enamel paint that began appearing on automobiles. She partnered with the Charles Revson Company to determine if the same type of color and shine could be applied to fingernails. They established a factory and began to produce nail polish as their first product. At this time what we know now as nail polish was called nail lacquer. This partnership officially became the Revlon Company in 1932. Revlon sold its nail enamel in a variety of colors at drugstores and department stores for several years before expanding into lipstick and eventually an entire makeup line.

During this time, the "moon manicure" was the most popular style. Nails were long and only painted in the middle of the nail. The crescent shaped tip of the nail was unpolished. Before the 1960s, nail polish was only applied to bare, natural nails, whether it was done as a manicure or pedicure. Although women loved the new colors

5:00

and shine, they began to clamor for instant long nails and fast-drying, longer-wearing polish.

In 1954, Dr. Fred Slack, a dentist, broke his fingernail while he was at his office. He decided to use dental materials to mend his broken nail. He used aluminum foil as a platform to build out the acrylic on his thumb. This eventually became what is known as the acrylic nail extension platform and eventually developed into artificial nails. He patented his invention, then, along with his brother Tom, he developed other chemicals to keep the nails from yellowing. Although he originally used his own dental equipment, he eventually developed new equipment better suited for nails. Dr. Slack and his brother started their own company called Nail Systems International to develop the new equipment. At first, the company made both dental and nail equipment, but by 1987, they began focusing only on the nail industry. Currently, Nail Systems International is run by Dr. Slack's son and grandson.

After Dr. Slack's invention, other companies began to develop new technologies as well. These companies produced artificial nails and acrylic nail enhancements that instantly provided long nails and solved the issue of nail polish chipping because the acrylic surface provided better adherence of the product.

6:00 In 1982, James Giuliano introduced the idea of hard gel polishes. These gel polishes come in jars and the liquid is brushed onto the natural nail and hardened, or cured, when it is exposed to UV light. They are called hard gels because once they are cured, they don't chip. The only way to remove them is by filing them off.

In 1990, the first UV top coat was invented. Its formula was created to be a clear covering for traditional nail polish. The nail technician would apply nail polish to the customer's nails, then apply the top coat, wait three minutes and then expose the nails to UV light for three or four minutes. The top coat would then protect the nails and keep the polish from chipping off. But, because it was a gel, it also had to be filed off.

7:00 The first long wearing nail polish that wears like a gel but that can be removed with nail polish remover was invented in 2007. Unlike the traditional nail polish which can take up to an hour to dry, this long-wear polish air-dries in just 5 minutes and can last up to 2 weeks without chipping. The main ingredient in regular nail polish is something called nitrocellulose, originally known as guncotton. It's made of plant fiber and the stuff that makes TNT explode. TNT stands for trinitrotoluene. It is a pale yellow, solid organic nitrogen compound that melts at 178 degrees Fahrenheit and explodes at 465 degrees Fahrenheit. Because your body isn't nearly that hot, there isn't any chance that it will explode. It's also used in products such as ping pong balls without exploding, so there isn't any danger that you will tap your nails and cause an explosion. In fact, it won't explode without a detonator. For nail polish, the nitrocellulose is dissolved in a solvent called ethyl acetate. Once the nail polish goes on your nail, the solvent evaporates leaving the nitrocellulose to dry into a solid film.

Today, nails are a multibillion-dollar industry and still growing fast. Many salons offer basic services as well as decorative nails with intricate designs and even gemstones. The nail polish industry has come a long way from its origins. I wonder what Cleopatra would say about it now.

INVITATIONAL 2023-2024

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 MEET 2023-2024**

“The History of Nail Polish”

1. Around 600 B.C., during the Zhou dynasty, the royal houses preferred nails to be painted
 - A. red
 - B. henna or brown
 - C. metallic
 - D. black

2. Kohl was made primarily from the mineral
 - A. henna
 - B. galena
 - C. onyx
 - D. emery

3. Where did Mary Cobb live before the Civil War?
 - A. Lynchburg, Virginia
 - B. New York City, New York
 - C. Paris, France
 - D. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

4. In what year did Mary Cobb open her own manicure salon in Manhattan, New York?
 - A. 1858
 - B. 1878
 - C. 1898
 - D. 1918

5. Cutex has a product that claims to nurture and strengthen your weak and damaged nails with a treatment formulated with
 - A. enamel
 - B. petroleum jelly
 - C. acrylic
 - D. keratin

6. Galena ore was found near the Nile River at the city of Aswan, in present-day southeast Egypt, and on the banks of
 - A. the Jordan River
 - B. the Red Sea
 - C. the Indian Ocean
 - D. the English Channel

7. Mary Cobb redeveloped the French manicure process by developing a specific series of steps which included all of the following except
 - A. soaking the fingers
 - B. carefully trimming the nails
 - C. using a file to shape the nail
 - D. painting the nail with a bright color

8. Where is the cuticle located?
- A. the tip of the nail
 - B. between the nail bed and tip
 - C. the bottom of the nail near the skin
 - D. underneath the nail
9. What inspired makeup artist Michelle Menard in 1920 to create a nail product?
- A. a shiny car
 - B. a bright red apple
 - C. a twinkly tiara
 - D. a dental procedure
10. Currently, the main ingredient in regular nail polish is nitrocellulose, originally known as
- A. dental enamel
 - B. guncotton
 - C. kohl
 - D. nitrogen
11. At what temperature does trinitrotoluene explode?
- A. 465 degrees F
 - B. 178 degrees F
 - C. 212 degrees F
 - D. 386 degrees F
12. Who introduced the idea of hard gel polishes?
- A. Fred Slack
 - B. Charles Revson
 - C. James Giuliano
 - D. Michelle Menard
13. What company was the first to develop and sell nail lacquer?
- A. Cutex
 - B. the Mary Cobb company
 - C. Slack Nail Company
 - D. Revlon
14. The Chinese and Egyptians used all of the following to make nail colors except
- A. beeswax
 - B. egg whites
 - C. keratin
 - D. gelatin
15. French manicures became available to the public during which century?
- A. 17th
 - B. 18th
 - C. 19th
 - D. 20th
16. Mary Cobb eventually had businesses in New York, Washington, Boston, and
- A. Philadelphia
 - B. London
 - C. Los Angeles
 - D. Lynchburg
17. In 1925, Cutex went began to create
- A. emery boards
 - B. liquid nail polish
 - C. acrylic gels
 - D. nail polish remover

18. After breaking a nail at the office, Dr. Fred Slack used _____ as a platform to build out an acrylic nail on his thumb.
- A. dental floss
 - B. hard gel enamel
 - C. aluminum foil
 - D. rubber tooth molding

True/False

19. In 1911, the Cutex company was launched with only one product: an extract for softening cuticles around the nail bed.
20. It was popular for women across India and Africa to dye their fingertips with henna as an adornment.
21. The "moon manicure" was a very popular style in which the crescent shaped tip of the nail was painted white or yellow and the middle of the nail was unpainted.
22. Dr. Slack and his brother Tom started their own company called Nail Systems International which produced both dental and nail equipment until 1987 when they began focusing only on the nail industry.
23. Hard gel polishes which don't chip, come in jars and the liquid is brushed onto the natural nail and hardened, or cured, when it is exposed to UV light.
24. The first long wearing nail polish, invented in 2010, is similar to a gel, but takes hours to dry and must be touched up after 1 week because it chips.
25. Trinitrotoluene is a pale yellow, solid organic nitrogen compound used in nail polish that has to be altered to keep it from melting when it is exposed to your body temperature.

**UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7/8
INVITATIONAL MEET 2023-2024**

"The History of Nail Polish"

Answer Key

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

**UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5/6
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2023-2024**

“Emily Warren Roebling – The First Woman Chief Engineer”

Most of us have never been to New York City. Even if you haven't been there in person, you might recognize the image of the Brooklyn Bridge which connects the boroughs of Lower Manhattan and Brooklyn by spanning the East River. Known for its stone arches, the Brooklyn Bridge contains six lanes for vehicles and a shared pedestrian and bicycle path. It does not allow large trucks.

As of 2018, an average of over 116,000 vehicles, 30,000 pedestrians and 3,000 cyclists travel over the Brooklyn Bridge each day. The Brooklyn Bridge was designed by John A. Roebling. Construction began in 1869 and was completed in 1883. At the time, it was the longest suspension bridge in the world. What is not widely known, however, is that construction of the bridge might not have been completed if not for the tireless work of Emily Warren Roebling, better known as the “woman who saved the Brooklyn Bridge.”

Emily Warren was born in Cold Spring, New York on September 23, 1843, to a socially prominent family that could trace their family tree back to the Mayflower. She was the eleventh of twelve children. Her father, Sylvanus Warren, was a state assemblyman and town supervisor. Her older brother, Gouverneur K. Warren, graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He became a corps commander in the Union army during the American Civil War. Emily was educated at a convent school, the Georgetown Academy of the Visitation in Washington, DC, where she studied history, astronomy, and algebra, among other subjects, in addition to needlework and housekeeping.

1:00

In 1864, she met her future husband, Washington Roebling, who was serving as an engineering officer on her brother's staff. Washington was the son of John Roebling, an eminent German-American civil engineer who was in the process of designing what

2:00

he called "the greatest bridge in existence" — the future Brooklyn Bridge. The Brooklyn Bridge was the longest-span suspension bridge in the world at that time and the first to be built with steel cables. Washington and Emily were married in 1865, and Emily accompanied her husband to Europe, where he went on his father's orders to study the latest techniques of constructing foundations underwater by using sealed and pressurized caissons. The caissons were the watertight structures filled with compressed air that would allow workers to dig under the East River and plant the bridge's footings. While they were in Europe, they had one child, John Augustus Roebling II in 1867, who was born in the same town where Washington Roebling's father had been born, Muhlhausen, Germany.

In 1867 John Roebling, Washington's father, started design work on the Brooklyn Bridge. In 1868, Washington and Emily returned with their son to America in. On June 28, 1869, at Fulton Ferry, while John was standing at the edge of a dock, working on fixing the location where the bridge would be built, his foot was crushed by an arriving ferry. His injured toes were amputated. He refused further medical treatment and wanted to cure his foot by water therapy which consisted of continuous pouring of water over the wound. His condition deteriorated, however, and on July 22, 1869, twenty-four days after the accident, he died of tetanus at Washington and Emily's home Hicks Street in Brooklyn Heights. Tetanus is a potentially fatal bacterial infection that affects the nerves and causes painful muscle contractions, particularly in the jaw and neck. It can interfere with the ability to breathe, eventually causing death in the case of John Roebling. Although there is no cure for tetanus, we now have a vaccine that can prevent it.

3:00

After the death of his father, Washington immediately took over as chief engineer. But it wasn't long before Washington also became injured due to the dangers of the construction effort. Upon taking over for his father, the most pressing job was to sink the caissons that would support the 275-foot granite towers on both the Brooklyn and Manhattan sides of the river. This was the first time that caissons were used in the United States. The caissons were large boxes that would be placed open side down on

the river bottom and then pressurized so that workers could dig out the earth or stone beneath and gradually cause the caisson to sink deeper and deeper into the river. As the caisson went down, the bridge tower was built up on top, and gradually rose out of the water.

Because he frequently entered and exited the pressurized caissons, Washington developed a case of "caisson's disease" or decompression sickness. Decompression sickness occurs when the body experiences rapid pressure reduction. For example, when divers go deeper and deeper under the water, the pressure becomes greater and greater. If they rise up to the surface too quickly, gasses which were dissolved in their blood and tissues turn into bubbles in the blood vessels. These bubbles can cause great pain and can block the blood vessels. By rising more slowly, it allows the body to compensate for this.

4:00

At the time that the Brooklyn Bridge was built, however, very little was known about caisson's disease except that it could lead to a person being crippled or even to death. No one knew that it could be avoided by slowing down the body's ascent from the deep water. During the course of the construction of the bridge, over one hundred workers were killed or left severely impaired by this illness. Washington became partially paralyzed, blind, deaf, and mute - or unable to speak.

This was a real problem. Washington was the chief engineer. Without his expertise, construction on the bridge would have to stop. From 1872 he was essentially an invalid. Emily cared for him in their home in Trenton, New Jersey where the Roebling family's steel cable factory was located, and in a residence in Brooklyn Heights from which Washington could observe the bridge work through a telescope. Emily served as Washington's liaison with the engineering team, and over time she displayed such proficiency in the issues of construction, materials, and cable fabrication that some

5:00

observers concluded she had assumed the duties of chief engineer. She served as spokeswoman and advocate for her husband, reassuring officials that he was capable of managing the project.

As the New York Times reported at the time, "Mrs. Roebling applied herself to the study of engineering, and she succeeded so well that in a short time she was able to assume the duties of chief engineer." For more than ten years, she dealt with contractors, supervised staff, inspected construction, and handled politicians and reporters. By the time the bridge was completed, she was known as the woman who managed one of the most significant construction projects of that time.

It took fourteen years for the bridge to be completed. When it was finished, Emily received praise for overseeing the construction of such an amazing architectural feat. During the opening ceremonies of the Brooklyn Bridge, U.S. Congressman Abram Steens Hewitt said that Emily Warren Roebling would forever be associated with "all that is admirable in human nature and all that is wonderful in the constructive world of art." He went on to say that the Brooklyn Bridge would be "an everlasting monument to the sacrificing devotion and her capacity for that higher education from which she has been too long disbarred." In other words, he was saying that by being so successful in building the Brooklyn Bridge, Emily had proved to the world that women were capable of learning difficult skills and should not be stopped from receiving a college education.

6:00 In fact, she had made history by becoming the first female field engineer. On the day that the bridge was opened, Emily Warren Roebling was the first to cross it. She rode in a carriage carrying a live rooster in her lap as a sign of victory.

After completing the Brooklyn Bridge project, Emily spent time supporting many women's and humanitarian causes. She wrote an award-winning essay entitled *A Wife's Disabilities*, which criticized the many laws that discriminated against women such as laws that restricted women from voting, owning property, and receiving an equal education to a man. She traveled the world, and in 1896, she was presented to Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom. She was even in St. Petersburg, Russia, for the coronation of Tsar Nicholas II. In 1899, she fulfilled her dream of pursuing further education and received a law certificate from New York University.

Although history began to forget Emily's work, her role as chief engineer has recently been rediscovered. A plaque still stands on the Brooklyn Bridge dedicating it to the memory of her father-in law, her husband, and Emily herself. Emily Warren Roebling died on February 28, 1903 in Trenton, New Jersey.

FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2023-2024

A+ ACADEMICS



University Interscholastic League



Listening

grades 5 & 6

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

7. Who started design work on the Brooklyn Bridge in 1867?
- A. Washington Roebling
 - B. Augustus Roebling
 - C. Sylvanus Roebling
 - D. John Roebling
8. How tall were the granite towers on both the Brooklyn and Manhattan sides of the river?
- A. 125 feet
 - B. 275 feet
 - C. 350 feet
 - D. 500 feet
9. Who was the first person to cross the Brooklyn Bridge when it was finished?
- A. Emily Warren Roebling
 - B. John Roebling
 - C. Washington Roebling
 - D. Congressman Abram Steens Hewitt
10. What modes of travel are NOT allowed on the Brooklyn Bridge?
- A. cars
 - B. bicycles and motorcycles
 - C. large trucks
 - D. pedestrians with strollers
11. When Washington first became ill, Emily cared for him in their home in
- A. Manhattan, New York
 - B. Trenton, New Jersey
 - C. Brooklyn, New York
 - D. Boston, Massachusetts
12. Another name for caisson's disease is
- A. typhoid
 - B. decompression sickness
 - C. meningitis
 - D. infectious paralysis
13. What did John Roebling call the Brooklyn Bridge?
- A. the most dangerous attempt to build a bridge ever tried
 - B. the world's longest pedestrian bridge
 - C. the Roebling family legacy
 - D. the greatest bridge in existence
14. What were caissons filled with after they were sealed to make them watertight?
- A. compressed air
 - B. helium and oxygen
 - C. water
 - D. sand

15. In 1899, Emily fulfilled her dream of pursuing further education and received a law certificate from
- A. University of St. Petersburg
 - B. Harvard University
 - C. New Jersey College of Law
 - D. New York University
16. In what year was Emily presented to Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom?
- A. 1903
 - B. 1899
 - C. 1896
 - D. 1983
17. In her younger years, Emily was educated at a convent school, the Georgetown Academy of the Visitation in
- A. Washington, D.C.
 - B. Trenton, New Jersey
 - C. Cold Spring, New York
 - D. Brooklyn Heights, New York
18. How many years did the Brooklyn Bridge take to be constructed?
- A. 8
 - B. 10
 - C. 12
 - D. 14

True/False

19. Emily Warren's family could trace their family lineage back beyond the Mayflower to Muhlhausen, Germany
20. Water therapy, which consisted of continuous pouring of water over the wound, was known as a successful way to help serious injuries such as amputated limbs heal without infection.
21. Gouverneur K. Warren, graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and became a corps commander in the Union army during the American Civil War.
22. On June 28, 1869 at Fulton Ferry, while John was standing at the edge of a dock, working on fixing the location where the bridge would be built, his foot was crushed by an arriving ferry.
23. During the course of the construction of the bridge, over one hundred workers were killed or left severely impaired.

24. On the day that the bridge was opened, Emily Warren Roebling and her husband were the first to walk across it carrying a live rooster in a cage as a sign of victory.

25. Emily wrote an award-winning essay entitled *A Wife's Disabilities*, which criticized the many laws that discriminated against women such as laws that restricted women from voting, owning property, and receiving an equal education to a man.

**UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5/6
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2023-2024**

“Emily Warren Roebling – The First Woman Chief Engineer”

Answer Key

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

**UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7/8
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2023-2024**

“Bananas”

What is your go-to snack? Some people want something sweet like candy. Others really enjoy something salty like chips. Believe it or not, one of the most popular foods in the world is the banana. In fact, your local supermarket will probably tell you that bananas are in the top 5 items of produce that they order each month. In fact, they outsell oranges and apples combined. Let’s find out more about bananas.

The banana is one of the most important fruit crops in the world. Bananas that are eaten raw are called dessert, or sweet, bananas. The most common dessert variety is the Cavendish. Cavendish bananas are long, plump, and golden yellow. Most bananas that are imported from tropical areas into non tropical countries are Cavendish. This has not always been the case. The Gros Michel variety is richer and sweeter than the Cavendish, and at one time it dominated the world’s commercial banana business.

However, in the late 1950s the Gros Michel variety began to contract Panama disease. Panama disease causes banana plants to wilt and die. In order to continue producing bananas, farmers had to abandon the Gros Michel in favor of the hardier Cavendish.

1:00 The Canary Island banana, which is smaller, sweeter, and more fragrant than the Cavendish, is consumed mainly in Spain. There are many other varieties, but not all are exported. The Lady Finger, a banana that is about 3 to 4 inches (7.6 to 10 centimeters) is grown in Latin America and Australia. It is too delicate to be exported. Other prized varieties include the Lakatan, an orange banana that is sweeter than the Cavendish and is found in the Philippines, and the Champa of India.

Another type of banana, Plantains, are more often used for cooking and are more starchy than sweet. Plantains are grown extensively as a food source in tropical regions.

Besides being eaten raw, bananas are served in many ways. In tropical countries bananas are preserved by sun-drying them and sprinkling them with sugar. Unripe

bananas are dried and ground to make banana flour. The blossoms of some banana plants are considered a delicacy in India and are cooked in curries. And, of course, they are used in salads, desserts, and baked goods.

Bananas are a distinct source of carbohydrates. In unripe bananas, the carbohydrates occur mainly as starch. Green bananas contain up to 80% starch. During ripening the starch is converted into sugars and ends up being less than 1 percent when the banana **2:00** is fully ripe. In ripe bananas, the total sugar content can reach at least 16% of its weight. The most common types of sugar in ripe bananas are sucrose, fructose, and glucose.

Despite their high carbohydrate content, bananas have a relatively low glycemic index (GI) of 42-58 depending on how ripe the banana is. The GI is a measure of how quickly carbs enter your bloodstream and raise blood sugar. The reason for the low GI of bananas is their high content of resistant starch. Resistant starch is not processed by the body but passes through your intestines undigested.

Bananas are also a good source of other types of fiber, such as pectin. Some of the pectin in bananas is water-soluble. As bananas ripen the amount of water-soluble pectin increases, which is one of the main reasons why bananas turn softer as they age. Pectin, like resistant starch, slows the rise in blood sugar after a meal. Bananas are also great sources of nutrition.

A medium sized banana contains 422 milligrams of potassium, which is 9% of what you **3:00** need every day. This mineral is very important for a healthy heart. Potassium is responsible for powering the muscles that squeeze blood through the heart and can regulate heartbeat and cardiac functioning. In fact, when there is a potassium deficiency, one of the main signs is an irregular heartbeat and palpitations.

Bananas can also help lower blood pressure, and it was found that those who consumed more potassium saw a lower systolic blood pressure numbers of at least 10 points. This helps prevent strokes! Additionally, potassium can help keep your bones healthy as you age. Bananas contain the vitamin B6. A medium banana gives you about

25% of the vitamin B6 you should get each day. It helps with metabolism and plays an important role in brain development during pregnancy and infancy, as well as immune system health. Bananas also contain vitamin A. Vitamin A is good for your vision and might even help protect you from cancer.

Bananas sound like a pretty good food. Where did they come from? Bananas come from a family of plants called Musa that are native to Southeast Asia and are grown in many of the warmer areas of the world. It is believed that bananas first began to grow in the Asian tropics.

4:00

There are many legends and stories that mention them. We do know that bananas have been grown in India for at least 4,000 years. Traveling Arabs found them there and carried them to Palestine, Egypt, and Africa. Bananas are also mentioned in early Greek, Latin and Arabic writings. Alexander the Great mentioned them in his writings and is known to have enjoyed eating them. The Portuguese discovered bananas on the coast of Africa and brought them to the Canary Islands. Spanish missionaries brought them to the tropical regions of Central and South America. Bananas became an important food in many parts of the world. Bananas finally reached North America and the United States when a traveler brought them from Cuba to New York City in 1804. At that time, they were sold one at a time wrapped in tinfoil.

Although most people refer to the banana plant as a tree, it is really a giant herb. It does not have the woody trunk like a tree but instead has a stalk that grows from an underground stem called a rhizome. The stalk, sometimes called a false trunk, can reach a height of 10 to 20 feet. The stalk consists of tightly wrapped leaves that overlap each other. When new leaves are formed in the center of the stalk, they force the stalk to expand both in width and height. The leaves grow to reach as much as 12 feet long and 2 feet wide. When the plant has reached 9 months old, a flower spike begins to grow on the top of the stalk. These flowers are yellow and are protected by

5:00

large, purple structures called bracts.

As the plant continues to grow, the flowers bend downward and open showing developing fruit. These young bananas point toward the ground, but in time they turn upward. The bananas grow in clusters. These clusters, called hands have from 10 to 20 individual fingers that can grow from 5 to 8 inches long. These hands are clustered together into what is called a bunch which can contain six to nine hands. After a stalk bears a bunch, it dies. Workers cut it to the ground and new stalks grow from the underground root. After the first crop, the banana plant produces fruit continuously. Frequent pruning is required in order to prevent crowding. Commercial bunches of bananas should consist of nine hands or more and weigh 50-140 pounds. Three hundred or more bunches may be produced each year on only one acre of land.

Most bananas are grown on plantations. Banana plants grow best in deep, loose, well-drained soil. The climate must be warm and humid which is why they grow in tropical areas or in semi-arid regions such as Jamaica with well planned irrigation systems. The ideal temperature is about 80 degrees. Freezing temperatures can critically damage the plant causing it to die. Without irrigation, the plants need about 80 to 100 inches of

6:00 rain each year.

Banana plantation owners have to closely monitor the amount of rain or water the bananas receive. Too much or too little water can ruin a crop. Banana plants are also easily damaged by strong winds which can tear the leaves or blow down the plants. Banana plants are also very susceptible to pests and diseases. One serious disease is a leaf spot disease called sigatoka. This disease, caused by a fungus, can be fairly well kept away by spraying fungicide from helicopters or airplanes. Another fungal disease mentioned earlier is Panama disease in which fungus grows in the soil and infects the plant.

Because bananas are sold world-wide, they are usually grown close to seaports in order for the fruit to be more easily shipped to markets. These companies are usually large and employ thousands of workers. Most of the large banana plantations and companies are located in Central and South America. If bananas are to be exported, they are harvested before they are ripe. When they reach their destination, they are

placed in ripening rooms in which heating, ventilation, and humidity are monitored carefully and controlled. Sometimes ripening is induced by exposing the shipment to ethylene gas. Ripening generally takes three to five days.

7:00 At this time, fewer than one-fifth of the bananas produced world-wide are exported. Most of them are consumed in the countries in which they are grown. In fact, the 3 largest producers of bananas in the world (listed in order) India, China and Indonesia are not major exporters. In 2021, India produced 33,062 tons of making it the leading producer in the world. The second largest producer is China at 11,725 tons. This is in sharp contrast to the fact that none of the top 3 producers made the top 15 list in exports of bananas.

The United States does not have the proper climate for growing bananas. We import them instead. The top importer of bananas to the United States is Guatemala followed by Ecuador, Costa Rica and Honduras.

So, the next time you go to the grocery store, check the produce section. Chances are you will find bananas.

FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2023-2024

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 2023-2024**

"Bananas"

1. The most common dessert variety of bananas is the
 - A. Gros Michel
 - B. Canary Island
 - C. Cavendish
 - D. Lady Finger

2. In ripe bananas, the total sugar content can reach at least ____ of its weight.
 - A. 16%
 - B. 28%
 - C. 12%
 - D. 80%

3. What is the measure of how quickly carbs enter your bloodstream and raise blood sugar?
 - A. carbohydrate count
 - B. glycemic index
 - C. blood sugar speed
 - D. diabetic content

4. How many milligrams of potassium does a medium sized banana usually contain?
 - A. 422
 - B. 9
 - C. 185
 - D. 575

5. A rhizome is
 - A. a stalk
 - B. an underground stem
 - C. a leafy branch
 - D. a fruit bearing flower

6. How much rain do banana plants need each year?
 - A. 20-40 inches
 - B. 40-60 inches
 - C. 60-80 inches
 - D. 80-100 inches

7. A sigatoka is a
 - A. viral disease caused by exposure to infected soil.
 - B. yellow leafed stalk caused by too much water.
 - C. spotted leaf disease caused by a fungus.
 - D. rhizome that is dying due to lack of enzymes.

8. Which country produces the most bananas in the world?
 - A. China
 - B. Guatemala
 - C. Indonesia
 - D. India

9. Why does the United States import bananas?
- A. The climate in the United States is not conducive to growing bananas.
 - B. There is not enough vacant land to have banana plantations.
 - C. It is more cost effective to import than to irrigate them here.
 - D. The US has trade agreements that prevent us from producing them here.
10. The ideal temperature for growing bananas is about _____degrees.
- A. 60
 - B. 70
 - C. 80
 - D. 90
11. Individual fingers on hands of bananas can grow up to _____ inches long.
- A. 8
 - B. 12
 - C. 14
 - D. 16
12. How did bananas make their way to the Canary Islands?
- A. Traveling Arabs brought them for trading.
 - B. Alexander the Great sent them on exploration ships.
 - C. Immigrants from Cuba brought them as a necessary food source.
 - D. Spanish explorers brought them from the African coast.
13. In what year did bananas reach New York City?
- A. 1804
 - B. 1778
 - C. 1950
 - D. 1865
14. The Lady Finger banana is usually grown in
- A. Guatemala and Costa Rica
 - B. Australia and Latin America
 - C. Africa and India
 - D. Indonesia and Spain
15. Which of the following bananas is not noted to be sweeter than the Cavendish?
- A. Canary Island
 - B. Gros Michel
 - C. Lady Finger
 - D. Lakatan
16. What is one benefit of the water-soluble resistant starch found in bananas?
- A. The bananas ripen more quickly when the pectin is activated.
 - B. The starch slows the rise of blood sugar after a meal.
 - C. The bananas resist digestion and become carbohydrates in the stomach.
 - D. As the bananas ripen, they become softer and easier to digest.
17. Which of the following nutrients is NOT found in bananas?
- A. vitamin A
 - B. vitamin B6
 - C. vitamin D
 - D. Potassium

18. What are bracts?
- A. A false trunk which can reach a height of 10 to 20 feet before dying
 - B. Clusters of bananas with 10-20 fingers that grow upward
 - C. An underground stalk that repeatedly produces stems for growing bananas
 - D. Large purple structures that protect flowers which hold developing bananas

True/False

19. At this time, fewer than one-sixth of the bananas grown in the world are exported.
20. Green bananas contain up to 80% starch, but during ripening the starch is converted into sugars and ends up being less than 1 percent when the banana is fully ripe.
21. The most common types of sugar in ripe bananas are sucrose, fructose, and glucose.
22. In the late 1950s the Gros Michel variety began to contract Panama disease which causes banana plants to wilt and die forcing farmers had to abandon the Gros Michel in favor of the hardier Canary Island banana.
23. Bananas can also help lower blood pressure, and it was found that those who consumed more potassium saw a lower systolic blood pressure numbers of at least 10 points.
24. For each acre of land on average, 150 bananas may be produced each year as long as there is proper irrigation and pruning.
25. Most of the large banana plantations and companies are located in China and Indonesia.

**UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7/8
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2023-2024**

"Bananas"

Answer Key

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

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5/6 SPRING DISTRICT 2023-2024

“Jelly Beans”

Now that spring is here, one of the main holidays of the season will be Easter. In fact, research shows that Easter is one of the most profitable holidays of the year. Since 2010, the amount of money Americans spend on Easter shopping per person has increased from \$118.60 to \$179.70 and is expected to be the highest on record this year at \$20.8 billion. That’s a lot of money spent on one holiday. One of the major expenses is the creation of Easter baskets, and no Easter basket is complete without a sprinkling of jelly beans. To be fair, jelly beans aren’t America’s top pick in Easter basket candy. Number one is the chocolate bunny. Over 90 million are produced every year. Number two is the appalling, but popular, marshmallow Peep, which can be purchased as chicks, rabbits, and eggs. The jelly bean trails behind in third place, but it’s nothing to be ashamed of. In fact, every Easter, we munch up 16 billion of them.

Jelly beans are believed to be a hybrid of two popular candies that date back hundreds of years. The first, Turkish delights, are a powdered sugar covered chewy jelly candy that originated in Turkey. How can we forget the tempting treat that was Edmund’s downfall in *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* by C.S. Lewis? Although the actual origin of Turkish Delight is a mystery, a common story tells of an 18th Century Turkish confectioner, Bekir Effendi, who invented a jelly-like candy flavored with rosewater and dusted with powdered sugar. The second part of the hybrid is the Jordan almond. Jordan almonds are almonds that are coated in a crunchy sugar shell. The original Jordan almonds which date back to ancient Rome, were in the form of nuts coated with honey. By the 15th century, after sugar was introduced to Europe, the nuts were coated with the hard shiny sugar casing they have now. The casing is made by using a process called panning. During panning, up to 30 different layers of sugar syrup are applied one upon another with each layer being only one-tenth the width of a human hair. What results is a crunchy shell usually colored in pastel colors.

If you combine the chewy center of Turkish delight with the crunchy coating of a Jordan almond, you have something similar to the modern day Jelly bean.

2:00 The first known reference to jelly beans in history was in the late 1800s when William Schrafft, a confectioner from Boston, Massachusetts, encouraged Americans to send jelly beans to soldiers fighting in the Civil War. By 1905, jelly beans were a popular penny candy and were sold for 9 cents a pound. They were even popular enough to have made it into Webster's dictionary. By 1915, the term jelly bean had even been used as a slang term meaning a weak and worthless male. In fact, the star of F. Scott Fitzgerald's 1920 short story, "The Jelly-Bean," is Jim Powell, an aimless pool-hall loafer. When Beatlemania broke out in 1964, it became known that George Harrison, one of the members of the Beatles, liked eating jelly beans. As a result, fans of the Beatles in the United States as well as those in the United Kingdom threw jelly beans at the band while they were onstage. Although jelly beans were popular in the early 1900s, it wasn't until the 1930s that they began to be associated with Easter. Remember that many people hid Easter eggs for children to find. Jelly beans were small, egg shaped candies.

3:00 In the mid-1960s, the Governor of California, Ronald Reagan, proclaimed that he loved jelly beans. In fact, he said that he used them to help kick his tobacco habit. For his 1981 Presidential inauguration, the Jelly Belly company sent two and a half tons of jelly beans to Washington D.C. The jelly beans were colored red, white and blue as a symbol of the United States. Jelly Belly even created a special blueberry flavor jelly bean specifically for President Reagan. Although it was a sweet gesture, Reagan did not particularly like any of those flavors. At this time his favorite flavor was black licorice. While he was the President of the United States from 1981 to 1989, he always had jelly beans nearby.

Most people, it turns out, aren't like President Reagan. A majority of people can't stand the licorice ones, and even the blue ones aren't a favorite. If you were going to

pick one color from the handful of beans in your basket, it will probably be red. Everyone seems to like red and pink candies the best. According to University of Oxford psychologist Charles Spence, this is most likely due to the way our sense of taste is affected by the food's color itself. Red jelly beans may be a favorite simply because we tend to experience red foods as sweeter than they actually are. Conversely, we tend to experience green foods as more sour.

4:00 What are jelly beans made of? We know that they are very sweet, so it is not surprising that the main ingredients are sugar, corn syrup, and starch. Starch is what causes the bean to have such a gelatinous, chewy texture. The panning process is still used to create the thin candy coating. Flavoring ingredients are added to create the many different flavors. These ingredients can be natural or artificial depending on the manufacturer. Often an emulsifying agent is added to the candy to keep the texture consistent. One popular emulsifying agent is lecithin. Lecithin is a generic term to designate fatty substances in animal and plant tissues that are used for smoothing food textures. Edible beeswax may also be used to coat the beans to keep them from sticking together or melting in hot, humid conditions. Jelly beans are now available in dozens of flavors. Of course the favorite is still cherry, but there is buttered popcorn, toasted marshmallow, mango, maple syrup, Dr. Pepper, and bacon just to name a few. One company, Jelly Belly, packages a version of beans for Harry Potter lovers called Bertie Bott's Every Flavour Beans. Along with cherry, lemon, and cinnamon, this package also includes surprise extras like black pepper, booger, dirt, earthworm, etc.

5:00 The Jelly Belly company was founded in Belleville, Illinois, by 24-year-old Gustav Goelitz. His company, the Goelitz Confectionery Company made many different types of candy including candy corn and royal buttercreams. His descendants produced penny candies in the 1960s including tangerine slices and spice drops as well as jellybeans. In 1965, they began infusing flavors into the centers of their Goelitz Mini Jelly Beans. These mini beans were discovered in 1973 by Ronald Reagan. He wrote

the company stating that he could hardly start a meeting or make a decision without passing the jar of jelly beans. In 1976, David Klein started a distribution company called Garvey Nut in Temple City, California. He came up with an idea for a new kind of jelly bean he named Jelly Belly and contracted with the Goelitz Company to make them for him. Jelly Belly jelly beans were introduced in 1976 in just eight colors and flavors. These flavors included Root Beer, Green Apple, Licorice, Cream Soda, Lemon, Tangerine, Verry Cherry and Grape. After only 4 years in business, Klein and his partner sold Jelly Belly to the Goelitz Company for nearly 5 million dollars in 1980.

The Goelitz Company expanded the colors and flavors to 40 types and soon relocated to Fairfield, California. In 1986, they began offering tours of their factory. The

6:00 company continued to grow and opened a second plant in Pleasant Prairie, just outside of Kenosha, Wisconsin. The company was then renamed the Jelly Belly Candy Company. This plant also offered tours to the public. The Jelly Belly Express in Pleasant Prairie takes visitors on a train ride through the factory. They even play a game with riders called Bean Boozled. This game offers 10 lookalike pairs of unnamed flavors. The only way to find out the flavor is to take a bite! According to the company, one ounce (25 pieces) contains about 100 calories, which you can dance off in about 15 minutes, so they aren't even terrible fattening.

Jelly Beans continue to be popular even today, and with more than 100 flavors to choose from, their popularity is sure to continue. Every year, bean fans consume enough jelly beans to circle the world five times!

One surprising fact is that along with Earth Day on April 22, it is also National Jelly Bean Day. Another is that Jelly Beans have also been turned into art. In the art video, *The Time You Have – in Jelly Beans*, artist Ze Frank portrays the days of the average human life with 28,835 jelly beans! Jelly beans are also featured in various video games and even movies.

7:00 Who knew that the amazing little sugary bean would be such a popular treat?

SPRING DISTRICT 2023-2024

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 2023-2024**

"Jelly Beans"

1. What is America's number 1 Easter treat?
A. jelly beans
B. colored eggs
C. marshmallow Peeps
D. chocolate bunnies
2. Jelly beans are believed to be a hybrid of
A. Turkish Delight and raspberry jelly
B. M&Ms and candy corn
C. Turkish Delight and Jordan almonds
D. Jordan almonds and M&Ms
3. Jordan almonds were originally nuts
A. covered with honey
B. dipped in chocolate
C. doused with powdered sugar
D. baked into beeswax
4. The first known jelly beans in history were in the late 1800s created by William Schrafft, a confectioner in
A. London, England
B. Boston, Massachusetts
C. Leningrad, Turkey
D. Washington D.C.
5. Ronald Reagan's favorite color of jellybean when he was President was _____.
A. Red
B. Purple
C. Blue
D. Black
6. What causes the bean to have such a gelatinous, chewy texture?
A. sugar
B. starch
C. gelatin
D. corn syrup
7. Who founded the Jelly Belly Company?
A. Gustav Goelitz
B. David Klein
C. Ze Frank
D. Garvey Nutt
8. How many calories do 25 pieces of Jelly Belly jelly beans contain?
A. 150
B. 25
C. 75
D. 100

9. In what year were Jelly Belly jelly beans first sold to the public?
A. 1981
B. 1969
C. 1976
D. 2005
10. The original Turkish Delight is said to be flavored with
A. cherries
B. honey
C. rosewater
D. tangerines
11. Who was the star of F. Scott Fitzgerald's 1920 short story, "The Jelly-Bean"?
A. Charles Spence
B. Jim Powell
C. George Harrison
D. Charlie Chapman
12. What color jelly bean seems to be the favorite of the general public?
A. Green
B. Blue
C. Yellow
D. Red
13. What process produces the thin sugary coating on the jelly bean?
A. panning
B. emulsifying
C. gelling
D. layering
14. Where was the first Jelly Belly company founded?
A. Pleasant Prairie, Wisconsin
B. Belleville, Illinois
C. Temple City, California
D. Boston, Massachusetts
15. Which of these flavors was NOT one of the original Jelly Belly flavors?
A. root beer
B. licorice
C. orange
D. lemon
16. National Jelly Bean Day shares the date with
A. Easter
B. Earth Day
C. Valentine's Day
D. National Egg Day
17. What company did David Klein start in 1986?
A. Jelly Belly
B. Garvey Nut
C. Bean Boozled
D. Confectionary Creations
18. According to University of Oxford psychologist Charles Spence, which color of jelly beans would you be attracted to if you wanted something sour?
A. green
B. orange
C. blue
D. pink

True/False

19. By 1905, jelly beans were such a popular penny candy that they even made it into Webster's dictionary.
20. When Beatlemania broke out in 1964, it became known that George Harrison, one of the members of the Beatles, disliked eating jelly beans causing angry fans to throw jelly beans at the band while they were onstage.
21. Every year, bean fans consume enough jelly beans to circle the world five times!
22. In the art video, *The Time You Have – in Jelly Beans*, artist Ze Frank DeGrasse portrays the days of the average human life with 1,628,835 jelly beans!
23. The Jelly Belly Express in Pleasant Prairie takes visitors on a train ride through the factory in which they play a game with 10 lookalike pairs of unnamed flavors that can only be identified by taking a bite!
24. While he was the President of the United States from 1981 to 1989, Ronald Reagan always had jelly beans nearby to help him kick his tobacco habit.
25. Since 2010, the amount of money Americans spend on Easter shopping per person has increased from \$118.60 to \$179.70.

**UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5/6
SPRING DISTRICT 2023-2024**

"Jelly Beans"

Answer Key

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

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7/8 SPRING DISTRICT 2023-2024

“The Dust Bowl”

On a windy day in Texas, it is not unusual to see gusts of wind kicking up dirt and blowing it around fields and parking lots. The blazing sun creates dry conditions and the wind carries the dirt where it will. Sometimes in Lubbock and the Texas Panhandle, there are even huge dust storms that blow across the plains blocking out the sun and leaving a layer of dirt in their wake. But these storms, as bad as they seem, don't hold a candle to what is known as the Dust Bowl. The Dust Bowl is the name that was given to the Southern Plains region from Texas to Nebraska in the 1930s. The States most affected by the Dust Bowl were Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado. Let's find out why.

During the 1860's the United States was embroiled in a bitter Civil War. Remember that during this time, there were still large areas of land that were basically uninhabited and belonged to the Federal Government. Many believed in Manifest Destiny. Manifest Destiny was a belief that it was the destiny of the United States to extend from coast to coast all the way across North America. Toward the end of the war a series of federal land acts encouraged pioneers to move westward by making it profitable to set up **1:00** farms in the Great Plains. The Homestead Act of 1862 provided settlers, including freed slaves, with 160 acres of land simply for moving there and setting up a home and farming the land. The only restrictions for land ownership were that the settlers had to be a head of household, be at least 21 years of age, live on the land continuously for 5 years and then pay a small filing fee to receive title to the land.

The Homestead Act remained active for 124 years until it was repealed in 1976 and resulted in 10% of the land in the United States, or approximately 270 million acres, to be claimed and settled. The Kinkaid Act followed in 1904. The Kinkaid Act amended the Homestead Act and was applied mainly in Nebraska. Instead of receiving 160

acres, the Kinkaid Act gave the settler 640 acres. The settler had to be at least 21 years old and a current United States citizen. Although the residency requirement started with 5 years, in 1912, the government shortened the requirement to 3 years to attract more settlers. In 1909, the Enlarged Homestead Act, similar to the Kinkaid Act, **2:00** allowed for settlers in regions other than Nebraska to also have more land – up to 320 acres. These acts, while supporting the idea of Manifest Destiny, also had an adverse effect by creating a massive influx of new and inexperienced farmers across the Great Plains.

At this time, there was a superstition that said “rain follows the plow.” This meant that if land was homesteaded and planted, it would permanently affect the climate making it more conducive to farming. A series of atypically wet years also misled settlers into thinking that they could plant areas that could not be reached by irrigation because they would be watered by rain. The time period from 1910 to 1920 was known as the Great Plow Up. The promise of income from rising wheat prices caused farmers to plow up millions of acres of native grasslands and plant wheat. New technology such as the one-way plow helped farmers plow more quickly and make it possible to plow many acres in a day.

When World War I broke out in 1914, the increased demand for wheat from Europe encouraged farmers to plant more and more wheat, corn and other food crops as they **3:00** plowed up millions of acres of previously untouched grasslands. President Woodrow Wilson coined the phrase “wheat will win the war” and wheat prices continued to rise up to twice their original rate. Of course, farmers planted more wheat in order to take advantage of the increased revenue. Within 5 years, more than 11 million acres of previously untouched soil were turned into wheat fields. However, as the United States entered the Great Depression in 1929, wheat prices fell quickly instead of rising. In an effort to cut their losses, farmers plowed up and planted even more grassland. This had a devastating effect.

President Herbert Hoover promised that the crisis would be short-lived, but by 1930 over 4 million Americans were out of work. By 1931, the number had risen to 6 million. Because prices of wheat were so low, farmers continued to plant more and more wheat creating a surplus. The government tried to get farmers to reduce production through the creation of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, but it was not successful. The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 allowed the government to buy, store, and sell products from the farmers.

In 1930, crops began to fail due to a severe drought. Crops dried up, leaving the bare soil exposed. What had once been deep-rooted prairie grasses which held the soil in place was now bare, over-plowed farmland. As the winds began to blow, eroding soil led to massive dust storms.

4:00

By 1932, the wind picked up in the middle of the day when a 200-mile-wide dirt cloud ascended from the ground. Known as a black blizzard, the topsoil tumbled over everything in its path as it blew away. Black blizzards were known to have speeds of 40-60 miles per hour. Fourteen of these black blizzards blew in 1932. There were 38 in 1933. In 1934, 110 black blizzards blew. Some of these black blizzards unleashed large amounts of static electricity, enough to knock someone to the ground or short out an engine. Some of these storms carried topsoil from Oklahoma and Texas as far east as Washington, DC and even New York City. Ships in the Atlantic Ocean reported that they were coated with dust. For days on end, billowing clouds of dust would darken the sky. Sometimes the dust drifted like snow and residents had to clear it with shovels. Dust worked its way into homes and left a coating on everything inside.

5:00

By 1934, an estimated 35 million acres of land which had been used for farming was useless without rain. Another 125 million acres, an area about $\frac{3}{4}$ the size of Texas, was rapidly losing its topsoil. The area, which had once been so fertile, was now referred to as the "Dust Bowl," a term coined by reporter Robert Geiger in 1935. The dust storms grew bigger, sending swirling, powdery dust farther and farther, affecting

more and more states. The Great Plains were becoming a desert as over 100 million acres of deeply plowed farmland lost all or most of its topsoil.

Some people developed “dust pneumonia” and experienced chest pain and difficulty breathing. This condition resulted from breathing in the dust which stayed inside the body. It’s unclear exactly how many people may have died from the condition. Estimates range from hundreds to several thousand people.

On May 11, 1934, a massive dust storm two miles high traveled 2,000 miles to the East Coast, blotting out monuments such as the Statue of Liberty and the U.S. Capitol. The worst dust storm occurred on April 14, 1935. On Sunday, April 14, 1935, a cold front moving south from Canada met a warm front from North and South Dakota. In just a few hours, the wind created a dust cloud hundreds of miles wide and thousands of feet high. This cloud began moving south towards Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas at a speed of 65 miles per hour. The dust totally blocked out the sun turning the sky completely **6:00** black. News reports called the event Black Sunday. A wall of blowing sand and dust started in the Oklahoma Panhandle and spread east. As many as three million tons of topsoil are estimated to have blown off the Great Plains during Black Sunday.

The Dust Bowl, also known as “the Dirty Thirties” had begun and would last for about 10 years. It wasn’t until the end of 1939 that regular rainfall returned to the area bringing the Dust Bowl to a close. However, the economic effects remained for years. In an effort to help the farmers, Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced the Agriculture Adjustment Act in 1933. This act controlled the supply of seven basic crops: corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, tobacco, and milk. Farmers were offered payments in return for NOT using their land.

Congress also established the Soil Erosion Service and the Prairie States Forestry Project in 1935. These programs provided jobs for local farmers planting trees as **7:00** windbreaks on farms across the Great Plains. The Great Plains Shelterbelt was a project

that planted 20 million trees along the borders of farms and pastures. By 1940, the trees had grown into 1800 miles of windbreaks. In 1936, FDR created the Soil Conservation Service to provide education to farmers about how to conserve the soil and offered incentives to farmers who utilized these techniques when farming. Over 40,000 farmers signed up for the program and the amount of endangered land was cut by 50%.

Because of the Dust Bowl, people began to give up their farms and leave Dust Bowl States. Oklahoma alone lost 440,000 people. By 1940, 2.5 million people had moved out of the plains. Approximately 250,000 people moved to California.

The Dust Bowl was such a national disaster that it was depicted by artists, musicians and writers. John Steinbeck wrote a novel in 1936 called *The Grapes of Wrath* in which he documented the hardship and prejudice that faced the migrants that moved to California. Photographer Dorothea Lange documented the rural poverty with a series of photographs for the Farm Securities Administration, and Alexandre Hogue became famous with his Dust Bowl landscape paintings. Folk musician Woody Guthrie, who was one of the people who migrated to California, published an album, *Dust Bowl Ballads*, which told the stories of migrants who were looking for work in 1940.

8:00 Thankfully, the Dust Bowl is a thing of the past. Hopefully we have learned from the mistakes of the past and will never again completely clear the land. History is known to repeat itself when we forget. So, the next time you are outside and see dust blowing on the wind, remember the Dust Bowl and think of ways you can protect the soil where you live.

SPRING DISTRICT 2023-2024

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 2023-2024**

“The Dust Bowl”

1. The States most affected by the Dust Bowl were Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado and _____.
A. New Mexico
B. Alabama
C. Utah
D. Louisiana
2. The requirements for receiving land through the Homestead Act of 1862 included all of the following except
A. live on the land for at least 3 years
B. be at least 21 years old
C. be the head of a household
D. pay a small fee to receive the title to the land
3. Who coined the term “Dust Bowl”?
A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
B. Dwight Eisenhower
C. Herbert Hoover
D. Robert Geiger
4. What other nickname did the Dust Bowl have?
A. Black Sky Days
B. Dirty Thirties
C. Roosevelt’s Ruins
D. The Great Plow-up
5. How many acres of trees were planted on the borders of farms and pastures using The Great Plains Shelterbelt?
A. 10 million
B. 15 million
C. 20 million
D. 25 million
6. What was the purpose of the Agriculture Adjustment Act in 1933?
A. Farmers would sell their crops to the government for better prices.
B. Farmers would be paid by the government not to plant fields.
C. Cows and other farm animals would be grown instead of crops.
D. Congress would set the prices for agricultural produce.
7. In what year did World War I break out?
A. 1910
B. 1914
C. 1923
D. 1939
8. What is meant by the saying “rain follows the plow”?
A. If a farmer begins plowing, rain clouds begin forming.
B. If farmers want it to rain, they need to go ahead and plant their crops.
C. If large areas of land are planted, it makes conditions that can bring rain.
D. Persistent plowing and planting will need rain to be prosperous.

9. The idea that the United States was preordained to reach from coast to coast was called
- A. Manifest Destiny
 - B. Coastal Design
 - C. Proprietary Progress
 - D. Border Expansion
10. Which state was primarily affected by the Kinkaid Act?
- A. Texas
 - B. Kansas
 - C. Colorado
 - D. Nebraska
11. In what year was the Homestead Act repealed?
- A. 1956
 - B. 1966
 - C. 1976
 - D. 1986
12. Who coined the phrase "wheat will win the war"?
- A. Woodrow Wilson
 - B. Herbert Hoover
 - C. Dwight Eisenhower
 - D. Franklin D. Roosevelt
13. Alexandre Hogue became famous because of his
- A. photographs of immigrants
 - B. books about the Dust Bowl
 - C. paintings of the Dust Bowl landscapes
 - D. songs about migration
14. In 1936, which United States President created the Soil Conservation Service to provide education to farmers about how to conserve the soil?
- A. Woodrow Wilson
 - B. Herbert Hoover
 - C. Dwight Eisenhower
 - D. Franklin D. Roosevelt
15. What condition resulted from breathing in dust which stayed inside the body causing extreme pain and difficulty breathing?
- A. dirty lung
 - B. dust pneumonia
 - C. dust bowl asthma
 - D. dust breathed bronchitis
16. What caused the terrible dust storm known as Black Sunday on Sunday, April 14, 1935?
- A. wind blowing from California created a dust cloud hundreds of miles wide
 - B. a drought caused farmland to become dry and useless
 - C. a cold front moving south from Canada met a warm front from the Dakotas
 - D. farmers from Oklahoma and Texas over-plowed their land to grow wheat
17. Who owned the land that was given away during the time of the land acts?
- A. Federal Government
 - B. Individual states
 - C. No one
 - D. Foreign countries

18. During the years 1932, 1933, and 1934, how many Black Blizzards were recorded?
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. 142 | C. 182 |
| B. 162 | D. 202 |

True/False

19. John Steinbeck wrote a novel in 1936 called *The Grapes of Wrath* in which he documented the hardship and prejudice that faced the migrants that moved to California.
20. Because of the Dust Bowl, by 1940, 2.5 million people had moved out of the plains.
21. On May 11, 1934, a massive dust storm two miles high traveled 2,000 miles to the West Coast, blotting out monuments such as the Statue of Liberty and the Redwood Forest.
22. By 1934, an estimated 35 million acres of land which had been used for farming was useless without rain while 125 million acres, an area about $\frac{3}{4}$ the size of Texas, was rapidly losing its topsoil.
23. The Kinkaid Act amended the Homestead Act and, as a result, instead of receiving 160 acres, the Kinkaid Act gave the settler, who had to be at least 18 years old and a current United States citizen, 320 acres.
24. The government tried to get farmers to reduce production through the creation of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, which successfully allowed the government to buy, store, and sell products from the farmers creating much needed relief.
25. During Black Sunday, a wall of blowing sand and dust started in the Oklahoma Panhandle and spread east blowing off as much as three million tons of topsoil from the Great Plains.

**UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7/8
SPRING DISTRICT 2023-2024**

"The Dust Bowl"

Answer Key

1. A

14. D

2. A

15. B

3. D

16. C

4. B

17. A

5. C

18. B

6. B

19. True

7. B

20. True

8. C

21. False

9. A

22. True

10. D

23. False

11. C

24. False

12. A

25. True

13. C