

CONTESTANT NUMBER:

FOR GRADER USE ONLY

Score Test Below:

_____ out of 75. Initials _____

_____ out of 75. Initials _____

Papers contending to place:

_____ out of 75. Initials _____



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

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

Circle Grade Level : 5 6 7 8

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

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5 & 6 INVITATIONAL MEET 2022-2023

Contest Script: "The History of Crayons"

Every year you were in elementary school, your teacher put one item on your school supply list without fail. What was it? Crayons. It's hard to imagine your life without them. Most kids have crayons at home as well. We've all spent hours carefully choosing just the right piece of that magic wax to fill our pictures with color. Let's find out where the crayon originated and how it has changed throughout the years.

1:00

First of all, let's be clear. Crayola did not invent crayons. The idea to add pigment to wax goes back thousands of years. Back before actual crayons were invented, Ancient Egyptian artists combined hot beeswax with colored pigment. They used this to bind the color onto stone by using a heat source such as fire to burn the image into place. This is called Encaustic painting. The word encaustic comes from the ancient Greek language and is a combination of two words which, when combined, mean "to burn in." The encaustic painting technique was described by the Roman scholar Pliny the Elder in his book *Natural History* written in the 1st Century AD. The oldest surviving encaustic paintings are the Romano-Egyptian Fayum mummy portraits from Egypt from approximately 100-300 AD. Encaustic painting is still done today, but it has lost its popularity to other types of painting.

2:00

Later records show that Europe was where the modern crayon originated. The first coloring sticks were made of charcoal and oil. This meant that when they were used, the lines were black or dark gray. Eventually, chalky, powdered pigments of various colors replaced the charcoal and gave the artist more options. These were often called pastels. Pastels were used by Leonardo da Vinci in 1495. These were similar to the oil pastels artists use today. There are basically two types of pastels. If they are made of oiled chalk then they are called "oil pastels". If they are made without oil and are a simple pigment mixed with a dry binder, they are just called "pastels." The word "crayon" was first used in 1644. Joseph Lemercier of Paris manufactured and sold a variety of color related products including a drawing instrument he called a crayon. At the same time, manufacturers in Europe found a method of substituting wax for the oil in pastels which

made the new crayons harder and less likely to melt. Early French artists such as Francois Clouet used wax crayons in their art. Clouet used crayons for portraits, becoming so skilled that he caught the attention of Henry V. He was even made a knight! He became the official painter for the royal family. Eventually his entire art career consisted of masterpieces created by using wax crayons.

3:00

Franklin Manufacturing Company was one of the earliest commercial crayon manufacturers. They are known to have sold wax crayons since 1883. Their sets were called Rainbow, Radiant, Penguin and Educational. Franklin Manufacturing stayed in business until 1927. Eberhard Faber Pencil Company, which brought German lead pencil-making techniques to the United States, also sold wax crayons in 1883 but their crayons were encased in cedar wood, kind of like map pencils with waxy colored leads. They later switched to all-wax crayons. Charles A. Bowley started selling wax crayons for marking leather in late 1880s. Trying to keep up with the demand for his crayons, he partnered up with American Crayon Company in 1902.

4:00

It was 1903 when the modern-day Crayola crayon was first introduced. Before that an average child's crayon was just a stick of colored clay or chalk similar to the colored chalk we have today. It doesn't create a clean, beautiful color. Although oil pastels had long been used by artists, they were expensive and messy. Most children would not have access to them. Alice Binney, a schoolteacher and wife of co-founder Edwin Binney, suggested to her husband that their company manufacture an inexpensive alternative for children. The trade name Crayola was coined by Alice Binney by joining the French word "craie," meaning stick of chalk and "ola" from the word "oleaginous," meaning oily. Edwin Binney was co-owner of Binney & Smith, a small, 21-year-old firm. They were already in the business of making color and owned the rights to a line of red oxides of iron for the red paint used by most farmers on their barns. They also sold lamp black and white chalk. Binney & Smith had been among the first to solve the centuries-old problem of how to manufacture a really black, black. The answer was expensive carbon black. Binney & Smith figured out how to make it inexpensively. At the 1900 Paris Exposition, the company won a gold medal for its carbon black display. In 1902, they introduced the invention of An-Du-Septic Dustless Blackboard Chalk. The new chalk won Binney & Smith another gold medal, at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair.

By this time, they were very successful selling their products in America's classrooms. Besides chalk, they made slate pencils. This allowed students to write but did not give them the opportunity to add color to their drawings. Because their Easton, Pennsylvania, plant was already making an inexpensive industrial marking crayon out of carbon black and a durable paraffin, it wasn't difficult to create a crayon using colors that appealed to children.

5:00 The Crayola set for "young artists" was one of the earliest produced. Its twenty-eight colors include celestial blue, golden ochre, rose pink, and burnt sienna. The box contained the words "Young Artists Drawing Crayons, for coloring Maps, Pictures." The rear of the box depicts a girl coloring a piece of art on an easel and lists the crayon colors contained in the box. They soon started selling crayons in 19 different sets with a total of 30 colors and became one of the most well-known companies. In fact, some people even refer to all crayons as Crayolas. When Crayola crayons first became available, one of the original customers was the United States government. Crayola crayons were shipped to schools on Indian reservations across the country.

Binney & Smith weren't the only crayon makers that were successful during that time, however. Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. began making crayons in 1887 and eventually also partnered with American Crayon Company in 1983. They formed the Dixie Ticonderoga Company. This company is still making and selling crayons along with pencils and other writing instruments. Prang Educational Company, founded by Louis Prang who is one of the fathers of art education in United States, manufactured watercolor crayons and sold them from the late 19th to the early 20th century. Milton Bradley Co. sold games, but they also began selling wax crayons in 1895. They continued for almost one hundred years until they were acquired by Hasbro in 1984.

6:00

Crayons made today are easy to draw with and far less messy than using pens or markers. They are also quite soft and are not pointed on the ends making them much safer for little children to use. However, students and professional artists often use them because of the wide variety of colors available and their ease of use. The crayons produced by Crayola are nontoxic and the recipe for pigments and wax is a closely guarded secret. What is known, however, is that the pigments are produced from natural sources such as slate, metals, and various types of earth and plants. The pigments start of as powders

that are pounded, ground, filtered, refined, and heated. The temperature determines the shade and color. Since 1903, more than 600 shades of Crayola crayons have been produced.

7:00

Once, in 1990, Binney & Smith decided to retire eight of its old colors to make room or more modern and brighter colors. This resulted in picketers protesting the decision. In an effort to appease the picketers, the old colors were re-released in a special holiday collection. More recently, there has been a trend to be more inclusive and sensitive in the colors included in collections. For example, although Indian red was named after a pigment procured from India, they decided to change the name to "chestnut". Prussian blue was changed to midnight blue because most children had never heard of Prussia. The crayon color called "flesh" was renamed peach. In fact, in July 2021, Crayola released a new 24 color collection called "Colors of the World" which was designed to represent over 40 skin tones across the world. This collection was announced in conjunction with the UN World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development.

8:00

But, remember that there are always other choices for crayon besides Crayola. Art Crayon Company began in 1922 with its primary crayon line called Sargent. When it was purchased by Mead Paper in 1962, it changed its name to Sargent Art. Since then the company has been purchased several more times. Its primary crayon lines were Sargent, Gothic, and Rainbow. Sargent Art sells a wide variety of products containing bright pigments such a pastels, oil pastels, paints and crayons. One cool startup company, Crazy Crayon, has a line called Eco Stars, recycles old crayons to create new ones. It has been producing crayons since 1993. And, believe it or not, there is even a crayon company which was founded in 2011 in Texas called Crayoleez Crayon which produces lots of different colors to choose from.

That gives us a lot to think about. Who would have thought that such a simple looking stick would have such a colorful background?

INVITATIONAL 2022-2023

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 2022-2023

TEST

“The History of Crayons”

1. What is special about encaustic painting?
 - A. Plant oil is used to keep the chalk from rubbing off.
 - B. Beeswax is added to allow the drawing to be burned in place.
 - C. It was the first type of pastel created by Leonardo DaVinci.
 - D. Carbon black was added to oil to make it the blackest it could be.
2. Franklin Manufacturing company is known to have made crayons beginning in
 - A. 1883
 - B. 1495
 - C. 1644
 - D. 1903
3. The company which brought German lead pencil-making techniques to the United States was named
 - A. American Pencil Manufacturing
 - B. Binney & Smith
 - C. Eberhard Faber Pencil Company
 - D. Ticonderoga Pencil Company
4. An-Du-Septic Dustless Blackboard Chalk won Binney & Smith
 - A. a gold medal at the 1904 St. Louis world’s fair
 - B. a contract with the US government for blacker black pencils
 - C. a trophy for the best chalk available at the Paris Exposition
 - D. a spot in the 1908 German Educational Supply exhibition
5. Art Crayon Company began in 1922 with its primary crayon line called
 - A. Mead
 - B. Crazy Crayon
 - C. Eco Stars
 - D. Sargent
6. Although Indian red was named after a pigment procured from India, the makers decided to change the name to
 - A. scarlet
 - B. Prussian magenta
 - C. chocolate
 - D. chestnut
7. In July 2021, Crayola released a new 24 color collection which was designed to represent over 40 skin tones across the world called
 - A. Diversity is Beautiful
 - B. Our Colorful World
 - C. Colors of the World
 - D. The Colors of Diversity

8. The Crayola set for "young artists" contained a total of _____ colors.
- A. 28
 - B. 30
 - C. 32
 - D. 38
9. The modern-day Crayola crayon was first introduced in
- A. 1903
 - B. 1927
 - C. 1883
 - D. 1887
10. The word "crayon" was first used in 1644 by
- A. Francois Clouet
 - B. Leonardo DiVinci
 - C. Henry V
 - D. Joseph Lemercier
11. The word encaustic comes from the ancient Greek language and is a combination of two words which, when combined, mean
- A. to encase within
 - B. to burn in
 - C. to cover without
 - D. to bind with
12. The company that brought German crayons encased in cedar wood to the United States was
- A. Eberhard Faber Pencil Company
 - B. Franklin Manufacturing
 - C. Prang Educational Company
 - D. American Crayon Company
13. What did manufacturers in Europe do which made crayons harder and less likely to melt
- A. They replaced the oil in pastels with chalk and pigment.
 - B. They used pigments made from minerals instead of flowers.
 - C. They substituted wax for oil when making colored drawing sticks.
 - D. They heated oil pastels to a high temperature and encased them with wood.
14. Who started selling wax crayons for marking leather in late 1880s partnered up with American Crayon Company in 1902?
- A. Edwin Binney
 - B. Charles Bowley
 - C. Joseph Dixon
 - D. Louis Prang
15. Which cool startup company has a line called Eco Stars which recycles old crayons to create new ones?
- A. Crazy Crayon
 - B. Crayoleez Crayon
 - C. Dixie Crayon
 - D. Eco Crayon

16. Before creating crayons, Binney & Smith were known for all of the following except
- A. red oxide paint for barns
 - B. white chalk
 - C. black printing ink
 - D. lamp black
17. Milton Bradley made crayons for almost one hundred years until they were acquired by Hasbro in the year _____.
- A. 1915
 - B. 1984
 - C. 1876
 - D. 1903
18. Art Crayon Company's original crayon line was eventually known by all of the following except:
- A. Sargent
 - B. Gothic
 - C. Rainbow
 - D. Magic

True/False

19. After catching the attention of Henry V, Francois Clouet became the official painter for the royal family and was made a knight.
20. The trade name Crayola was coined by Alice Binney by joining the Italian word "craie," meaning stick of chalk and "ola" from the word "oleagiwax," meaning waxy.
21. Crayola crayons are nontoxic made from a secret combination of wax and pigments produced from natural sources such as slate, metals, and various types of earth and plants which are combined and heated to a specific temperature which determines the shade and color.
22. The oldest surviving encaustic paintings are the Romano-Egyptian Fayum mummy portraits from Egypt from approximately 100-300 AD.
23. The back of the original Crayola crayon box depicts a girl coloring a piece of art on a large sheet of paper on a table and lists the crayon colors contained in the box.
24. Since 1903, more than 600 shades of Crayola crayons have been produced.
25. In 1990, when Crayola decided to retire eight of its old colors to make room for more modern and brighter colors, picketers protested the decision.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5/6
INVITATIONAL MEET 2022-2023

ANSWER KEY

"The History of Crayons"

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

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7 & 8 INVITATIONAL MEET 2022-2023

Contest Script – “The History of Play-Doh”

Everyone has childhood memories of favorite playthings. Some are unique to situations and families. However, chances are, if you mention the words Play-Doh, your friend will know exactly what you mean. Think about it. My guess is that right now you have a mental image of a small yellow can with a colorful lid. You might even have vague memories of the colors, textures and even smells associated with it. How did this modeling compound become such a popular children’s product? Let’s find out the history of Play-Doh.

1:00

Before Play-Doh became Play-Doh, it was actually marketed and sold for a completely different purpose. In the late 1920s, Cleo McVicker began working for the Kutol Products soap company based in Cincinnati, Ohio. Although it had been founded in 1912, it was still a small company, and it began having financial difficulties. The company was close to going out of business when, in 1933, Cleo negotiated a contract with the Kroger company to manufacture wallpaper cleaner to be marketed and sold in their grocery stores. Although Kutol Products had never made wallpaper cleaner before Cleo and his brother Noah developed a winning formula. Their new, clay-like compound was made from water, salt, and flour. It was non-toxic and easy to use. This new product was sold successfully for the next 20 years. Eventually, however, as lifestyles and homes began to change, there was less need for a product to remove soot from wallpaper. By the early 1950s, sales of Kutol Products wallpaper cleaner began to plummet. After World War II, coal-based home furnaces began to be replaced by oil and gas ones. This reduced the amount of soot in the air and on the walls of their home. It was great for the lungs and the environment, but bad for Kutol. The company began to flounder again.

2:00

After Cleo died in 1949, his wife Ima hired their son Joseph McVicker and son-in-law Bill Rodenbaugh to run the business. In 1955, Kay Zufall, a schoolteacher who was McVicker’s sister-in-law convinced him to reimagine their product as something children could play with. She gave the wallpaper cleaner to her students who were happy to use

the pliable material for creating and modeling. After seeing the smiles on the children's faces, Joseph returned to headquarters to make plans to repurpose their product.

In 1956, Joseph and his uncle Noah McVicker established the Rainbow Crafts Company. Upon the suggestion of Kay Zufall, Rainbow Crafts renamed the product Play-Doh and marketed it to elementary schools in the greater Cincinnati, Ohio, area. The Woodward & Lothrop Department Store in Washington DC discovered the product and began selling it in 1956. Noah and Joseph McVicker applied for a patent for Play-Doh in 1958.

3:00 Originally, Play-Doh came in boxes that weighed 1½ pounds and was an off-white color. However, by 1957, the company offered red, yellow, and blue Play-Doh in gallon cans. This proved to be far too large, and soon the Rainbow Crafts Company began selling in eleven-ounce packages. Kutol Products continued to manufacture soap and other cleaners, but Rainbow Crafts Company, Inc., became the sole manufacturer of Play-Doh. At this point, Joseph wanted to market his product to a larger audience than just schools and daycares, but he did not have a large enough advertising budget. He had to think outside of the box. He introduced Play-Doh to Bob Keeshan, otherwise known to the television world as Captain Kangaroo. Captain Kangaroo was an American children's television series that aired weekday mornings on CBS from 1955 to 1984.

4:00 It was the longest running nationally broadcast children's television program of that era. Bob Keeshan played the part of Captain Kangaroo and based the show on the warm relationship that exists between grandparent figures and young children. Bob Keeshan loved Play-Doh and made a commitment with McVicker to use Play-Doh at least once a week on his show, and Rainbow Crafts would give him 3% of the overall sales. This brought Play-Doh nationwide attention. Of course, sales shot through the roof. Rainbow Crafts struggled to keep up with the overwhelming demand. In 1960, Rainbow Crafts decided to add accessories as part of the Play-Doh line. McVicker hired two engineers to design a product that would enhance the use of Play-Doh in multiple ways.

The result was the Fun Factory. When children (or adults) used the items in the Fun Factory, they were able to explore their imaginations. To use the fun factory, the user simply loaded Play-Doh into the plastic box, selected a shape from one of the two rails, and then press the lever to squeeze out a long stream of silly and fun shapes. The Fun

Factory was so popular that it is still sold today. Since 1960, the Fun Factory along with dozens of other accessories and playsets such as Animal Ark, Make a Meal Sub Shop and Dr. Drill & Fill were developed and sold. There was even a hair salon called Play-Doh Buzz and Cut. Newer sets include Play-Doh Crazy Cut Stylist, Play-Doh Ice Cream Truck, and Play-Doh Stamp and Cut though none of them are as successful as the original Fun Factory. By 1964, Rainbow Crafts was shipping more than one million cans of Play-Doh per year.

5:00

Finally, on January 26, 1965, the US Patent Office officially patented Play-Doh. That same year, General Mills purchased the Rainbow Crafts Company and all rights to Play-Doh. Six years later, Rainbow Crafts and Kenner Products, both owned by General Mills were merged. General Mills continued to manufacture Play-Doh until 1987 when Tonka Corporation purchased both Kenner and Rainbow Crafts. In 1991, the current producer of Play-Doh, Hasbro, purchased all rights to Play-Doh. According to *Fortune* magazine, Play-Doh has sold more than 3 billion cans since its debut in 1956. That's more than 700 million pounds! In fact, Hasbro wrote on the Play-Doh site that "Urban legend has it that if you took all of the Play-Doh compound created since 1956 and put it through the Play-Doh Fun Factory playset, you could make a snake that would wrap around the world 300 times."

6:00

Play-Doh was originally packaged with illustrations of children mainly because it was introduced as a children's toy. Packages also briefly contained the Play-Doh Pixie which was a tiny elf. However, in 1960 the elf was replaced by Play-Doh Pete. Play-Doh Pete was a cartoon boy who wore a smock and a beret. By 1992, Play-Doh Pete's beret was a signature blue, and his eyes were more human than cartoon. In 2000, his beret was replaced with a baseball cap. In 2003, Play-Doh Pete was retired after lasting for 42 years.

As a result of its huge popularity, Play-Doh was inducted into the Strong's National Toy Hall of Fame in 1998. The National Toy Hall of Fame at the Strong was established in 1998 and recognizes toys that have inspired creative play and enjoyed popularity over a sustained period. Play-Doh has definitely done that. Each year, the Toy Hall of Fame inducts new honorees and showcases both the new and historic versions of classic toys loved by generations of children. The Strong's Brian Sutton-Smith Library and Archives

of Play has approximately 40 trade catalogs and print advertisements ranging from 1964 through the present which represent Rainbow Crafts, Kenner, and Hasbro. In addition, there are more than 40 Play-Doh related articles found in their collection.

7:00 We know that even today, Play-Doh is a very popular creative outlet for children's imaginations. Although accidentally invented, it has grown into a worldwide franchise and influenced children for over 60 years. Although it was originally sold in the basic colors of blue, yellow, red, and white, it is now sold in many colors including Rose Red, Purple Paradise, Garden Green, and Blue Lagoon. There are also tints that include metallic and glittery elements. The recipe has gone through minor modifications over time. At one point, the amount of salt was reduced to prevent it from drying out as quickly. Play-Doh's manufacturer, Hasbro, says that the clay is primarily a mixture of water, salt and flour. A patent issued in 2004 by the US Patent office indicates that it is composed of water, starch, salt, a petroleum additive used as a lubricant, fragrance, color, several preservatives, a hardener, and a retrogradation inhibitor. Borax is also added to prevent mold from developing. Although it contains ingredients that are edible, because of the other ingredients, it is not intended to be eaten.

8:00 To celebrate the 50th anniversary of its use as a toy, in 2006, Hasbro created a Play-Doh perfume. Demeter Fragrance company created a fresh-out of the can aroma. It did not sell well but was marketed as a limited-edition fragrance inspired by Play-Doh's distinctive odor for "highly-creative people, who seek a whimsical scent reminiscent of their childhood. To preserve its proprietary pungency, Hasbro filed for trademark protection in 2017, claiming the product had "a unique scent formed through the combination of a sweet, slightly musky, vanilla-like fragrance, with slight overtones of cherry, and the natural smell of a salted, wheat-based dough." The company received the trademark on May 18, 2018.

In 2003, The Toy Industry Association placed Play-Doh into its "Century of Toys List" which contains the 100 most memorable and creative toys of the 20th century. What a remarkable journey from wallpaper cleaner to one of history's most iconic toys.

INVITATIONAL 2022-2023

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 2022-2023

TEST

"The History of Play-Doh"

1. Who came up with the name "Play-Doh"?
A. Cleo McVicker
B. Bill Rosenbaugh
C. Kay Zufall
D. Ima McVicker
2. What was the original name of the company that first invented Play-Doh?
A. Kutol Products
B. Hasbro
C. Rainbow Crafts
D. Tonka
3. In what year did Joseph and Noah McVicker apply for a patent for Play-Doh?
A. 1955
B. 1958
C. 1961
D. 1964
4. Which Play-Doh accessory was the most successful?
A. Fun Factory
B. Dr. Fill & Drill
C. Ice Cream Truck
D. Buzz & Cut
5. Which of the following colors were not part of the original set of 4?
A. blue
B. yellow
C. red
D. green
6. What caused the sales of wallpaper cleaner to plummet after World War I?
A. The world economy was in a depression leaving people with little extra cash.
B. People began to replace their coal burning stoves with gas and oil ones.
C. Wallpaper had gone out of fad due to greater availability of colorful paints.
D. People celebrated the end of the war by replacing wallpaper instead of cleaning it.
7. In what year was The National Toy Hall of Fame at the Strong established?
A. 1967
B. 1998
C. 2003
D. 1964

8. Why is Borax added to Play-Doh?
- A. to give it a unique aroma
 - B. to keep it soft and pliable
 - C. to keep it from drying out
 - D. to prevent mold from growing
9. To celebrate the 50th anniversary of its use as a toy what new item was created?
- A. the Sock & Bop Living in the 50s Ice Cream Shop
 - B. a new color swirl container of 3 different colors
 - C. a perfume that smelled like a new container of Play-Doh
 - D. an accessory for the Fun Factory that created the number 50
10. In what year did Rainbow Crafts finally receive their patent? _____
- A. 1960
 - B. 1970
 - C. 1965
 - D. 1975
11. How large was the 1957 Play-Doh container?
- A. one gallon
 - B. 11 ounces
 - C. 1 cup
 - D. 32 ounces
12. Which of the following statements shows that Joseph McVicker was good at thinking outside of the box for creative answers?
- A. He invented a new use for an old product.
 - B. He found a way to advertise his product with only a small budget.
 - C. He hired two engineers to create accessories for his product.
 - D. He started a television show that used his product with children.
13. Who was Noah McVicker?
- A. Joseph's father
 - B. Joseph's brother
 - C. Joseph's uncle
 - D. Joseph's cousin
14. The National Toy Hall of Fame inducts toys that
- A. contain old and new versions that are loved by children
 - B. have been sold children for more than 20 years
 - C. have inspired creative play and been popular for a sustained period
 - D. generated more than a million dollars throughout their lifetime
15. Which of the following is not part of the patented recipe for Play-Doh?
- A. water
 - B. wheat flour
 - C. starch
 - D. lubricant

16. What percentage of sales did Bob Keeshan get from Rainbow Crafts?
- A. 0%
 - B. 1%
 - C. 2%
 - D. 3%
17. Who placed Play-Doh into its "Century of Toys List" which contains the 100 most memorable and creative toys of the 20th century in 2003?
- A. The Toy Industry Association
 - B. Strong's Brian Sutton-Smith Library
 - C. The National Archives of Play
 - D. The Toy Hall of Fame
18. How many years did Captain Kangaroo air on CBS?
- A. 15
 - B. 26
 - C. 8
 - D. 29

True/False

19. After inventing Play-Doh, the original manufacturer halted work on soap and other cleaners and focused solely on the manufacturing of Play-Doh.
20. By 1964, Rainbow Crafts was shipping more than one million cans of Play-Doh per year.
21. After extensive research, Hasbro scientists determined that if you took all the Play-Doh compound created since 1956 and put it through the Play-Doh Fun Factory playset, you could make a snake that would wrap around the world 300 times.
22. Since its debut in 1956 more than 700 million pounds of Play-Doh have been created and sold.
23. Hasbro was granted a trademark on the scent of Play-Doh on May 18, 2018 due to competing companies using slightly musky, vanilla-like fragrance, with slight overtones of cherry, and the natural smell of a salted dough.
24. According to *Fortune* magazine, Play-Doh has sold more than 3 billion cans since its debut in 1956 which is more than 700 million pounds.
25. In 1933, Cleo negotiated a contract with the Kroger company to manufacture wallpaper cleaner to be marketed and sold in their grocery stores even though his company didn't have a wallpaper cleaner as one of their products.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7/8
INVITATIONAL MEET 2022-2023

ANSWER KEY

"The History of Play-Doh"

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

**UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5 & 6
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2022-2023**

Contest Script- "Buck Owens"

Country music is as common in Texas as sunshine. Every town has live country music playing somewhere, and nearly every high school has students with aspirations of becoming a country music sensation. One such Texan who made it big in country music was Buck Owens.

Buck Owens was born in Sherman, Texas, as the first-born son of Alvis Edar Owens and his wife, Arkansas native, Maicie Azel Ellington Owens. Sherman is the county seat of Grayson County. Grayson county sits along the Red River which separates Texas from Oklahoma. President Dwight D. Eisenhower was born in Denison which is just south of the river. Alvis Edgar Owens and his wife Maicie were sharecroppers, trying to make a living to support their children.

1:00

Sharecropping is a type of farming in which families rent small plots of land from a landowner in return for a portion of their crop, to be given to the landowner at the end of each year. The Owens had a total of 4 children. Mary was born in 1927. On August 12, 1929, the first son was born. His official name was Alvis Edgar Owens, Jr. Two other children would be born later. Melvin was born in 1931, and Dorothy was born in 1934. The family had a donkey that they called Buck. When Alvis Jr. was three or four years old, he walked into the house and announced that his name was also Buck. The family soon became calling him Buck, and the name stuck.

The family moved to Garland where Buck attended public school from grades 1-3. Music was always an important part of their lives. Maicie played the piano and made sure the children were exposed to gospel music by attending church regularly. The children also

2:00

had to work the fields as soon as they were old enough in order to help the family financially.

Like many of the classic Depression era Dust Bowl families, Buck's family moved west to Arizona in 1937 and settled in Mesa. While attending school in Mesa, Buck realized that although he disliked schoolwork, by attending school, he could also participate in singing and performing in school plays. As a result, he began to find his way in music at an early age. The life of a sharecropper was hard, and there was rarely enough money to provide food, shelter and clothing. Buck experienced the reality of poverty and did not want to spend the rest of his life struggling. Although he never had lessons, he became proficient on guitar, mandolin, horns and drums. He taught himself to play the electric steel guitar. His father created an amplifier for him out of an old radio. He quit school in the ninth grade in order to help work on his father's farm and spend more time working toward a music career.

3:00

In 1945, at the age of 16, Buck co-hosted a radio show called *Buck and Britt*. Buck and his co-host, Theryl Ray Britten, also played country music at local bars and were allowed to pass a hat during the show. His pay would be 10% of whatever was collected in the hat. Eventually they became the resident musicians at a restaurant in Phoenix, Arizona, called the Romo Buffet. His band was called the Mac's Skillet Lickers. The lead singer was named Bonnie Campbell. Buck and Bonnie soon married and started a family naming their first son Buddy.

In the late 1940s, Buck became a truck driver. This job took him through the San Joaquin Valley of California. He fell in love with the town of Bakersfield, and he and his little family eventually settled there in 1951. This location soon allowed him to travel to Hollywood for session recording jobs at Capitol Records. There he played backup for Tennessee Ernie Ford, Wanda Jackson, and many others who went on to become country music legends. He also played with a band called the Orange Blossom Playboys from

4:00

1951 to 1958. He was the lead guitar player and singer. He was known for working long shifts and played any type of music he could to get people up and dancing.

5:00 Although Country Music was where he got his start, Buck was also interested in different genres, or types, of music. Because of his upbringing, he had been exposed to dance-hall music in the Southwest, string band and cowboy music on the Mexican border, and even western swing, rhythm & blues, and rock and roll. Buck enjoyed playing them all. But, there was concern that if he recorded the various genres, he could lose his Country Music following. In order to protect his Country Music career, Buck decided to record using a pseudonym, or alternate identity, Using the name Corky Jones, Owens recorded a rockabilly record called "Hot Dog" for Pep Recording Company.

In 1957, Capitol Records producer Ken Nelson signed Buck to Capitol Records. Two years later, in 1959, Owens' career took off when his song "Second Fiddle" hit number 24 on the Billboard country chart. Soon after that, his song "Under Your Spell Again" made it to number 4. During this time, Buck became friends and coworkers with a young fiddler named Don Rich. This partnership was crucial in Buck's career. Rich continued to work with Owens as a musician, guitarist, and leader of Buck's band, the Buckaroos until he died in 1974. Buck named his band Buckaroos at the suggestion of Merle Haggard. Owens's first #1 hit "Act Naturally," which happened in 1963, was later recorded by the Beatles. Other #1 hits included "Together Again" in 1964 and "I've Got a Tiger By the Tail" in 1965.

6:00

During this musical era, most singers recorded their music in recording studios using a paid studio band. However, Buck almost exclusively recorded with his actual road band. This gave his records a live feel and sounded more like his concerts. In addition to Don Rich, Buck's band, the Buckaroos, consisted of pedal steel player Tom Brumley, drummer Willie and bassist Doyle Holly. These band members played on all of Owens's records

7:00

from 1963-1967. Even though Capitol records produced the records, Buck would shape and control the band's sound and songs. Owens used a consistent arrangement formula based upon simple storylines, infectious choruses, twangy electric guitar, a heavy drum rhythm and high two part harmonies that featured Owens and Rich. These factors created songs that were popular, sold records, and kept Buck Owens and the Buckaroos on the Billboard charts.

Owens also controlled what happened in his business interests. Because he was determined never to be poor again, he and his partner Harlan Howard formed their own publishing company, Blue Book Music. Blue Book Music controlled Buck's own work as well as that of other Bakersfield writers like Merle Haggard. Buck also invested in radio stations throughout the Southwest. In fact, it was after he became part owner of the radio station KAYE in Tacoma, Washington that he met his friend Don Rich who you learned about earlier. By diversifying his streams of income, Owens assured that he would not fall into financial difficulty again.

8:00

After a very successful career including shows at Carnegie Hall and the Fillmore in San Francisco, Buck Owens' popularity began to fade in the 1970s. He was able to remain busy by managing his businesses and becoming a co-host on the television show *Hee Haw*. When CBS canceled the show in 1971, it immediately went into syndication. When a show goes into syndication, that means that a television or radio show is still being created, and it can be purchased for broadcasting to any network that is willing to pay for it. In 1986, Buck left the show, but it continued to stay on the air for another eight years.

In 1988 Dwight Yoakam helped him return to the top of the charts with the duet "Streets of Bakersfield." In early 1993, Buck was diagnosed with oral cancer and lost part of his tongue. In 1996, he was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame. That same year

9:00

he opened Buck Owens' Crystal Palace, a 500-seat dinner club and museum in Bakersfield, where he performed weekly with the Buckaroos. He had additional health problems in the early 2000s which included pneumonia and a minor stroke in 2004. These health problems had forced him to limit his performances at the Crystal Palace.

On March 25, he had gone to the Crystal Palace to handle some business matters and was walking through the parking lot. As he walked, he encountered a group of people who had driven all day long to hear him perform. Although he had not planned to join the Buckaroos that night, he could not let fans who had gone to such great effort be disappointed. He went back into the Crystal Palace and performed a 90-minute set just for them. That evening after returning home to his ranch just north of Bakersfield, he died in his sleep of a heart attack. He was 76 years old.

FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2022-2023

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 2022-2023
TEST

"BUCK OWENS"

1. What was Buck's real first name?
A. Alvis
B. Edgar
C. Melvin
D. Azel
2. Under what name did Buck record the song *Hot Dog*?
A. Ken Nelson
B. Corky Jones
C. Ernie Ford
D. Wayne Campbell
3. In what year did Owens' career took off when his song "Second Fiddle" hit number 24 on the Billboard country chart?
A. 1957
B. 1958
C. 1959
D. 1960
4. In 1988 Dwight Yoakam helped Buck return to the top of the charts with the duet
A. *Tiger by the Tail*
B. *Together Again*
C. *Act Naturally*
D. *Streets of Bakersfield*
5. Don Rich served Buck in all of the following positions except
A. guitarist
B. musician
C. band leader
D. booking agent
6. Although he was born in Texas, which state did Buck's family settle in in 1937?
A. California
B. Arizona
C. Tennessee
D. Utah
7. Which US President was born in Dennison, Texas?
A. Nixon
B. Eisenhower
C. Bush
D. Johnson
8. In 1945, at the age of 16, Buck co-hosted a radio show called
A. *Buck and Britt*
B. *Hee Haw*
C. *The Buckaroos*
D. *Romo and Bonnie Show*

9. How old was Buck when he gave himself his nickname?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 5
D. 7
10. Buck Owens was part-owner in radio station _____ in Tacoma, Washington.
A. KVET
B. KAYE
C. KMUS
D. KNTY
11. Which of Buck's songs was recorded by the Beatles?
A. *Under Your Spell Again*
B. *Together Again*
C. *Act Naturally*
D. *Streets of Bakersfield*
12. Who sang the high two-part harmony with Buck on records?
A. Don Rich
B. Merle Haggard
C. Tom Brumley
D. Dwight Yoakum
13. Why did Buck Owens work so hard to diversify his income?
A. He liked doing many different things and couldn't choose between them.
B. He wanted to be sure that he made a name for himself in music.
C. He had come from a poor family and never wanted to hurt for money again.
D. He used his influence to make sure that his family and friends had jobs.
14. What was different about music that Buck recorded compared to other bands of the day?
A. Buck and his band recorded their concerts for their albums.
B. Buck used his band to record in the studio instead of other paid musicians.
C. Buck's music producer only worked with Buck and his band.
D. Other bands were more professionally recorded and had a smoother sound.
15. What band did Buck play for between the years 1951 and 1958?
A. Orange Blossom Boys
B. the Buckaroos
C. The Bakersfield Bunch
D. Mac's Skillet Lickers
16. When he died of a heart attack, Buck Owens was _____ years old.
A. 65
B. 60
C. 80
D. 76
17. In what year did *Hee Haw* go into syndication?
A. 1968
B. 1952
C. 1986
D. 1971

18. Which of the following instruments did Buck Owens NOT become proficient on as a child?

A. banjo

B. piano

C. drums

C. horns

True/False

19. Because Capitol records produced the records, their studio musicians would shape and control the band's sound and songs using a consistently winning and arrangement formula based upon simple storylines, infectious choruses, twangy electric guitar, and a heavy drum rhythm.

20. On the night that Buck Owens died, he played an impromptu 90-minute set for a group of fans that had driven many hours to hear him.

21. Buck Owens left *Hee Haw* when it went into syndication because it could be purchased for broadcasting to any network that was willing to pay for it.

22. In 1996, Buck was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame, and he also opened Buck Owens' Crystal Palace, a 500-seat dinner club and museum in Bakersfield, where he performed weekly with his band.

23. After Buck learned to play the electric steel guitar, his father created an amplifier for him out of an old radio.

24. Buck's job as a stage musician in the San Joaquin Valley town of Bakersfield allowed him to be close enough to Hollywood for session recording jobs at Capitol Records.

25. Sharecropping is a type of farming in which families purchase small plots of land from a landowner using a portion of their crop which is given to the landowner at the end of each year.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5/6
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2022-2023
ANSWER KEY

"BUCK OWENS"

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

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7 & 8 FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2022-2023

Contest Script – “Canton Trade Days”

Texas is a pretty big state. Actually, it’s a very big state covering 268,596 square miles. So, knowing that, it makes sense that Texas would have really big events. Ever heard the saying, “Everything’s bigger in Texas”? Well, it’s not always true, but there is one thing that is definitely huge. The city of Canton holds the record for having the nation’s largest trade days event. It is called First Monday Trade Days, and it is quite an experience. Let’s find out what it’s all about.

1:00

Canton, Texas, was surveyed in the 1840s by a company of men under Dr. W.P. King. No settlement was made until 1850, when the town was laid out. Settlers moving in from Old Canton in Smith County named the town. The first district courthouse in Canton opened in 1850 along with a post office, the fourth one in the county. Property for the town’s first school, the Canton Academy, was acquired in 1853. The *Canton Weekly Times*, owned by Sid S. Johnson, began publication as the county’s first newspaper in 1860. By 1890, Canton had a population of 421. By 1892, brick buildings were being built, and a new brick courthouse was completed in 1894. That’s a lot of growth for a small town in Texas. But it was just the beginning.

2:00

First Monday began in the 1850s. It was common in those days for the circuit judge to make his rounds to his assigned towns on specific days to hold court sessions. People from all over the area would find their way to Canton would make a point of coming to town to conduct business, stock their pantries, watch court proceedings, and even watch a “hanging” or two. There was one incident where a man was hung for stealing his partner’s wagon of goods he was bringing into Canton for trading. He is actually buried facing south in Hillcrest Cemetery near the First Monday Trades Day grounds. During those days, Canton’s designated day was the first Monday of each month. Canton is located in Van Zandt County. Most of the county was open range at that time. In the

Western United States and Canada open range is rangeland where cattle roam freely regardless of land ownership. Where there were open range laws, if someone wanted to keep animals off their property, they had to build a fence to keep the animals out. Many wild horses roamed the land as well as cattle. The law in Van Zandt county required that all stray horses should be brought into Canton where they would be auctioned off to the highest bidder. These auctions were conducted on the same Monday as the arrival of the circuit judge. This Monday became known as "Horse Monday". In fact, the crowds began to become even larger when word spread that First Monday Canton was a good place to buy and sell horses. Horse traders from out of state even began to attend. Soon people began to bring their own horses to sell or trade, and as the years passed, they began to bring their excess crops, such as fresh produce, grain, and sugar cane syrup. As a result, the name began to change from "Horse Monday" to First Monday Trades Day. The trading took place just off the west side of the courthouse square.

3:00

During this time, communication between neighbors and family members who didn't live together could be difficult. There were no telephones, and mail was not delivered door to door. Often people would wait until First Monday to go to Canton to see their relatives and friends, take care of personal business, and catch up on the local news. Politicians would be sure to take advantage of First Monday by campaigning when there were lots of people to listen to their speeches. As time passed, the population of Canton increased, and the attendance for First Monday increased along with it. Vendors began to set up trading operations on the streets. People would walk up and down the streets trading, visiting and conducting business. This might not sound like much, but the townspeople began to be disturbed by the event. After each First Monday, they had to clean up the filth and confusion that cluttered their streets. Finally, a city ordinance was passed prohibiting trade in the streets. Although the townspeople hoped that this would dissuade the crowds, this did not happen. The crowds would descend every month like clockwork. This continued through the turn of the century and into the 1930s.

4:00

It wasn't until the 1940s that the crowds began to decline. Farmers began using tractors instead of horses to plow their fields. Horse trading began to decline. But, it wasn't long before another type of trading began to take place - hogs. Local pig farmers gained the reputation of having the cleanest and finest pigs sold anywhere. This became known as "Hog Monday". Because the hogs sold were cholera free, buyers came from all over Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas to purchase them. Cholera is an acute diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with *Vibrio cholerae* bacteria. People can get sick when they swallow food or water contaminated with cholera bacteria. The infection is often mild or without symptoms but can sometimes be severe and life-threatening. If a person throws up repeatedly or has severe diarrhea, they can become so dehydrated that they become severely ill or even die. Cholera has been nicknamed the "blue death" because a person's skin may turn bluish-gray from extreme loss of fluids.

5:00

By the 1950s crowds had become so large that space became a problem. One woman who owned a large lot of land near the courthouse square began patrolling her property with a broom to keep people off. When a trader offered to rent space from her, she decided to take advantage of it. Soon she was making \$100 every First Monday. One widow was offered 25 cents for the use of her bathroom, and soon she was making money on First Monday as well. Because space was limited, traders began arriving on Sunday to try to get the best space. Soon churches began to complain about all of the crowds and noise. Sanitation and lodging became a huge concern because there were not enough hotels and adequate bathroom facilities. A city police force was needed to control order and keep crime down. First Monday was definitely becoming a problem for the city of Canton.

6:00

Besides pigs, dogs were also a commodity. Although it began with farmers bringing in strays, hunters started bringing in hound dogs to trade. Soon dogs were selling for as much as \$500! First Monday gained a new name for dog people all over the Southwest as it began to be called "Dog Monday". A person wanting to find a dog could purchase anything from a Russian Setter to specialized squirrel dogs to plain old hunting dogs. A

problem developed, however, because after the event, many of the dogs that did not sell were simply released. Canton found itself flooded with stray dogs. This caused the city to have to hire a dog catcher. In the early 1960s, a man was bitten by a dog and died of rabies. Rabies is a deadly virus which is spread to people from the saliva of infected animals. Rabies is usually spread through an animal bite. Animals most likely to spread rabies include dogs, bats, coyotes, foxes, skunks, and raccoons. Symptoms include fever, headache, excess salivation, muscle spasms, paralysis, and mental confusion. As a result, a city ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale or trade of dogs. The townspeople thought this might shut down the trade days altogether. It didn't. Instead, an individual purchased 3 acres of land and held the dog trade on his private property. The city required that all dogs be vaccinated and kept leashed or penned.

7:00

By 1965, First Monday had outgrown the town square. The City of Canton decided to stop fighting it and take action. Rules and regulations had to be enacted, a location for the trades day had to be secured, and some kind of order had to be established. The City did not have the funds to move the trading area, so Angus Travis and Joe Hackney partnered and purchased six and a half acres of land north of the square and designated it as a trading area. The City leased the land from H & T Parking and the area was divided into spaces. Each space was rented for a nominal fee, depending upon the type of merchandise offered for sale or trade. This was a new beginning for an old tradition, with a plan for the future. In a short time, this area became filled to overflowing. As more land could be secured by the City, adjoining the original site, it was bought and developed for use.

8:00

Now, nearly 70 years later, First Monday Trade Days is still going strong. Every month between 200,000 and 400,000 tourists, visitors, and vendors roll into town and get together to create a shopping experience as big as Texas. The Trade Days area consists of over 450 acres of shopping, 4 miles of which is covered. Food trucks and small pop-up restaurants provide great festival food. Craftsmen and resale merchants provide a wide variety of items for sale, and the animal trade is still going strong. In April of 2020,

due to Covid-19 shut downs, Canton trade days had to shut down for two months. This was the first time since 1853 that Canton had not held a trades day. It reopened for the June First Monday and is still going strong.

9:00 Over time, First Monday has gained national recognition. Feature stories appeared in Life Magazine, Look Magazine, and the Saturday Evening Post. Texas newspapers periodically ran stories about its appeal and uniqueness. Originally, First Monday only occurred on the first Monday of each month. However, if you look at the calendar of events for the City of Canton now, you will see that it no longer happens on Monday. Instead it is scheduled for the Thursday - Sunday before the first Monday of the month. That allows even more visitors to attend and explore the thousands of vendor sites. Even though the event goes from Thursday – Sunday, the name is now and will forever be known as First Monday Trade Days.

FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2022-2023

A+ ACADEMICS



University Interscholastic League



Listening

grades 7 & 8

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

8. Why were horses brought to Canton on the first Monday of the month?
- A. Open range laws required that all stray horses be auctioned off.
 - B. Van Zandt County did not abide by open range laws.
 - C. Most people in the county needed horses for farming.
 - D. The county judge needed to be present for all horse sales.
9. Where was the man who was hung for stealing his partners wagon full of trade day supplies buried?
- A. on the Trade Days grounds
 - B. Van Zandt county cemetery
 - C. Hillcrest Cemetery
 - D. under the hanging tree
10. What caused the decline of horse trading at Canton?
- A. Texans began to move to the city from rural areas.
 - B. Hog trading became more popular.
 - C. The city of Canton passed an ordinance against animal trading.
 - D. Farmers began to use tractors instead of horses for plowing.
11. First Monday Trade days has been known by all of the following except
- A. Dog Days
 - B. Horse Days
 - C. Produce Days
 - D. Hog Days
12. Due to Covid 19, April 2020 was the first time Trade Days had been closed since the year _____.
- A. 1951
 - B. 1952
 - C. 1853
 - D. 1956
13. Where did trading originally take place in Canton?
- A. across from the horse barns
 - B. just off the west side of the courthouse square
 - C. on the same plot of land that Trade Days still occurs
 - D. about three miles from the original post office
14. Although the original parcel of land purchased for Trade Days was only 6.5 acres, currently, Trade days consists of _____ acres.
- A. 350
 - B. 375
 - C. 400
 - D. 450
15. Who was the original owner of *The Canton Weekly Times*?
- A. W.P. King
 - B. Angus Travis
 - C. Sid S. Johnson
 - D. Joe Hackney
16. A new brick courthouse was built in Canton during
- A. 1894
 - B. 1876
 - C. 1862
 - D. 1904

17. What happened to the dogs that were not purchased during Trade Days?
- A. They were sold cheaply at auction.
 - B. Some were taken back to their homes while others were killed.
 - C. Vendors took surplus dogs to different flea markets throughout Texas.
 - D. Unsold dogs were released to roam freely and fend for themselves.
18. How many miles of covered walkways does Canton Trade Days currently have?
- A. 12
 - B. 4
 - C. 6
 - D. 8

True/False

19. One Canton man who owned a large lot of land near the courthouse square began patrolling his property with a broom to keep people off but eventually accepted \$300 to sell the land to a vendor.
20. When the City of Canton did not have the funds to move the trading area to a larger location, Angus Travis and Joe Hackney partnered and purchased six and a half acres of land north of the square and designated it as a trading area.
21. Due to the popularity of horse trading and the large crowds it attracted, people soon began to bring their excess crops, such as fresh produce, grain and sugar cane prompting people to begin calling the first Monday of the month Trade Days.
22. During the early years of Canton Trade Days, the term open range meant that livestock could roam freely across the land unless the land owner fenced off his land.
23. When an outbreak of cholera occurred during the Hog Monday days, the city of Canton passed a law against selling hogs in an effort to shut down trade days altogether.
24. Although the land for Canton, Texas was surveyed in the 1840s, no settlement was made until 1950 when the town was laid out and named by settlers moving in from Old Canton in Smith County.
25. Because space was limited, during the early days, traders began arriving on Sunday to try to get the best space causing church attendance to spike.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7/8
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2022-2023
ANSWER KEY

"CANTON TRADE DAYS"

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

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5 & 6 SPRING MEET 2022-2023

Contest Script – “Ferris Wheels”

Studying history is an interesting pastime. By doing a bit of research, you can find out all kinds of fascinating information. Sometimes you find out little known facts that make you stop and wonder. What would things have been like if everyone knew the whole story – not just the part that was written in history books? The story of the Ferris Wheel is one of those stories with an interesting, if not scandalous, back story.

In 1891, the city of Chicago was busily working to prepare to host the world’s fair. This world’s fair would be called the Columbian Exposition and was slated as an opportunity to showcase the latest advances in science and technology. There had been a spirited competition between cities in the United States to receive the honor of hosting the fair.

1:00

Chicago was chosen because it was a hub for the railroad. The fair was scheduled to be held in 1893 in order to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus’s voyage to America.

This was not the first world’s fair held in the United States. In 1876, the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition was held celebrating the 100th anniversary of the United States. It was created to contain a garden layout with many separate buildings to house exhibitions rather than a single large warehouse. The Columbian Exposition was planned to be similar to the Philadelphia Centennial. It was designed to spread over 686 acres along the city’s south lakefront area. The chief planner was Chicago architect Daniel H. Burnham and the designer in chief was Charles B Atwood.

2:00

The previous world’s fair had been held in 1889 in Paris, France. It was for that fair that the 1,063-foot Eiffel Tower was built to demonstrate that steel and iron could be used to build sturdy, tall structures. The organizers of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago wanted to out-do the French by including a gigantic attraction that would astonish the world. The fair organizers challenged designers to develop an idea for an attraction that was original, daring, and unique. It is said that a young engineer named George Ferris

heard about the challenge and came up with an idea. He would build a large wheel that people could ride on. Passenger wheels had been around for many years, but they were small and made of wood. He wanted to build the largest wheel ever created. It took him several months to convince the fair organizers, but in 1892 he was given permission to build his wheel.

3:00

Ferris's wheel was based on the design of a bicycle wheel. The passenger wheel would have a metal frame that revolved around an axle with long metal spokes which would connect the axle to two steel rims. Passenger cars would be suspended between the two rims. Construction began in January of 1893. He had only 5 months to complete a massive undertaking. Deep concrete foundations had to be poured because the wheel was so heavy. The foundation was 35 feet deep. Then two 140-foot towers were built on top of the foundations that were strong enough to hold up to 5 times the weight of the wheel. Then the massive steel axle, which was more than 45 feet long and weighed 46 tons was suspended between the two towers. After that, the steel skeleton of the wheel was constructed by attaching the circular rims to the axle using long steel spokes. Finally, the passenger cars were connected to the rims of the wheel. These 36 steel and glass cars were each fitted with 40 revolving chairs and were able to hold up to 60 people.

4:00

In June of 1893, construction was finally completed. On June 21, Ferris's wheel was opened to the public. Ferris blew a golden whistle and the giant wheel slowly turned. People lined up to pay 50 cents to take the 20-minute ride on the 26 story, 264-foot-tall wheel. The ride gave views an incredible view of the fair. For 50 cents you were able to take two complete revolutions. In six months, 27 million people came to the fair with almost 2 million people taking a ride on the wheel. For all but a handful, the wheel was the tallest thing they'd ever seen. George Ferris had secured his place in history, and large passenger wheels would forever be known as Ferris Wheels.

All of these facts are true. However, there was a controversy surrounding the invention of the Ferris Wheel that not many people know about. This story involves George Ferris and a little-known engineer named William Sommers. Now it's time to know the rest of the story.

5:00

As you know, passenger-carrying wheels had been around for a long time. A man named William Somers claimed that he was the one who actually invented them. William Somers was a member of a prominent family in Asbury Park, New Jersey. He claims that he dreamed up the idea of a moving passenger wheel in the winter of 1888. He didn't build one until 1891 and placed it in Atlantic City. He took out a patent for what he called a "Roundabout" in 1893. His Roundabout was actually a 50-foot wooden passenger wheel. He had several of them located in Asbury Park, Coney Island, and Atlantic City. The official name for it was the Observational Roundabout. At 50 feet, it towered above the boardwalk.

People enjoyed the sensation of looking down on the world. Ferris not only knew about Somers's wheels, but it is said that he rode the Roundabout in Atlantic City before submitting his own design for the Ferris Wheel for the Columbian Exposition. The first of Somers wheels was located in Atlantic City. During the second season in Atlantic City, it caught fire and burned to the ground as a result of an exploding gasoline lamp. His second Roundabout was located in Asbury Park and opened only a week after the fire in Atlantic City. In addition to the fire hazard created by using wood to create the wheel, Somers's Invention was extremely loud. It's steam engine was fired by coal and was as loud and dirty as a locomotive engine. The noise was so deafening and the fumes so noxious that residents of Atlantic City complained to their City Council to have it removed. However, the ride had become so popular that the city decided it should remain.

6:00

Although Ferris's wheel was made of steel and 5 times taller than the 50-foot Roundabouts, Somers sued Ferris for patent infringement. Although Ferris had told the Columbia Exposition planners and media reporters that he dreamed up the idea for the wheel while eating at a Chicago steakhouse, he admitted in the trial that he had gotten the idea from George Somers after riding his wheel in Atlantic City in 1892. Somers won at trial but lost on appeal. In retaliation, he traveled to Chicago and built his own wheel made of wood right outside the fair's gate. This didn't really help, and in the end, George Ferris became famous, and William Somers did not.

7:00

The story doesn't end here. After the Columbian Exposition, George Ferris sued the world's fair owners claiming that they did not pay him his agreed upon share of the profits from ticket sales to the wheel. The legal fees drained his finances. He had the wheel moved to Chicago's Lincoln Park neighborhood in an effort to use the wheel for profit. The wealthy residents of Lincoln Park did not want the wheel in their neighborhood and took George Ferris to court yet again in an effort to prevent it. Although they failed, they were able to block Ferris from selling alcohol near the wheel. This action cut deeply into his ticket sales. In fact, by 1897, Ferris had lost \$700,000, his marriage had failed, and he was forced to declare bankruptcy. He was destitute. He contracted typhoid fever and died, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on November 26, 1897. He was only 37 years old. It is said that he was cremated, and his ashes remained in the care of a Pittsburgh undertaker for more than a year because he had no one to pay the \$150 needed for a funeral.

The original Ferris Wheel was eventually moved to St Louis, Missouri, where an additional 3 million people thrilled to its excitement at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition. After the Exposition closed, however, people considered the Wheel an eyesore. The original Ferris Wheel was reduced to scrap metal in 1906.

8:00

But the fame of the Wheel and the man whose name it carries, has never died. To this day, every time we see a huge wheel with attached cars, no matter what the world names them – the London Eye, the High Roller in Las Vegas, The Singapore Flyer — we know them as Ferris Wheels.

SPRING DISTRICT 2022-2023

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 2022-2023
TEST

“Ferris Wheels”

1. What was the name of the 1893 World’s Fair?
A. Philadelphia Centennial Exposition B. Columbian Exposition
C. Chicago Exposition D. Parisian World Exposition

2. How many acres did the 1893 World’s Fair cover? _____
A. 686 B. 786
C. 725 D. 750

3. What did the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition celebrate?
A. the 100th anniversary of World’s Fairs
B. the 100th World’s Fair
C. the 100th anniversary of the United States
D. the 100th anniversary of Christopher Columbus’s expedition

4. After the World’s Fair ended, what was George Ferris’s reason for suing the Exposition?
A. They did not pay him the agreed upon percentage of profits.
B. He wanted to receive credit as the inventor of the Ferris Wheel.
C. The wheel cost more to build than he was given in profits.
D. He was not allowed to remove the wheel from the fair grounds.

5. Who was the chief planner for the 1893 World’s Fair?
A. Charles Atwood B. William Sommers
C. Marcus Asbury D. Daniel Burnham

6. How tall is the Eiffel Tower?
A. 2,076 feet B. 1,063 feet
C. 947 feet D. 1,464 feet

7. On what date was the Ferris Wheel open to the public?
A. June 21, 1893 B. January 24, 1893
C. September 6, 1889 D. October 27, 1891

8. In what city was the first Roundabout located?
- A. Philadelphia
 - B. Atlantic City
 - C. Paris, France
 - D. New York
9. Where was the Ferris Wheel moved to after the World's Fair?
- A. Lincoln Park
 - B. Atlantic City
 - C. St. Louis
 - D. Coney Island
10. In what city did William Sommer's family reside?
- A. Chicago, Illinois
 - B. Atlantic City, New Jersey
 - C. Asbury Park, New Jersey
 - D. Lincoln Park, Illinois
11. In what year did Ferris lose \$700,000, his marriage, and was forced to declare bankruptcy.
- A. 1891
 - B. 1893
 - C. 1895
 - D. 1897
12. How many feet tall was the Observational Roundabout?
- A. 15
 - B. 50
 - C. 30
 - D. 70
13. What signified the start of the first Ferris Wheel?
- A. Ferris blew a golden whistle and the giant wheel slowly turned.
 - B. Ferris's wife broke a bottle of champagne on the wheel in celebration.
 - C. The President of the World's Fair gave a speech.
 - D. Ferris and his wife boarded the first car and rode it around one time.
14. The massive axle of Ferris's wheel was more than
- A. 55 feet in length
 - B. 50 tons in weight
 - C. 45 feet in length
 - D. 140 feet tall
15. Each of the 36 passenger cars contained _____ revolving chairs.
- A. 25
 - B. 30
 - C. 35
 - D. 40
16. When it was completely finished, Ferris's wheel stood
- A. 157 feet tall
 - B. 264 feet tall
 - C. 235 feet tall
 - D. 189 feet tall

17. All of the following were difficulties noted with Sommer's Observational Roundabout except
- A. the wheel creaked and moaned as it revolved.
 - B. the wooden structure could catch fire.
 - C. the steam driven coal fired engine was loud.
 - D. the engine produced foul smelling exhaust.
18. What happened to the original Ferris Wheel?
- A. It continues to stand in St. Louis, Missouri, as a memorial to George Ferris.
 - B. It was reduced to scrap metal in 1906.
 - C. It was moved to Las Vegas and is used as a tourist attraction.
 - D. It was sold to pay Ferris's legal fees to a private collector.

True/False

19. For the world's fair held in 1889 in Paris, France, the Eiffel Tower was built to demonstrate that steel and iron could be used to build sturdy, tall structures.
20. During its second season in Atlantic City, George Ferris's wheel caught fire and burned to the ground as a result of an exploding gasoline lamp.
21. During the first 3 months of the World's Fair, 27 million people came to the fair with almost 2 million people taking a ride on the wheel.
22. Because the wealthy residents of Asbury Park did not want the wheel in their neighborhood, they took George Ferris to court and succeeded to block him from constructing a wheel in their park as well as blocking him from selling alcohol near the wheel for safety reasons.
23. Although Ferris had told the Columbia Exposition planners and media reporters that he dreamed up the idea for the wheel while eating at a Chicago steakhouse, he admitted in the trial that he had gotten the idea from George Somers after riding his wheel in Atlantic City in 1892.
24. After contracting typhoid fever at the age of 37, Ferris died and was cremated in Pittsburg Pennsylvania where the undertaker stored his ashes for more than a year because he had no one to pay the \$150 needed for a funeral.
25. The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition was created to contain a garden layout with many separate sitting areas connected by a maze of trails all leading to a single large warehouse which housed exhibitions of scientific discovery.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 5/6
SPRING DISTRICT 2022-2023
ANSWER KEY

"Ferris Wheels"

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

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7 & 8
SPRING DISTRICT 2022-2023

Contest Script – “Nellie Bly: America’s First Investigative Journalist”

In today’s world, most women reporters are treated very similar to their male counterparts. They travel all over the world to investigate and report on a wide range of crimes and situations. However, this hasn’t always been the case. Nellie Bly was a journalist in the 1800s. Writing and editing real news was considered a man’s job. Nellie Bly shattered that idea and became America’s first woman to be an investigative journalist.

1:00

Nellie Bly was born Elizabeth Jane Cochran on May 5, 1864, to Michael and Mary Jane Cochran. The marriage was the second one for both Michael and Bly's mother, Mary Jane, who wed after the deaths of their first spouses. Michael had 10 children with his first wife and five more with Mary Jane, who had no prior children. In fact, Elizabeth was daughter number 13 for Michael. Elizabeth’s family owned a mill in Cochran, Pennsylvania. The town was named after her father, Michael Cochran. They were considered wealthy, as her father was a landowner, businessman, and judge. At the age of six in 1870, Elizabeth lost her father. Her father’s death presented a grave financial situation to his family, as he left them without a will. At this time, women could not own property, so her mother had no legal claim to his estate. Instead, the estate was divided equally among his 15 children and his wife. In effect, Mary Jane was left with only a small part of what had once been considered significant wealth. As a young girl, Elizabeth took on the nickname “Pinky” because it was her favorite color. However, as a teen, she dropped the nickname in an effort to make herself seem more sophisticated. When Elizabeth was a teenager, the family moved to Pittsburgh. Her mother rented out rooms in their home to help pay the bills. Elizabeth wanted to be a teacher, but there was little money for her training.

2:00

Although she began attending Indiana Teacher’s College, she was unable to finish her

education because she didn't have the money for tuition. No longer in school, Elizabeth focused on helping her mother run the boardinghouse.

3:00

One day, in 1885, when she was 21, Elizabeth read an article in the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* that made her angry. In the piece, writer Erasmus Wilson declared that girls were good for marriage but not for education or a career. His article was entitled "What Girls Are Good For." This upset her so much that Elizabeth decided to write an open letter to the editor of the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*. She anonymously signed the letter "Lonely Orphan Girl." In the letter, she blasted the newspaper for its negative representation of women. The editor, George Madden, not only read Bly's response, he printed it, and posted a request for the "Lonely Orphan Girl" to stop by his newspaper to meet him. When she did, he offered her a job as columnist at a rate of \$5 per week.

At this time, journalism wasn't thought of as acceptable work for women, so most women journalists used pen names to disguise their identity. As a newspaper writer, Elizabeth took the pen name Nellie Bly. Nelly Bly was the title of a popular folk song of the day written by Stephen Foster. Bly's first article for the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* was "The Girl Puzzle" which discussed the need for reform of divorce laws which unfairly favored men. She went on to write about factory work which included unsafe working conditions, poor wages, and long hours. This honest reporting attracted negative attention from local factory owners. Because he did not want to anger Pittsburgh's wealthy elite, Madden quickly reassigned Bly to write women's news.

4:00

This limited arena of writing frustrated Bly, so in 1886, she convinced the editor to send her to Mexico to write a travel piece. She spent part of her time writing about her experiences as a tourist, however, she also wrote reports about the poverty and political corruption she witnessed in the country. She also wrote about a Mexican journalist who was sent to prison for criticizing the government. Eventually, she was forced to leave Mexico to avoid being arrested. Her stories were published in a book called *Six Months in Mexico* in 1888.

Because she wanted to write pieces that addressed both men and women, Bly began looking for a paper that would allow her to write more serious work. In 1886, she moved to New York City. Again, due to being a woman journalist, Bly found it extremely hard for her to find work. Finally, she got a job reporting for New York World by agreeing to work on an undercover assignment. Posing as a mental patient, she spent several days on Blackwell's Island, a mental institution. In the 1800s, people with mental illness were often mistreated. In an effort to accurately expose the conditions at the asylum, she lived undercover as a mental patient for 10 days. Bly's exposé, published in the World soon after her return to reality, was a massive success. She wrote about the filthy conditions, rotten food, beatings, and ice-cold baths.

5:00

The *New York World* published Bly's articles about her time in the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island in a six-part series. *Ten Days in a Mad-House* quickly made Bly one of the most famous journalists in the United States. The piece ultimately spurred a large-scale investigation of the institution. Led by New York Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, with Bly assisting, the asylum investigation resulted in significant changes in New York City's Department of Public Charities and Corrections. These changes included a more money being provided for the care of mentally ill patients, stronger supervision of nurses and other healthcare workers, and regulations to prevent overcrowding and fire hazards at the city's medical facilities.

6:00

Active investigative journalists were commonly known as muckrakers. Muckrakers brought attention to inequalities or hazardous practices and motivated society to take action. Bly followed her Blackwell investigations by uncovering the abuse of women by male police officers, identifying an employment agency that was stealing from immigrants, and exposing corrupt politicians. She also interviewed controversial figures including Lizzie Halliday in 1893. Lizzie Halliday was an Irish-American serial killer responsible for the deaths of four people in upstate New York during the 1890s. In 1894, she became the first woman to be sentenced to death by the electric chair. Halliday's sentence was commuted, and she spent the rest of her life in a mental institution. In

1894, Bly interviewed John P. Haines, the president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA). He was investigating the conditions at the Central Park Zoo. He found that the hippo pool was filthy and there were not enough shelters to protect the animals during bad weather.

7:00

By 1888, Bly began to feel restless. After reading the popular book *Around the World in 80 Days* by Jules Vern, she decided to travel around the world alone to attempt to break the record of Phileas Fogg, the fictional main character of the novel. She set out on November 14, 1889 in Hoboken, New Jersey traveling first by ship and later by horse, rickshaw, sampan, and many other vehicles. Her journey took her to England, France, Egypt, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan. As she traveled, she wrote articles and sent them to the newspaper using telegram and mail. People in the United States were very interested in her travels. The *New York World* built up the story by running daily articles and a guessing contest in which whoever came nearest to guessing her time in circling the globe would win a trip to Europe. There were nearly one million entries in the contest. After reaching California, Bly took a very fast train, *The Queen*, on the Southern Pacific Railroad to hurry back to New York. She completed the trip in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes and 14 seconds—setting a real-world record, despite her fictional inspiration for the undertaking. Her record was beaten in 1890 by George Francis Train, who finished the trip in 67 days. Because of the continuous coverage in the *New York World*, Bly earned international stardom. Nellie Bly's Book, *Around the World in Seventy-two Days*, published in 1890 was a great popular success, and the name Nellie Bly became a synonym for a female star reporter.

8:00

In 1895, Nellie married millionaire Robert Seaman and retired from journalism at the age of 31. Her husband Robert was 40 years older than her and died in 1903. In his will, he left her in control of his massive manufacturing company. The company, Iron Clad Manufacturing Company, manufactured the first 55-gallon steel oil drum. This is the same standard type of steel oil drum used today. While she was in charge of the company, she added fitness gyms, libraries and healthcare for her workers. This was

unheard of during this time. Eventually, the cost of these benefits would drain her finances. She began writing again for the *New York Evening Journal* in 1920 and reported on many events including the women's suffrage movement and World War I. While she was still working as a writer, she died in New York City from pneumonia on January 27, 1922. She was 57 years old. After her death, the *New York Evening Journal* declared her to be "The Best Reporter in America."

In 1998, Bly was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame. She was one of four journalists honored with a US postage stamp in a "Women in Journalism" set released in 2002. In 2015, director Timothy Hines released a movie titled *10 Days in a Madhouse*, which depicted Nellie's experience in the mental asylum, and, in 2019, Lifetime movies released a thriller also based on this experience. The role of Nellie Bly was played by Cristina Ricci, and Judith Light played the role of the head nurse.

9:00

Nellie Bly was a reporter for the underdog. She spoke out for people who had no money, no power, and no voice. She was a courageous reporter who never took no for an answer.

SPRING DISTRICT 2022-2023

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 2022-2023

TEST

“Nellie Bly: America’s First Investigative Journalist”

1. What was Nellie Bly’s actual name?
 - A. Elizabeth Martha Seaman
 - B. Martha Jane Cochran
 - C. Elizabeth Jane Cochran
 - D. Mary Elizabeth Hines
2. Who gave Nellie Bly her first job as a journalist?
 - A. Robert Hines
 - B. Stephen Foster
 - C. Vernon Davis
 - D. George Madden
3. How many children did Bly’s father have?
 - A. 15
 - B. 20
 - C. 25
 - D. 30
4. Where did Nellie attend college?
 - A. Indiana Teacher’s College
 - B. Pittsburg School of Journalism
 - C. New York State University
 - D. Pennsylvania College
5. What book did Bly have published in 1888?
 - A. *Ten Days in a Mad House*
 - B. *Around the World in 80 Days*
 - C. *Six Months in Mexico*
 - D. *The Queen*
6. Why was Bly frustrated with her first job as a journalist?
 - A. Her editor expected her to go undercover, and she had no experience.
 - B. She was unable to make enough money to pay her rent and live comfortably.
 - C. Her assignments were only typical women’s pieces and weren’t fulfilling.
 - D. The job required too much time away from helping her mother.
7. What was Nellie’s nickname as a young child?
 - A. Nellie because she loved the song Nellie Bly
 - B. Pinky because it was her favorite color
 - C. Noodle because she liked to doodle in a journal
 - D. Trece because she was her father’s 13th daughter

8. How old was Nellie Bly when she took her first newspaper job?
- A. 18
 - B. 19
 - C. 20
 - D. 21
9. How long did Nellie Bly spend travelling in Mexico?
- A. 3 months
 - B. 5 months
 - C. 6 months
 - D. 8 months
10. In 2015, who released a movie titled *10 Days in a Madhouse*, which depicted Nellie's experience in the mental asylum?
- A. Christina Ricci
 - B. Judith Light
 - C. Timothy Hines
 - D. Vernon Davis
11. What company did Nellie take over after the death of her husband?
- A. Iron Clad Manufacturing
 - B. Solid Steel Drum Company
 - C. Seaman Steel
 - D. Elite Manufacturing
12. Who was Nellie Bly working for when she died?
- A. *New York World*
 - B. *New York Times*
 - C. *New York Evening Post*
 - D. *New York Evening Journal*
13. What was the name of the first article Nellie Bly had published?
- A. Lonely Orphan Girl
 - B. What Girls are For
 - C. Women in Factories
 - D. The Girl Puzzle
14. Why did Nellie Bly have to leave Mexico?
- A. She fell in with the wrong people and made them mad.
 - B. Her editor decided to give her an undercover assignment.
 - C. She wrote articles that angered the Mexican government.
 - D. It was too dangerous or her to stay without an escort.
15. After her death, the *New York Evening Journal* declared her to be
- A. a woman ahead of her time.
 - B. the best reporter in America.
 - C. a muckraker that can never be replaced.
 - D. a reporter with true grit.

16. What was the result of Bly's undercover work on Blackwell's Island?
- A. Factory owners were enraged but began to allow workers to take breaks.
 - B. Investors funded improvements to the hippo pool and enclosure.
 - C. New laws were passed to improve the care of mental patients.
 - D. The police department was overhauled to reduce misbehavior of officers.
17. In 1894, Lizzie Halliday became the first woman to
- A. be sentenced to death by the electric chair.
 - B. be convicted as a serial killer in the United States.
 - C. have a serial murder conviction overturned.
 - D. receive a commutation of a death sentence.
18. Who's record did Nellie attempt to beat as she traveled around the world?
- A. Jules Vern
 - B. George Francis Tran
 - C. Filleas Fogg
 - D. John P. Haines

True/False

19. When Elizabeth was a teenager, her family moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania where her father worked as a judge and her mother ran a boarding house.
20. An article in the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* made Nellie angry because the writer, Erasmus Wilson, declared that girls were good for marriage or working in factories or schools but not for business or newspaper reporting.
21. Because she wanted to write pieces that would address more serious issues, Bly moved to New York City in 1886.
22. While she was in charge of the company she gained during her divorce, she added co-ed fitness gyms, libraries and healthcare for her workers which was unheard of during this era in history.
23. In 1895, Nellie married and retired from journalism at the age of 31. Her husband Robert was 40 years older than her and died in 1903.
24. Nellie Bly's Book, *Around the World in Seventy-two Days*, which was published in 1897 chronicled her record, which was eventually broken by John Haines in 1905 and made Nellie Bly synonymous for a female star reporter.
25. In 1998, Bly was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame and was one of four journalists honored with a US postage stamp in a "Women in Journalism".

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7/8
SPRING DISTRICT 2022-2023

ANSWER KEY

“Nellie Bly: America’s First Female Investigative Journalist”

1. C

2. D

3. A

4. A

5. C

6. C

7. B

8. D

9. C

10. C

11. A

12. D

13. D

14. C

15. B

16. C

17. A

18. C

19. F

20. F

21. T

22. F

23. T

24. F

25. F