

Supplementary Materials for DROP: A Reading Comprehension Benchmark Requiring Discrete Reasoning Over Paragraphs

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The screenshot displays a user interface for a question answering task. On the left, under the heading "Passage", there is a text block about Charles VI's reign in France. On the right, under the heading "Type a question based on the passage below", there is a text input field containing the question "When was Charles VI born?". Below this, there are two main sections: "Your Answer" and "AI predicted the answer below (wait for answer to appear below)". The "Your Answer" section has radio buttons for "Date", "Number", and "Select span". The "Date" option is selected, and there are input fields for "Year" (containing "1368"), "Month", and "Date". The "AI predicted the answer below" section shows a red bar with the number "11". At the bottom of the interface, there are three buttons: "ADD QUESTION", "READY TO SUBMIT HIT", "PREVIOUS PASSAGE", and "NEXT PASSAGE".

Figure 1: Question Answering HIT sample with pas-
sage on the left and input fields for answer on the right

^{*}Work done as an intern at the Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence in Irvine, California.

Question: Which team had the longest touchdown pass?

Still searching for their first win, the Bengals flew to Texas Stadium for a Week 5 interconference duel with the Dallas Cowboys. In the first quarter, Cincinnati trailed early as Cowboys kicker Nick Folk got a 30-yard field goal, along with RB Felix Jones getting a 33-yard TD run. In the second quarter, Dallas increased its lead as QB Tony Romo completed a 4-yard TD pass to TE Jason Witten. The Bengals would end the half with kicker Shayne Graham getting a 41-yard and a 31-yard field goal. In the third quarter, Cincinnati tried to rally as QB Carson Palmer completed an 18-yard TD pass to WR T. J. Houshmandzadeh. In the fourth quarter, the Bengals got closer as Graham got a 40-yard field goal, yet the Cowboys answered with Romo completing a 57-yard TD pass to WR Terrell Owens. Cincinnati tried to come back as Palmer completed a 10-yard TD pass to Houshmandzadeh (with a failed 2-point conversion), but Dallas pulled away with Romo completing a 15-yard TD pass to WR Patrick Crayton.

Which Bengals receiver scored two touchdowns?

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Which alliance lost more troops to prisoner status?

About eight million men surrendered and were held in POW camps during the war. All nations pledged to follow the Hague Conventions on fair treatment of prisoners of war, and the survival rate for POWs was generally much higher than that of combatants at the front. Individual surrenders were uncommon; large units usually surrendered en masse. At the siege of Maubeuge about 40,000 French soldiers surrendered, at the battle of Galicia Russians took about 100,000 to 120,000 Austrian captives, at the Brusilov Offensive about 325,000 to 417,000 Germans and Austrians surrendered to Russians, and at the Battle of Tannenberg 92,000 Russians surrendered. When the besieged garrison of Kaunas surrendered in 1915, some 20,000 Russians became prisoners, at the battle near Przasnysz 14,000 Germans surrendered to Russians, and at the First Battle of the Marne about 12,000 Germans surrendered to the Allies. 25-31% of Russian losses were to prisoner status; for Austria-Hungary 32%, for Italy 26%, for France 12%, for Germany 9%, for Britain 7%. Prisoners from the Allied armies totalled about 1.4 million. From the Central Powers about 3.3 million men became prisoners, most of them surrendered to Russians. Germany held 2.5 million prisoners; Russia held 2.2-2.9 million, while Britain and France held about 720,000. Most were captured just before the Armistice. The United States held 48,000. The most dangerous moment was the act of surrender, when helpless soldiers were sometimes gunned down. Once prisoners reached a camp, conditions were, in general, satisfactory, thanks in part to the efforts of the International Red Cross and inspections by neutral nations. However, conditions were terrible in Russia; starvation was common for prisoners and civilians alike, about 15-20% of the prisoners in Russia died, and in Central Powers imprisonment 8% of Russians. In Germany, food was scarce, but only 5% died.

How many years after the first Kandyan War did the second Kandyan War happen?

During the Napoleonic Wars, Great Britain, fearing that French control of the Netherlands might deliver Sri Lanka to the French, occupied the coastal areas of the island with little difficulty in 1796. In 1802, the Treaty of Amiens formally ceded the Dutch part of the island to Britain and it became a crown colony. In 1803, the British invaded the Kingdom of Kandy in the first Kandyan War, but were repulsed. In 1815 Kandy was occupied in the second Kandyan War, finally ending Sri Lankan independence. Following the suppression of the Uva Rebellion the Kandyan peasantry were stripped of their lands by the Wastelands Ordinance, a modern enclosure movement, and reduced to penury. The British found that the uplands of Sri Lanka were very suitable for coffee, tea and rubber cultivation. By the mid-19th century, Ceylon tea had become a staple of the British market bringing great wealth to a small number of white tea planters. The planters imported large numbers of Tamil workers as indentured labourers from south India to work the estates, who soon made up 10% of the island's population. These workers had to work in slave-like conditions living in line rooms, not very different from cattle sheds.

Figure 2: Highlighted candidate spans