



HOST GUIDE

40 Office Party Games

Everything the host needs: a quick start, ready-made session plans, the rules for all 40 games, every answer key with a short source note, and the full source list. Keep this guide away from the players.

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QUICK START

Run a great session in four steps

- Pick your games. Use a session plan below, or the at-a-glance table on the next page: it lists every game's time, group size and the exact pages to print.
- Print only those pages, from the A4 or US Letter file. Choose the ink-saver file if you are printing a lot: same pages, greyscale, no filled areas.
- Cut out card pages along the dashed lines. Type names or team names into the fillable fields first if you like.
- Keep this guide to yourself: it has every answer. Have pens, a phone timer and a few small prizes ready.

SESSION PLANS

20-minute lunch break	Left-Right story (5 min) · Think Fast, Office Life deck (10 min) · One Fact-or-Fiction round, quick version with signs (5 min)
45-minute team social	Find-a-Coworker Bingo (15 min) · One Top Answer Showdown round (15 min) · One trivia round (10 min) · Left-Right story to finish (5 min)
60 to 90-minute party	Icebreaker Bingo as people arrive (20 min) · Two Top Answer Showdown rounds (30 min) · One Which-Came-First round (10 min) · Office Superlatives (20 min) · Left-Right story with the last prize (5 min)
30-minute video call	Remote-Call Bingo running the whole call · Quick Questions cards, one per person (5 min) · One Fact-or-Fiction round on screen (10 min) · Think Fast on screen (10 min)
Welcoming new starters	Quick Questions cards (10 min) · Icebreaker Bingo (20 min) · Team Talk cards in small groups (10 min)

PLAYING ON A VIDEO CALL

- Left-Right: list everyone's names in a fixed order on screen. The host reads; the person holding the imaginary prize says the next name to the left (up the list) or right (down the list). The last name holding it wins a prize sent by post or a voucher.
- Think Fast, Fact-or-Fiction, Which-Came-First and trivia: share the page on screen. Teams answer in the chat or in breakout rooms.
- Find-a-Coworker and Icebreaker Bingo: send each person a card number from the PDF, then use breakout rooms of three or four, shuffled every five minutes.
- Top Answer Showdown: the host keeps the host page private and types revealed answers into a shared document or onto a whiteboard tool.

AT A GLANCE

All 40 games

Times are for one round or one deck. “Print” gives the pages in the main game file; “Answers” gives the page of this guide.

No.	Game	Time	Players	Remote	Print	Answers
01	The Monday Meeting	5 min	6-30, in a circle	Yes, with a name list	5	8
02	The Team Offsite	5 min	6-30, in a circle	Yes, with a name list	6	8
03	The Missing Teaspoons	5 min	6-30, in a circle	Yes, with a name list	7	8
04	The Year in Review	5 min	6-30, in a circle	Yes, with a name list	8	8
05	Office Life (60 cards)	10-20 min	2-40, solo or teams	Yes, share the screen	11-15	–
06	Food and Kitchen (36 cards)	10-20 min	2-40, solo or teams	Yes, share the screen	16-18	–
07	Travel and Places (36 cards)	10-20 min	2-40, solo or teams	Yes, share the screen	19-21	–
08	Hobbies and Free Time (36 cards)	10-20 min	2-40, solo or teams	Yes, share the screen	22-24	–
09	Around the House (36 cards)	10-20 min	2-40, solo or teams	Yes, share the screen	25-27	–
10	Anything Goes (36 cards)	10-20 min	2-40, solo or teams	Yes, share the screen	28-30	–
11	Office Things	10 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	33	8
12	Food	10 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	34	9
13	Animals	10 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	35	9
14	Space and Science	10 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	36	10
15	Around the World	10 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	37	11
16	Words and Numbers	10 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	38	11
17	Office and Tech	10 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	41	12
18	Everyday Inventions	10 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	42	12
19	Food and Kitchen	10 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	43	13
20	Landmarks and Firsts	10 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	44	14

21	Find-a-Coworker Bingo (30 cards)	15-20 min	8-60, mingling	Use breakout rooms	46-75	–
22	Meeting Bingo (20 cards)	One meeting	3-20	In-room meetings	76-86	14
23	Icebreaker Bingo (20 cards)	20 min	8-60, mingling	Use breakout rooms	87-106	–
24	Remote-Call Bingo (20 cards)	One call	3-20	Made for video calls	107-117	14
25	The Workday	15-20 min	2 teams of 2-10	Yes, host shares the board	123	14
26	Weekends and Free Time	15-20 min	2 teams of 2-10	Yes, host shares the board	124	15
27	Food	15-20 min	2 teams of 2-10	Yes, host shares the board	125	15
28	Out and About	15-20 min	2 teams of 2-10	Yes, host shares the board	126	15
29	Office Life	10-15 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	128	16
30	Work and Tech History	10-15 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	129	16
31	General Knowledge	10-15 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	130	17
32	Science and Nature	10-15 min	Any size, teams of 2-6	Yes, share the screen	131	18
33	Quick Questions (36 cards)	5-15 min	3-30	Yes, read cards aloud	133-135	–
34	Tough Choices (36 cards)	5-15 min	3-30	Yes, read cards aloud	136-138	–
35	Team Talk (36 cards)	5-15 min	3-30	Yes, read cards aloud	139-141	–
36	Office Word Scramble	10 min	Solo or pairs	Yes, send the page	142	18
37	Office Supplies Word Search	10-15 min	Solo or pairs	Yes, send the page	143	19
38	Teamwork Word Search	10-15 min	Solo or pairs	Yes, send the page	144	20
39	Everyday Stars (20 awards)	15-20 min	Whole team	Yes, read them out	147-156	–
40	Team Legends (20 awards)	15-20 min	Whole team	Yes, read them out	157-166	–

RULES

Game by game

The short version is printed at the start of each section of the game file. Here are the full rules, variations and timings.

KEEPING IT COMFORTABLE FOR EVERYONE

Every game in this pack was written to be HR-safe: nothing about alcohol, religion, politics, bodies or age, and nothing that puts one person on the spot. Anyone may pass on any card or question. Meeting and Remote-Call Bingo laugh at situations everyone knows, never at a person; play them quietly in real meetings.

LEFT-RIGHT STORIES Pass a prize left or right as the story is read aloud.

Set-up	Players sit or stand in a circle. The host keeps the story page; give one wrapped prize to any player.
Play	Read the story aloud at a steady pace. On LEFT, the prize moves one person to the left; on RIGHT, one person to the right. Players pass, never throw.
End	Whoever holds the prize as the last word is read keeps it. Each story takes three to four minutes to read, about five with the passing.
Variations	Two prizes at once for groups over 15. A “swap” round: on the last line, the prize holder may swap with anyone holding an unopened gift.

THINK FAST Name three things in ten seconds before the timer runs out.

Set-up	Shuffle one deck face down. Players take turns, or split into teams that send one player per turn.
Play	The reader turns a card and reads “Name 3 ...”. The player has 10 seconds to say three different answers that fit. Three answers in time wins the card.
Scoring	One point per card won; play a fixed number of rounds, or until the deck runs out. The score sheet has room for eight players or teams.
Variations	Think Faster: 5 seconds. Letter lock: all three answers must start with the same letter. Steal: if a player fails, the next player can steal the card with three new answers.

FACT-OR-FICTION Ten statements per round. True, or made up?

Set-up	Teams of two to six, one round sheet per team. Or print a FACT/FICTION sign pair per team for the quick version.
Play	Read the ten statements aloud (teams can also read the sheet). Teams tick FACT or FICTION for each one.

Scoring	One point per correct tick. Read the answer and its source note from the key; the notes are short enough to read aloud.
Tie-break	Each tied team writes down a number: how many of the ten statements in the next round are facts. Closest wins.

WHICH-CAME-FIRST Two inventions, landmarks or firsts. Which one is older?

Set-up	Teams with a round sheet each, or an A/B sign pair per team.
Play	Read each pair. Teams tick A or B for the one that came first.
Scoring	One point per correct answer. Reading out both years makes the reveal more fun.
Tie-break	Pick any pair and ask for the gap in years between A and B. Closest guess wins.

BINGO Four bingo games with unique cards, from mingling to meetings.

Find-a-Coworker Bingo	Give everyone a card and a pen. Players find a colleague who fits a square and write that colleague's name in it. Each line needs a different colleague for each square. First to complete a line shouts "Bingo!"; the host checks the names by asking those colleagues.
Icebreaker Bingo	As above, but each square is a question to ask. Write the colleague's name (and, if there's room, their answer). Great as people arrive.
Meeting Bingo	For a real meeting: cross off squares as they happen; whisper "bingo" and claim your prize after the meeting. For a party: the host draws caller slips from a bowl and reads them out.
Remote-Call Bingo	Send each person a card number. Cross off squares as they happen on the call, or play the party version with the caller slips. Post "Bingo!" in the chat to win.
Card checks	Every card is unique, no square repeats within a card, and every square on every call-out card is on a caller slip, so every card can win.

TOP ANSWER SHOWDOWN Two teams guess our top answers (our picks). Three strikes and you're out.

Set-up	Two teams face each other. The host keeps the host page hidden and sets up the board page and strike cards where everyone can see them.
Face-off	One player from each team. The host reads the question; the first to slap the table answers. The team whose answer ranks higher on the host page takes control.
Control	The team in control gives answers one player at a time. Each hit: "Top answer!" and the host writes it on the board with its points. Each miss: "Strike!"
Steal	After three strikes, the other team confers and gives one answer. If it is on the board, they steal all the points revealed so far.

Honest framing

The points are our picks: our editors' ranking of the likeliest answers, not survey data. Accept close matches. For real numbers, poll your team first with the "Ask your team first" sheet.

TRIVIA Four ten-question rounds, from office life to science.**Set-up**

Teams of two to six with one round sheet each. Agree a team name and write it at the top.

Play

Read each question twice. Allow about 30 seconds per question.

Scoring

Swap sheets and mark them as you read the answers. One point per correct answer; the host decides on close spellings.

ICEBREAKER CARDS Three decks of questions that get people talking.**Play**

Draw a card and answer it, or ask it to the person on your left. Anyone may pass.

Formats

Speed round: one card per person in 30 seconds each. Pairs: everyone pairs up, answers two cards each, then introduces their partner to the group.

Choosing a deck

Quick Questions for new groups, Tough Choices for a fast, light round, Team Talk for teams who work together.

WORD GAMES A scramble and two word searches for quiet moments.**Play**

Hand out the puzzle pages for a quiet ten minutes, a race between pairs, or a take-away for people who arrive early.

Racing

Write the start time on the board. The first correct, complete sheet wins; check it against the key.

OFFICE SUPERLATIVES Forty positive awards with certificates to fill in and present.**Before**

Use the award planner to give every person one award. If your team is bigger than 40, reuse the awards that fit best: nobody should be left out.

During

Read the award name and its reason, pause, then reveal the person. Hand over the certificate and lead the applause.

Tone

Every award is positive and about what people do. Please don't add awards about looks, age, habits or anything personal.

ANSWER KEYS

Answers for the host

Short source notes sit beside each answer. The full source list starts on the page given in the contents.

LEFT-RIGHT STORIES cue counts, no answers needed

The Monday Meeting	LEFT x13	RIGHT x15	397 words, about 4 minutes to read aloud
The Team Offsite	LEFT x13	RIGHT x14	409 words, about 4 minutes to read aloud
The Missing Teaspoons	LEFT x12	RIGHT x11	375 words, about 3 minutes to read aloud
The Year in Review	LEFT x9	RIGHT x14	373 words, about 3 minutes to read aloud

FACT-OR-FICTION, ROUND 1: OFFICE THINGS

1	A4 paper is exactly twice the size of A3.	FICTION	It is the other way round: each A size is half the one before, so A3 is twice A4. Source: Wikipedia, ISO 216.
2	Bubble wrap was invented to protect parcels in the post.	FICTION	It began in 1957 as an attempt to make textured wallpaper. Source: Wikipedia, Bubble wrap.
3	The classic double-loop paper clip design was never patented.	FACT	The 'Gem' design became the standard without ever being patented. Source: Wikipedia, Paper clip.
4	The glue on sticky notes was discovered by accident.	FACT	Chemist Spencer Silver found the low-tack adhesive while trying to make a strong one. Source: Wikipedia, Post-it note.
5	The first spreadsheet program for personal computers came out in the 1990s.	FICTION	VisiCalc, the first, was released in 1979. Source: Wikipedia, VisiCalc.
6	The Ctrl+Alt+Delete key combination was designed by an engineer called David Bradley.	FACT	David Bradley designed it as a keyboard shortcut to restart a computer. Source: Wikipedia, Control-Alt-Delete.
7	The world's first webcam was set up to watch a building's front door.	FICTION	It watched a coffee pot at the University of Cambridge, so people knew when it was full. Source: Wikipedia, Trojan Room coffee pot.
8	The QWERTY keyboard layout was first designed for typewriters.	FACT	Christopher Latham Sholes devised it for a typewriter in the 1870s. Source: Wikipedia, QWERTY.
9	The @ sign was invented for email addresses.	FICTION	It was in use for centuries before email, for example in trade to mean 'at the rate of'. Source: Wikipedia, At sign.

10	The first product scanned by a barcode at a shop till was a packet of chewing gum.	FACT	A packet of chewing gum was scanned at a supermarket in Ohio in 1974. Source: Wikipedia, Barcode.
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FACT-OR-FICTION, ROUND 2: FOOD

1	Pineapples grow on trees.	FICTION	They grow from a low, leafy plant close to the ground. Source: Wikipedia, Pineapple.
2	White chocolate contains cocoa solids.	FICTION	It is made from cocoa butter, sugar and milk, without cocoa solids. Source: Wikipedia, White chocolate.
3	Before orange carrots became common, most carrots were purple or yellow.	FACT	Early carrots were often purple or yellow; the orange 'Western' carrot emerged in the Netherlands in the 16th or 17th century. Source: Wikipedia, Carrot.
4	Botanically speaking, bananas are berries.	FACT	Botanists class the banana fruit as a berry. Source: Wikipedia, Banana.
5	Popcorn pops because of air trapped inside each kernel.	FICTION	Water inside the kernel turns to steam, and the pressure bursts the hull. Source: Wikipedia, Popcorn.
6	Honey can keep for a very long time without spoiling.	FACT	Its low water content and acidity stop most microbes from growing. Source: Wikipedia, Honey.
7	Peanuts are a kind of nut.	FICTION	Peanuts are legumes, related to beans and peas. Source: Wikipedia, Peanut.
8	Coffee beans are the seeds of a fruit.	FACT	They are the seeds of the coffee cherry. Source: Wikipedia, Coffee bean.
9	A cashew nut grows on the bottom of a fruit called the cashew apple.	FACT	The nut hangs from the base of the cashew apple. Source: Wikipedia, Cashew.
10	Botanically speaking, strawberries are berries.	FICTION	Botanically they are not berries; the 'seeds' on the outside are the true fruits. Source: Wikipedia, Strawberry.

FACT-OR-FICTION, ROUND 3: ANIMALS

1	Sea otters use rocks as tools to open shellfish.	FACT	They are one of the few mammals known to use tools. Source: Wikipedia, Sea otter.
2	Ostriches bury their heads in the sand when they feel threatened.	FICTION	This is a popular myth; ostriches do not bury their heads. Source: Wikipedia, Common ostrich.
3	Some starfish can grow a whole new body from a single lost arm.	FACT	A few species can regrow a complete starfish from one arm. Source: Wikipedia, Starfish.
4	A giraffe's tongue can be around 45 centimetres long.	FACT	The long tongue can grasp foliage and pick off leaves. Source: Wikipedia, Giraffe.

5	A cow's stomach has four compartments.	FACT	Cattle are ruminants, with a stomach in four parts. Source: Wikipedia, Cattle.
6	Bats are blind.	FICTION	Bats can see; many also find their way using echolocation. Source: Wikipedia, Bat.
7	Goldfish can only remember things for about three seconds.	FICTION	Studies show goldfish can remember things for months. Source: Wikipedia, Goldfish.
8	Octopuses have three hearts.	FACT	Two pump blood through the gills and one through the rest of the body. Source: Wikipedia, Octopus.
9	Camels store water in their humps.	FICTION	The humps store fat, not water. Source: Wikipedia, Camel.
10	Penguins live at the North Pole.	FICTION	Almost all penguins live in the Southern Hemisphere. Source: Wikipedia, Penguin.

FACT-OR-FICTION, ROUND 4: SPACE AND SCIENCE

1	Sound travels faster through water than through air.	FACT	Sound moves about 4.3 times faster in fresh water than in air. Source: Wikipedia, Speed of sound.
2	Light from the Sun takes about eight minutes to reach Earth.	FACT	The trip takes about 8 minutes and 20 seconds. Source: Wikipedia, Sunlight.
3	Measured from base to peak, Mount Everest is the tallest mountain on Earth.	FICTION	Mauna Kea in Hawaii is taller from its base on the sea floor; Everest is the highest above sea level. Source: Wikipedia, Mauna Kea.
4	Lightning never strikes the same place twice.	FICTION	Lightning often strikes the same place; the Empire State Building is hit about 23 times a year on average. Source: Wikipedia, Lightning.
5	Water expands when it freezes.	FACT	Ice takes up more space than the same water as a liquid, which is why ice floats. Source: Wikipedia, Ice.
6	Mars is the hottest planet in the Solar System.	FICTION	Venus is the hottest, because its thick atmosphere traps heat. Source: Wikipedia, Venus.
7	The Great Wall of China can be seen from the Moon with the naked eye.	FICTION	It is far too narrow to be seen from the Moon without help. Source: Wikipedia, Great Wall of China.
8	The Moon gives off its own light.	FICTION	Moonlight is sunlight reflected off the Moon's surface. Source: Wikipedia, Moonlight.
9	Saturn is less dense than water.	FACT	On average, Saturn's material is lighter than the same volume of water. Source: Wikipedia, Saturn.
10	A day on Venus lasts longer than a year on Venus.	FACT	Venus turns once in about 243 Earth days but orbits the Sun in about 224.7. Source: Wikipedia, Venus.

FACT-OR-FICTION, ROUND 5: AROUND THE WORLD

1	Russia spans eleven time zones.	FACT	The largest country in the world, it spans eleven time zones. Source: Wikipedia, Russia.
2	Africa has more than 50 countries.	FACT	Africa has 54 countries recognised by the United Nations. Source: Wikipedia, Africa.
3	Lake Baikal in Russia is the deepest lake in the world.	FACT	It is the world's deepest lake. Source: Wikipedia, Lake Baikal.
4	Mount Kilimanjaro is in Kenya.	FICTION	It is in Tanzania. Source: Wikipedia, Mount Kilimanjaro.
5	The Sahara is the largest desert in the world.	FICTION	It is the largest hot desert; the cold deserts of Antarctica and the Arctic are bigger. Source: Wikipedia, Sahara.
6	Canada has the longest coastline of any country.	FACT	Its coastline is the longest in the world. Source: Wikipedia, Canada.
7	The Pacific Ocean is bigger than all of Earth's land put together.	FACT	Its area is larger than Earth's entire land area combined. Source: Wikipedia, Pacific Ocean.
8	The River Thames is the longest river in the United Kingdom.	FICTION	The River Severn is longer. Source: Wikipedia, River Severn.
9	The city of Istanbul sits on two continents.	FACT	It straddles the Bosphorus, with parts in Europe and Asia. Source: Wikipedia, Istanbul.
10	Sydney is the capital city of Australia.	FICTION	The capital is Canberra. Source: Wikipedia, Canberra.

FACT-OR-FICTION, ROUND 6: WORDS AND NUMBERS

1	A baker's dozen is eleven.	FICTION	A baker's dozen is thirteen. Source: Wikipedia, Dozen.
2	The word 'robot' was first used in a 1920 Czech play.	FACT	It comes from Karel Čapek's play R.U.R. Source: Wikipedia, R.U.R.
3	A 'jiffy' is only a figure of speech, not a real measurement of time.	FICTION	Scientists and engineers use 'jiffy' for specific short spans of time. Source: Wikipedia, Jiffy (time).
4	A fortnight is ten days.	FICTION	A fortnight is fourteen days, or two weeks. Source: Wikipedia, Fortnight.
5	The word 'quiz' was invented by a Dublin theatre owner to win a bet.	FICTION	It is a popular legend with no evidence behind it; the word was in use before the story's date. Source: Wikipedia, Quiz.
6	The dot over a lower-case letter i is called a tittle.	FACT	That small dot has its own name: a tittle. Source: Wikipedia, Tittle.
7	The Roman numeral system has no symbol for zero.	FACT	Roman numerals had no zero digit. Source: Wikipedia, Roman numerals.

8	The # symbol is sometimes called an octothorpe.	FACT	Octothorpe is one of several names for the number sign. Source: Wikipedia, Number sign.
9	A googol is the number 1 followed by a thousand zeros.	FICTION	A googol is 1 followed by one hundred zeros. Source: Wikipedia, Googol.
10	The ampersand (&) began as a joined-up way of writing the Latin word 'et'.	FACT	It started as a ligature of the letters e and t. Source: Wikipedia, Ampersand.

WHICH-CAME-FIRST, ROUND 1: OFFICE AND TECH

1	A: The first fax machine patent (1843). B: The first telephone patent (1876).	A	The first fax machine patent came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Fax; Wikipedia, Invention of the telephone.
2	A: The first public demonstration of a computer mouse (1968). B: The first networked email (1971).	A	The first public demonstration of a computer mouse came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Computer mouse; Wikipedia, Ray Tomlinson.
3	A: The patent for the barcode (1952). B: The first working microchip (integrated circuit) (1958).	A	The patent for the barcode came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Barcode; Wikipedia, Integrated circuit.
4	A: Sticky notes going on sale across the US (1980). B: The first mobile phone call (1973).	B	The first mobile phone call came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Post-it note; Wikipedia, Mobile phone.
5	A: The proposal for the World Wide Web (1989). B: The first text message (1992).	A	The proposal for the World Wide Web came first. Sources: Wikipedia, World Wide Web; Wikipedia, SMS.
6	A: The first patent for a paper clip (1867). B: The modern zip fastener (1913).	A	The first patent for a paper clip came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Paper clip; Wikipedia, Zipper.
7	A: The compact disc (CD) going on sale (1982). B: The floppy disk (1971).	B	The floppy disk came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Compact disc; Wikipedia, Floppy disk.
8	A: László Bíró's ballpoint pen patent (1938). B: The first pencil sharpener (1828).	B	The first pencil sharpener came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Ballpoint pen; Wikipedia, Pencil sharpener.
9	A: Elisha Otis demonstrating his safety lift (1854). B: The Home Insurance Building in Chicago, often called the first skyscraper (1885).	A	Elisha Otis demonstrating his safety lift came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Elisha Otis; Wikipedia, Home Insurance Building.
10	A: The first USB standard (1996). B: The QR code (1994).	B	The QR code came first. Sources: Wikipedia, USB; Wikipedia, QR code.

WHICH-CAME-FIRST, ROUND 2: EVERYDAY INVENTIONS

1	A: The pop-up toaster patent (1921). B: Sliced bread going on sale (1928).	A	The pop-up toaster patent came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Toaster; Wikipedia, Sliced bread.
2	A: The tin can (1810). B: The can opener (1855).	A	The tin can came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Tin can; Wikipedia, Can opener.
3	A: The safety pin (1849). B: The modern hook-and-loop fastener patent (1955).	A	The safety pin came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Safety pin; Wikipedia, Hook-and-loop fastener.

4	A: The microwave oven (1945). B: Josephine Cochrane's dishwasher patent (1886).	B	Josephine Cochrane's dishwasher patent came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Microwave oven; Wikipedia, Dishwasher.
5	A: The lawn mower (1830). B: The friction match (1826).	B	The friction match came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Lawn mower; Wikipedia, Match.
6	A: The stethoscope (1816). B: The oldest surviving camera photograph (1826 or 1827).	A	The stethoscope came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Stethoscope; Wikipedia, View from the Window at Le Gras.
7	A: The first traffic light, in London (1868). B: Thomas Edison starting work on his light bulb (1878).	A	The first traffic light, in London, came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Traffic light; Wikipedia, Incandescent light bulb.
8	A: The jigsaw puzzle (about 1760). B: The crossword puzzle (1913).	A	The jigsaw puzzle came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Jigsaw puzzle; Wikipedia, Crossword.
9	A: The motorised vacuum cleaner (1901). B: The rubber band patent (1845).	B	The rubber band patent came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Vacuum cleaner; Wikipedia, Rubber band.
10	A: Bubble wrap (1957). B: The first general-purpose charge card (1950).	B	The first general-purpose charge card came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Bubble wrap; Wikipedia, Credit card.

WHICH-CAME-FIRST, ROUND 3: FOOD AND KITCHEN

1	A: The first tea bag patent (1903). B: The first chocolate bar (1847).	B	The first chocolate bar came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Tea bag; Wikipedia, Chocolate bar.
2	A: Instant noodles (1958). B: Clarence Birdseye's quick-freezing method for food (1924).	B	Clarence Birdseye's quick-freezing method for food came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Instant noodles; Wikipedia, Clarence Birdseye.
3	A: Granula, the first breakfast cereal (1863). B: The first peanut butter patent (1884).	A	Granula, the first breakfast cereal, came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Breakfast cereal; Wikipedia, Peanut butter.
4	A: Louis Pasteur's heat-treatment research (the 1860s). B: Nicolas Appert condensing milk (1820).	B	Nicolas Appert condensing milk came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Pasteurization; Wikipedia, Condensed milk.
5	A: Denis Papin's steam digester, the first pressure cooker (1679). B: Carbonated water (1767).	A	Denis Papin's steam digester, the first pressure cooker, came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Pressure cooking; Wikipedia, Carbonated water.
6	A: Stephen Poplawski's electric blender (1922). B: The frozen ready meal on a tray (1953).	A	Stephen Poplawski's electric blender came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Blender (appliance); Wikipedia, TV dinner.
7	A: Instant coffee (1890). B: Chewing gum sold in shops (1848).	B	Chewing gum sold in shops came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Instant coffee; Wikipedia, Chewing gum.
8	A: The paper coffee filter (1908). B: The first espresso machine patent (1884).	B	The first espresso machine patent came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Coffee filter; Wikipedia, Espresso machine.
9	A: The steam-powered popcorn machine (1885). B: The candyfloss machine (1897).	A	The steam-powered popcorn machine came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Popcorn; Wikipedia, Cotton candy.

- 10** A: Margarine (1869). B: The first tomato ketchup recipe (1812). **B** The first tomato ketchup recipe came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Margarine; Wikipedia, Ketchup.

WHICH-CAME-FIRST, ROUND 4: LANDMARKS AND FIRSTS

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|----------|---|
| 1 | A: The Statue of Liberty (1886). B: The Eiffel Tower (1889). | A | The Statue of Liberty came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Statue of Liberty; Wikipedia, Eiffel Tower. |
| 2 | A: The London Underground (1863). B: The clock tower housing Big Ben (1859). | B | The clock tower housing Big Ben came first. Sources: Wikipedia, London Underground; Wikipedia, Big Ben. |
| 3 | A: The Empire State Building (1931). B: The Golden Gate Bridge (1937). | A | The Empire State Building came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Empire State Building; Wikipedia, Golden Gate Bridge. |
| 4 | A: The first Moon landing (1969). B: The Sydney Opera House (1973). | A | The first Moon landing came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Apollo 11; Wikipedia, Sydney Opera House. |
| 5 | A: The Panama Canal (1914). B: The Suez Canal (1869). | B | The Suez Canal came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Panama Canal; Wikipedia, Suez Canal. |
| 6 | A: Machu Picchu (about 1450). B: Building work starting on the Leaning Tower of Pisa (1173). | B | Building work starting on the Leaning Tower of Pisa came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Machu Picchu; Wikipedia, Leaning Tower of Pisa. |
| 7 | A: The Colosseum in Rome (AD 80). B: Hadrian's Wall (AD 122). | A | The Colosseum in Rome came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Colosseum; Wikipedia, Hadrian's Wall. |
| 8 | A: The first stage of Stonehenge (about 3000 BC). B: The Great Pyramid of Giza (about 2600 BC). | A | The first stage of Stonehenge came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Stonehenge; Wikipedia, Great Pyramid of Giza. |
| 9 | A: The Øresund Bridge between Denmark and Sweden (2000). B: The Channel Tunnel (1994). | B | The Channel Tunnel came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Øresund Bridge; Wikipedia, Channel Tunnel. |
| 10 | A: The first person in space (1961). B: The first ascent of Mount Everest (1953). | B | The first ascent of Mount Everest came first. Sources: Wikipedia, Yuri Gagarin; Wikipedia, Mount Everest. |

BINGO card checks and caller lists

Find-a-Coworker and Icebreaker Bingo need no key: winners are checked by asking the colleagues named on the card. For the call-out games, here is how long a party game lasts, from 2,000 simulated games per group size with the caller slips drawn at random:

Meeting Bingo 5 players: first bingo after about 14 calls (usually 10-17); 10 players: first bingo after about 12 calls (usually 9-15); 20 players: first bingo after about 10 calls (usually 8-13). 32 slips in total.

Remote-Call Bingo 5 players: first bingo after about 13 calls (usually 10-17); 10 players: first bingo after about 12 calls (usually 9-15); 20 players: first bingo after about 11 calls (usually 8-13). 32 slips in total.

TOP ANSWER SHOWDOWN, ROUND 1: THE WORKDAY top answers (our picks), not survey data

- 1** Name something people keep on their desk. Mug 30, Notebook 22, Plant 16, Photo 12, Pen pot 11, Calendar 9

2	Name a reason a meeting might start late.	Last meeting overran 32, Tech problems 24, Can't find the room 15, Waiting for someone 13, Getting a coffee 9, Room double-booked 7
3	Name something you'd find in a work kitchen.	Kettle 31, Microwave 23, Fridge 18, Mugs 12, Dishwasher 9, Biscuits 7
4	Name something people do on their lunch break.	Eat lunch 33, Go for a walk 24, Read 13, Run errands 12, Chat with colleagues 10, Check their phone 8
5	Name something that always seems to run out at work.	Milk 29, Printer paper 22, Coffee 18, Pens 13, Printer ink 10, Teabags 8

TOP ANSWER SHOWDOWN, ROUND 2: WEEKENDS AND FREE TIME top answers (our picks), not survey data

1	Name a popular hobby.	Reading 28, Gardening 20, Cooking 17, Walking or hiking 14, Painting 11, Photography 10
2	Name something people do on a lazy Sunday.	Sleep in 30, Watch a film 22, Big breakfast 17, Read 13, Go for a walk 10, Do a puzzle 8
3	Name something you take on a picnic.	Sandwiches 30, Blanket 25, Fruit 15, Crisps 12, Drinks 10, Cake 8
4	Name a place people go for a day out.	Beach 29, Zoo 19, Park 17, Museum 14, Shopping centre 12, Theme park 9
5	Name a game people play when friends get together.	Card games 28, Charades 22, Board games 20, A quiz 13, Bingo 9, Hide and seek 8

TOP ANSWER SHOWDOWN, ROUND 3: FOOD top answers (our picks), not survey data

1	Name a pizza topping.	Pepperoni 30, Mushrooms 21, Ham 16, Peppers 13, Onions 11, Olives 9
2	Name something people put on toast.	Butter 32, Jam 22, Peanut butter 16, Honey 12, Beans 10, Avocado 8
3	Name a breakfast food.	Cereal 28, Eggs 24, Toast 19, Porridge 12, Pancakes 10, Fruit 7
4	Name a flavour of ice cream.	Vanilla 31, Chocolate 27, Strawberry 16, Mint choc chip 11, Cookie dough 8, Salted caramel 7
5	Name a fruit that's yellow.	Banana 38, Lemon 24, Pineapple 15, Mango 11, Melon 7, Yellow apple 5

TOP ANSWER SHOWDOWN, ROUND 4: OUT AND ABOUT top answers (our picks), not survey data

1	Name something you pack for a holiday.	Clothes 30, Toothbrush 20, Sun cream 17, Passport 15, Phone charger 10, Book 8
2	Name a way to get to work.	Car 33, Bus 20, Train 17, Walk 13, Bike 11, Tram 6
3	Name something you see at the beach.	Sand 28, Waves 24, Shells 16, Seagulls 13, Umbrellas 10, Sandcastles 9

4	Name a job where people wear a uniform.	Police officer 30, Nurse 24, Firefighter 18, Pilot 12, Chef 9, Postal worker 7
5	Name something people do while waiting for a train.	Look at their phone 34, Read 20, Get a coffee 16, Listen to music 13, Check the board 10, People-watch 7

TRIVIA, ROUND 1: OFFICE LIFE

1	In an email, what does 'cc' stand for?	Carbon copy	From the carbon paper once used to make copies of letters. Source: Wikipedia, Carbon copy.
2	A4 paper is 210 mm wide. How tall is it, in millimetres?	297 mm	A4 measures 210 x 297 mm. Source: Wikipedia, Paper size.
3	What do the letters PDF stand for?	Portable Document Format	The format was developed in 1993. Source: Wikipedia, PDF.
4	What do the letters USB stand for?	Universal Serial Bus	The standard for connecting devices to computers. Source: Wikipedia, USB.
5	The Pomodoro time-management method is named after a kitchen timer shaped like which fruit?	A tomato	'Pomodoro' is Italian for tomato. Source: Wikipedia, Pomodoro Technique.
6	How many sheets of paper are in a standard ream?	500	A modern ream is 500 sheets. Source: Wikipedia, Units of paper quantity.
7	Which keyboard shortcut undoes your last action on most Windows computers?	Ctrl+Z	On a Mac it is Command+Z. Source: Wikipedia, Undo.
8	What is the name for a typeface without the small strokes, or 'feet', at the ends of its letters?	Sans-serif	'Sans' is French for 'without'. Source: Wikipedia, Sans-serif.
9	Which paper size is exactly half the size of A4?	A5	Each A size is half the one before it. Source: Wikipedia, ISO 216.
10	In a spreadsheet, what is the name for the box where a row and a column meet?	A cell	Each cell has an address, such as B3. Source: Wikipedia, Spreadsheet.

TRIVIA, ROUND 2: WORK AND TECH HISTORY

1	Who is credited with inventing the World Wide Web?	Tim Berners-Lee	He proposed it in 1989 while working at CERN. Source: Wikipedia, Tim Berners-Lee.
2	László Bíró, who gave his name to the ballpoint pen in some countries, was born in which country?	Hungary	He was born in Budapest. Source: Wikipedia, László Bíró.
3	In 1947, engineers found a real insect causing a fault in a computer. What kind of insect was it?	A moth	It was taped into the log book with the note 'First actual case of bug being found.' Source: Wikipedia, Software bug.

4	What was the name of the 1960s research network that grew into the internet?	ARPANET	It was funded by a US government research agency. Source: Wikipedia, ARPANET.
5	Who wrote what is often called the first computer program, for Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine?	Ada Lovelace	She published it in 1843. Source: Wikipedia, Ada Lovelace.
6	What was the name of the first programmable, general-purpose electronic digital computer, completed in 1945?	ENIAC	Built at the University of Pennsylvania, it weighed more than 27 tonnes. Source: Wikipedia, ENIAC.
7	Which symbol did Ray Tomlinson choose to separate the user's name from the computer's name in email addresses?	The @ sign	He picked it in 1971 because it was not used in user names. Source: Wikipedia, Ray Tomlinson.
8	Johannes Gutenberg's printing press used what kind of type, which could be rearranged for each new page?	Movable type	He is said to have perfected his printing method in Strasbourg in 1440. Source: Wikipedia, Johannes Gutenberg.
9	Chester Carlson invented the process behind which piece of office equipment?	The photocopier	His process, now called xerography, is used by photocopiers all over the world. Source: Wikipedia, Chester Carlson.
10	What do the letters HTML stand for?	HyperText Markup Language	The language web pages are written in. Source: Wikipedia, HTML.

TRIVIA, ROUND 3: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1	What is the capital city of Canada?	Ottawa	Ottawa is in the province of Ontario. Source: Wikipedia, Ottawa.
2	How many sides does a hexagon have?	Six	'Hex' comes from the Greek for six. Source: Wikipedia, Hexagon.
3	What is the chemical symbol for gold?	Au	From the Latin word 'aurum'. Source: Wikipedia, Gold.
4	Which is the longest river in Africa?	The Nile	It flows north into the Mediterranean Sea. Source: Wikipedia, Nile.
5	How many players does each team have on the pitch in a game of football (soccer)?	Eleven	One of the eleven is the goalkeeper. Source: Wikipedia, Association football.
6	Marrakesh is a city in which country?	Morocco	It lies at the foot of the Atlas Mountains. Source: Wikipedia, Marrakesh.
7	At what temperature in degrees Fahrenheit does water freeze?	32°F	Water boils at 212°F at sea level. Source: Wikipedia, Fahrenheit.
8	How many strings does a standard guitar have?	Six	Twelve-string and seven-string guitars exist too, but six is standard. Source: Wikipedia, Guitar.
9	Which planet is known as the Red Planet?	Mars	Iron oxide in its dust gives it a reddish colour. Source: Wikipedia, Mars.

10	In which country would you find the ancient city of Petra?	Jordan	Petra is famous for buildings carved into rose-coloured rock. Source: Wikipedia, Petra.
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TRIVIA, ROUND 4: SCIENCE AND NATURE

1	Which gas do plants take in from the air to make their food?	Carbon dioxide	They use sunlight, water and carbon dioxide in photosynthesis. Source: Wikipedia, Photosynthesis.
2	What is the largest animal known ever to have lived?	The blue whale	It is bigger than any known dinosaur. Source: Wikipedia, Blue whale.
3	What do bees collect from flowers to make honey?	Nectar	Bees turn nectar into honey and store it in the hive. Source: Wikipedia, Honey.
4	Which metal is liquid at room temperature?	Mercury	It is the only metal that is liquid at everyday room temperature. Source: Wikipedia, Mercury (element).
5	How many legs does a spider have?	Eight	Insects have six legs; spiders are not insects. Source: Wikipedia, Spider.
6	At sea level, at what temperature in degrees Celsius does water boil?	100°C	The Celsius scale was built around water's freezing and boiling points. Source: Wikipedia, Celsius.
7	What is the fastest land animal?	The cheetah	Cheetahs can sprint at over 100 km/h. Source: Wikipedia, Cheetah.
8	What kind of animal is a Komodo dragon?	A lizard	It is the largest living lizard. Source: Wikipedia, Komodo dragon.
9	Apart from the Sun, which star is closest to Earth?	Proxima Centauri	It is a little over four light years away. Source: Wikipedia, Proxima Centauri.
10	What is the hardest natural material?	Diamond	Diamond is the hardest naturally occurring material known. Source: Wikipedia, Diamond.

OFFICE WORD SCRAMBLE

1	TPRLAES	STAPLER	11	OIRNTOM	MONITOR
2	TINRERP	PRINTER	12	EAANGD	AGENDA
3	ENGIETM	MEETING	13	RWAMKETO	TEAMWORK
4	ANLEIDDE	DEADLINE	14	XNOIB	INBOX
5	ENAADLCR	CALENDAR	15	PHDERAESSET	SPREADSHEET
6	BDOAEKRY	KEYBOARD	16	KRMEAR	MARKER
7	KTEOBN0	NOTEBOOK	17	RDLFOE	FOLDER
8	WOETRBDHIA	WHITEBOARD	18	EEVPLONE	ENVELOPE

9	LCPRPEPIA	PAPERCLIP	19	JERRTOCOP	PROJECTOR
10	YNDRAAL	LANYARD	20	CEOFEF	COFFEE

OFFICE SUPPLIES WORD SEARCH: SOLUTION

E	G	I	Y	E	S	A	P	R	N	C	X	Y	F	H
Q	K	E	A	R	W	S	C	R	U	L	E	R	C	F
P	W	W	N	O	T	E	P	A	D	F	O	Y	Z	O
T	A	P	E	J	F	P	Q	O	J	Y	D	M	P	L
N	E	P	H	I	G	H	L	I	G	H	T	E	R	D
R	R	P	E	N	C	I	L	W	Z	H	B	O	E	E
B	A	L	F	R	U	C	S	W	R	K	S	E	Q	R
A	S	A	H	N	C	A	L	C	U	L	A	T	O	R
T	E	B	F	O	U	L	L	I	I	X	O	Y	C	T
U	R	E	O	T	K	Z	I	L	P	S	C	I	V	C
R	F	L	F	R	L	I	H	P	C	B	S	O	H	L
F	Z	X	S	T	A	P	L	E	R	I	O	O	S	J
E	N	V	E	L	O	P	E	O	W	A	O	A	R	C
S	B	M	M	J	B	I	N	D	E	R	Y	C	R	S
M	A	R	K	E	R	K	S	R	X	Q	J	C	H	D

BINDER	row 14, col 6, across
CALCULATOR	row 8, col 6, across
CLIPBOARD	row 7, col 7, down-right
ENVELOPE	row 13, col 1, across
ERASER	row 5, col 2, down
FOLDER	row 2, col 15, down
HIGHLIGHTER	row 5, col 4, across
LABEL	row 7, col 3, down
MARKER	row 15, col 1, across
NOTEPAD	row 3, col 4, across
PAPERCLIP	row 3, col 1, down-right
PENCIL	row 6, col 3, across
RULER	row 2, col 9, across
SCISSORS	row 7, col 8, down-right
STAPLER	row 12, col 4, across
TAPE	row 4, col 1, across

TEAMWORK WORD SEARCH: SOLUTION

F	I	D	E	A	S	L	A	O	G	U	L	W	E	T
E	I	Y	C	E	J	K	I	N	D	N	E	S	S	S
Y	Q	J	E	D	H	U	U	K	I	I	R	I	C	O
E	D	T	L	F	E	E	D	B	A	C	K	G	A	J
V	M	M	E	A	B	Y	H	C	X	L	V	E	J	R
A	F	K	B	A	Y	H	S	K	P	X	R	X	E	H
E	T	A	R	O	B	A	L	L	O	C	V	S	R	C
C	B	N	A	L	P	I	K	Q	R	S	P	B	A	A
S	M	Q	T	W	S	O	N	B	F	E	H	O	H	O
U	I	D	E	T	R	U	S	T	C	V	O	W	S	C
P	O	L	E	C	R	E	A	T	I	V	E	U	M	U
P	K	N	T	O	G	E	T	H	E	R	S	Q	K	K
O	H	G	N	Q	G	S	S	E	R	G	O	R	P	R
R	N	W	K	X	P	A	C	Z	C	A	N	J	E	F
T	Y	J	T	K	E	B	P	E	W	T	E	C	R	K

CELEBRATE	row 2, col 4, down
COACH	row 10, col 15, up
COLLABORATE	row 7, col 11, backwards
CREATIVE	row 11, col 5, across
FEEDBACK	row 4, col 5, across
GOALS	row 1, col 10, backwards
IDEAS	row 1, col 2, across
KINDNESS	row 2, col 7, across
LISTEN	row 7, col 8, down-left
PLAN	row 8, col 6, backwards
PROGRESS	row 13, col 14, backwards
RESPECT	row 5, col 15, down-left
SHARE	row 10, col 14, up
SUPPORT	row 9, col 1, down
TOGETHER	row 12, col 4, across
TRUST	row 10, col 5, across

SOURCES

How we checked the facts

Every Fact-or-Fiction statement, Which-Came-First year and trivia answer was checked against the page listed here before printing, by a script that requires the supporting words to appear together on that page.

170 source pages support 180 facts. Pages were read in October 2026. Web pages change: if a page has been edited since, the version we checked is still in that page's history.

tq2-05	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ada_Lovelace
ff5-02	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa
ff6-10	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ampersand
wf4-04a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apollo_11
tq2-04	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARPANET
tq3-05	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Association_football
ff1-09	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/At_sign
wf1-08a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ballpoint_pen
ff2-04	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banana
ff1-10, wf1-03a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barcode
ff3-06	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bat
wf4-02b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_Ben
wf3-06a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blender_(appliance)
tq4-02	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_whale
wf3-03a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breakfast_cereal
ff1-02, wf2-10a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bubble_wrap
ff3-09	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camel
wf2-02b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Can_opener
ff5-06	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada
ff5-10	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canberra
tq1-01	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_copy
wf3-05b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbonated_water
ff2-03	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carrot
ff2-09	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cashew
ff3-05	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cattle
tq4-06	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celsius
wf4-09b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Channel_Tunnel
tq4-07	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheetah
tq2-09	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Carlson
wf3-07b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chewing_gum
wf3-01b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chocolate_bar
wf3-02b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarence_Birdseye
ff2-08	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee_bean
wf3-08a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee_filter

wf4-07a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colosseum
ff3-02	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_ostrich
wf1-07a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compact_disc
wf1-02a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_mouse
wf3-04b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Condensed_milk
ff1-06	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Control-Alt-Delete
wf3-09b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton_candy
wf2-10b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Credit_card
wf2-08b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crossword
tq4-10	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diamond
wf2-04b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dishwasher
ff6-01	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dozen
wf4-01b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eiffel_Tower
wf1-09a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elisha_Otis
wf4-03a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_State_Building
tq2-06	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ENIAC
wf3-08b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Espresso_machine
tq3-07	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fahrenheit
wf1-01a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fax
wf1-07b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Floppy_disk
ff6-04	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fortnight
ff3-04	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giraffe
tq3-03	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold
wf4-03b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Gate_Bridge
ff3-07	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goldfish
ff6-09	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Googol
wf4-08b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Pyramid_of_Giza
ff4-07	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Wall_of_China
tq3-08	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guitar
wf4-07b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hadrian's_Wall
tq3-02	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexagon
wf1-09b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_Insurance_Building
ff2-06, tq4-03	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honey
wf2-03b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hook-and-loop_fastener
tq2-10	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML
ff4-05	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice
wf2-07b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incandescent_light_bulb
wf3-07a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instant_coffee
wf3-02a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instant_noodles
wf1-03b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_circuit
wf1-01b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invention_of_the_telephone
ff1-01, tq1-09	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_216
ff5-09	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Istanbul
ff6-03	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiffy_(time)

wf2-08a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jigsaw_puzzle
tq2-08	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Gutenberg
wf3-10b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ketchup
tq4-08	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Komodo_dragon
ff5-03	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Baikal
wf2-05a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawn_mower
wf4-06b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leaning_Tower_of_Pisa
ff4-04	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightning
wf4-02a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Underground
tq2-02	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/László_Biró
wf4-06a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machu_Picchu
wf3-10a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Margarine
tq3-06	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marrakesh
tq3-09	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mars
wf2-05b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Match
ff4-03	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauna_Kea
tq4-04	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_(element)
wf2-04a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microwave_oven
wf1-04b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_phone
ff4-08	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moonlight
wf4-10b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Everest
ff5-04	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Kilimanjaro
tq3-04	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nile
ff6-08	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Number_sign
ff3-08	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Octopus
tq3-01	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottawa
ff5-07	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Ocean
wf4-05a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panama_Canal
ff1-03, wf1-06a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paper_clip
tq1-02	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paper_size
wf3-04a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pasteurization
tq1-03	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PDF
ff2-07	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peanut
wf3-03b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peanut_butter
wf1-08b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pencil_sharpener
ff3-10	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penguin
tq3-10	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petra
tq4-01	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photosynthesis
ff2-01	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pineapple
tq1-05	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pomodoro_Technique
ff2-05, wf3-09a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popcorn
ff1-04, wf1-04a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-it_note
wf3-05a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pressure_cooking
tq4-09	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proxima_Centauri

wf1-10b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QR_code
ff6-05	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quiz
ff1-08	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QWERTY
ff6-02	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R.U.R.
wf1-02b, tq2-07	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ray_Tomlinson
ff5-08	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Severn
ff6-07	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_numerals
wf2-09b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubber_band
ff5-01	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia
wf2-03a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Safety_pin
ff5-05	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahara
tq1-08	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sans-serif
ff4-09	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saturn
ff3-01	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_otter
wf2-01b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sliced_bread
wf1-05b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SMS
tq2-03	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_bug
ff4-01	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speed_of_sound
tq4-05	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spider
tq1-10	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spreadsheet
ff3-03	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Starfish
wf4-01a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statue_of_Liberty
wf2-06a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stethoscope
wf4-08a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stonehenge
ff2-10	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strawberry
wf4-05b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suez_Canal
ff4-02	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunlight
wf4-04b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney_Opera_House
wf3-01a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tea_bag
tq2-01	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tim_Berners-Lee
wf2-02a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tin_can
ff6-06	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tittle
wf2-01a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toaster
wf2-07a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traffic_light
ff1-07	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trojan_Room_coffee_pot
wf3-06b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TV_dinner
tq1-07	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Undo
tq1-06	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Units_of_paper_quantity
wf1-10a, tq1-04	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USB
wf2-09a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vacuum_cleaner
ff4-06, ff4-10	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venus
wf2-06b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/View_from_the_Window_at_Le_Gras
ff1-05	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/VisiCalc
ff2-02	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_chocolate

wf1-05a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web
wf4-10a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuri_Gagarin
wf1-06b	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zipper
wf4-09a	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Øresund_Bridge

Codes: ff = Fact-or-Fiction, wf = Which-Came-First, tq = trivia; the number after the dash is the question.

ABOUT THIS PACK

Game text was drafted with AI assistance for Upkeep Papers. Every fact was checked against its source, every bingo card was checked by script, and the word searches were re-solved by computer. No AI-generated images: every graphic is built from type and simple shapes.

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