SYNTHWORLDS: CONTROLLED PARALLEL WORLDS FOR DISENTANGLING REASONING AND KNOWLEDGE IN LANGUAGE MODELS

Anonymous authors

000

001

002

004

006

008 009 010

011

013

014

015

016

017

018

019

021

024

025

026

027

028

029

031

032

034

037

040

041

042

043

044

046

047

048

052

Paper under double-blind review

ABSTRACT

Evaluating the reasoning ability of language models (LMs) is complicated by their extensive parametric world knowledge, where benchmark performance often reflects factual recall rather than genuine reasoning. Existing datasets and approaches (e.g., temporal filtering, paraphrasing, adversarial substitution) cannot cleanly separate the two. We present SYNTHWORLDS, a framework that disentangles task reasoning complexity from factual knowledge. In SYNTHWORLDS, we construct parallel corpora representing two worlds with identical interconnected structure: a real-mapped world, where models may exploit parametric knowledge, and a synthetic-mapped world, where such knowledge is meaningless. On top of these corpora, we design two mirrored tasks as case studies: multi-hop question answering and page navigation, which maintain equal reasoning difficulty across worlds. Experiments in parametric-only (e.g., closed-book QA) and knowledgeaugmented (e.g., retrieval-augmented) LM settings reveal a persistent knowledge advantage gap, defined as the performance boost models gain from memorized parametric world knowledge. Knowledge acquisition and integration mechanisms reduce but do not eliminate this gap, highlighting opportunities for system improvements. Fully automatic and scalable, SYNTHWORLDS provides a controlled environment for evaluating LMs in ways that were previously challenging, enabling precise and testable comparisons of reasoning and memorization.

1 Introduction

Language model (LM) agents are increasingly expected to autonomously complete complex tasks that require retrieve new information, reason over it, and synthesize novel insights. These capabilities underpin emerging applications such as web navigation, where agents need to traverse linked information to locate relevant content (Ning et al., 2025); personal health insights, where they must connect medical data with external resources to inform advice (Heydari et al., 2025); and scientific discovery, where it is necessary to integrate findings scattered across research articles to form new hypotheses (Yamada et al., 2025). Success in these settings requires operating over richly structured knowledge environments, navigating interlinked documents, resolving indirect references, and integrating evidence spread across multiple sources.

Yet, as LMs continue to be trained on massive web corpora (often with undisclosed training data), it remains unclear to what extent their performance reflects genuine reasoning versus the reciting of memorized knowledge (Carlini et al., 2023; Wu et al.,

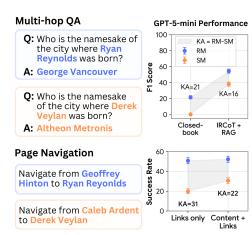


Figure 1: **Controlled experiments from SYNTHWORLDS corpora.** We measure the *knowledge advantage gap* (KA) as the performance difference between parallel tasks *mapped* to **real-world** (RM) and **synthetic** (SM) entities. Retrieval and page content boosts performance but the gap persists.

 2024). Many benchmark tasks depend on *factual world knowledge* models likely encountered during training (Sainz et al., 2023; Xu et al., 2024; Zhou et al., 2023). This undermines two goals: scientifically, it prevents isolating reasoning ability (i.e., functional linguistic competence) from memorization (i.e., formal linguistic competence) (Mahowald et al., 2024; Lu et al., 2024); practically, it limits confidence in deploying systems to novel environments (i.e., scientific discovery).

To distinguish reasoning from reciting, researchers have explored several strategies. One approach is manual curation of "clean" evaluation sets, which provides novelty but is costly, difficult to scale, and requires continual updates. For example, ToolQA (Zhuang et al., 2023), a benchmark released in 2023 to distinguish between questions answerable from an LM's internal knowledge and those requiring external information, included GSM8K questions derived from "error cases made by Chat-GPT" at the time. However, subsequent work has shown that newer LMs may already memorize many of these answers (Zhang et al., 2024; Mirzadeh et al., 2025). Another approach, synthetic dataset generation, promises scalability, but often involves using existing content directly (e.g., novels) and thereby results in parametric knowledge leakage or relies on overly simplistic templates (e.g., "The job of David is a farmer. The hobby of David is birdwatching."), limiting their ability to probe reasoning in realistic, richly interconnected settings.

Crucially, evaluations based *only* on synthetic unseen tasks still leave open questions about performance. Success demonstrates reasoning in isolation, but it does not reveal how much models typically rely on prior knowledge as a scaffold. Failure, on the other hand, is ambiguous: the reasoning chain underlying the task may be too difficult for models to succeed, or the model may simply lack the background knowledge it usually exploits. Without controlling both task difficulty and requirements for parametric knowledge, such evaluations leave the contributions of reasoning and memorization entangled.

To address this, we introduce SYNTHWORLDS, a framework for disentangling reasoning from factual knowledge. Parallel synthetic corpora are constructed to represent different *worlds* that replicate the structure and complexity of real-world information ecosystems. One corpus is mapped to **real-world** entities (e.g. *Geoffrey Hinton*), while the other is mapped to **synthetic** entities (e.g. *Caleb Ardent*), thereby obscuring the usefulness of parametric knowledge. This design allows us to quantify the *knowledge advantage gap* (i.e., the performance difference between real-mapped [RM] and synthetic-mapped [SM] settings) and to evaluate how knowledge acquisition methods (e.g., providing page content, retrieval-augmented generation) and integration strategies (e.g., chain-of-thought prompting, agentic reasoning) impact this gap (Fig. 1). The gap clarifies to what extent models rely on reasoning versus recall, and whether augmentation substitutes for or amplifies prior knowledge.

To support comparisons at scale, SYNTHWORLDS automatically generates parallel corpora from triplet facts in a knowledge graph (§3). To obscure factual knowledge, entities are renamed with surface-form-consistent transformations that preserve both type and name-derivation consistency before rendering facts into documents (Agarwal et al., 2021; Josifoski et al., 2023). This process yields corpora with identical reasoning structures while removing familiarity with entity-specific facts, resulting in coherent worlds where tasks require reasoning over complex documents under controlled relevance of parametric knowledge.

To demonstrate the utility of our SYNTHWORLDS framework, we generate two parallel corpora derived from Wikidata: SYNTHWORLD-RM and SYNTHWORLD-SM (§4). On top of each corpus, we construct two reasoning-intensive tasks as case studies: multi-hop question answering (QA) (Trivedi et al., 2022; Ho et al., 2020) and page navigation (West & Leskovec, 2012) with fine-grained control over difficulty.

In our experiments, we evaluate LMs on these tasks to quantify the knowledge advantage gap, first in settings where models rely only on parametric knowledge (closed-book QA for multi-hop reasoning and page names only for navigation), and then under conditions where knowledge augmentation (retrieval for QA, access to page contents for navigation) and integration strategies (e.g., chain-of-thought prompting) are provided (§5). Across both tasks, we find clear performance gaps between real-mapped and synthetic-mapped settings. While knowledge integration improves performance in both cases (and in some instances narrows the gap), the gap persists. This persistence highlights opportunities for future work to design more effective knowledge integration schemes and to systematically study system behavior when models encounter novel environments (§6).

Our contributions are:

- A scalable framework for generating rich, interconnected corpora and tasks that disentangle
 and task reasoning difficulty from parametric knowledge.
- 2. **Two parallel corpora with corresponding task datasets.** We instantiate the SYNTH-WORLDS framework with SYNTHWORLD-RM and SYNTHWORLD-SM, paired at the document, fact, and task levels to enable controlled evaluation. Each corpus contains 6,920 documents covering 161K facts, along with 1.2K multi-hop QA and 1K page navigation instances. To support future research, we release these resources publicly.¹
- 3. An empirical analysis of LMs across parametric-only and knowledge-augmented settings using our parallel datasets to quantify the knowledge advantage gap, which prior setups do not fully isolate. Our analysis reveals persistent shortcomings even with knowledge augmentation.

2 Related Work

Human Curated Data for Reasoning Evaluation. As LM capabilities continue to improve and become widely deployed, researchers have relied on manually curated benchmarks to evaluate reasoning in settings not already covered by training data (Kazemi et al., 2025; Wei et al., 2025; Hendrycks et al., 2021; Cobbe et al., 2021; Bean et al., 2024; Srivastava et al., 2023; Tang & Yang, 2024; SU et al., 2025). These benchmarks are effective when first released but grow less informative over time as time passes. For example, MuSiQue (Trivedi et al., 2022), released in 2021 as a multi-hop QA benchmark, was originally designed to contain questions that models could not answer without the reference text. Despite this intent, it is still used across many evaluations today (Li et al., 2024; Zhang et al., 2025; Gutiérrez et al., 2025), even though current LMs (e.g., Llama-3.3-70B) achieve over 26% F1 score on these questions without any documents (Gutiérrez et al., 2025). This makes it difficult to assess whether improved performance reflects genuine advances in reasoning and retrieval capabilities that would be informative of systems deployed in unseen environments. As a result, researchers must continually spend effort to construct new datasets and tasks (Gu et al., 2024; Tang & Yang, 2024; Monteiro et al., 2024; Bai et al., 2025). These efforts require substantial expertise, grow increasingly complex as models advance, and are slow and costly to scale. In contrast, SYNTHWORLDS introduces a scalable framework to construct complex text data and associated reasoning tasks, reducing the manual curation burden while maintaining evaluation quality.

Synthetic/Perturbed Data for Reasoning Generalization. Given the resources needed to build high-quality human-generated data, researchers have developed methods to compose synthetic data or introduce perturbations to evaluate the reasoning generalization of LMs (Huang et al., 2025; Wu et al., 2024; Levy et al., 2024; Hsieh et al., 2024; Gu et al., 2025). These approaches reveal important weaknesses when LMs are tested outside familiar conditions or over long contexts, but they do not disentangle reasoning ability from reliance on parametric factual knowledge. Other efforts address this separation more directly, for example by focusing on real-time factual updates (Kasai et al., 2023; Vu et al., 2024) or by generating synthetic text (Gong et al., 2025; Allen-Zhu & Li, 2024; Monea et al., 2024). However, such work typically targets narrow aspects of knowledge or simplifies away the complexity and interconnectedness of real-world corpora, making it difficult to generalize findings to realistic scenarios (e.g., web navigation). Our work complements these lines by isolating the independent impacts of LM reasoning and parametric factual knowledge on task performance. Through controllable parallel dataset construction, we enable precise measurement of the *knowledge advantage gap* across common LM settings (e.g., in-context learning, RAG, agentic workflows) and analyze how different forms of knowledge augmentation influence this gap.

3 SYNTHWORLDS: PARALLEL CORPORA FOR CONTROLLED EVALUATION

The main idea of SYNTHWORLDS is to construct parallel corpora and tasks that describe two worlds: one grounded in real-world entities, where factual knowledge encoded in language models' parameters is potentially useful, and another built from synthetic entities, where such knowledge is deliberately uninformative. We define **factual knowledge** as entity-specific world knowledge tied to named entities (e.g., "Barack Obama served as U.S. President from 2009 to 2017"). In contrast, **domaingeneral knowledge** is not tied to named entities (e.g., arithmetic, physical laws, or the concept of an

¹Dataset and evaluation code available at https://anonymous.4open.science/r/synthworld-experiments-CE26/.

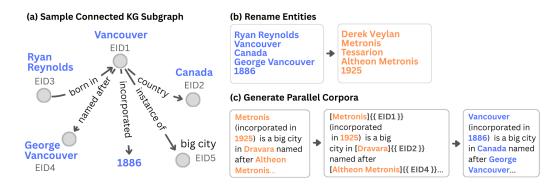


Figure 2: **Overview of SYNTHWORLDS Corpora Construction (Toy Example)**. A connected subgraph is sampled from a large knowledge base (a). To obscure factual knowledge, entity labels are renamed from real-world labels (real-mapped) to synthetic name (synth-mapped) (b). From synth-mapped triplets, we generate synth-mapped documents. These documents are converted to real-mapped documents through additional LM steps with symbolic references (c). The final output is two parallel corpora: one **real-mapped**, one **synth-mapped**. Using the corpora, we construct parallel reasoning tasks (§4.1).

election or a university). This distinction ensures that tasks maintain equivalent reasoning demands while preventing solutions that rely solely on recalling memorized entity facts. The reasoning preserved includes commonsense (e.g., hospitals have doctors), compositional (e.g., if a university has a medical school and medical schools train doctors, then the university trains doctors), logical (e.g., the parent of the parent of X is X's grandparent), and temporal reasoning.

Quantifying Parametric Knowledge in Reasoning Tasks. Constructing parallel corpora and tasks enables us to formally quantify the contribution of parametric knowledge. For a task, let $P_{\rm R}$ denote performance on the corpus with real-world entities (where parametric knowledge is useful), and $P_{\rm S}$ denote performance on the corpus with synthetic entities (where parametric knowledge is uninformative). We define the knowledge advantage gap as ${\rm KA}=P_{\rm R}-P_{\rm S}$, quantifying the contribution of parametric knowledge to task performance. We further distinguish between two settings: the baseline case, where models rely only on their parametric knowledge (${\rm KA}^{\rm base}=P_{\rm R}^{\rm base}-P_{\rm S}^{\rm base}$), and the augmented case, where models are provided with external knowledge acquisition and integration strategies (${\rm KA}^{\rm ext}=P_{\rm R}^{\rm ext}-P_{\rm S}^{\rm ext}$). In the baseline setting, $P_{\rm S}^{\rm base}$ is expected to be near random since parametric knowledge is uninformative, so ${\rm KA}^{\rm base}$ reflects the pure contribution of parametric memory. Additionally, with ${\rm KA}^{\rm base}-{\rm KA}^{\rm ext}$, we quantify how much the knowledge advantage closes when allowing external knowledge integration.

Framework Goals. To fairly measure KA, SYNTHWORLDS corpora and tasks are constructed with four core goals: (1) emulate real-world complexity by capturing the structure, interconnections, and both factual consistency (facts are mutually coherent) and semantic consistency, where semantic consistency requires that surface forms remain compatible with the entity's ontological type (e.g., names that cue rivers remain river-like, hospitals hospital-like) makes sure that surface form artifacts are not differences between real and synth-mapped documents. Performance on SYNTHWORLDS is thus informative of reasoning in realistic tasks; (2) enable parallel real- and synthetic-entity variants to disentangle reasoning and factual knowledge; (3) precisely control task difficulty to support observations across levels of task complexity; and (4) be fully automatic such that new SYNTH-WORLDS corpora and tasks can be readily constructed to continually provide novel evaluation data (guarding against evaluation corpora being included in pre- and post-training datasets).

Obscuring Factual Knowledge in Synthetically Generated Corpora. Similar to Wikipedia documents, SYNTHWORLDS' corpora consist of documents about a specific entity with references to other entities in the corpus. The pipeline operates in three stages (Fig 2): (1) universe construction, (2) surface-form perturbation of named entities and timestamps, and (3) document generation.

²Practically, we define named entities as proper nouns (i.e., capitalized) in common usage (Wikidata contributors, 2025) or recognized by NER models (e.g., the common noun *actor* vs. the named entity *Ryan Reynolds*).

217

218

219

220

221

222

224

225

226

227228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238239

240

241

242243244

245246

247

248

249250251

253

254255

256

257

258

259

260

261262

263 264

265

266

267

268

269

b) Generate Single-hop Questions

1. Where was Derek Veylan born? Metronis

2. Who is the city of *Metronis* named after? **Altheon Metronis**

c) Generate Multi-hop Questions

Who is the namesake of the city where Derek Veylan was born? Altheon Metronis

d) Map Parallel Questions

Who is the namesake of the city where Ryan Reynolds was born? George Vancouver

Figure 3: **Multi-hop QA Construction**. Subgraphs matching reasoning motifs are sampled with constraints to ensure uniqueness, diversity, and multi-hop reasoning (a). From their triplet facts, we generate synth-mapped single-hop questions (b), which are composed into a synth-mapped multi-hop question (c). Using the synth-to-real entity mapping, we replace synth names with real names (d). The final output is parallel sets of **real-mapped** and **synth-mapped** multi-hop questions.

First, to ensure the world is factually consistent, the pipeline samples a universe of connected triplet facts (i.e., subject \rightarrow relation \rightarrow object) from an existing (and assumed to be consistent) knowledge base (Fig 2a). Next, to remove parametric knowledge while maintaining consistency, entities are systematically renamed while preserving type information and context (e.g., ensuring that the rename of *Vancouver* is still a city named after *George Vancouver* the person) (Fig 2b). Finally, based on the synth-mapped facts (using the knowledge graph structure and new synthetic names), we generate documents using LMs, following prior work on generating documents from knowledge graph facts(Fig 2c) (Agarwal et al., 2021; Josifoski et al., 2023). Specifically, we first generate documents in the synth-mapped universe consistent with the triplets. We then insert symbolic references to entities in the text. Finally, we map these references to real-mapped labels, converting each synthetic document into its real-mapped counterpart.

The pipeline outputs two parallel corpora derived from a shared set of knowledge graph triplets: one mapped to real-world entities and the other to synthetic entities. Both corpora preserve identical sentence structures and world-consistent facts, differing only in their surface-form labels. For space, we include details of Synthworlds' generation framework in Appendix A.

4 SYNTHWORLDS-RM AND SYNTHWORLDS-SM CORPORA AND TASKS

Using the SYNTHWORLDS framework, we construct two parallel corpora and tasks: SYNTHWORLD-RM consisting of real-mapped entities and SYNTHWORLD-SM containing synthetic named entities. For space, we include dataset construction details in Appendix B.

Pages	Tokens	Facts	Entity Types	Relation Types	Avg Degree	Density	# Mhop QA	# Nav Pairs
6,290	~1.5M	161K	956	354	14.6	0.23%	1.2K	1K

Table 1: Summary Statistics for SYNTHWORLD-RM and SYNTHWORLD-SM.

Dataset Statistics. Table 1 summarize our dataset. SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM each contain 6290 documents and over 1.5M tokens in total. The hyperlink graph is sparse, with an edge density of 0.23%. Its degree distribution is heavy-tailed: most pages have only a few links, while a small number act as hubs with disproportionately many incoming or outgoing connections. Both characteristics mirror the structure of real-world information networks such as the Web or Wikipedia (Adamic & Huberman, 2000; Kumar et al., 2000). Additional figures/tables (including cost of constructing our datasets) and qualitative examples of the dataset are provided in Appendix B.7 and B.8.

4.1 CASE STUDIES: PARALLEL TASKS WITH CONTROLLABLE DIFFICULTY

Given SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM corpora, we construct two tasks as case studies to evaluate LM reasoning: multi-hop QA and page navigation.

Multi-hop QA. Multi-hop questions are questions which require reasoning across multiple sources of evidence (Fig 3). For constructing these questions, we follow MuSiQue (Trivedi et al., 2022) and construct multi-hop questions through single-hop question composition (Fig. 3b). We build each multi-hop question using a specific graph motif composed of triplets, where each triplet corresponds

to one single-hop question that can be composed into the final multi-hop question. This graph motif indicates a specific multi-hop reasoning structure. Table 3 summarizes all motifs used in our dataset.

Specifically, given the facts used to generate the synth-mapped documents, we first construct a global fact graph G_{facts} where nodes represent entities and edges represent facts, with each fact annotated by the page where it occurs. The fact graph structure G_{facts} is identical for both the synth-mapped and real-mapped corpora. From this graph, we sample subgraphs $S \subseteq G_{\text{facts}}$ that match desired reasoning motifs, ensuring that each reasoning step draws from a different page.

Next, we use an LM to generate a single-hop question for each unique triplet $(u,r,v) \in S$, where u and v denote the subject and object entities, respectively, and r denotes the relation between them. We start with the synth-mapped entities to generate single-hop questions. For automatic quality validation, we verify that the subject entity is mentioned in the corresponding question. We prompt a LM to compose a multi-hop question from the single-hop questions. We ensure that root entities in the subgraph are mentioned in the question while all bridge entities (non-root and non-leaf) are not mentioned in the question text.

Finally, to create a parallel task, we remap the entity names in both the question and answer. This approach allows us to control task difficulty through different reasoning motifs while maintaining task parallelism by using the same sampled subgraph S across both corpora. Table 3 illustrates examples of reasoning motifs and resulting questions. Additional details on multi-hop QA construction and ensuring task quality and diversity are included in Appendix B.4 with prompts in B.10.

Page Navigation. In page navigation, an agent is asked to navigate from a source to target page (e.g., navigate from *Geoffrey Hinton* to *Ryan Reynolds*) using only the hyperlinks on the page. This task is broadly related to web navigation and agentic reasoning. At each page, agents must formulate hypotheses (e.g., "the link to *University of Toronto* might lead closer to *Ryan Reynolds* since both are Canadian"), evaluate alternative decisions, and integrate information learned from prior steps (Yao et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2025). Pages that are more difficult to navigate (i.e., requiring more steps and presenting more choices at each step) further increase the demands on reasoning.

We treat the symbolic references created during document generation as hyperlinks to other pages. From this, we construct a document graph $G_{\rm doc} = (V_{\rm doc}, E_{\rm doc})$ where nodes $V_{\rm doc}$ are documents centered around specific entities and edges $(u,v) \in E_{\rm doc}$ indicate a hyperlink from document u to document v. Note that this graph structure is identical for both the synth-mapped and real-mapped corpora, preserving task parallelism. Creating a page navigation task simply requires specifying a source and target page. To measure and control for difficulty, we use the expected random walk distance (i.e., expected number of steps for a random walk) between two nodes as a proxy for task difficulty and sample node pairs according to different distance buckets (Chandra et al., 1989).

Task Statistics. In total, we construct 1,200 parallel multi-hop questions spanning six reasoning structures, as well as 1,000 parallel page-navigation pairs organized into five difficulty buckets (random-walk distances of 50–1K, 1K–10K, 10K–100K, 100K–1M, and 1M–10M).

5 EXPERIMENTS

To study the *knowledge advantage gap*, we evaluate models on SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM, in multi-hop QA and page navigation. We evaluate two models: GPT-5-mini (OpenAI, 2025) (reasoning effort set to medium) and Gemini-2.0-Flash (Gemini Team, 2025), enabling observations across model families. Additional experiment details and evaluation prompts are in Appendix C.

Multi-hop QA Baselines. We evaluate three primary baselines: (1) *Closed-book*, where the model has no access to documents and answers directly from its parametric knowledge (KA^{base}); (2) *One-step RAG*, where the model retrieves supporting documents once before answering (KA^{RAG}); and (3) IRCoT + RAG (Trivedi et al., 2022), which interleaves retrieval with chain-of-thought reasoning, enabling iterative reasoning and retrieval steps($KA^{CoT + RAG}$). For retrieval, we use the HippoRAG 2 retriever, designed for factual, multi-hop contexts (Gutierrez et al., 2024).

In addition, we include a *Reading Comprehension* condition in which the model is given all gold (2-4 documents depending on graph motif, examples in Table 3) and additional distractor documents equaling 10 total. This condition serves two interpretations: (i) it provides an upper bound when

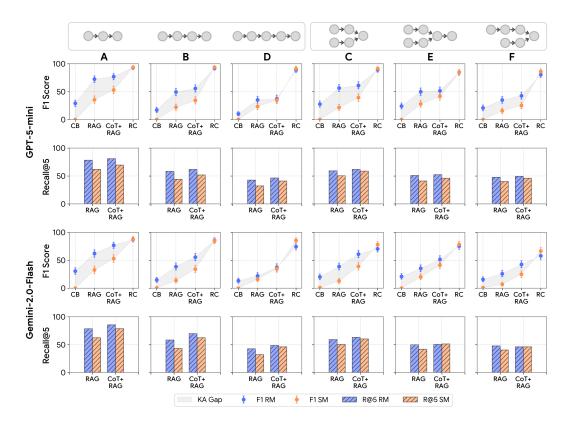


Figure 4: Multi-hop QA Results by Reasoning Motifs. We report F1 scores on SYNTHWORLD-RM (RM) and SYNTHWORLD-SM (SM), along with the knowledge advantage gap (KA = F $1_{\rm RM}$ – F $1_{\rm SM}$). Settings: CB = Closed-book, RAG = One-step RAG, CoT+RAG = IRCoT + RAG, RC = Reading Comprehension. We show Recall@5 for RAG baselines (by construction, CB has recall = 0 and RC has recall = 1). IRCoT + RAG substantially reduces the KA gap compared to the CB baseline, primarily due to improved retrieval. Example questions for each motif are given in Table 3.

retrieval is not a bottleneck, and (ii) it separates the inherent difficulty of the reasoning task from the challenge of retrieving relevant evidence in unfamiliar settings. All baseline prompts for QA are included in Appendix C.1.

Page Navigation Baselines. Page navigation tests an agent's ability to plan and reason over a linked knowledge environment. For page navigation, we follow the design of existing tool-use agents (Yang et al., 2024; Gu et al., 2025) and evaluate an agent equipped with two function-calling tools: click_link, which allows the agent to click any link on the current page, and backtrack, which allows the agent to return to a previously visited page. To address our navigation research questions, we evaluate the agent under two observation conditions: (1) *Links Only*, where the agent observes only the set of outgoing links on each page (KA^{base}); and (2) *Content + Links*, where the agent observes both the outgoing links and the full page text (KA^{content}). We include all prompts for agentic navigation in Appendix C.2.

The *Links Only* condition isolates the contribution of parametric knowledge and semantic familiarity, since navigation must rely entirely on recognizing entities in link text. The *Content + Links* condition tests whether access to textual content can compensate for the absence of parametric knowledge by providing additional evidence for navigation decisions. In both settings, the agent is limited to a maximum of 30 steps. This cap is well above the distribution of shortest path lengths (median 5, maximum 11), ensuring all tasks remain solvable while avoiding unbounded exploration. In our subsequent results, we observe this bound to be sufficient for meaningful exploration.

Metrics. For all multi-hop QA experiments, we report token-based F1 scores for task performance following prior work (Trivedi et al., 2022). Following HippoRag 2 (Gutiérrez et al., 2025), we also

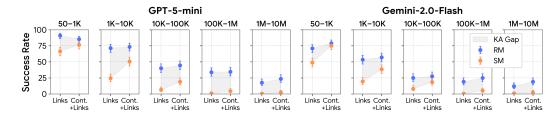


Figure 5: Page Navigation Results by Difficulty (i.e., Expected Random Walk Distance). We report success rate on SYNTHWORLD-RM (RM) and SYNTHWORLD-SM (SM) and the knowledge advantage gap (KA = Success $_{\rm RM}$ - Success $_{\rm SM}$). Models consistently perform better on real-mapped corpora, especially in harder navigation tasks, indicating that parametric knowledge enables shortcuts. Page content (Content + Links vs. Links Only) benefits models more on synth-mapped corpora, narrowing the gap and showing its value in novel environments.

report recall@5 for RAG baselines to evaluate retrieval quality. For page navigation, we report the success rate reaching the target page.

6 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We show results across task buckets for multi-hop QA and page navigation in Figures 4 and 5. We report aggregated results for all task instances in Table 4 and 5 in the Appendix.

RQ1: What is the knowledge advantage gap when relying solely on parametric knowledge? In multi-hop QA, across models, we observe the baseline performance in RM, $P_{\rm R}^{\rm base} \approx 20$, indicating that SYNTHWORLD-RM presents questions that LMs can answer using parametric knowledge (Table 4; Closed-book, RM). In contrast, the near-zero $P_{\rm S}^{\rm base}$ validates that SYNTHWORLD-SM questions cannot be solved with parametric knowledge alone (Table 4; Closed-book, SM). Overall, KA $^{\rm base} \approx 20$ (Table 4; Closed-book, KA). As task difficulty increases, $P_{\rm R}^{\rm base}$ decreases as expected, while $P_{\rm S}^{\rm base}$ remains at 0, showing that the gap would be even wider if we restricted evaluation to easier QA tasks (Fig. 4; CB left to right). In the reading comprehension setting, performance is equalized or even stronger in the SM cases because LMs are not distracted by parametric knowledge that could interfere with grounding its reasoning in the content (Monea et al., 2024).

For page navigation, we find a larger gap for GPT-5-mini ($KA^{base}=31.0$) than for Gemini-2.0-Flash ($KA^{base}=20.5$) (Table 5; Links Only, KA), suggesting GPT-5-mini is better able to leverage parametric knowledge to locate the target page. Across difficulty levels, performance drops for both RM and SM tasks, but the gap persists. At the easiest difficulty, the gap narrows slightly, as models in SM can exploit the structure and semantics of hyperlinks to achieve modest success.

RQ2: To what extent does knowledge augmentation help close the gap? Knowledge augmentation with One-step RAG improves absolute performance across both RM and SM tasks. However, the knowledge advantage does not shrink; in fact, it widens. Specifically, $KA^{base} - KA^{RAG} = -4.0$ for GPT-5-mini and -1.3 for Gemini-2.0-Flash (Table 4; Closed-book – One-step RAG), a pattern consistent across multiple difficulty levels (Fig. 4; A, B, C, F). This suggests that while One-step RAG benefits both RM and SM, it disproportionately benefits RM and reinforces models' reliance on parametric knowledge. Meanwhile, IRCoT + RAG reduces the gap. Overall, $KA^{base} - KA^{IRCoT+RAG}$ is positive for both models, 5.2 for GPT-5-mini and 10.3 for Gemini 2.0-Flash (Table 4; Closed-book – IRCoT + RAG). We observe the gap closing across reasoning motifs (Fig. 4), indicating that interleaving retrieval with reasoning better aligns knowledge integration with task demands.

To further probe this effect, we compare with the reading comprehension setting (i.e., perfect recall by construction). Triangulating reading comprehension F1-scores with F1-scores and retrieval recall from One-step RAG and IRCoT + RAG (Fig. 4; rows 2 and 4), we can infer that retrieval quality is a main driver of observed performance gaps. Retrieval performance improves slightly with IRCoT in both RM and SM, but retrieval in SM remains consistently lower than in RM. Given that HippoRAG 2 uses an LM for indexing, our results suggest that LM-based retrievers may not generalize well in novel environments, raising questions about the robustness of LM-indexed retrieval pipelines.

With respect to page navigation, across all task instance, we observe granting the agent access to page content improves performance, yielding differences of $KA^{base}-KA^{content}=9.3$ and 7.0 for GPT-5-mini and Gemini-2.0-Flash, respectively (Table 5; Links Only – Content + Links). The performance gap narrows most on simpler navigation pairs (Fig. 5), though it remains present on more difficult ones.

To potentially explain the knowledge advantage gap, we analyze agent behavior by measuring how often externalized reasoning traces mention entities not observed during page navigation. For example, when tasked with navigating to the Brussels metropolitan area, a model trace included the statement: "Ghent is in Belgium and likely links to Belgian geography or Brussels-related pages." We count the mentions of Belgium and Belgian as external, since they had not appeared in any previously visited page. In the SM setting, this rate is 0 by construction (and confirmed empirically). Meanwhile, in the RM setting, we observe frequent reliance on external knowledge: under the Links Only condition, at least one external entity is mentioned in 48% of steps for GPT-5-mini and 60% for Gemini-2.0-Flash. Expanding access to Content + Links reduces these rates to 35% and 15%, respectively. Without page content, RM models tend to fall back on stored factual knowledge. In contrast, SM-like settings (where information is novel) offer only limited scope for fallback. This points to an opportunity to design agentic systems that both remain effective and efficiently acquire the necessary background knowledge.

Insights and Future Work. The parallelism of SYNTHWORLDS enables controlled comparisons that isolate different aspects of model behavior. For example, it can allow us to ask when models take longer reasoning paths in the absence of recall or whether (and under what conditions) error types shift. It also makes it possible to investigate which system-level factors (such as retrieval quality in QA) and which core LM capabilities (as measured by reasoning or agentic benchmarks) lead to narrower or wider knowledge advantage gaps.

In our experiments, we studied knowledge integration through retrieval, both in single-step RAG and when interleaved with chain-of-thought or agentic workflows. These methods improved performance but did not fully eliminate the knowledge advantage gap. In QA we see that it is a problem about knowledge acquisition (i.e., obtaining the all relevant documents) but additional thinking (e.g., CoT) can help. Meanwhile in page navigation, even when models have the same content available, their is a gap as factual knowledge enables shortcuts. Beyond our case study results, SYNTHWORLDS allows researchers to examine alternative integration schemes. For example, in page navigation, what if models are integrated with retrieval to better plan their navigation? To what extent do long-context methods, where models must synthesize and retain relevant information without retrieval (Hsieh et al., 2024), or multi-agent workflows (Du et al., 2024), where group discussion and feedback shape integration, can help with knowledge augmentation?

Our current work only scratches the surface of these possibilities. A limitation is that our experiments were conducted on the specific SYNTHWORLDS corpora and task designs we introduced, which may restrict the generality of our findings. These choices do not cover the full space of "constructed worlds" (or tasks) that could be defined by different relation types, connective structures, or contexts. Altering the way the corpora is constructed could lead to different outcomes. Nonetheless, because SYNTHWORLDS is fully automatic, inexpensive, and flexible given any input knowledge base, we can generate alternate parallel corpora and probe these questions more broadly (see Appendix B.6 for an expanded discussion). Future work could impose targeted constraints on graph construction to highlight particular reasoning challenges, or examine how parametric knowledge interacts with different underlying knowledge bases. By supporting controlled studies of reasoning, memory, and adaptation across varied settings, SYNTHWORLDS lays the groundwork for developing LM systems that are more robust and generalizable.

7 CONCLUSION

We present SYNTHWORLDS, a framework for disentangling the role of parametric knowledge in LM reasoning and retrieval. By constructing parallel corpora and tasks with controllable difficulty, SYNTHWORLDS reveals persistent performance gaps even when models have access to retrieval or page content. These findings highlight opportunities for advancing reasoning in novel environments and position SYNTHWORLDS as a scalable testbed for developing methods that generalize beyond reliance on parametric knowledge.

8 REPRODUCIBILITY

We provide full details of dataset construction, experimental setup, hyperparameters, and prompts in the Appendix ensuring that our dataset and results could be reproduced. The dataset used in our experiments is included in the supplementary material and will be publicly released. The code and dataset for running all experiments is available at https://anonymous.4open.science/r/synthworld-experiments-CE26/.

REFERENCES

- Lada A. Adamic and Bernardo A. Huberman. Power-law distribution of the world wide web. *Science*, 287(5461):2115-2115, 2000. doi: 10.1126/science.287.5461.2115a. URL https://www.science.org/doi/abs/10.1126/science.287.5461.2115a.
- Oshin Agarwal, Heming Ge, Siamak Shakeri, and Rami Al-Rfou. Knowledge graph based synthetic corpus generation for knowledge-enhanced language model pre-training. In Kristina Toutanova, Anna Rumshisky, Luke Zettlemoyer, Dilek Hakkani-Tur, Iz Beltagy, Steven Bethard, Ryan Cotterell, Tanmoy Chakraborty, and Yichao Zhou (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies*, pp. 3554–3565, Online, June 2021. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2021.naacl-main.278. URL https://aclanthology.org/2021.naacl-main.278/.
- Zeyuan Allen-Zhu and Yuanzhi Li. Physics of language models: part 3.1, knowledge storage and extraction. In *Proceedings of the 41st International Conference on Machine Learning*, ICML'24. JMLR.org, 2024.
- Yushi Bai, Shangqing Tu, Jiajie Zhang, Hao Peng, Xiaozhi Wang, Xin Lv, Shulin Cao, Jiazheng Xu, Lei Hou, Yuxiao Dong, Jie Tang, and Juanzi Li. LongBench v2: Towards deeper understanding and reasoning on realistic long-context multitasks. In Wanxiang Che, Joyce Nabende, Ekaterina Shutova, and Mohammad Taher Pilehvar (eds.), *Proceedings of the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 3639–3664, Vienna, Austria, July 2025. Association for Computational Linguistics. ISBN 979-8-89176-251-0. doi: 10.18653/v1/2025.acl-long.183. URL https://aclanthology.org/2025.acl-long.183/.
- Andrew Michael Bean, Simeon Hellsten, Harry Mayne, Jabez Magomere, Ethan A Chi, Ryan Andrew Chi, Scott A. Hale, and Hannah Rose Kirk. LINGOLY: A benchmark of olympiad-level linguistic reasoning puzzles in low resource and extinct languages. In *The Thirty-eight Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems Datasets and Benchmarks Track*, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=cLga8GStdk.
- Nicholas Carlini, Daphne Ippolito, Matthew Jagielski, Katherine Lee, Florian Tramer, and Chiyuan Zhang. Quantifying memorization across neural language models. In *The Eleventh International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2023. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=TatRHT_1cK.
- A. K. Chandra, P. Raghavan, W. L. Ruzzo, and R. Smolensky. The electrical resistance of a graph captures its commute and cover times. In *Proceedings of the Twenty-First Annual ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing*, STOC '89, pp. 574–586, New York, NY, USA, 1989. Association for Computing Machinery. ISBN 0897913078. doi: 10.1145/73007.73062. URL https://doi.org/10.1145/73007.73062.
- Karl Cobbe, Vineet Kosaraju, Mohammad Bavarian, Mark Chen, Heewoo Jun, Lukasz Kaiser, Matthias Plappert, Jerry Tworek, Jacob Hilton, Reiichiro Nakano, Christopher Hesse, and John Schulman. Training verifiers to solve math word problems, 2021. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.14168.
- Wikipedia contributors. Wikipedia: Popular pages. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Popular_pages, 2025. Accessed: 2025-09-12.

- Fred J. Damerau. A technique for computer detection and correction of spelling errors. *Commun. ACM*, 7(3):171–176, March 1964. ISSN 0001-0782. doi: 10.1145/363958.363994. URL https://doi.org/10.1145/363958.363994.
 - Yilun Du, Shuang Li, Antonio Torralba, Joshua B. Tenenbaum, and Igor Mordatch. Improving factuality and reasoning in language models through multiagent debate. In *Proceedings of the 41st International Conference on Machine Learning*, ICML'24. JMLR.org, 2024.
 - Gemini Team. Gemini 2.5: Pushing the frontier with advanced reasoning, multimodality, long context, and next generation agentic capabilities. Technical Report arXiv:2507.06261, Google DeepMind, 2025. URL https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2507.06261. Version 4.
 - Albert Gong, Kamilė Stankevičiūtė, Chao Wan, Anmol Kabra, Raphael Thesmar, Johann Lee, Julius Klenke, Carla P Gomes, and Kilian Q Weinberger. Phantomwiki: On-demand datasets for reasoning and retrieval evaluation. In *Forty-second International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2025. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=DIZItj8ueN.
 - Ken Gu, Ruoxi Shang, Ruien Jiang, Keying Kuang, Richard-John Lin, Donghe Lyu, Yue Mao, Youran Pan, Teng Wu, Jiaqian Yu, Yikun Zhang, Tianmai M. Zhang, Lanyi Zhu, Mike A Merrill, Jeffrey Heer, and Tim Althoff. BLADE: Benchmarking language model agents for data-driven science. In Yaser Al-Onaizan, Mohit Bansal, and Yun-Nung Chen (eds.), Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: EMNLP 2024, pp. 13936–13971, Miami, Florida, USA, November 2024. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2024. findings-emnlp.815. URL https://aclanthology.org/2024.findings-emnlp.815/.
 - Ken Gu, Zhihan Zhang, Kate Lin, Yuwei Zhang, Akshay Paruchuri, Hong Yu, Mehran Kazemi, Kumar Ayush, A. Ali Heydari, Maxwell A. Xu, Girish Narayanswamy, Yun Liu, Ming-Zher Poh, Yuzhe Yang, Mark Malhotra, Shwetak Patel, Hamid Palangi, Xuhai Xu, Daniel McDuff, Tim Althoff, and Xin Liu. Radar: Benchmarking language models on imperfect tabular data, 2025. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2506.08249.
 - Bernal Jimenez Gutierrez, Yiheng Shu, Yu Gu, Michihiro Yasunaga, and Yu Su. HippoRAG: Neurobiologically inspired long-term memory for large language models. In *The Thirty-eighth Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=hkujvAPVsg.
 - Bernal Jiménez Gutiérrez, Yiheng Shu, Weijian Qi, Sizhe Zhou, and Yu Su. From RAG to memory: Non-parametric continual learning for large language models. In *Forty-second International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2025. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=LWH8yn4HS2.
 - Dan Hendrycks, Collin Burns, Saurav Kadavath, Akul Arora, Steven Basart, Eric Tang, Dawn Song, and Jacob Steinhardt. Measuring mathematical problem solving with the MATH dataset. In *Thirty-fifth Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems Datasets and Benchmarks Track (Round 2)*, 2021. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=7Bywt2mQsCe.
 - Lucas Torroba Hennigen, Zejiang Shen, Aniruddha Nrusimha, Bernhard Gapp, David Sontag, and Yoon Kim. Towards verifiable text generation with symbolic references. In *First Conference on Language Modeling*, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=fib9qidCpY.
 - A. Ali Heydari, Ken Gu, Vidya Srinivas, Hong Yu, Zhihan Zhang, Yuwei Zhang, Akshay Paruchuri, Qian He, Hamid Palangi, Nova Hammerquist, Ahmed A. Metwally, Brent Winslow, Yubin Kim, Kumar Ayush, Yuzhe Yang, Girish Narayanswamy, Maxwell A. Xu, Jake Garrison, Amy Aremnto Lee, Jenny Vafeiadou, Ben Graef, Isaac R. Galatzer-Levy, Erik Schenck, Andrew Barakat, Javier Perez, Jacqueline Shreibati, John Hernandez, Anthony Z. Faranesh, Javier L. Prieto, Connor Heneghan, Yun Liu, Jiening Zhan, Mark Malhotra, Shwetak Patel, Tim Althoff, Xin Liu, Daniel McDuff, and Xuhai "Orson" Xu. The anatomy of a personal health agent, 2025. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2508.20148.
 - Xanh Ho, Anh-Khoa Duong Nguyen, Saku Sugawara, and Akiko Aizawa. Constructing a multihop QA dataset for comprehensive evaluation of reasoning steps. In Donia Scott, Nuria Bel,

and Chengqing Zong (eds.), *Proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Computational Linguistics*, pp. 6609–6625, Barcelona, Spain (Online), December 2020. International Committee on Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2020.coling-main.580. URL https://aclanthology.org/2020.coling-main.580/.

- Cheng-Ping Hsieh, Simeng Sun, Samuel Kriman, Shantanu Acharya, Dima Rekesh, Fei Jia, and Boris Ginsburg. RULER: What's the real context size of your long-context language models? In *First Conference on Language Modeling*, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=kIoBbc76Sy.
- Kaixuan Huang, Jiacheng Guo, Zihao Li, Xiang Ji, Jiawei Ge, Wenzhe Li, Yingqing Guo, Tianle Cai, Hui Yuan, Runzhe Wang, Yue Wu, Ming Yin, Shange Tang, Yangsibo Huang, Chi Jin, Xinyun Chen, Chiyuan Zhang, and Mengdi Wang. MATH-perturb: Benchmarking LLMs' math reasoning abilities against hard perturbations. In *Forty-second International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2025. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=OZy70UggXr.
- Martin Josifoski, Marija Sakota, Maxime Peyrard, and Robert West. Exploiting asymmetry for synthetic training data generation: SynthIE and the case of information extraction. In Houda Bouamor, Juan Pino, and Kalika Bali (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2023 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pp. 1555–1574, Singapore, December 2023. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2023.emnlp-main.96. URL https://aclanthology.org/2023.emnlp-main.96/.
- Jungo Kasai, Keisuke Sakaguchi, yoichi takahashi, Ronan Le Bras, Akari Asai, Xinyan Velocity Yu, Dragomir Radev, Noah A. Smith, Yejin Choi, and Kentaro Inui. Realtime QA: What's the answer right now? In *Thirty-seventh Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems Datasets and Benchmarks Track*, 2023. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=HfKOIPCvsv.
- Mehran Kazemi, Bahare Fatemi, Hritik Bansal, John Palowitch, Chrysovalantis Anastasiou, Sanket Vaibhav Mehta, Lalit K Jain, Virginia Aglietti, Disha Jindal, Peter Chen, Nishanth Dikkala, Gladys Tyen, Xin Liu, Uri Shalit, Silvia Chiappa, Kate Olszewska, Yi Tay, Vinh Q. Tran, Quoc V Le, and Orhan Firat. BIG-bench extra hard. In Wanxiang Che, Joyce Nabende, Ekaterina Shutova, and Mohammad Taher Pilehvar (eds.), *Proceedings of the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 26473–26501, Vienna, Austria, July 2025. Association for Computational Linguistics. ISBN 979-8-89176-251-0. doi: 10.18653/v1/2025.acl-long.1285. URL https://aclanthology.org/2025.acl-long.1285/.
- Ravi Kumar, Prabhakar Raghavan, Sridhar Rajagopalan, D. Sivakumar, Andrew Tompkins, and Eli Upfal. The web as a graph. In *Proceedings of the Nineteenth ACM SIGMOD-SIGACT-SIGART Symposium on Principles of Database Systems*, PODS '00, pp. 1–10, New York, NY, USA, 2000. Association for Computing Machinery. ISBN 158113214X. doi: 10.1145/335168.335170. URL https://doi.org/10.1145/335168.335170.
- Chankyu Lee, Rajarshi Roy, Mengyao Xu, Jonathan Raiman, Mohammad Shoeybi, Bryan Catanzaro, and Wei Ping. NV-embed: Improved techniques for training LLMs as generalist embedding models. In *The Thirteenth International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2025. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=lgsyLSsDRe.
- Mosh Levy, Alon Jacoby, and Yoav Goldberg. Same task, more tokens: the impact of input length on the reasoning performance of large language models. In Lun-Wei Ku, Andre Martins, and Vivek Srikumar (eds.), *Proceedings of the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 15339–15353, Bangkok, Thailand, August 2024. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2024.acl-long.818. URL https://aclanthology.org/2024.acl-long.818/.
- Zhuowan Li, Cheng Li, Mingyang Zhang, Qiaozhu Mei, and Michael Bendersky. Retrieval augmented generation or long-context LLMs? a comprehensive study and hybrid approach. In Franck Dernoncourt, Daniel Preoţiuc-Pietro, and Anastasia Shimorina (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2024 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing: Industry Track*, pp. 881–893, Miami, Florida, US, November 2024. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2024.emnlp-industry.66. URL https://aclanthology.org/2024.emnlp-industry.66/.

Sheng Lu, Irina Bigoulaeva, Rachneet Sachdeva, Harish Tayyar Madabushi, and Iryna Gurevych. Are emergent abilities in large language models just in-context learning? In Lun-Wei Ku, Andre Martins, and Vivek Srikumar (eds.), *Proceedings of the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 5098–5139, Bangkok, Thailand, August 2024. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2024.acl-long.279. URL https://aclanthology.org/2024.acl-long.279/.

- Kyle Mahowald, Anna A. Ivanova, Idan A. Blank, Nancy Kanwisher, Joshua B. Tenenbaum, and Evelina Fedorenko. Dissociating language and thought in large language models. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 28(6):517-540, 2024. ISSN 1364-6613. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics. 2024.01.011. URL https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364661324000275.
- Seyed Iman Mirzadeh, Keivan Alizadeh, Hooman Shahrokhi, Oncel Tuzel, Samy Bengio, and Mehrdad Farajtabar. GSM-symbolic: Understanding the limitations of mathematical reasoning in large language models. In *The Thirteenth International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2025. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=AjXkRZIvjB.
- Giovanni Monea, Maxime Peyrard, Martin Josifoski, Vishrav Chaudhary, Jason Eisner, Emre Kiciman, Hamid Palangi, Barun Patra, and Robert West. A glitch in the matrix? locating and detecting language model grounding with fakepedia. In Lun-Wei Ku, Andre Martins, and Vivek Srikumar (eds.), *Proceedings of the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 6828–6844, Bangkok, Thailand, August 2024. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2024.acl-long.369. URL https://aclanthology.org/2024.acl-long.369/.
- Joao Monteiro, Pierre-Andre Noel, Étienne Marcotte, Sai Rajeswar, Valentina Zantedeschi, David Vazquez, Nicolas Chapados, Christopher Pal, and Perouz Taslakian. RepliQA: A question-answering dataset for benchmarking LLMs on unseen reference content. In *The Thirty-eight Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems Datasets and Benchmarks Track*, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=4diKTLmg2y.
- Liangbo Ning, Ziran Liang, Zhuohang Jiang, Haohao Qu, Yujuan Ding, Wenqi Fan, Xiao-yong Wei, Shanru Lin, Hui Liu, Philip S. Yu, and Qing Li. A survey of webagents: Towards next-generation ai agents for web automation with large foundation models. In *Proceedings of the 31st ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining V.2*, KDD '25, pp. 6140–6150, New York, NY, USA, 2025. Association for Computing Machinery. ISBN 9798400714542. doi: 10.1145/3711896.3736555. URL https://doi.org/10.1145/3711896.3736555.
- OpenAI. Gpt-5 mini. https://openai.com/gpt-5, 2025. Variant of the GPT-5 model, launched August 7, 2025.
- Oscar Sainz, Jon Ander Campos, Iker García-Ferrero, Julen Etxaniz, Oier Lopez de Lacalle, and Eneko Agirre. NLP evaluation in trouble: On the need to measure LLM data contamination for each benchmark. In *The 2023 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, 2023. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=KivNpBsfAS.
- Aarohi Srivastava, Abhinav Rastogi, Abhishek Rao, Abu Awal Md Shoeb, Abubakar Abid, Adam Fisch, Adam R. Brown, Adam Santoro, Aditya Gupta, Adrià Garriga-Alonso, Agnieszka Kluska, Aitor Lewkowycz, Akshat Agarwal, Alethea Power, Alex Ray, Alex Warstadt, Alexander W. Kocurek, Ali Safaya, Ali Tazarv, Alice Xiang, Alicia Parrish, Allen Nie, Aman Hussain, Amanda Askell, Amanda Dsouza, Ambrose Slone, Ameet Rahane, Anantharaman S. Iyer, Anders Johan Andreassen, Andrea Madotto, Andrea Santilli, Andreas Stuhlmüller, Andrew M. Dai, Andrew La, Andrew Kyle Lampinen, Andy Zou, Angela Jiang, Angelica Chen, Anh Vuong, Animesh Gupta, Anna Gottardi, Antonio Norelli, Anu Venkatesh, Arash Gholamidavoodi, Arfa Tabassum, Arul Menezes, Arun Kirubarajan, Asher Mullokandov, Ashish Sabharwal, Austin Herrick, Avia Efrat, Aykut Erdem, Ayla Karakaş, B. Ryan Roberts, Bao Sheng Loe, Barret Zoph, Bartłomiej Bojanowski, Batuhan Özyurt, Behnam Hedayatnia, Behnam Neyshabur, Benjamin Inden, Benno Stein, Berk Ekmekci, Bill Yuchen Lin, Blake Howald, Bryan Orinion, Cameron Diao, Cameron Dour, Catherine Stinson, Cedrick Argueta, Cesar Ferri, Chandan Singh, Charles Rathkopf, Chenlin Meng, Chitta Baral, Chiyu Wu, Chris Callison-Burch, Christopher Waites, Christian Voigt,

704

705

706

708

710

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718

719

720

721

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

736

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

754

755

Christopher D Manning, Christopher Potts, Cindy Ramirez, Clara E. Rivera, Clemencia Siro, Colin Raffel, Courtney Ashcraft, Cristina Garbacea, Damien Sileo, Dan Garrette, Dan Hendrycks, Dan Kilman, Dan Roth, C. Daniel Freeman, Daniel Khashabi, Daniel Levy, Daniel Moseguí González, Danielle Perszyk, Danny Hernandez, Danqi Chen, Daphne Ippolito, Dar Gilboa, David Dohan, David Drakard, David Jurgens, Debajyoti Datta, Deep Ganguli, Denis Emelin, Denis Kleyko, Deniz Yuret, Derek Chen, Derek Tam, Dieuwke Hupkes, Diganta Misra, Dilyar Buzan, Dimitri Coelho Mollo, Diyi Yang, Dong-Ho Lee, Dylan Schrader, Ekaterina Shutova, Ekin Dogus Cubuk, Elad Segal, Eleanor Hagerman, Elizabeth Barnes, Elizabeth Donoway, Ellie Pavlick, Emanuele Rodolà, Emma Lam, Eric Chu, Eric Tang, Erkut Erdem, Ernie Chang, Ethan A Chi, Ethan Dyer, Ethan Jerzak, Ethan Kim, Eunice Engefu Manyasi, Evgenii Zheltonozhskii, Fanyue Xia, Fatemeh Siar, Fernando Martínez-Plumed, Francesca Happé, Francois Chollet, Frieda Rong, Gaurav Mishra, Genta Indra Winata, Gerard de Melo, Germàn Kruszewski, Giambattista Parascandolo, Giorgio Mariani, Gloria Xinyue Wang, Gonzalo Jaimovitch-Lopez, Gregor Betz, Guy Gur-Ari, Hana Galijasevic, Hannah Kim, Hannah Rashkin, Hannaneh Hajishirzi, Harsh Mehta, Hayden Bogar, Henry Francis Anthony Shevlin, Hinrich Schuetze, Hiromu Yakura, Hongming Zhang, Hugh Mee Wong, Ian Ng, Isaac Noble, Jaap Jumelet, Jack Geissinger, Jackson Kernion, Jacob Hilton, Jaehoon Lee, Jaime Fernández Fisac, James B Simon, James Koppel, James Zheng, James Zou, Jan Kocon, Jana Thompson, Janelle Wingfield, Jared Kaplan, Jarema Radom, Jascha Sohl-Dickstein, Jason Phang, Jason Wei, Jason Yosinski, Jekaterina Novikova, Jelle Bosscher, Jennifer Marsh, Jeremy Kim, Jeroen Taal, Jesse Engel, Jesujoba Alabi, Jiacheng Xu, Jiaming Song, Jillian Tang, Joan Waweru, John Burden, John Miller, John U. Balis, Jonathan Batchelder, Jonathan Berant, Jörg Frohberg, Jos Rozen, Jose Hernandez-Orallo, Joseph Boudeman, Joseph Guerr, Joseph Jones, Joshua B. Tenenbaum, Joshua S. Rule, Joyce Chua, Kamil Kanclerz, Karen Livescu, Karl Krauth, Karthik Gopalakrishnan, Katerina Ignatyeva, Katja Markert, Kaustubh Dhole, Kevin Gimpel, Kevin Omondi, Kory Wallace Mathewson, Kristen Chiafullo, Ksenia Shkaruta, Kumar Shridhar, Kyle McDonell, Kyle Richardson, Laria Reynolds, Leo Gao, Li Zhang, Liam Dugan, Lianhui Qin, Lidia Contreras-Ochando, Louis-Philippe Morency, Luca Moschella, Lucas Lam, Lucy Noble, Ludwig Schmidt, Luheng He, Luis Oliveros-Colón, Luke Metz, Lütfi Kerem Senel, Maarten Bosma, Maarten Sap, Maartje Ter Hoeve, Maheen Farooqi, Manaal Faruqui, Mantas Mazeika, Marco Baturan, Marco Marelli, Marco Maru, Maria Jose Ramirez-Quintana, Marie Tolkiehn, Mario Giulianelli, Martha Lewis, Martin Potthast, Matthew L Leavitt, Matthias Hagen, Mátyás Schubert, Medina Orduna Baitemirova, Melody Arnaud, Melvin McElrath, Michael Andrew Yee, Michael Cohen, Michael Gu, Michael Ivanitskiy, Michael Starritt, Michael Strube, Michał Swędrowski, Michele Bevilacqua, Michihiro Yasunaga, Mihir Kale, Mike Cain, Mimee Xu, Mirac Suzgun, Mitch Walker, Mo Tiwari, Mohit Bansal, Moin Aminnaseri, Mor Geva, Mozhdeh Gheini, Mukund Varma T, Nanyun Peng, Nathan Andrew Chi, Nayeon Lee, Neta Gur-Ari Krakover, Nicholas Cameron, Nicholas Roberts, Nick Doiron, Nicole Martinez, Nikita Nangia, Niklas Deckers, Niklas Muennighoff, Nitish Shirish Keskar, Niveditha S. Iyer, Noah Constant, Noah Fiedel, Nuan Wen, Oliver Zhang, Omar Agha, Omar Elbaghdadi, Omer Levy, Owain Evans, Pablo Antonio Moreno Casares, Parth Doshi, Pascale Fung, Paul Pu Liang, Paul Vicol, Pegah Alipoormolabashi, Peiyuan Liao, Percy Liang, Peter W Chang, Peter Eckersley, Phu Mon Htut, Pinyu Hwang, Piotr Miłkowski, Piyush Patil, Pouya Pezeshkpour, Priti Oli, Qiaozhu Mei, Qing Lyu, Qinlang Chen, Rabin Banjade, Rachel Etta Rudolph, Raefer Gabriel, Rahel Habacker, Ramon Risco, Raphaël Millière, Rhythm Garg, Richard Barnes, Rif A. Saurous, Riku Arakawa, Robbe Raymaekers, Robert Frank, Rohan Sikand, Roman Novak, Roman Sitelew, Ronan Le Bras, Rosanne Liu, Rowan Jacobs, Rui Zhang, Russ Salakhutdinov, Ryan Andrew Chi, Seungjae Ryan Lee, Ryan Stovall, Ryan Teehan, Rylan Yang, Sahib Singh, Saif M. Mohammad, Sajant Anand, Sam Dillavou, Sam Shleifer, Sam Wiseman, Samuel Gruetter, Samuel R. Bowman, Samuel Stern Schoenholz, Sanghyun Han, Sanjeev Kwatra, Sarah A. Rous, Sarik Ghazarian, Sayan Ghosh, Sean Casey, Sebastian Bischoff, Sebastian Gehrmann, Sebastian Schuster, Sepideh Sadeghi, Shadi Hamdan, Sharon Zhou, Shashank Srivastava, Sherry Shi, Shikhar Singh, Shima Asaadi, Shixiang Shane Gu, Shubh Pachchigar, Shubham Toshniwal, Shyam Upadhyay, Shyamolima Shammie Debnath, Siamak Shakeri, Simon Thormeyer, Simone Melzi, Siva Reddy, Sneha Priscilla Makini, Soo-Hwan Lee, Spencer Torene, Sriharsha Hatwar, Stanislas Dehaene, Stefan Divic, Stefano Ermon, Stella Biderman, Stephanie Lin, Stephen Prasad, Steven Piantadosi, Stuart Shieber, Summer Misherghi, Svetlana Kiritchenko, Swaroop Mishra, Tal Linzen, Tal Schuster, Tao Li, Tao Yu, Tariq Ali, Tatsunori Hashimoto, Te-Lin Wu, Théo Desbordes, Theodore Rothschild, Thomas Phan, Tianle Wang, Tiberius Nkinyili, Timo Schick, Timofei Kornev, Titus Tunduny, Tobias Gerstenberg, Trenton Chang, Trishala Neeraj,

Tushar Khot, Tyler Shultz, Uri Shaham, Vedant Misra, Vera Demberg, Victoria Nyamai, Vikas Raunak, Vinay Venkatesh Ramasesh, vinay uday prabhu, Vishakh Padmakumar, Vivek Srikumar, William Fedus, William Saunders, William Zhang, Wout Vossen, Xiang Ren, Xiaoyu Tong, Xinran Zhao, Xinyi Wu, Xudong Shen, Yadollah Yaghoobzadeh, Yair Lakretz, Yangqiu Song, Yasaman Bahri, Yejin Choi, Yichi Yang, Sophie Hao, Yifu Chen, Yonatan Belinkov, Yu Hou, Yufang Hou, Yuntao Bai, Zachary Seid, Zhuoye Zhao, Zijian Wang, Zijie J. Wang, Zirui Wang, and Ziyi Wu. Beyond the imitation game: Quantifying and extrapolating the capabilities of language models. *Transactions on Machine Learning Research*, 2023. ISSN 2835-8856. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=uyTL5Bvosj. Featured Certification.

- Hongjin SU, Howard Yen, Mengzhou Xia, Weijia Shi, Niklas Muennighoff, Han yu Wang, Liu Haisu, Quan Shi, Zachary S Siegel, Michael Tang, Ruoxi Sun, Jinsung Yoon, Sercan O Arik, Danqi Chen, and Tao Yu. BRIGHT: A realistic and challenging benchmark for reasoning-intensive retrieval. In *The Thirteenth International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2025. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=ykuc5q381b.
- Yixuan Tang and Yi Yang. Multihop-RAG: Benchmarking retrieval-augmented generation for multi-hop queries. In *First Conference on Language Modeling*, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=t4eB3zYWBK.
- Harsh Trivedi, Niranjan Balasubramanian, Tushar Khot, and Ashish Sabharwal. MuSiQue: Multihop questions via single-hop question composition. *Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, 10:539–554, 2022. doi: 10.1162/tacl_a_00475. URL https://aclanthology.org/2022.tacl-1.31/.
- Denny Vrandečić. Wikidata: a new platform for collaborative data collection. In *Proceedings of the 21st International Conference on World Wide Web*, WWW '12 Companion, pp. 1063–1064, New York, NY, USA, 2012. Association for Computing Machinery. ISBN 9781450312301. doi: 10.1145/2187980.2188242. URL https://doi.org/10.1145/2187980.2188242.
- Tu Vu, Mohit Iyyer, Xuezhi Wang, Noah Constant, Jerry Wei, Jason Wei, Chris Tar, Yun-Hsuan Sung, Denny Zhou, Quoc Le, and Thang Luong. FreshLLMs: Refreshing large language models with search engine augmentation. In Lun-Wei Ku, Andre Martins, and Vivek Srikumar (eds.), Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: ACL 2024, pp. 13697–13720, Bangkok, Thailand, August 2024. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2024.findings-acl.813. URL https://aclanthology.org/2024.findings-acl.813/.
- Zora Zhiruo Wang, Jiayuan Mao, Daniel Fried, and Graham Neubig. Agent workflow memory. In Forty-second International Conference on Machine Learning, 2025. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=NTAhi2JEEE.
- Jason Wei, Zhiqing Sun, Spencer Papay, Scott McKinney, Jeffrey Han, Isa Fulford, Hyung Won Chung, Alex Tachard Passos, William Fedus, and Amelia Glaese. Browsecomp: A simple yet challenging benchmark for browsing agents, 2025. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2504.12516.
- Robert West and Jure Leskovec. Human wayfinding in information networks. In *Proceedings of the 21st International Conference on World Wide Web*, WWW '12, pp. 619–628, New York, NY, USA, 2012. Association for Computing Machinery. ISBN 9781450312295. doi: 10.1145/2187836.2187920. URL https://doi.org/10.1145/2187836.2187920.
- Wikidata contributors. Help:label. https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Help:Label, 2025. Accessed: 2025-09-22.
- Zhaofeng Wu, Linlu Qiu, Alexis Ross, Ekin Akyürek, Boyuan Chen, Bailin Wang, Najoung Kim, Jacob Andreas, and Yoon Kim. Reasoning or reciting? exploring the capabilities and limitations of language models through counterfactual tasks. In Kevin Duh, Helena Gomez, and Steven Bethard (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2024 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 1819–1862, Mexico City, Mexico, June 2024. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2024.naacl-long.102. URL https://aclanthology.org/2024.naacl-long.102/.

- Ruijie Xu, Zengzhi Wang, Run-Ze Fan, and Pengfei Liu. Benchmarking benchmark leakage in large language models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2404.18824, 2024. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.18824.
 - Yutaro Yamada, Robert Tjarko Lange, Cong Lu, Shengran Hu, Chris Lu, Jakob Foerster, Jeff Clune, and David Ha. The ai scientist-v2: Workshop-level automated scientific discovery via agentic tree search. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2504.08066*, 2025.
- John Yang, Carlos E Jimenez, Alexander Wettig, Kilian Lieret, Shunyu Yao, Karthik R Narasimhan, and Ofir Press. SWE-agent: Agent-computer interfaces enable automated software engineering. In *The Thirty-eighth Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=mXpq6ut8J3.
- Shunyu Yao, Jeffrey Zhao, Dian Yu, Nan Du, Izhak Shafran, Karthik Narasimhan, and Yuan Cao. ReAct: Synergizing reasoning and acting in language models. In *International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR)*, 2023.
- Hugh Zhang, Jeff Da, Dean Lee, Vaughn Robinson, Catherine Wu, William Song, Tiffany Zhao, Pranav Vishnu Raja, Charlotte Zhuang, Dylan Z Slack, Qin Lyu, Sean M. Hendryx, Russell Kaplan, Michele Lunati, and Summer Yue. A careful examination of large language model performance on grade school arithmetic. In *The Thirty-eight Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems Datasets and Benchmarks Track*, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=RJZRhMzZzH.
- Nan Zhang, Prafulla Kumar Choubey, Alexander Fabbri, Gabriel Bernadett-Shapiro, Rui Zhang, Prasenjit Mitra, Caiming Xiong, and Chien-Sheng Wu. SireRAG: Indexing similar and related information for multihop reasoning. In *The Thirteenth International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2025. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=yp95goUAT1.
- Kun Zhou, Yutao Zhu, Zhipeng Chen, Wentong Chen, Wayne Xin Zhao, Xu Chen, Yankai Lin, Ji-Rong Wen, and Jiawei Han. Don't make your llm an evaluation benchmark cheater, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.01964.
- Yuchen Zhuang, Yue Yu, Kuan Wang, Haotian Sun, and Chao Zhang. ToolQA: A dataset for LLM question answering with external tools. In *Thirty-seventh Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems Datasets and Benchmarks Track*, 2023. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=pV1xV2RK6I.

APPENDIX TABLE OF CONTENTS

A SYNTHWORLDS Framework B SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM Dataset Construction Details B.2 B.4 B.5 B.6 B.7 B.8 B.9 **C** Experiment Details **D** Additional Experiment Tables

A SYNTHWORLDS FRAMEWORK

In this section, we discuss the core formalization of the SYNTHWORLDS framework. Concrete details actualizing this framework in our SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM datasets are included in Appendix B.

World Knowledge Preliminaries. Formally, our dataset generation takes as input a knowledge base KG consisting of a collection of entities \mathcal{E} and a collection of relations \mathcal{R} . We define the set of facts as $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{E}$, and represent the corresponding graph as $G = (\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$. Each entity $e \in \mathcal{E}$ has an associated label $\ell(e) \in \mathcal{L}$, where \mathcal{L} denotes the space of surface-form names (e.g., textual strings such as "Albert Einstein"). In addition, each entity includes a relation of the form $(e, \text{ent_type}, \tau(e))$, where $\tau(e) \in \mathcal{T}$ specifies the entity's ontological type (e.g., person, house, plane). $\tau(e)$ is intended to denote a general category, without mention of specific named entities.

A universe of triplet facts is therefore defined by $U = (G, \ell)$.

Coherent Universe Construction. To construct a coherent and connected universe we leverage the facts from G. At a desired tractable size and complexity, we first sample a connected subgraph $G' \subseteq G$ (Fig. 2a). G' is constructed by iteratively expanding the frontier from a seed set $\mathcal{Q}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{E}$. At iteration t, given the current frontier $\mathcal{Q}_t \subseteq \mathcal{E}$, we sample neighbors $\mathcal{N}(v)$ for each $v \in \mathcal{Q}_t$ and add them to the subgraph. Here, $\mathcal{N}(v)$ includes all entities u such that $(v, r, u) \in \mathcal{F}$ or $(u, r, v) \in \mathcal{F}$ for some $r \in \mathcal{R}$.

After T expansion steps we obtain a sampled subgraph $G_T \subseteq G$. To ensure sufficient connectivity, we extract the k-core subgraph (i.e., the maximal subgraph in which every node has degree at least k) and then take its largest connected component, denoted $G_{T,k} \subseteq G_T$. For notational simplicity, in the following we use G to refer to $G_{T,k}$.

Surface-Form Perturbations. To obscure factual knowledge, we perturb surface forms, i.e., entity names and timestamps tied to entities (Fig. 2b).³

Simple renaming risks (a) **factual leakage**, where replacements still reveal real-world associations (e.g., $Tokyo \rightarrow Torioka$, which continues to suggest Japanese origins)), or (b) **incoherence**, where substitutions violate type or consistency constraints (e.g., $Ryan\ Reynolds\ was\ born\ in\ Vancouver \rightarrow Silvercrest\ Collegiate\ was\ born\ in\ Sarah\ Thompson$), thereby failing to preserve domain-general knowledge. To prevent these issues, we systematically perturb all named entities and temporal labels through controlled renaming that obscures underlying facts while preserving coherence.

In particular, this entails: (i) **type-consistent naming**, where synthetic names respect the entity's ontological type (e.g., $Nile\ River \rightarrow Lora\ River$, not $Lora\ Pavilion$), and (ii) **name-derivation consistency**, where renames propagate to related surface forms (e.g., if $Vancouver \rightarrow Metronis$), then $George\ Vancouver$, after whom the city is named, $\rightarrow Altheon\ Metronis$). These constraints preserve semantic coherence and affiliation cues, preventing surface-level artifacts from confounding evaluation.

Let $\mathcal{E}_{proper}\subseteq\mathcal{E}$ denote the set of named-entity nodes subject to renaming and \mathcal{L}_{real} the denote the set of original real-mapped labels. We say that node u is name-related to node v if and only if $u,v\in\mathcal{E}_{proper}$ and (i) $\ell(v)$ is a substring of $\ell(u)$ and (ii) $\exists r\in\mathcal{R}: (u,r,v)\in\mathcal{F}$ or $(v,r,u)\in\mathcal{F}$. That is, name-relation requires both a lexical substring relationship and an explicit relation in the knowledge graph. For instance, Vancouver is name-related to Vancouver Va

This induces a directed acyclic name-related dependency graph $G_{\rm dep} = (\mathcal{E}_{\rm proper}, E_{\rm dep})$ where $(u,r,v) \in E_{\rm dep}$ if and only if u is name-related to v with relation r. We rename entities according to a level-order (breadth-first) traversal of $G_{\rm dep}$, processing all nodes at each level before moving to the next level. This ensures that all entities at depth d are newly labeled before any entity at depth d+1, maintaining consistency across substring relationships.

We define the updated labeling function $\ell': \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{L}$ through the following process. For each $v \in \mathcal{E}_{proper}$ processed in level-order, we query a LM with input $(\tau(v), \{(\ell'(u), \tau(u), r) : (u, r, v) \in E_{dep}\})$ to generate $\ell'(v)$. In other words, we rename entities by providing the LM with the target

³Other literals, e.g., population counts and physical measurements, are excluded because they could easily (a) reveal real-world facts (e.g., "*Mount FakeMountain is 8848m tall*" still points to Mount Everest) or (b) distort domain-general reasoning when perturbed.

entity's type and the new names of all related entities it depends on. For entities not being renamed, we set $\ell'(e) = \ell(e)$. We include prompts for renaming in Appendix B.9.

For timestamps, we apply a fixed offset δ per universe: for any timestamp x, we replace it with $x+\delta$, preserving ordering and interval relations (e.g., a parent's birth precedes a child's), while removing the potential for parametric knowledge to be leaked.

After these perturbations, we produce a synth-mapped universe $U' = (G, \ell')$ where entities retain their structure and types but receive new synthetic labels.

Parallel Corpora Generation. For corpora generation (Fig. 2c), we first generate documents from the synth-mapped universe U' such that the facts are faithful to G, then add symbolic references to entity IDs in the text, before using these IDs references mapped to real-mapped labels to covert each synthetic document into a real-mapped version. The output is two parallel corpora: one synth-mapped and one real-mapped with identical sentence structures and world-consistent facts, differing only in their surface-form labels.

By generating documents from synth-mapped (as opposed to real-mapped) entities first, we exploit the asymmetry that synthetic entity names $\ell'(e)$ have no connections to the LM's parametric knowledge. This prevents the LM from introducing auxiliary facts and makes it easier to stay faithful to the provided triplets. For example, when writing about the synthetically named entity for *Austria*, the LM cannot mention facts about *Vienna* based on external knowledge and must rely solely on the provided facts.

Concretely, for each entity $v \in \mathcal{E}$, we collect all incident edges $\{(u,r,v) \mid (u,r,v) \in \mathcal{F}\} \cup \{(v,r,u) \mid (v,r,u) \in \mathcal{F}\}$ and retain only the majority orientation (i.e., whichever set is larger) to define N(v). We then query an LM to generate a document describing the facts in N(v).

Next, following Hennigen et al. (2024), we instruct an LM to add symbolic references $\{e_1, e_2, \ldots\}$ to the synth-mapped documents, adding to each mention of $\ell'(e)$ a symbolic identifier. This provides both hyperlinks for document navigation (§4.1) and facilitates the conversion process described.

Given a synthetic document with symbolic references and the entity mapping $\{(e,\ell(e),\ell'(e)):e\in\mathcal{E}\}$, we query an LM to generate an equivalent real-mapped document by replacing each symbolic reference e_i with the original label $\ell(e_i)$. The symbolic references ensure that the correct entity mapping is preserved during conversion. During this process, we apply programmatic and LM-based checks to ensure document parallelism, factual consistency, and effective knowledge obfuscation.

B SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM DATASET CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Our dataset construction pipeline follows the framework in Appendix A (overview in Fig. 2). All prompts for dataset construction are in Appendix B.9- B.10. Table 2 summarizes the LM used and LM API costs for each step of the pipeline including multi-hop QA task construction.

B.1 Universe Construction

For our specific SYNTHWORLDS corpora we start with the Wikidata KG (Vrandečić, 2012) (01/20/2025 dump).

Knowledge graphs such as Wikidata are heavily skewed toward a small set of high-frequency relations (e.g., instance of, subclass of, located in). If we sample subgraphs in strict proportion to this distribution, the resulting universe is both narrow in structure and closely aligned with the original world knowledge. This limits its usefulness for tasks where we want to probe reasoning in settings that are not simply memorization of facts. To control edge-type diversity, we introduce a *uniformity factor*. For $v \in \mathcal{E}$ at iteration t, let $\Gamma_t(r;v)$ denote the set of candidate triplets involving v with relation r. We define

$$P_t(r \mid v) = \frac{|\Gamma_t(r; v)|^{\alpha}}{\sum_k |\Gamma_t(k; v)|^{\alpha}}, \quad \alpha = 1 - \text{uniformity}.$$

⁴In initial experiments, including both orientations often led the LM to generate inconsistent documents, e.g., an entity described as both the son and the father of another.

High uniformity yields diverse edge types ($\alpha = 0$: uniform), while low uniformity favors frequent relations ($\alpha = 1$: frequency-proportional).

To encourage diversity of entities, we initialize Q_0 as the set of Wikidata entities across all categories defined in Wikipedia's popular pages (contributors, 2025) To ensure high-quality entities, we discard Wikidata nodes that are time terms, Wikimedia-bookkeeping entities, unlabeled entries, or entities whose names include numbers. We run the iterative sampling for T=11 steps with uniformity =0.6, and take the 19-core subgraph $G'=G_{11,19}$.

B.2 Surface-Form Perturbations

We rename entities identified via Wikidata's entity naming rules.⁵

Given all proper-name entities \mathcal{E}'_{proper} in G' that share a type description, we prompt a LM to propose new names for that entity type following. In Wikidata, entity type is inferred through the instance of relationship (P31). However, certain instance of continue to contain named entities. For these cases we recursively apply the instance of until no named entities exist in the label. For example, say Vancouver only has a instance of label "city in British Columbia" in this case we take the instance of label for British Columbia which is "province of Canada", finally we take the label for Canada which is country so then the label becomes "city in province of country".

In addition, we incorporate Wikidata time qualifiers (e.g., Barack Obama \rightarrow president \rightarrow USA; start time \rightarrow 20 January 2009), which attach additional temporal information to fact triplets. To prevent timestamps from trivially revealing real-world identities, we apply a $\delta = 39$.

B.3 Parallel Document Generation

We prompt a LM to generate a factually consistent document from fact triplets (prompts in Appendix B.9). To ensure quality, we add the Wikidata entity id (prefixed with Q, e.g., Q15) when generating symbolic references. These are unique identifiers for the underlying entity that we can then use to check the correct label is used in the corresponding real-mapped and synth-mapped documents. We implement programmatic checks to guarantee that (1) only entities present in the facts are included in the page, and (2) the display text for each entity matches the underlying link. When converting from synth-mapped to real-mapped text, we additionally require that both documents share the same set of symbolic references (thus inducing the same graph structure) and that no mention of any synth-mapped entity remains. Finally, we enforce strict quality thresholds: we only keep pages when (a) the similarity (measured using the Damerau-Levenshtein edit distance (Damerau, 1964)) between the initial generation and the symbolic-reference version exceeds 0.95, and (b) the similarity between the synth-mapped and real-mapped versions exceeds with symbolic references exceeds 0.85. Practically, this filtering ensures that only parallel documents with highly consistent structure and minimal unintended variation are retained.

To ensure that the generated pages are truly novel, we prompt the same LM to guess the underlying entity from a synth-mapped document, providing it with the (unrealistic) clue that the page corresponds to a real-mapped entity whose names have been perturbed. This constitutes a deliberately strict check: in actual task settings, the LM would never be told that the page is based on a real-world entity. Any page the LM gets correct we remove from our corpus. After each filtering step, we retain only the largest connected component of the hyperlink graph, ensuring that the resulting corpus remains navigable for downstream page-navigation tasks.

B.4 MULTI-HOP QA CONSTRUCTION

Validating Facts for QA Construction. Prior to the steps described in Section 4.1, we also first validated what facts were actually in the generated corpora. This step accounts for cases where some facts may have been omitted during generation. Given a document generated by a LM and the set of source facts the generation based on, we use another LM to identify which of those facts are actually present in the document. The prompt for this step is included in Appendix B.10.

⁵https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Help:Label

⁶https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Help:Qualifiers

This step enables us to construct the directed fact graph $G_{\text{fact}} = (\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$. Each fact is a directed triple

$$(e_i, r, e_j) \in \mathcal{F}, \quad e_i, e_j \in \mathcal{E},$$

where r is a relation annotated with a property name, and the source page in our corpora from which the fact was extracted. By construction, each edge originates from a distinct source page, ensuring that multi-edge subgraphs aggregate knowledge across independent contexts.

Ensuring Diversity of Generated Questions. Given the fact graph we sample graph motifs (i.e., the motifs in Table 3). A *motif* is a relational subgraph of G_{fact} , defined as

$$\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{V}_M, \mathcal{F}_M), \quad \mathcal{V}_M \subseteq \mathcal{E}, \ \mathcal{F}_M \subseteq \mathcal{F}.$$

To ensure diversity and quality of questions generated, we sample graphs subject to the following constraints:

- 1. All entities in a motif must be distinct: $e_i \neq e_j \quad \forall i \neq j, \ e_i, e_j \in \mathcal{V}_M$.
- 2. All facts in \mathcal{F}_M must come from different pages.
- 3. For a given anchor configuration and relation sequence, at most one instantiation of the motif is retained. For example, for motif A, we keep at most one subgraph $\{(e_1,r_1,e_2),(e_2,r_2,e_3)\}$, for each tuple (e_1,r_1,r_2) . For motif E, we keep at most one subgraph $\{(e_1,r_1,e_2),(e_3,r_2,e_4),(e_2,r_3,e_5),(e_4,r_4,e_5),(e_5,r_5,e_6)\}$, for each tuple $(e_1,e_3,r_1,r_2,r_3,r_4,r_5)$. In other words, we ensure there is only one unique **reasoning chain** for a given motif.
- 4. Following Trivedi et al. (2022), we remove any n-hop question that is a sub-graph of any m-hop question (m > n > 1).
- 5. To prevent over-representation of any particular edge or intermediate node, we limit reuse of facts and bridge entities within motifs. Concretely, each fact $(e_i, r, e_j) \in \mathcal{F}$ and each bridge entity (i.e., entities that are neither roots nor terminal nodes of a motif) is sampled at most five times per motif.

B.5 HUMAN VALIDATION

To assess corpora quality, two researchers labeled each candidate fact as (i) expressed in the document, (ii) not expressed, or (iii) inconsistent with the document. Across 28 unique pages (n=798 facts), no inconsistencies were observed, giving a 95% upper bound of 0.4% on the true inconsistency rate. On 7 double-annotated pages, agreement was 99.5% with Cohen's $\kappa=0.85$, indicating almost perfect reliability. Corpus-level factual recall was 98.8% (95% CI [98.0, 99.7]), with mean page recall 98.9%. These results demonstrate that the dataset is clean, reliable, and faithfully represents the intended facts.

To validate question quality, another researcher inspected a sample of 30 parallel questions, covering 5 examples for each reasoning motif. For each question, the researcher verified three criteria: (i) the questions were parallel (ii) the question led to a correct and unambiguous answer, and (iii) the resulting question was coherent and natural. All questions were found satisfactory.

B.6 DISCUSSION ON DATASET CONSTRUCTION

Choice of Entities to Rename. During corpus construction, we restrict renaming to Wikidata entities whose labels begin with a capital letter (e.g., *Geoffrey Hinton*, Q92894), which typically indicates named entities. Entities whose labels begin with lowercase letters (e.g., *dog*, Q144; *oxygen*, Q629) are not renamed. An edge case arises for entities such as *einsteinium* (Q1103), the element named after Albert Einstein. Since *einsteinium* does not begin with a capital letter, it would not be renamed, creating a potential factual knowledge leak (e.g., "*einsteinium* is named after [Renamed Scientist]" implicitly revealing *Albert Einstein*). To mitigate this, we remove all synth-mapped pages where such leakage could occur, ensuring that models cannot trivially recover world knowledge after being told that entities have been renamed. Obfuscating *einsteinium*-style knowledge more broadly and directly remains an avenue for future work.

Controllability and Stochasticity in Data Generation. To generate new instances of SYNTH-WORLDS, we expose several controllable knobs. Different seed nodes (e.g., starting with AI researchers) can be sampled to produce distinct yet structurally valid corpora. The uniformity factor can be varied to influence graph connectivity. Subgraph sampling can also be restricted to entities of specific types (e.g., researchers, institutions, students), or emphasize/de-emphasize particular edge relations. Renaming strategies further contribute variability: alternative LMs, different temperature settings, or varied timestamp perturbations can all yield distinct datasets. Finally, document generation may use different LMs to produce stylistic variation, while remaining consistent with the underlying facts. Together, these controls balance the need for world consistency with stochastic diversity across dataset instantiations.

B.7 ADDITIONAL FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 6 shows the distributions of page entity types (based on Wikidata's instance of property) and relation types (across all facts) in the generated corpora. Figure 7 shows the in-degree and out-degree distributions of the page graph in Synthworlds. Figure 8 visualizes the constructed hyperlink graph used for Page Navigation. Table 2 provides the LM API cost of constructing Synthworld-RM/SM. Table 3 includes all graph motifs and examples of constructed questions.

Dataset Construction Step	LM Used	API Calls	Inp Tok	Out Tok	Cost (\$)
Surface Form Renaming	GPT-4o-mini	0.3K	237.9K	38.8K	\$0.06
Corpora Generation	GPT-5-mini	35.3K	110.1M	74.3M	\$176
Novelty Validation	GPT-5-mini	15.5K	6.7M	93.4M	\$188
Multihop-QA Question Gen.	GPT-5-mini	4.8K	6.9M	3.0M	\$7.82
Total	_	55.9K	123.9M	170.7M	\$372

Table 2: Token usage and LM API costs for constructing SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM. Totals are shown in the last row. During the project period new LMs were released and we sought to use the best models available to generate a public datasets. This means that GPT-40-mini was used during surface form renaming (a much simpler task) while all other steps used GPT-5-mini. The number of API calls includes follow-up prompts when the initial LM output does not pass programmatic validation checks. GPT-5-mini was used with the default reasoning effort set to medium. For novelty validation, we enforced a very strict notion of novelty and explicitly instructed the model to "think", which inflated reasoning token usage (details in §B.3; prompt in §B.9). In practice, one could reduce reasoning effort to low, since faithful evaluation on synth-mapped tasks would not prompt LMs with the information that entities have been renamed. Such adjustments would substantially lower costs, bringing the total closer to \$200.

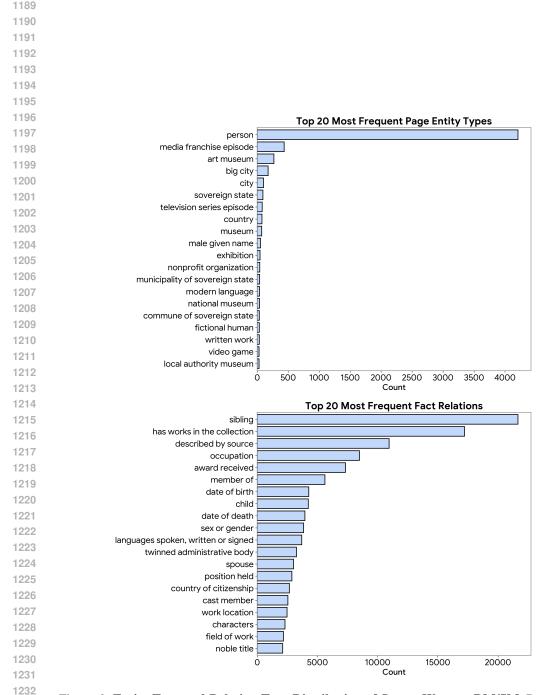


Figure 6: Entity Type and Relation Type Distribution of SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM. Documents cover a broad range of entity types and relation types.

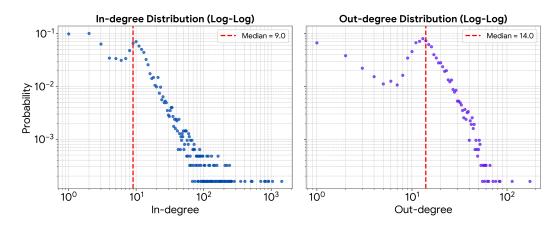


Figure 7: **Degree Distribution of SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM.** Our corpora preserve the interconnected and structured nature of knowledge networks (i.e., power-law degree distribution), matching the complexity of real-world information ecosystems.

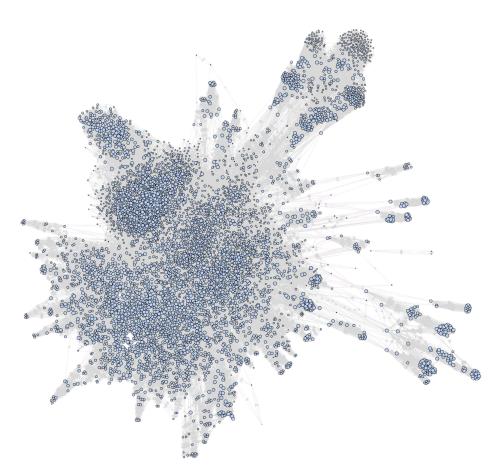


Figure 8: SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM Hyperlink Graph illustrating a scale-free topology, where a few highly connected hubs dominate while most nodes have relatively few links. Node size is determined by $\max(1, \min(4, \frac{\deg(v)}{8}))$.

Graph	Motif	Decomposition	Question
A		 Who was the screenwriter of The City on the Edge of Forever? Harlan Ellison In what year was Harlan Ellison nominated for Hugo Award for Best Short Story? 1971 	In what year was the screenwrite of The City on the Edge of For ever nominated for Hugo Award for Best Short Story? 1971
В	○ ○ ○ ○	 Which family does Sirindhorn, Princess Royal belong to? House of Mahidol Who is the chairperson of House of Mahidol? Vajiralongkorn Where does Vajiralongkorn live? Grand Palace 	Where does the chairperson of Sirindhorn, Princess Royal' family live? Grand Palace
С	○→○ ₃ ○→○ ⁷	 Who is Johann Bernoulli's doctoral student? Daniel Bernoulli Who was Alexander R. Todd, Baron Todd's doctoral advisor? Robert Robinson Which organization employs Daniel Bernoulli and has Robert Robinson as a member? Russian Academy of Sciences 	Which organization employs Johann Bernoulli's doctoral student and has Alexander R Todd, Baron Todd's doctora advisor as a member? Russia Academy of Sciences
D		 Who is the head of state of Kingdom of Bulgaria? Ferdinand I of Bulgaria Who is the mother of Ferdinand I of Bulgaria? Princess Clémentine, Princess of Koháry Who taught Princess Clémentine, Princess of Koháry? Jules Michelet When did Jules Michelet begin residing in Arathon? June 1852 	When did the person who taughthe mother of the head of state of Kingdom of Bulgaria begin residing in Arathon? June 1852
E	○→○ ₃ ○→○ ³ ○→○	1. What country is Franz Xaver Winterhalter a citizen of? German Empire 2. Who is a relative of Princess Louise of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg? Princess Margaret of Connaught 3. Who is the head of state of the German Empire whose godparent is Princess Margaret of Connaught? William I, German Emperor 4. Which conflict did William I, German Emperor participate in? Napoleonic Wars	Which conflict did the hea of state of the country Fran Xaver Winterhalter is a cit zen of, whose godparent is relative of Princess Louise of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, partic pate in? Napoleonic Wars
F	→ → → → → → → → → → →	 Who won Matteucci Medal? Philipp Lenard Who was Philipp Lenard's doctoral advisor? Robert Bunsen Who is Henry Edward Armstrong's employer? University of London Who is both a student of Robert Bunsen and a director or manager at University of London? Henry Enfield Roscoe 	Who is both a student of the doctoral advisor of the winner of Matteucci Medal and a director or manager at Henry Edwar Armstrong's employer? Henr Enfield Roscoe

Table 3: Multi-hop Question Reasoning Graphs and Example Questions from SYNTHWORLD-RM. Motifs in our fact triplet graph represent recurring subgraph patterns of triplet facts that form single-hop questions, which can be composed into multi-hop questions. SYNTHWORLDS follows the same multi-hop reasoning structures as the MuSiQue dataset Trivedi et al. (2022).

B.8 QUALITATIVE CORPORA EXAMPLES

Robert Silverberg (Q314553)

Robert Silverberg (born 15 January 1935) is an author, novelist, science fiction writer, screenwriter and writer whose work is primarily in the science fiction genre. His given name is Robert and he began his professional career in 1955.

Silverberg was born in Brooklyn and continues to reside there. He speaks English, which is his native language and the language in which he writes. His religion is Judaism. He has cited Jack Vance and Roger Zelazny as influences on his work.

Over the course of his career Silverberg has received several awards. He was awarded Hugo Award for Best Novella in 1969, Locus Award for Best Fantasy Novel in 1981 and Locus Award for Best Novella in 1988; he received Science Fiction and Fantasy Hall of Fame on 1 January 1999 and Damon Knight Memorial Grand Master Award in 2004.

He has also been nominated for numerous literary honors, including Hugo Award for Best Novel and Hugo Award for Best Short Story in 1970, Locus Award for Best Short Story in 1972, the Locus Award for Best Novel in 1973, Hugo Award for Best Novella in 1975, Locus Award for Best Fantasy Novel in 1985, Locus Award for Best Science Fiction Novel in 1987, Locus Award for Best Novella in 1999 and Locus Award for Best Novella in 1999 and Locus Award for Best Novella in 1990.

Silverberg is described by Obálky knih.

Yardley Raleth Quor

Yardley Raleth Quor (born 15 January 1974) is an author, novelist, science fiction writer, screenwriter and writer whose work is primarily in the science fiction genre. His given name is Yardley and he began his professional career in 1994.

Quor was born in Myrthwood and continues to reside there. He speaks Velthar, which is his native language and the language in which he writes. His religion is Veltharion. He has cited Caelian Casado and Fythar Rees as influences on his work.

Over the course of his career Quor has received several awards. He was awarded The Storyteller's Legacy in 2008, The Literary Lantern in 2020 and The Storyteller's Connection in 2027; he received Exceptional Merit Recognition on 1 January 2038 and The Page Pen Award in 2043.

He has also been nominated for numerous literary honors, including The Prose Pursuit and The Wordsmith's Triumph in 2009, Echoes of Words in 2011, the Paper Pathway Award in 2012, The Storyteller's Legacy in 2014, The Literary Lantern in 2024, The Narrative Jewel in 2026, The Storyteller's Connection in 2038 and The Inked Imagination in 2029.

Quor is described by DataGalaxy.

Mumbai (Q1156)

Mumbai is a large urban centre on the continent Asia. It functions as the state capital and is classified as a city, a metropolis and a megacity; it is also recognized as a locality and as a business cluster, reflecting a geographic concentration of interconnected businesses in a particular field.

The settlement began in 1507. Over its history Mumbai has been within different sovereign states: it lay in Kingdom of England from 11 May 1661 until 27 March 1668, and later lay in British Raj from 28 June 1858 until 14 August 1947.

Mumbai maintains formal twinning arrangements with several other administrative bodies. It is twinned with London, Yokohama, Jakarta and Busan, and with Honolulu—the partnership with Honolulu began on 20 January 1970.

Since 2019, Mumbai has been a member of the network Creative Cities Network.

The city appears in a range of published sources. It is described in the Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopedic Dictionary (a version, edition or translation), in the Sytin Military Encyclopedia (an encyclopedic dictionary), in Jewish Encyclopedia of Brockhaus and Efron (present in ethnoreligious group, nation and people encyclopedias), and in The Nuttall Encyclopedia (a literary work).

Crescendo

Crescendo is a large urban centre on the continent Nystoria. It functions as the state capital and is classified as a city, a metropolis and a megacity; it is also recognized as a locality and as a business cluster, reflecting a geographic concentration of interconnected businesses in a particular field.

The settlement began in 1546. Over its history Crescendo has been within different sovereign states: it lay in Kytarathia from 11 May 1700 until 27 March 1707, and later lay in Lumeria from 28 June 1897 until 14 August 1986.

Crescendo maintains formal twinning arrangements with several other administrative bodies. It is twinned with Calidore, Celestport, Eldoria and Horizon Bay, and with Jaspis—the partnership with Jaspis began on 20 January 2009.

Since 2058, Crescendo has been a member of the network SyncSphere.

The city appears in a range of published sources. It is described in the Dreamt Compilation (a version, edition or translation), in the Factoid Fount (an encyclopedic dictionary), in Qylarans (present in ethnoreligious group, nation and people encyclopedias), and in The Midnight Library (a literary work).

PROMPTS FOR CORPORA CONSTRUCTION

1404

1405

1406 **Generate Synthetic Names** 1407 1408 Give me {{ num_names }} fictional names for an entity X that is an instance of the following 1409 wikidata entity(ies): 1410 **EXAMPLE INPUT INSTANCE OF INFORMATION** 1411 - business cluster (geographic concentration of interconnected businesses in a particular field) 1412 - city (large human settlement) 1413 1414 Your response should be a list of comma separated values, eg: 'foo, bar, baz' or 'foo,bar,baz' DO 1415 NOT include any other text in your response. DO NOT reference anything that already exists in the real world. 1416 1417 1418 Generate Synthetic Name with Substring Relation 1419 1420 Given that the following facts related to the entity X are true: 1421 EXAMPLE INPUT RELATED FACTS 1422 Cycle Ridge is a: 1423 - big city (city with a population of at least 100,000) 1424 - city (large human settlement) 1425 - cycling city (city designed for bicycle traffic) 1426 1427 Fact: Cycle Ridge \rightarrow location \rightarrow entity X 1428 Give me a fictional name for the entity X that is an example of a: 1429 **EXAMPLE INPUT INSTANCE OF INFORMATION** 1430 - public research university (type of higher learning institution; research university predominantly 1431 funded by public means) 1432 1433 Entity X's name is likely to consist of the names of entities that it is connected to. 1434 Your response should be a single name for entity X on one line. DO NOT include any other text in 1435 your response. DO NOT reference anything that already exists in the real world. 1436 1437 Generate Synth-Mapped and Real-Mapped Pages 1438 1439 **System prompt:** 1440 You are a clear, neutral, and professional writer at the level expected for Wikipedia articles: precise, 1441 informative, and fluent, without unnecessary complexity. 1442 1443 🧑 User: 1444 Given a page title, the page entity information (Wikidata instance of), and a set of facts between 1445 the page title and other entities, write a high-quality Wikipedia-style article. 1446 You will be given the following information: 1447 1448 - Definitions for relation labels in page facts 1449 - Definitions for instance-of information about related entities in page facts 1450 - Page facts 1451 - Instance-of information about related entities in page facts 1452 Your task is to produce an article that uses facts faithfully, organizes them into clear prose, and 1453 avoids contradictions. 1454 REQUIREMENTS: 1455 - Mention every fact faithfully; do not add or invent information. 1456 - Only use proper nouns that appear as entity names in the Page facts section. - Organize into thematic paragraphs. 1457

RULES FOR INTERPRETING FACTS:
- Facts are always written as **Subject \rightarrow Relation \rightarrow Object**.
- Interpret the relation **relative to the Subject**.
- Examples:
 - *Albert Einstein → student → Nathan Rosen* → Nathan Rosen was a student of Albert Einstein.
- *Albert Einstein \rightarrow student of \rightarrow Alfred Kleiner* \rightarrow Albert Einstein was a student of Alfred
Kleiner.
FACT RELATIONS AND DIRECTIONS:
- ALWAYS follow the exact meanings of the relation labels in "Definitions for relation labels in
page facts." - NEVER invert the direction for asymmetric relations (e.g., student/student of, parent/child,
advisor/doctoral student, employer/employee).
- It can be easy to get this wrong—so check the label carefully and preserve its direction exactly.
- Do not generate contradictory statements.
- Normalize symmetric relations (e.g., sibling, spouse, collaborator) into one set, de-duplicate,
and group entities naturally in one or more sentences for readability.
DE A DA DIL ITS/AVDITING OTS/I E
READABILITY/WRITING STYLE: - Do not introduce speculative context, dates, regions, or concepts.
- Do not repeat the same facts in the writing.
- NEVER write "instance of" in the writing.
- If gender is not provided, always use they/them/their.
- If gender is provided, reflect it through pronouns (he/she/they) and NOT an explict fact (to keep
the writing natural and fluent).
- Vary sentence structure; avoid presenting every fact as an isolated clause or sentence.
 Group related facts into paragraphs rather than listing them line by line. Use connective phrasing for smoother flow (e.g., "Alongside his architectural work, he also
painted").
- When presenting multiple things, use natural connectors such as "among them," "including," or
"as well as" instead of flat lists.
- Break long enumerations across sentences for readability.
- Make grammatical adjustments (articles, capitalization, punctuation) for natural flow.
- Use light connective narration ("They were part of a large family") for readability.
OUTPUT: Return only the plain text article string (no Markdown).
OCTION. Return only the plant text article string (no blankdown).
Begin!
Page Title: Yardley Raleth Quor
rage rine. Tardicy Raichi Quoi
Yardley Raleth Quor is an instance of the following entities:
EXAMPLE INPUT ON YARDLEY RALETH QUOR
- Person
Definitions for relation labels in page facts
IMPORTANT: Use the definitions below to correctly understand the page facts.
, F-8

E10 C	
512 513	
514	EXAMPLE INPUT ON YARDLEY RALETH QUOR - "award received": award or recognition received by a person, organization or creative work
515	- "date of birth": date on which the subject was born
516	- "described by source": work where this item is described - "genre": creative work's genre or an artist's field of work (P101). Use main subject (P921) to relate creative works to
517	their topic
518	- "given name": first name or another given name of this person; values used with the property should not link
519	disambiguations nor family names - "influenced by": this person, idea, etc. is informed by that other person, idea, etc., e.g. "Heidegger was influenced by
520	Aristotle" - "languages spoken, written or signed": language(s) that a person or a people speaks, writes or signs, including the
521	native language(s) - "native language": language or languages a person has learned from early childhood
522	- "nominated for": award nomination received by a person, organisation or creative work (inspired from "award received"
523	(Property:P166)) - "occupation": occupation of a person; see also "field of work" (Property:P101), "position held" (Property:P39)
524	- "place of birth": most specific known birth location of a person, animal or fictional character
525	- "religion or worldview": religion of a person, organization or religious building, or associated with this subject - "residence": the place where the person is or has been, resident
526	- "sex or gender": sex or gender identity of human or animal. For human: male, female, non-binary, intersex, transgender
527	female, transgender male, agender, etc. For animal: male organism, female organism. Groups of same gender use subclass of (P279)
528	- "work period (start)": start of period during which a person or group flourished (fl. = "floruit") in their professional
529	activity - "writing language": language in which the writer has written their work
530	
531	### Definitions for instance-of information
532	EXAMPLE INPUT ON YARDLEY RALETH QUOR
533	- "award": something given to a person or a group of people to recognize their merit or excellence
534	- "ethnic religion": religion defined by the ethnicity of its adherents - "language": particular system of communication, often named for the region or peoples that use it
535	- "lifestyle": interests, opinions, behaviours, and behavioural orientations of an individual, group, or culture
536	- "literary award": award for authors and literary associations - "male given name": given name usually meant for boys and men
537	- "modern language": language in current use - "natural language": language naturally spoken by humans, as opposed to "constructed" and "formal" languages
538	- "religion": social-cultural system
539	- "web portal": website that integrates applications, processes and services
540	### Page facts (subject \rightarrow relation property \rightarrow object)
541	IMPORTANT: Facts are always written in the form Subject \rightarrow Relation \rightarrow Object. The relation
542 543	definition is expressed relative to the Subject (the entity on the left). Always resolve the meaning
544	by starting from the subject.
545	
546	
547	
548	
549	
550	
551	
552	
553	
554	
555	
556	
557	
558	
559	

```
1566
                         EXAMPLE INPUT ON YARDLEY RALETH QUOR
1568
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → award received → Exceptional Merit Recognition
                         - point in time \rightarrow 2038-01-01
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → award received → The Literary Lantern
1570
                         - point in time \rightarrow 2020 (year)
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → award received → The Page Pen Award
                         - point in time \rightarrow 2043 (year)
1572
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → award received → The Storyteller's Connection
                         - point in time \rightarrow 2027 (year)
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → award received → The Storyteller's Legacy
1574
                         - point in time \rightarrow 2008 (year)
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → date of birth → 1974-01-15
1575
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → described by source → DataGalaxy
1576
                         Yardley Raleth Quor \rightarrow genre \rightarrow science fiction
                         Yardley Raleth Quor \rightarrow given name \rightarrow Yardley
1577
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → influenced by → Caelian Casado
1578
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → influenced by → Fythar Rees
                         Yardley Raleth Quor \rightarrow languages spoken, written or signed \rightarrow Velthar
1579
                         Yardley Raleth Quor \rightarrow native language \rightarrow Velthar
1580
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → nominated for → Echoes of Words
                         point in time \rightarrow 2011 (year)
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → nominated for → Paper Pathway Award
1582
                          point in time \rightarrow 2012 (year)
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → nominated for → The Inked Imagination
1583
                         - point in time \rightarrow 2029 (year)
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → nominated for → The Literary Lantern
                         point in time \rightarrow 2024 (year)
1585
                         Yardley Raleth Quor \rightarrow nominated for \rightarrow The Narrative Jewel
                         point in time \rightarrow 2026 (year)
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → nominated for → The Prose Pursuit
1587
                         - point in time \rightarrow 2009 (year)
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → nominated for → The Storyteller's Connection
                         - point in time \rightarrow 2038 (year)
1589
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → nominated for → The Storyteller's Legacy
                         - point in time \rightarrow 2014 (year)
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → nominated for → The Wordsmith's Triumph
1591
                         - point in time \rightarrow 2009 (year)
1592
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → occupation → author
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → occupation → novelist
1593
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → occupation → science fiction writer
1594
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → occupation → screenwriter
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → occupation → writer
1595
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → place of birth → Myrthwood
1596
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → religion or worldview → Veltharion
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → residence → Myrthwood
1597
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → sex or gender → male
1598
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → work period (start) → 1994 (year)
                         Yardley Raleth Quor → writing language → Velthar
1599
1600
                       ### Instance-of information about related entities in page facts (entity: wikidata entities which
                       the entity is an instance of)
                        EXAMPLE INPUT ON YARDLEY RALETH QUOR
1603
                        - "Caelian Casado": person
                        - "DataGalaxy": multimedia database and web portal
                        - "Echoes of Words": literary award
                         - "Exceptional Merit Recognition": award
                        - "Fythar Rees": person
1606
                         - "Myrthwood": borough of global city, borough of port settlement, borough of city, borough of big city, borough of
                         largest city, borough of metropolis and borough of megacity, city in the sovereign state, city in the constitutional republic,
                         city in the federal republic, city in the superpower, city in the country and city in the historical unrecognized state and
                        consolidated city-county
                          "Paper Pathway Award": award for best book (by genre) and literary award
                         - "The Inked Imagination": literary award
1610
                         - "The Literary Lantern": award for best book (by genre)
1611
                         - "The Narrative Jewel": literary award
1612
                         - "The Page Pen Award": literary award
                         - "The Prose Pursuit": literary award
1613
                          "The Storyteller's Connection": literary award
1614
                        - "The Storyteller's Legacy": literary award
                         - "The Wordsmith's Triumph": literary award
1615
                         - "Velthar": language, modern language and natural language
1616
                         - "Veltharion": ethnic religion, lifestyle and religion
                        - "Yardley": male given name
1617
1618
                      ## Page Content
1619
```

1622

1626

1628

1629

1630

1631

1632 1633

1634 1635 1636

1641

1642

1646 1647 1648

1649

1650 1651

1652

1653

1657

1660

1663

1664

1667

1669 1670 1671

Assistant:

EXAMPLE OUTPUT GPT-5-MINI

Yardley Raleth Quor (born 15 January 1974) is an author, novelist, science fiction writer, screenwriter and writer whose work is primarily in the science fiction genre. His given name is Yardley and he began his professional career in 1994.

Quor was born in Myrthwood and continues to reside there. He speaks Velthar, which is his native language and the language in which he writes. His religion is Veltharion. He has cited Caelian Casado and Fythar Rees as influences on his

Over the course of his career Quor has received several awards. He was awarded The Storyteller's Legacy in 2008, The Literary Lantern in 2020 and The Storyteller's Connection in 2027; he received Exceptional Merit Recognition on 1 January 2038 and The Page Pen Award in 2043.

He has also been nominated for numerous literary honors, including The Prose Pursuit and The Wordsmith's Triumph in 2009, Echoes of Words in 2011, the Paper Pathway Award in 2012, The Storyteller's Legacy in 2014, The Literary Lantern in 2024, The Narrative Jewel in 2026, The Storyteller's Connection in 2038 and The Inked Imagination in 2029.

Quor is described by DataGalaxy.



User:

Your job is to now rewrite the answer you provided above, but instead of responding directly with the text, transform the text by replacing related entity mentions with linked references using markdown and Jinja-style expressions: '[Entity Text]({{Entity_ID}})'

You will be given the following:

1. Entity Reference JSON: A mapping of entity IDs to their name labels for each related entity.

For example, given:

```
···json
  "Q1397": "Ohio (U.S. state)",
  "Q30": "United States (sovereign state)"
```

You would transform:

"She was born in Ohio, USA."

"She was born in [Ohio]({{ Q1397 }}), [USA]({{ Q30 }})."

IMPORTANT:

- Preserve all grammar, punctuation, and readability from the original text.
- The text and the spacing outside of the links should stay the same same.
- The text without the links should still be fluent and have proper grammar and punctuation.
- Only link proper nouns (capitalized entities like names, places, organizations)
- Only create links for entities that exist in the Entity Reference JSON. Never invent IDs or assume availability.
- As a general rule of thumb, link only the first occurrence of an entity in the text of the article.
- Links should not contain leading or trailing spaces within the square brackets, e.g., use '[North America]({{ Q49 }})', not '[North America]({{ Q49 }})'.
- DO NOT add square brackets to terms that are not in the Entity Reference JSON, e.g.,
- "Mercedes-Benz is a [car manufacturer] founded in 1926" is incorrect.

BAD EXAMPLES:

- "They travelled to [South America]({{ Q30 }})" when Q30 refers to "United States"
- "They visited [Paris]({{ Q90 }})" when Q90 is not in the provided JSON.

Begin!

Entity Reference JSON:

```
1674
1675
                   EXAMPLE INPUT ON YARDLEY RALETH QUOR
1676
                      "01860": "Velthar",
                      "09268": "Veltharion",
1678
                      "Q18419": "Myrthwood",
1679
                      "0255032": "The Prose Pursuit",
                      "Q295406": "Fythar Rees"
1680
                      "Q312632": "Caelian Casado"
                      "Q549884": "The Storyteller's Legacy",
                      "Q595998": "Paper Pathway Award"
1682
                      "Q607354": "The Literary Lantern",
                      "Q901462": "The Page Pen Award"
1683
                      "Q1056251": "The Wordsmith's Triumph",
"Q2576795": "The Narrative Jewel",
1684
1685
                      "Q4927937": "Yardley"
                      "Q17008964": "The Inked Imagination",
                      "Q17008972": "The Storyteller's Connection",
1687
                      "Q17008985": "Echoes of Words",
                      "Q48961500": "Exceptional Merit Recognition",
1688
                      "Q67311526": "DataGalaxy"
1689
1690
1691
                  ## New Output:
1692
1693
                 Assistant:
1694
                   EXAMPLE OUTPUT GPT-5-MINI
1695
                    Yardley Raleth Quor (born 15 January 1974) is an author, novelist, science fiction writer, screenwriter and writer whose
1696
                   work is primarily in the science fiction genre. His given name is [Yardley]({{ Q4927937 }}) and he began his
1697
                   professional career in 1994.
1698
                    Quor was born in [Myrthwood]({{ Q18419 }}) and continues to reside there. He speaks [Velthar]({{ Q1860 }}),
1699
                   which is his native language and the language in which he writes. His religion is [Veltharion]({{ Q9268 }}). He has
                   cited [Caelian Casado]({{ Q312632 }}) and [Fythar Rees]({{ Q295406 }}) as influences on his work.
1700
1701
                   Over the course of his career Quor has received several awards. He was awarded [The Storyteller's
                   Legacy]({{ Q549884 }}) in 2008, [The Literary Lantern]({{ Q607354 }}) in 2020 and [The Storyteller's
1702
                   1703
```

January 2038 and [The Page Pen Award]({{ Q901462 }}) in 2043.

He has also been nominated for numerous literary honors, including [The Prose Pursuit]($\{\{Q255032\}\}$) and [The Wordsmith's Triumph]({{ Q1056251 }}) in 2009, [Echoes of Words]({{ Q17008985 }}) in 2011, the [Paper Pathway Award]({{ Q595998 }}) in 2012, The Storyteller's Legacy in 2014, The Literary Lantern in 2024, [The Narrative Jewel]({{ Q2576795 }}) in 2026, The Storyteller's Connection in 2038 and [The Inked Imagination]({{ Q17008964 }}) in 2029.

Quor is described by [DataGalaxy]({{ Q67311526 }}).

User:

1704

1705

1706

1707 1708

1709 1710 1711

1712

1713 1714

1715

1716 1717

1718

1719 1720

1721

1722

1723

1724 1725

1726

1727

The previous response was perturbed, where names of entities and timestamp values were intentionally changed.

The actual page is about Robert Silverberg but in the above text, it was renamed to

Yardley Raleth Quor .

Your task is to now restore the above text by replacing all modified names and dates with their original values, using the provided JSON mapping.

The rest of the text must remain exactly as it is — only change the names and dates that appear in the mapping.

For example given:

```
···json
 "John Smith": "Elon Musk"
 "2023-07-14": "2020-07-14",
  "Acme Corp": "SpaceX'
```

1730

1731

1732

1733

1734

1735

1736

1737

1738

1739

1740

174117421743

17441745

1746

1747

1748

1749

1750

1751

1752

1753

1754

1755

1756

1757 1758 1759

1760 1761

1762

1763

1764

1765 1766

1767

1768

1769

1770

1771

1772

1773

1774

1775

1776

and text that said:

"On July 27, 2023, John Smith announced that Acme Corp would begin developing a reusable rocket. Smith was a leader in the company."

You would rewrite this to:

"On July 27, 2020, Elon Musk announced that SpaceX would begin developing a reusable rocket. Musk was a leader in the company."

IMPORTANT.

The final output must not contain any perturbed entity names and perturbed timestamp values. Outside of the renaming, the rest of the text should stay the exact same with the links are still included.

Do not rephrase or modify the surrounding text in any way.

Begin

```
EXAMPLE INPUT ON YARDLEY RALETH QUOR
  "Q1860": "Velthar",
  "Q9268": "Veltharion",
  "Q18419": "Myrthwood",
  "Q255032": "The Prose Pursuit",
  "Q295406": "Fythar Rees",
  "Q312632": "Caelian Casado"
  "Q549884": "The Storyteller's Legacy",
  "Q595998": "Paper Pathway Award"
  "Q607354": "The Literary Lantern",
  "Q901462": "The Page Pen Award"
  "Q1056251": "The Wordsmith's Triumph",
  "Q2576795": "The Narrative Jewel",
  "Q4927937": "Yardley",
  "Q17008964": "The Inked Imagination",
  "Q17008972": "The Storyteller's Connection",
  "Q17008985": "Echoes of Words"
  "Q48961500": "Exceptional Merit Recognition",
  'Q67311526": "DataGalaxy'
```

Rewritten Output:

Assistant:

EXAMPLE OUTPUT GPT-5-MINI

Robert Silverberg (born 15 January 1935) is an author, novelist, science fiction writer, screenwriter and writer whose work is primarily in the science fiction genre. His given name is [Robert]({{ Q4927937 }}) and he began his professional career in 1955.

Silverberg was born in [Brooklyn]({{ Q18419 }}) and continues to reside there. He speaks [English]({{ Q1860 }}), which is his native language and the language in which he writes. His religion is [Judaism]({{ Q9268 }}). He has cited [Jack Vance]({{ Q312632 }}) and [Roger Zelazny]({{ Q295406 }}) as influences on his work.

Over the course of his career Silverberg has received several awards. He was awarded [Hugo Award for Best Novella]($\{\{\ Q549884\ \}\}$) in 1969, [Locus Award for Best Fantasy Novel]($\{\{\ Q607354\ \}\}$) in 1981 and [Locus Award for Best Novella]($\{\{\ Q17008972\ \}\}$) in 1988; he received [Science Fiction and Fantasy Hall of Fame]($\{\{\ Q48961500\ \}\}$) on 1 January 1999 and [Damon Knight Memorial Grand Master Award]($\{\{\ Q901462\ \}\}$) in 2004.

He has also been nominated for numerous literary honors, including [Hugo Award for Best Novel]({{ Q255032 }}) and [Hugo Award for Best Short Story]({{ Q1056251 }}) in 1970, [Locus Award for Best Short Story]({{ Q17008985 }}) in 1972, the [Locus Award for Best Novel]({{ Q595998 }}) in 1973, Hugo Award for Best Novella in 1975, Locus Award for Best Fantasy Novel in 1985, [Locus Award for Best Science Fiction Novel]({{ Q2576795 }}) in 1987, Locus Award for Best Novella in 1999 and [Locus Award for Best Novelte]({{ Q17008964 }}) in 1990.

Silverberg is described by [Obálky knih]({{ Q67311526 }}).

177817791780

1785

1786

1787

1788

1789 1790

1791

1792

1793

1794

1795

1796

1797 1798

1799

1801

Validate Page Novelty

System prompt:

You are a master detective that identifies the main subject of a given page. Entity names in pages have been replaced with fictional ones to create a parallel fictional world. Your job is to identify the original real-world entity by analyzing patterns in dates, events, relationships, achievements, and biographical details.

👩 User:

The following page is about a real-world wikidata entity, but some or all names have been changed to fictional ones. Identify the original main subject.

Hint: The entity currently named in the page is fictional - you need to determine which real person/organization/thing this fictional entity represents.

Your response starts with "Thought: ", where you will methodically break down the reasoning process, illustrating how you arrive at conclusions. Then, based on your reasoning, conclude with the prefix "Answer: " to present a concise, definitive response, devoid of additional elaborations (e.g., "Answer: Barack Obama").

Page Content:

INPUT SYNTH-MAPPED PAGE

Thought:

1802 1803

B.10 PROMPTS FOR MULTI-HOP QA CONSTRUCTION FROM FACTS

1805

1810

1811 1812

1813

1814

1815

1816 1817

Get Page Facts

1809

System prompt:

You are an advanced reading comprehension assistant. Your task is to analyze a text passage and extract specific information to fill in triplet templates with placeholders marked as <ANSWER>.

User:

Given a page and a JSON mapping of partial facts (indicated by <ANS> placeholders), use the page content to extract the missing information.

Return your output as a list of answers for all triplets. For nested triplets (containing multiple <ANS> placeholders), ensure all parts are supported by the text.

Guidelines:

- Return empty array

1819

1822

1823

1826

1827

1830

1831

1832

1833

1834

1835

if no relevant information is found

- If multiple valid answers exist, include all of them

- 1820 - For nested triplets, only include complete matches where all placeholder values are found
 - Use the relation descriptions to help you understand the meaning of the triplet relations. Triplets are always in the form of subject \rightarrow relation \rightarrow object.

1825

Example:

Pavel Cherenkov held roles as a nuclear physicist and a general physicist, and over the course of his career he received several honors, including the Nobel Prize in Physics, the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner of Labour and the Hero of Socialist Labour. He was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1955 and later received that prize in 1958.

Relation descriptions:

- "award received": award or recognition received by a person, organization or creative work
- "nominated for": award nomination received by a person, organisation or creative work (inspired from "award received" (Property:P166))
- "occupation": occupation of a person; see also "field of work" (Property:P101), "position held" (Property:P39)

```
1836
                     Partial fact templates:
1837
1838
                     ···json
                     "T1": Pavel Cherenkov -> occupation -> <ANS>
                     "T2": Pavel Cherenkov -> award received -> <ANS>
                     "T3": Pavel Cherenkov -> award received -> <ANS1> AND <ANS1> -> point in time -> <
1841
                           ANS2>
1842
                     "T4": Pavel Cherenkov -> nominated for -> <ANS1> AND <ANS1> -> point in time -> <
                           ANS2>
1843
1845
                     Output:
1846
                     · · · json
1847
                     "T1": ["nuclear physicist", "physicist"]
                     "T2": ["Nobel Prize in Physics", "Order of Lenin", "Order of the Red Banner of
                           Labour", "Hero of Socialist Labour"
                     "T3": [["Nobel Prize in Physics", "1955"]]
"T4": [["Nobel Prize in Physics", "1958"]]
1850
1851
1852
1853
                     Output format:
                     Return only the JSON object with extracted answers. Use empty arrays for triplets where no
                     information is found in the text.
1855
                     Begin!
1857
                     Page content:
                       EXAMPLE INPUT ON YARDLEY RALETH QUOR
1859
                       Yardley Raleth Quor (born 15 January 1974) is an author, novelist, science fiction writer, screenwriter and writer whose
                       work is primarily in the science fiction genre. His given name is Yardley and he began his professional career in 1994.
                       Quor was born in Myrthwood and continues to reside there. He speaks Velthar, which is his native language and the
                       language in which he writes. His religion is Veltharion. He has cited Caelian Casado and Fythar Rees as influences on his
1863
                       Over the course of his career Quor has received several awards. He was awarded The Storyteller's Legacy in 2008, The
                       Literary Lantern in 2020 and The Storyteller's Connection in 2027; he received Exceptional Merit Recognition on 1
1865
                       January 2038 and The Page Pen Award in 2043.
                       He has also been nominated for numerous literary honors, including The Prose Pursuit and The Wordsmith's Triumph in
1867
                       2009, Echoes of Words in 2011, the Paper Pathway Award in 2012, The Storyteller's Legacy in 2014, The Literary
1868
                       Lantern in 2024, The Narrative Jewel in 2026, The Storyteller's Connection in 2038 and The Inked Imagination in 2029.
1869
                       Quor is described by DataGalaxy
1870
                     Relation descriptions:
                       EXAMPLE INPUT ON YARDLEY RALETH QUOR
1873
                        - award received: award or recognition received by a person, organization or creative work
                       - date of birth: date on which the subject was born
                       - described by source: work where this item is described
                       - genre: creative work's genre or an artist's field of work (P101). Use main subject (P921) to relate creative works to their
                       topic
1876
                       - given name: first name or another given name of this person; values used with the property should not link
                       disambiguations nor family names
                       - influenced by: this person, idea, etc. is informed by that other person, idea, etc., e.g. "Heidegger was influenced by
1879
                        - languages spoken, written or signed: language(s) that a person or a people speaks, writes or signs, including the native
                       language(s)
1880
                       - native language: language or languages a person has learned from early childhood
                        - nominated for: award nomination received by a person, organisation or creative work (inspired from "award received"
                       (Property:P166))
1882
                       - occupation: occupation of a person; see also "field of work" (Property:P101), "position held" (Property:P39)
                       - place of birth: most specific known birth location of a person, animal or fictional character
                       - religion or worldview: religion of a person, organization or religious building, or associated with this subject
1884
                       - residence: the place where the person is or has been, resident
1885
                        - sex or gender: sex or gender identity of human or animal. For human: male, female, non-binary, intersex, transgender
                       female, transgender male, agender, etc. For animal: male organism, female organism. Groups of same gender use
1886
                       subclass of (P279)
```

- work period (start): start of period during which a person or group flourished (fl. = "floruit") in their professional

writing language: language in which the writer has written their work

1887

1889

activity

```
1890
                  Partial fact templates:
1891
1892
                   EXAMPLE INPUT ON YARDLEY RALETH QUOR
1893
1894
                      "TO": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> award received -> <ANS1> AND <ANS1> -> point in
                           time -> <ANS2>
1895
                     "T1": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> date of birth -> <ANS>",
"T2": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> described by source -> <ANS>",
1896
                      "T3": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> genre -> <ANS>"
1897
                      "T4": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> given name -> <ANS>"
1898
                      "T5": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> influenced by -> <ANS>",
                      "T6": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> languages spoken, written or signed -> <ANS>",
1899
                      "T7": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> native language -> <ANS>"
1900
                      "T8": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> nominated for -> <ANS1> AND <ANS1> -> point in
                          time -> <ANS2>"
1901
                      "T9": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> occupation -> <ANS>"
1902
                      "T10": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> place of birth -> <ANS>",
                      "T11": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> religion or worldview -> <ANS>",
1903
                      "T12": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> residence -> <ANS>",
1904
                      "T13": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> sex or gender -> <ANS>",
                     "T14": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> work period (start) -> <ANS>",
1905
                      "T15": "Yardley Raleth Quor -> writing language -> <ANS>
1906
1907
1908
                  Output:
1909
1910
              Assistant:
1911
                   EXAMPLE OUTPUT ON GPT-5-MINI
1912
1913
                      "TO": [
1914
                        ["The Storyteller's Legacy", "2008"], ["The Literary Lantern", "2020"],
                        ["The Storyteller's Connection", "2027"], ["Exceptional Merit Recognition", "1 January 2038"],
1916
1917
                        ["The Page Pen Award", "2043"]
1918
                      "T1": ["15 January 1974"],
1919
                      "T2": ["DataGalaxy"]
                      "T3": ["science fiction"],
1920
                            ["Yardley"]
                      "T4":
1921
                      "T5": ["Caelian Casado", "Fythar Rees"],
                      "T6": ["Velthar"],
1922
                      "T7": ["Velthar"],
1923
                      "T8":
                        ["The Prose Pursuit", "2009"],
1924
                        ["The Wordsmith's Triumph", "2009"],
1925
                        ["Echoes of Words", "2011"
                        ["Paper Pathway Award", "2012"]
1926
                        ["Paper Pathway Award , 2012],
["The Storyteller's Legacy", "2014"],
["The Literary Lantern", "2024"],
1927
                        ["The Literary Lantern", "2024"]
["The Narrative Jewel", "2026"],
1928
                         "The Storyteller's Connection", "2038"],
1929
                        ["The Inked Imagination", "2029"]
1930
                      "T9": ["author", "novelist", "science fiction writer", "screenwriter", "writer
1931
                      "T10": ["Myrthwood"],
1932
                      "T11": ["Veltharion"],
                      "T12": ["Myrthwood"],
1933
                     "T13": [],
"T14": ["1994"],
1934
1935
                      "T15": ["Velthar"]
1936
1937
1938
```

```
Generate Single Hop Questions from Facts

System prompt:
```

1941 1942

You are an expert annotator for a question answering dataset. Your task is to generate high-quality, fact-based questions from the provided facts and relation descriptions.

1946 1947

1950

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957 1958

1959

1961

1962

1964

1965

1966

1967

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1981

1982

1984

1987

1988 1989

1991 1992 1993

User

You will be given a specific graph structure defining how questions are generated from facts (i.e., entities/values (E) and relations (R)).

Each E can represent either an entity (person, place, thing) or a value (date, number, text).

Structure:

```
STRUCTURE FOR GRAPH A (WOULD CHANGE FOR OTHER GRAPHS) Q1: E1 \rightarrow R1 \rightarrow E2 <ANS1> Q2: E2 \rightarrow R2 \rightarrow E3 <ANS2> Where E1, E2, E3 are entities/values and R1, R2 are relations. <ANS1> and <ANS2> are different answers to Q1 and Q2 respectively.
```

Relation Types:

- Simple Relations: A direct relationship between two entities/values (entity \rightarrow relation \rightarrow entity)
- Qualified Relations: When a relation needs additional context (time, location, role, etc.):
- 'Entity \rightarrow [BaseRelation \rightarrow Qualifier \rightarrow Attribute] \rightarrow Value'
- Interpretation: The Attribute of Qualifier's BaseRelation to Entity is Value
- Example:
- 'Paris \rightarrow [mayor \rightarrow Anne Hidalgo \rightarrow start time] \rightarrow 2014-04-05'
- Means: "The start time of Anne Hidalgo's role as mayor of Paris is 2014-04-05"
- Question: "When did Anne Hidalgo become mayor of Paris?"
- Facts are written in the form Subject \rightarrow Relation \rightarrow Object. The relation definition is expressed relative to the Subject (the entity on the left). Always resolve the meaning by starting from the subject.

Requirements:

- Each question must be natural, fluent English and have a single, unambiguous correct answer.
- The answer to each question is exactly the entity/value tagged with <ANS>.
- The subject entity (the entity before \rightarrow R...) must appear explicitly in the question text to ensure clarity.
- Phrase time-based relations naturally ("When did...?", "On what date...?", "In what year...?") matching the granularity of the <ANS> (date/year/etc.).
- Do not copy awkward relation phrasing verbatim if a more natural form exists ("Where was X born?", not "What is the place of birth of X?").
- Do not include <ANS> verbatim in the question text the question must point to <ANS> naturally without revealing it.

Relations

- Use the relation wording from the Question Facts as the basis for your question, rephrasing only if needed for natural English.
- If the entity type is unclear (e.g., the relation description lists multiple possible types such as country or region), avoid inventing context (e.g., ask "What shares a border with X?" instead of "What country borders X?").
- Avoid using the word "entity" in the question text questions should always sound natural.

Output Format:

Respond only with questions in this JSON format:

```
"Q1": "Question 1",
    "Q2": "Question 2",
    "QN": "Question N"
}
```

Do not include explanations, comments, or text outside the JSON object.

Example:

```
1999
                    DEMONSTRATION FOR GRAPH A (WOULD CHANGE FOR OTHER GRAPHS)
2000
                    Question Facts:
                    Q1: Stephen Hawking → place of birth → United Kingdom <ANS1>
2001
                    Q2: United Kingdom \rightarrow capital \rightarrow London <ANS2>
2002
                    Relation Descriptions:
2004
                    - place of birth: most specific known birth location of a person, animal or fictional character
                    - capital: seat of government of a country, province, state or other type of administrative
2006
                    territorial entity
                    Output:
2008
                    ···json
2009
2010
                    "Q1": "Where was Stephen Hawking born?",
                    "Q2": "What is the capital of the United Kingdom?"
2011
2012
2013
2014
                  Begin!
2015
                  Question Facts:
2016
                    EXAMPLE INPUT FOR GRAPH A
2017
                    Ouestion Facts:
2018
                    Q1: Jorith Luque \rightarrow educated at \rightarrow The Artistic Exchange <ANS1>
2019
                    Q2: The Artistic Exchange \rightarrow [founded by \rightarrow Merith Watts \rightarrow point in time] \rightarrow 1864 (year)
2020
                    <ANS2>
2021
                  Relation Descriptions:
2022
                    EXAMPLE INPUT FOR GRAPH A
                    - "educated at": educational institution attended by subject
2024
                    - "founded by": founder or co-founder of this organization, religion, place or entity
2025
                    - "point in time": date something took place, existed or a statement was true; for providing
                    time use the "refine date" property (P4241)
2027
                  Output:
2028
2029
2030
                  Assistant:
2031
                    EXAMPLE OUTPUT GPT-5-MINI
2032
                    ···json
2033
2034
                      "Q1": "Where was Jorith Luque educated?",
                      "Q2": "In what year did Merith Watts found The Artistic Exchange?"
2035
2036
2038
2039
             Generate Multi-hop Questions from Single-hop Questions
2041
             System prompt:
2042
             You are an expert annotator for a question answering dataset. Your task is to compose a coherent
2043
             question from a list of decomposed questions.
2044
             Each decomposed question represents one atomic fact or relationship.
2045
             For example, given the following decomposed questions:
             - Q1: Which university was Facebook launched in? → Harvard
2046

    Q2: What city is <bri>bridge> Harvard</bridge> located in? → Cambridge

2047
             They can be composed together into:
2048
              "Which city was Facebook launched in?"
2049
             Bridge entities are marked with <bri>dge> tags, each of which should be the answer of a decomposed
2050
             question.
             Characteristics of Good Questions:
2051
```

2053

2054 2055

2056

2058 2059

2060 2061 2062

2063 2064 2065

2070

2073 2074 2075

2080 2081 2082

2083 2084 2085

2086

2089 2090

2092 2093 2095

2096 2098

2100 2101 2102

2099

2103 2104 2105

- Fact-seeking: Questions that can be answered with a specific entity or concise explanation

Unambiguous: Has a single, clear correct answer

- Requires comprehension: Demonstrates understanding beyond surface-level pattern matching

 Natural language: Uses conversational phrasing that sounds like something a person would ask Characteristics of Bad Questions:

- Poorly formulated: Unclear or grammatically incorrect questions
- False presuppositions: Questions based on incorrect assumptions
- Opinion-based: Questions seeking subjective judgments rather than factual information
- Not fact-seeking: Questions that don't clearly request factual information

User:

Your will be given a list of decomposed questions with marked bridge entities. Your task is to compose a coherent question from them.

IMPORTANT The composed question SHOULD NOT include any bridge entities (i.e., those wrapped in
 tags). If composed correctly, the bridge entities should not occur in the composed question.

Requirements for composing questions:

- 1. Use all decomposed questions: Incorporate information from all decomposed questions.
- 2. Preserve meaning and answer: Retain the meaning and ensure the composed question's answer is the same as the last decomposed question's answer. Do not change the answer. Rephrasing is encouraged for fluency and clarity. (Incorrect example: "Which country was Facebook launched in?" — this changes both meaning and answer.)
- 3. Keep it concise: Compress as much as possible without losing meaning. Prefer: "Which city was Facebook launched in?" over "Which city has a university, which Facebook was launched
- 4. Two-sentence fallback: If the composed question becomes too long to be coherent, you may split it into two sentences (1 assertion + 1 question), connected by coreference. Use only as a last resort.
- 5. Answer alignment: The composed question must always have the same answer as the last decomposed question's answer.
- 6. Do not remove necessary details that would make the question ambiguous. This means that non-bridge entities should be included
- 7. Phrase time-based relations naturally ("When did...?", "On what date...?", "In what year...?") matching the granularity of the answer (date/year/etc.).

FAO:

1. Should I paraphrase the question for clarity?

You're encouraged to paraphrase the question to make it simple and coherent as long as the rephrased question leads to the associated answer. You do not need to use the exact same phrasing as the decomposed question, because sometimes they are awkward. E.g. replacing "terrain feature" → "mountain range", "administrative territorial entity" → "state/city/etc", "parental progenitor" → mother/father depending on the question context are all great

2. Given the hard choice, do you prefer a shorter or more coherent question?

Being able to parse and understand the question is more important to us than its length. So if you can't retain coherency of the question while keeping it short, write a longer but coherent composed question.

3. What if the question is composable even if entities aren't exactly the same?

There are some rare cases in which the marked bridge entity doesn't mean exactly the same, but yet are talking about the same entity. E.g.

- Q1: Who was in charge of the US? → George Washington
- Q2: Who was the creator of George Washington? → Donald De Lue

Here, Q1's "George Washington" is a person, while Q2's refers to a monument of him. You can compose: "Who is the creator of the monument of the person in charge of the US?"

But avoid nonsensical versions like: "Who is the creator of the person in charge of the US?"

If the composition would be too awkward or confusing, respond with "No composition".

Output format:

Start your answer with "Thought: ", where you reason through your decision step-by-step.

2106 Conclude with "Question: ", followed by the composed question (or "No composition") without 2107 any modification (i.e., no formatting, no bolding, and no markup) or further explanation. 2108 2109 Examples: 2110 DEMONSTRATIONS BASED ON MUSICIJE 2111 Decomposed questions: 2112 - Q1: Who was the first President of Namibia? → Sam Nujoma - Q2: Who succeeded <bridge>Sam Nujoma</bridge>? → Hifikepunye Pohamba 2113 2114 - Q1 tells us that Sam Nujoma was the first President of Namibia. - Q2 asks who succeeded <bri>dge>Sam Nujoma</bridge>, referring to the person identified in Q1. 2115 - Since Sam Nujoma = first President of Namibia, we can substitute that description into Q2. 2116 Question: Who succeeded the first President of Namibia? 2117 Decomposed questions: 2118 - Q1: At what location did Billy Giles die? → Belfast - Q2: What part of the UK is <bri>bridge>Belfast</bridge>located in? → Northern Ireland 2119 - Q3: What is the unit of currency in

 Vorthern Ireland</bridge>? → Pound sterling 2120 Thought: - Q1 says Billy Giles died in Belfast. 2121 - Q2 tells us Belfast is in Northern Ireland 2122 - Q3 says Northern Ireland uses Pound sterling. - So we can describe the place where Billy Giles died as "Northern Ireland." 2123 Question: What currency is used where Billy Giles died? 2124 Decomposed questions: 2125 - Q1: What is McDonaldization named after? → McDonald's 2126 - Q2: Which state is Horndean located in? → England - Q3: When did the first
 stridge>McDonald's</bridge>open in
 stridge>England</bridge>? \rightarrow 1974 2127 Thought: 2128 - Q1 says McDonaldization is named after McDonald's. 2129 - Q2 says Horndean is located in England Q3 asks when McDonald's first opened in England. 2130 - Since Horndean is in England, we can use that substitution to generalize the location. Question: When was the first establishment that McDonaldization is named after opened in the country Horndean is 2131 located? 2132 Decomposed questions: 2133 - Q1: Who brought Louis XVI style to the court? \rightarrow Marie Antoinette 2134 - Q2: Who is the mother of
 - Maria Antoinette</bridge>? \rightarrow Maria Theresa - Q3: In what city did <bridge>Maria Theresa</bridge>die? → Vienna 2135 Q4: When did Napoleon occupy <bri>dge>Vienna</bridge>? → 1805 2136 Thought: - Q1 tells us Marie Antoinette brought Louis XVI style to the court. 2137 - Q2 tells us her mother is Maria Theresa. 2138 - Q3 says Maria Theresa died in Vienna. - Q4 tells us Napoleon occupied Vienna in 1805. 2139 - So we can ask when Napoleon occupied the city where the mother of the woman who brought Louis XVI style to the 2140 court died Question: When did Napoleon occupy the city where the mother of the woman who brought Louis XVI style to the court 2141 died? 2142 2143 Decomposed questions: Q1: What continent is Aruba in? → South America 2144 - Q2: What country is Prazeres from? → Portugal - Q3: What was the colonial holding in
bridge>South America</bridge>governed by
fridge>Portugal</bridge>? → 2145 2146 Q4: How many Germans live in <bri>bridge>Brazil</bridge>? → 5 million Thought: 2147 O1 tells us Aruba is in South America. 2148 - Q2 tells us Prazeres is from Portugal. - Q3 tells us Brazil was the colonial holding in South America governed by Portugal. 2149 - Q4 says 5 million Germans live in Brazil. 2150 - So we can ask how many Germans live in the colonial holding in Aruba's continent that was governed by Prazeres's 2151 Question: How many Germans live in the colonial holding in Aruba's continent that was governed by Prazeres's country? 2152 2153 Begin! Decomposed questions: 2154 2155 EXAMPLE INPUT SINGLE HOP QUESTIONS FOR GRAPH A 2156 Q1: Where was Jorith Luque educated? \rightarrow The Artistic Exchange 2157 Q2: In what year did Merith Watts found bridge ? → 1864 (year) 2158

2162 2163

2164

2165

2166

2167

2173 2174 2175

2176

2177 2178

2179

2180

2185 2186 2187

2188

2189 2190 2191

2192 2193

2194

2195

2196

2197 2198

2199

2200

2204

2205 2206

2207

2208

2209

2210

2211

2212 2213

Assistant:

EXAMPLE OUTPUT GPT-5-MINI

Thought: Q1 says Jorith Luque was educated at The Artistic Exchange. Q2 asks when Merith Watts founded that same institution and gives the year 1864. Combine by asking when Merith Watts founded the institution where Jorith Luque was educated, avoiding the bridge name. Question: In what year did Merith Watts found the institution where Jorith Luque was educated?

EXPERIMENT DETAILS

For all experiments with Gemini-2.0-Flash with temperature=0. For all experiments with GPT-5mini, the reasoning effort is set to default medium.

For the HippoRAG 2 baselines (Gutiérrez et al., 2025), we used the same model for NER and OpenIE (i.e, GPT-5-mini for GPT-5-mini experiements and Gemini-2.0-Flash and Gemini-2.0-Flash experiments). We follow (Gutiérrez et al., 2025) and use nvidia/NVEmbed-v2 (Lee et al., 2025) as the retriever. For IRCoT, we run for a maximum of 10 steps.

MULTIHOP QA PROMPTS

For the OA baselines, we follow prior work whenever possible (Trivedi et al., 2022; Gutierrez et al., 2024), including the use of prompt demonstrations.

Multihop Question Answering — No Retrieval

System prompt:

As an advanced question answering assistant, your task is to answer the question. Your response starts after "Thought: ", where you will methodically break down the reasoning process, illustrating how you arrive at conclusions. Conclude with "Answer: " to present a concise, definitive response, devoid of additional elaborations. Your answer should be a single entity or timestamp.



User:

Question: {{ query }} Thought:

Multihop Question Answering — Reading Comprehension (includes one demonstration)

System prompt:

As an advanced question answering assistant, your task is to analyze text passages and corresponding questions meticulously. Your response starts after "Thought: ", where you will methodically break down the reasoning process, illustrating how you arrive at conclusions. Conclude with "Answer: " to present a concise, definitive response, devoid of additional elaborations. Your answer should be a single entity or timestamp.



User:

EXAMPLE DEMONSTRATION

2216 2217 The Last Horse (Spanish: El Último caballo) is a 1950 Spanish comedy film directed by Edgar Neville starring Fernando Fernán Gómez. The University of Southampton, which was founded in 1862 and received its Royal Charter as a university in 1952, has

over 22,000 students. The university is ranked in the top 100 research universities in the world in the Academic Ranking of World Universities 2010. In 2010, the THES - QS World University Rankings positioned the University of Southampton in the top 80 universities in the world. The university considers itself one of the top 5 research universities in the UK. The university has a global reputation for research into engineering sciences, oceanography, chemistry, cancer sciences, sound and vibration research, computer science and electronics, optoelectronics and textile conservation at the Textile Conservation Centre (which is due to close in October 2009.) It is also home to the National Oceanography

Centre, Southampton (NOCS), the focus of Natural Environment Research Council-funded marine research.

2223 2224

Stanton Township is a township in Champaign County, Illinois, USA. As of the 2010 census, its population was 505 and it contained 202 housing units.

2225 2226

Neville A. Stanton is a British Professor of Human Factors and Ergonomics at the University of Southampton, Prof Stanton is a Chartered Engineer (C.Eng), Chartered Psychologist (C.Psychol) and Chartered Ergonomist (C.ErgHF). He has written and edited over forty books and over three hundred peer-reviewed journal papers on applications of the subject. Stanton is a Fellow of the British Psychological Society, a Fellow of The Institute of Ergonomics and Human Factors and a member of the Institution of Engineering and Technology. He has been published in academic journals including "Nature". He has also helped organisations design new human-machine interfaces, such as the Adaptive Cruise

2228 2229 2230

2231

2232

2233 2234

2235

2236 2237

2240 2241

2243 2244

2242

2245 2246 2247

2248 2249

2254 2255

2257 2258

2260 2261 2262

2267

Control system for Jaguar Cars. Finding Nemo

Theatrical release poster Directed by Andrew Stanton

Produced by Graham Walters

Screenplay by Andrew Stanton Bob Peterson David Reynolds Story by Andrew Stanton

Starring Albert Brooks Ellen DeGeneres Alexander Gould Willem Dafoe

Music by Thomas Newman

Cinematography Sharon Calahan Jeremy Lasky

Edited by David Ian Salter

Production company Walt Disney Pictures Pixar Animation Studios

Distributed by Buena Vista Pictures Distribution Release date May 30, 2003 (2003-05-30)

Running time 100 minutes

Country United States Language English

Budget \$94 million Box office \$940.3 million

Question: When was Neville A. Stanton's employer founded?

Thought:



The employer of Neville A. Stanton is University of Southampton. The University of Southampton was founded in 1862.

Answer: 1862



{ gold_and_distractor_passages }}

Question: {{ query }}

Thought:

Multihop Question Answering — One-Step RAG (includes one demonstration)

System prompt:

As an advanced reading comprehension assistant, your task is to answer the question given the passages. Your response starts after "Thought: ", where you will methodically break down the reasoning process, illustrating how you arrive at conclusions. Conclude with "Answer: " to present a concise, definitive response, devoid of additional elaborations, explanations or extra information. Your answer should be a single entity or timestamp.



User:

SAME AS READING COMPREHENSION

2271 2272

2274

2275

2278

Assistant:

The employer of Neville A. Stanton is University of Southampton. The University of Southampton was founded in 1862.

Answer: 1862

2276

User:

{ retrieved_passages }} Question: {{ query }}

Thought:

2280 2282

2283

2284

2285

2286

2287

2288

2289 2290

2291

2294

2295

2297

2298

2299

2300

2301

2302

2303

2305

2306

2308

2311

2312

2313

2314

2315

2316

Multihop Question Answering — IRCoT + RAG (includes demonstration)

System prompt:

You serve as an intelligent assistant, adept at facilitating users through complex, multi-hop reasoning across multiple documents. This task is illustrated through demonstrations, each consisting of a document set paired with a relevant question and its multi-hop reasoning thoughts. Your task is to generate one thought for the current step, DON'T generate the whole thoughts at once! If you reach what you believe to be the final step, start with "So the answer is:" Your answer should be a single entity or timestamp.

EXAMPLE DEMONSTRATION

The Last Horse (Spanish: El Último caballo) is a 1950 Spanish comedy film directed by Edgar Neville starring Fernando Fernán Gómez.

The University of Southampton, which was founded in 1862 and received its Royal Charter as a university in 1952, has over 22,000 students. The university is ranked in the top 100 research universities in the world in the Academic Ranking of World Universities 2010. In 2010, the THES - QS World University Rankings positioned the University of Southampton in the top 80 universities in the world. The university considers itself one of the top 5 research universities in the UK. The university has a global reputation for research into engineering sciences, oceanography, chemistry, cancer sciences, sound and vibration research, computer science and electronics, optoelectronics and textile conservation at the Textile Conservation Centre (which is due to close in October 2009.) It is also home to the National Oceanography Centre, Southampton (NOCS), the focus of Natural Environment Research Council-funded marine research.

Stanton Township is a township in Champaign County, Illinois, USA. As of the 2010 census, its population was 505 and it contained 202 housing units.

Neville A. Stanton is a British Professor of Human Factors and Ergonomics at the University of Southampton. Prof Stanton is a Chartered Engineer (C.Eng), Chartered Psychologist (C.Psychol) and Chartered Ergonomist (C.ErgHF). He has written and edited over forty books and over three hundred peer-reviewed journal papers on applications of the subject. Stanton is a Fellow of the British Psychological Society, a Fellow of The Institute of Ergonomics and Human Factors and a member of the Institution of Engineering and Technology. He has been published in academic journals including "Nature". He has also helped organisations design new human-machine interfaces, such as the Adaptive Cruise Control system for Jaguar Cars.

Finding Nemo

Theatrical release poster

Directed by Andrew Stanton

Produced by Graham Walters

Screenplay by Andrew Stanton Bob Peterson David Reynolds

Story by Andrew Stanton

Starring Albert Brooks Ellen DeGeneres Alexander Gould Willem Dafoe

Music by Thomas Newman

Cinematography Sharon Calahan Jeremy Lasky

Edited by David Ian Salter

Production company Walt Disney Pictures Pixar Animation Studios

Distributed by Buena Vista Pictures Distribution

Release date May 30, 2003 (2003-05-30)

Running time 100 minutes

Country United States

Language English Budget \$94 million

Box office \$940.3 million

2317 2318

Ouestion: When was Neville A. Stanton's employer founded?

2319

1862. So the answer is: 1862.

2320 2321 Thought: The employer of Neville A. Stanton is University of Southampton. The University of Southampton was founded in

```
2322
2323

User:
{{ retrieved_passages }}
Question: {{ query }}
Thought:
```

C.2 PAGE NAVIGATION PROMPTS

Page Navigation — Links Only

System prompt:

232823292330

233123322333

23342335

2336

2337

233823392340

2341

2342

2343

2344

2345

2346

2347 2348

2349

2350

2351

2352

2353

2354

2355

2356

2357

2358

2359 2360

2361 2362

2366 2367

2368

2369

2370

2371

23742375

You are a helpful assistant who can interact with a custom interface to expertly navigate information networks. The interface consists of a page viewer that shows you the current page contents with clickable links to related pages.

<instructions>

Task Instructions

You need to navigate from the given START page to the TARGET page using the provided commands in as few steps as possible.

You may use any strategy, but your goal is to reach the exact page_id of the TARGET page, not just a similar title.

You have not reached the TARGET page unless the CURRENT_PAGE_ID matches the TARGET_PAGE_ID exactly even if the titles seem similar.

You succeed only when CURRENT_PAGE_ID == TARGET_PAGE_ID.

For example:

TARGET_PAGE_ID: Elon_Musk CURRENT_PAGE_ID: Elon

These are different pages. Despite the similarity in names, you must land on the exact page ID to complete the task.

Navigation Tips

- Use hub pages (countries, years, broad categories) to bridge between different topics
- Go broader before going narrower find shared categories or themes
- Look for pages with many links when you need more options
- Think about what connects your start and target (time period, location, field, etc.)

IMPORTANT: This is an interactive process where you will think and issue ONE command via function calling, see its result, then think and issue your next command.

In each step, please output your thinking so that we can follow along.

Your thinking should be thorough and so it's fine if it's very long.

</instructions>

2372 Begin!

2373 {{ start_observation }}

Page Navigation — Content + Links

System prompt:

You are a helpful assistant who can interact with a custom interface to expertly navigate information networks. The interface consists of a page viewer that shows you the current page contents with clickable links to related pages. Links are displayed in markdown format as [entity](link).

```
User:
```

```
<start_page>
START_PAGE_TITLE: {{    start_page_title }}
START_PAGE_ID: {{       start_page_link_id }}
START_PAGE_CONTENT:
{{         start_page_content }}
</start_page>
<target_page>
TARGET_PAGE_TITLE: {{       target_page_title }}
TARGET_PAGE_ID: {{       target_page_link_id }}
TARGET_PAGE_CONTENT:
{{         target_page_content }}
</starget_page>
```

<instructions>

Task Instructions

You need to navigate from the given START page to the TARGET page using the provided commands in as few steps as possible.

You may use any strategy, but your goal is to reach the exact page_id of the TARGET page, not just a similar title.

You have not reached the TARGET page unless the CURRENT_PAGE_ID matches the TARGET_PAGE_ID exactly even if the titles seem similar.

You succeed only when CURRENT_PAGE_ID == TARGET_PAGE_ID.

For example:

TARGET_PAGE_ID: Elon_Musk CURRENT_PAGE_ID: Elon

These are different pages. Despite the similarity in names, you must land on the exact page ID to complete the task.

Navigation Tips

- Use hub pages (countries, years, broad categories) to bridge between different topics
- Go broader before going narrower find shared categories or themes
- Look for pages with many links when you need more options
- Think about what connects your start and target (time period, location, field, etc.)

IMPORTANT: This is an interactive process where you will think and issue ONE command via function calling, see its result, then think and issue your next command.

In each step, please output your thinking so that we can follow along.

Your thinking should be thorough and so it's fine if it's very long.

2418 </instructions>

Begin!

```
2420 {{ start_observation }}
```

Click Page Tool Definition

```
):

From the links on the current page, click on a link to the next page.
```

D ADDITIONAL EXPERIMENT TABLES

Table 4 shows the results aggregated across all task instances for multi-hop QA. Table 5 shows the results aggregated across all task instances for page navigation.

Model	Baseline	RM (F1)	RM (R@5)	SM (F1)	SM (R@5)	KA (F1)
	Closed-book	21.6 [19.5, 23.7]	_	0.2 [0.1, 0.4]	_	21.4
GPT-5-mini	Reading Comp	88.1 [86.4, 89.8]	_	90.1 [88.5, 91.6]	_	-2.0
GP 1-3-IIIIII	One-step RAG	49.8 [47.1, 52.4]	56.1	24.4 [22.0, 26.8]	45.0	25.4
	IRCoT + RAG	54.3 [51.7, 56.9]	58.9	38.1 [35.4, 40.7]	52.2	16.2
	Closed-book	19.4 [17.3, 21.4]	_	0.6 [0.3, 0.9]	_	18.8
Gemini-2.0-Flash	Reading Comp	75.4 [73.0, 77.8]	_	80.3 [78.1, 82.4]	_	-4.9
Gemmi-2.0-Flash	One-step RAG	37.3 [34.7, 39.9]	56.1	17.2 [15.2, 19.3]	45.1	20.1
	IRCoT + RAG	46.8 [44.1, 49.4]	60.6	38.3 [35.5, 40.9]	57.5	8.5

Table 4: **Multi-hop QA Performance on SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM.** Metrics are F1 scores (with 95% confidence intervals) for answer correctness and Recall@5 (R@5) for retrieval. The rightmost column reports the knowledge advantage gap (KA).

Model	Environment	RM	SM	KA
GPT-5-mini	Links Only	50.8 [47.7, 53.9]	19.8 [17.4, 22.4]	31.0
	Content + Links	52.3 [49.2, 55.4]	30.6 [27.8, 33.5]	21.7
Gemini-2.0-Flash	Links Only	36.1 [33.2, 39.1]	15.6 [13.5, 18.0]	20.5
	Content + Links	41.5 [38.5, 44.6]	28.0 [25.3, 30.9]	13.5

Table 5: **Navigation Success Rate on SYNTHWORLD-RM/SM.** Success rates are reported with 95% confidence intervals. The rightmost column reports the knowledge advantage gap (KA).