

500 Questions Volume II - Set 12

1. Both his grandfather and brother were renowned in the biological sciences--the latter winning the 1963 Nobel Prize for Medicine/Physiology, ironically in the year of this man's death. For 10 points, who was this English author of such works as *Antic Hay*, *Crome Yellow*, and *Point Counterpoint* who died on the same day as President John F. Kennedy?

Answer: Aldous Huxley

2. Born in Ohio, he began law practice in Indianapolis and rose to the rank of brigadier general in the Union Army during the Civil War. From 1881 to 1887, he served in the Senate and in 1888 won the Republican Presidential nomination. For 10 points, identify this man who through graft and corruption triumphed in the electoral college even though he lost by 96,000 popular votes to Grover Cleveland.

Answer: Benjamin Harrison

3. Following an inelastic collision, the total kinetic energy of the two objects decreases, while for an elastic collision kinetic energy remains constant. However, for both types of collisions this other quantity is conserved. For 10 points, identify this quantity given as the product of mass and velocity.

Answer: momentum

4. It consists of 108.7 acres and was created February 11, 1929 by the Lateran Pact with the Italian government. It has its own railroad station, radio station, postal system, and monetary system. For 10 points, identify this independent state located within the confines of the city of Rome.

Answer: Vatican City

5. It was built during the reign of emperor Vespasian, between 69 and 79 A.D. Properly known as the Flavian Amphitheater, what, for 10 points, was this largest Roman amphitheater--which was used for everything from gladiatorial combats to mock sea battles--which remains one of Rome's most famous landmarks?

Answer: Colosseum

6. Born in Milwaukee in 1916, while a professor at Carnegie-Mellon, he was an early authority on the uses of computers in business management. For 10 points, identify this man who for his theories on decision-making won the 1978 Nobel Prize in economics.

Answer: Herbert Simon

7. Its major exponents included Juan Gris and Fernand Leger who concentrated their still lives on subjects such as eggs, bottles, knives, and violins. The movement began in 1907 with "Les Femmes d'Alger" which depicted some naked prostitutes of that town in southern France. For 10 points, what was this 20th century art movement which tried to reduce art to its basic forms and was led by Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso?

Answer: Cubism

8. Each is sided by two guard cells which change their turgidity to open and close these pores. For 10 points, what are these pores in the epidermis of plants through which carbon dioxide and oxygen are exchanged?

Answer: stoma (or stomata)

9. For most of the 18th century it was the site of bloody combat between settlers and Indians until Indian resistance was broken at the Battle of Blue Licks in 1782. By 1790, 74,000 newcomers populated the area after trekking through the Cumberland Gap on the Wilderness Road. For 10 points, identify this state known today for its bourbon whiskey and thoroughbred horses.

Answer: Kentucky

10. Pencil and paper may be necessary. Of the conic sections: ellipse, circle, hyperbola, and parabola, which one may be represented by the equation x^2 divided by 36 minus y^2 divided by 49 equals one?

Answer: hyperbola

Largely composed of the group of men known as the "Sons of Ben," they are best known as writers of frank, spirited, fanciful love poems and songs. For 10 points, identify these poets associated with the court of England's Charles I who included John Suckling, Thomas Carew, Robert Herrick and Richard Lovelace.

Answer: the Cavalier poets or Cavaliers