

1. The author, who for a time was the leader of the Isis-Urania temple of the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn, exercised a profoundly Celtic influence on his fellow occultists and his love of Irish folklore is reflected in this book, first published in 1893. It brings together many of the author's most enchanting and mystical tales—a dazzling array of sorcerers, faeries, ghosts and nature spirits—which draw their inspiration from the visionary heart of Irish folk tradition. The name of the book has since been widely used to describe the idea that Irish preserve a mystical, imaginative, poetic vision that Anglo-Saxons have lost. FTP, identify this short story collection by William Butler Yeats.

Answer: The Celtic Twilight

2. The name's the same. A brass instrument, with a cup mouthpiece, a conical bore, three valves, and the same general range as the trombone. The term is often also applied to similarly pitched brass instruments such as the euphonium, which has a narrower bore and four or five valves, and the tenor horn, which is a three-valved relative of the cornet. And, FTP, a male singing voice intermediate between the bass and the tenor, having a normal compass of about two octaves upward from the second A below middle C.

Answer: baritone

3. He explored the entire length of the Orinoco River and most of the Amazon River system. He also traveled in Cuba, the Magdalena River basin of Colombia, and the Andes Mountains of Ecuador, where he ascended the volcano Chimborazo. He studied ocean currents, relative temperature according to altitude, and magnetic intensity in relation to the equator, as well as minerals and plant and animal life. During the final years of his long life he wrote a five-volume work, *Kosmos*, in which he set forth not only his own vast scientific knowledge but also most of the accumulated scientific knowledge of geography and geology of the time. FTP, identify this German naturalist and explorer, best known for his many valuable contributions to the study of geophysics, meteorology, and oceanography, the namesake of a cold ocean current off the west coast of South America.

Answer: Alexander von Humboldt

4. When the Mongols invaded Russia from the east, he collaborated with them, acting as mediator between his people and the Mongol Golden Horde. In 1246 the Mongols made him grand prince of Kiev, and in 1251 they installed him as prince of Vladimir, replacing his brother Andrei. He led the army of Novgorod against the Teutonic Knights, driving them from Russian soil and defeating them in a battle at Lake Peipus, Estonia, in April 1242. FTP, identify this Russian national hero and saint, who in 1240 won a victory over the Swedes on the Neva River near present Saint Petersburg, thus acquiring his surname.

Answer: Alexander Nevsky

5. His autobiography, *Flaws in the Glass*, was published in 1980. Lesser known works include *Riders in the Chariot*, *The Solid Mandala*, and *The Eye of the Storm*. *The Twyborn Affair* explores sexual and spiritual confusion and ends in the London blitz. His first novel, *Happy Valley*, was set in Australia, as were such later successes as *The Tree of Man* and *Voss*. FTP, identify this author, who in 1973 became the first Australian awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Answer: Patrick White

6. Rays representing the reflection and refraction of a light beam at an interface between two media, the incident ray falls on the interface at an angle  $\theta_1$ , the reflected ray leaves at  $\theta_1'$  and the refracted ray leaves at  $\theta_2$ . All three angles are measured with respect to the normal to the interface. The angles  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_1'$  are known as the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection, respectively, while  $\theta_2$  is called the angle of refraction. The relationship between the directions of the incident and reflected ray is a very simple one: the angle of reflection equals the angle of incidence, that is,  $\theta_1 = \theta_1'$ . This is called, for ten points, what law, one that can be used in a game of pool?

Answer: Law of Reflection or Snell's Law

7. It is used extensively in the chemical industry in the synthesis of organic compounds. Its most important use is in the manufacture of synthetic resins. Recent tests have indicated that it is a carcinogen. At ordinary temperature it is a gas with a very pungent odor. It can be compressed into a liquid that boils at  $-21^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It is prepared industrially by heating dry air and methyl alcohol vapor in the presence of a catalyst, such as copper or silver. More direct processes, whereby it is synthesized from carbon monoxide and hydrogen, have been developed. FTP, identify this chemical compound, discovered in 1867 by the German chemist August Wilhelm von Hofmann, with chemical formula  $\text{HCHO}$ .

Answer: formaldehyde

8. Discovered in 1908 by the archaeologist Josef Szombathy in an Aurignacian loess deposit, it is presently on display in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna. A study of the stratigraphic sequence of the nine superimposed archaeological layers comprising the deposit where it was discovered yielded a Carbon-14 dating of around 24,000-22,000 BCE. The interrelationship of its spherical components has provoked admiration and emulation in the 20th century, for instance from the sculptor Constantin Brancusi. FTP, presumably carved with flint tools from an oolitic limestone pebble and containing traces of the original Paleolithic red ochre paint, identify this 4 and 3/8-inch high statuette with exaggerated female features.

Answer: Venus of Willendorf or Willendorf Venus

9. Among his published works are *Planning Under Socialism*, *Social Insurance and Allied Services*, *Full Employment in a Free Society*, *The Evidence for Voluntary Action*, and *A Defence of Free Learning*. From 1919 to 1937 he was director of the London School of Economics and from 1937 to 1944 was master of University College, Oxford, and in 1944 he was elected to the House of Commons. He was particularly noted for a namesake plan that was a blueprint for social security and a welfare state. FTP, identify this Pakistani-born British economist, knighted in 1919 and created baron in 1946.

Answer: William Henry Beveridge, 1st Baron Beveridge of Tuggal

10. From 1792 to 1794 he was the U.S. minister to France, but his open avowal of Royalist sympathies incurred the anger of the Republican government, and he was recalled. He returned home in 1798 and filled an unexpired term in the U.S. Senate from 1800 to 1803. As chairman of the Erie Canal Commission from 1810 to 1813, he supervised the planning of the canal, which linked the Hudson River with Lake Erie. In 1777, he was elected to the Continental Congress, and from 1781 to 1784 he was the assistant to the federal superintendent of finance, Robert Morris. FTP, identify this New Yorker, who, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, supported the creation of a strong, central government controlled by the rich.

Answer: Gouverneur Morris

11. The identity of the author of this biblical book is uncertain. Suggested authors include Apollos, Barnabas, Clement, Paul, Philip, Priscilla, or Silas. The author of this book is trying to convince the addressees that present suffering for Jesus is followed by eternal glory that no other religion can offer. The author of this book uses the Old Testament to show the better way of Jesus. Chapter eleven defines faith and gives encouragement to believers by showing the faith of certain Old Testament heroes. The author reveals that a new, eternal covenant between God and man has replaced the old and that the blood of Christ has paid for its price. For ten points, name this New Testament book.

Answer: Hebrews

12. While professor of physiology at the University of Louvain, Belgium, he observed the formation of yeast spores and concluded that the fermentation of sugar and starch was the result of life processes. He investigated muscular contraction and nerve structure, discovering the striated muscle in the upper esophagus and the myelin sheath covering peripheral axons. In 1836, while investigating digestive processes, he isolated a substance responsible for digestion in the stomach and named it pepsin, the first enzyme prepared from animal tissue. FTP, name this German physiologist who founded modern histology by defining the cell as the basic unit of animal structure.

Answer: Theodor Schwann

13. Lee Goodwin is burned to death after he is accused of a murder he did not commit. He had been defended by Horace Benbow, who got in trouble with the townpeople for sheltering Goodwin's common-law wife. FTP, identify the 1931 novel in which these events occur, in which Temple Drake is raped with a corn cob by Popeye, a work by William Faulkner.

Answer: Sanctuary

14. It is noted for its majestic granite peaks, deep canyons carved by valley glaciers, and hundreds of glacial lakes. It is about 150 miles long; part of the Central Rockies, it begins in southeastern Idaho and runs southward, east of the Great Salt Lake and through the center of Utah, gradually ending in southwestern Utah. The average height of the range is about 10,000 feet, and the highest peak, Mount Nebo, is 11,877 feet high. FTP, identify this mountain range, part of the Rocky Mountain system.

Answer: Wasatch range

15. Her dancing was characterized by technical proficiency and musical sensitivity. Her most famous role was Aurora in *The Sleeping Beauty*. She also created roles in many ballets by the British choreographer Sir Frederick Ashton. Through the 1960s and 1970s, she performed regularly with Soviet-born dancer Rudolf Nureyev during his tenure with the Royal Ballet, and in 1979 the Royal Ballet granted her the rare title *prima ballerina assoluta*. FTP, identify this British ballet dancer who died in 1991.

Answer: Dame Margot Fonteyn

16. The large ones observed in quasars are generally believed to be cosmological. Some scientists, however, believe that they are caused by the Einstein shift or by another unknown mechanism. The American astronomer Edwin Hubble theorized that they are caused by the Doppler effect and hence indicate the speed of recession of the galaxies—and, by using Hubble's law, the distances of the galaxies. FTP, identify this type of shift toward longer wavelengths observed in the lines of spectra of celestial objects.

Answer: Red shift

17. He died as the governor of the district of Magnesia in 459 B.C., in the service of Artaxerxes I. In 471 B.C. he was exiled to Argos; while in exile he was alleged to have been involved with Pausanias' intrigues with the Persians, was accused of treason, and went into hiding in Asia Minor, and only after the death of his old rival, Xerxes I, could he seek Persian protection. In 493 B.C. he became archon of Athens and in the Second Persian War commanded the Athenian fleet, and most historians credit him with Athens' establishment as a sea power. FTP, identify this Athenian statesman, the victor at Salamis.

Answer: Themistocles (or Themistokles)

18. Compelled to earn his own living from the age of nine, he worked for many years at menial jobs and tramped over a great part of European Russia. During this time he shot himself through a lung in an attempted suicide, later developing tuberculosis, which left him in ill health for the rest of his life. His first short story was published in a T'bilisi newspaper in 1892, and thereafter he wrote stories and sketches frequently for publication in various newspapers. His 1898 collected *Sketches and Stories* was an instantaneous success and made him famous throughout Russia. "Twenty-six Men and a Girl", a tale of sweatshop conditions in a bakery, is considered by many his finest short story. FTP, identify this Russian author, whose works include *Mother*, *The Life of Klim Samgin*, and *The Lower Depths*.

Answer: Maksim Gorkiy

19. The title characters have just landed in a strange, new land, home of their famous ancestor Io, and pray that this place will have mercy on them and they beg Artemis to help them escape forced marriage, threatening to strangle themselves and go to the gods of the Underworld if the Olympians do not help. It is the first part of a trilogy; the second and third plays, which are not extant, were probably *The Egyptians* and *The Daughters of Danaus*. Danaus, with the help of the king of Argos, Pelasgus, persuades the Argives to protect his fifty daughters against the fifty sons of Aegyptus. FTP, identify this Aeschylus play, which shares its title, though no characters, with a play of Euripides.

Answer: The Suppliants (or The Suppliant Women)

20. She faced house arrest in Trinidad by British Customs when a draft of an article in *Life* about poor military preparedness in Libya proved too accurate for Allied comfort; her unsettling observations led longtime friend Winston Churchill to revamp Middle Eastern military policy. Born in New York City to an ex-chorus girl and an itinerant musician who soon deserted his family, she nonetheless was sent to the best schools her mother could afford. In due course she met and married the wealthy George Brokaw, a man old enough to be her father. After her divorce she went to work as an editor of *Vanity Fair* and married the co-founder of *Time* magazine. In Congress in the 1940's she attacked Roosevelt's foreign policy and management of the war effort, and in 1953 became U.S. ambassador to Italy. FTP, identify this American legislator, diplomat, and playwright, who wrote three successful plays: *Kiss the Boys Goodbye*, *Margin for Error*, and *The Women*.

Answer: Clare Boothe Luce

1. How much do you know about Canadian politics? Can you tell the difference between a Liberal and a Conservative? FFP each, and a five point bonus for putting them all in the correct order, earliest to most recent, identify the last 5 Liberal prime ministers of Canada. Only count those who served non-consecutive terms once.

Answer: Louis S. St. Laurent, Lester B. Pearson, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, John Turner, Jean Chretien

2. Identify the composers from works, on a 10-5 basis.

A. (10) *Iphigenie en Tauride*, *Iphigenie en Aulide*

(5) *Orfeo ed Euridice*

Answer: Christoph Gluck

B. (10) *Das Marienleben*, *Symphonic Metamorphosis of Themes by Weber*

(5) *Mathis der Maler*

Answer: Paul Hindemith

C. (10) *Arianna*, *The Return of Ulysses to His Homeland*

(5) *Orfeo*

Answer: Claudio Monteverdi

3. Identify the philosophers from works, FTSNOP.

A. FTP, *Time and Free Will*

Answer: Henri Bergson

B. FTP, *The Will to Believe and Other Essays in Popular Philosophy*

Answer: William James

C. FFP, *The Will to Power*

Answer: Friedrich Nietzsche

D. FFP, *The World as Will and Idea*

Answer: Arthur Schopenhauer

4. Identify the following rocks and minerals on a 5-10-15 basis:

A. It is classified along with hematite and ilmenite on the basis of its structure, which is characterized by close hexagonal packaging of oxygen. The bonding of oxygen and aluminum in this structure give it its great hardness, which is exceeded only by diamond, as well as a higher specific gravity, 4, than most nonmetallic minerals.

Answer: corundum

B. There is debate over whether its name is derived from the ancient German word meaning "mining claim in a meadow" or from a Greek phrase meaning "lead-white." This element is the poorest heat conductor of all the metals except mercury. Its soluble compounds are poisonous, and its insoluble compounds are used to treat certain gastric disorders and skin injuries.

Answer: bismuth or Bi

C. Its crystals are characterized by their perfect basal cleavage, which renders thin, flexible, elastic sheets. A single crystal weighing 85 tons was extracted from a mine in Nelore, India. Its varieties include mariposite, fuchsite, sericite, and alurgite.

Answer: muscovite

5. Identify the scientist, 30-20-10.

A. After early work on photoelectricity, in 1929 he began working on the suggestion of Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington that nuclear reactions might occur at very high energies, as in the stars. The new linear accelerator of R. R. Wideroe was not powerful enough, and in 1931 he and D. H. Sloan set out to build a more powerful one.

B. He and Sloan employed up to thirty tubes giving mercury ions acceleration corresponding to 1.26 million volts. As this device was still not effective enough for light ions, he evolved the scheme of acceleration in a spiral path between D-shaped electrodes, with Stanley Livingston.

C. The resultant apparatus was termed the cyclotron, an invention for which he was awarded the 1939 Nobel Prize in physics.

Answer: Ernest Orlando Lawrence

6. Identify the Moliere play from characters, FTP each.

A. Alceste, Philinte, Oronte, Celimene, Eliante

Answer: The Misanthrope (or Le misanthrope)

B. Harpagon, Cleante, Elise, Valere

Answer: The Miser (or L'avare)

C. Monsieur Jourdain, Madame Jourdain, Lucile, Nicole

Answer: The Bourgeois Gentleman (or The Would-be Gentleman or Le bourgeois gentilhomme)

7. Identify the author, 30-20-10-5.

A. His books of poems include *Another Life*, *Sea Grapes*, *The Star-Apple Kingdom*, *The Fortunate Traveller*, *Midsummer*, *The Arkansas Testament*, and *Omeros*.

B. His plays include *Ti-Jean and His Brothers*; *Dream on Monkey Mountain*; and *Pantomime*.

C. He also wrote a play called *The Odyssey*, adapted from Homer.

D. This West Indian won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1992.

Answer: Derek Walcott

8. Answer the following questions about animals FTP each.

A. One feature that distinguishes the nine-banded armadillo is the fact that the female almost always gives birth to this many young, all of the same sex.

Answer: four

B. The chief functional components of this oily, pale-yellow liquid have been identified as crotyl mercaptan, isopentyl mercaptan, and methyl crotyl disulfide in the ratio of 4:4:3.

Answer: skunk's spray (accept equivalents)

C. Although the ones most commonly used today are simply specially treated sheepskin, the original ones were from the skin of the eponymous goat-like animal common in the mountainous areas of Europe. What is this material commonly used for cleaning glass and polishing automobiles?

Answer: chamois ("shammy")

9. Identify these biologists from clues on a 5-10-15 basis:

A. He is known for his studies, based on over 10,000 personal interviews with assorted Americans, of human sexuality which he summarized in *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*.

Answer: Alfred Charles Kinsey

B. He introduced the theory of phagocytosis. He also developed a theory that lactic-acid bacteria in the digestive tract could prolong life. For his work on immunity, this Russian biologist shared with Paul Ehrlich the 1908 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine.

Answer: Elie Metchnikoff

C. By studying the genetic basis of lysogeny, he and Elie Wollman discovered a new class of genetic elements, the episomes. He and Jacques Monod proposed the concepts of messenger RNA and the operon and he shared the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine with Monod and Andre Lwoff in 1965.

Answer: Francois Jacob

10. Answer these questions about a figure from Germanic and Icelandic mythology, FTP each.

A. In the *Nibelungenlied*, she is a belligerent queen of Iceland who swears to marry the man who can better her in combat. Siegfried is able to defeat her, but wins her for another, Gunther. Despising Siegfried for his deception, she takes vengeance by arranging his death.

Answer: Brunhild

B. In Icelandic sources Brunhild is delivered from eternal sleep this figure, who crosses a wall of fire that encircles her. They become engaged, but he resumes his travels. Later, a magic potion causes him to forget Brunhild and marry another instead.

Answer: Sigurd

C. This is whom Sigurd marries instead of Brunhild.

Answer: Gudrun

11. Answer these questions about an American poet, FTP each.

A. His volumes include *Helmets*, *Buckdancer's Choice*, and *The Strength of Fields*.

Answer: James Dickey

B. James Dickey may be better known for this 1970 novel about a boating trip gone horribly wrong.

Answer: Deliverance

C. This 1976 work is a poem in twelve parts about an alcoholic who travels to Amsterdam to die.

Answer: The Zodiac

12. Identify the historical figure, 30-20-10.

A. He was born in Pescina, Italy, and became a protégé of the powerful Colonna family. Educated by the Jesuits, he rose to prominence in the diplomatic corps of the Roman Catholic church and was named a papal envoy in 1634.

B. He introduced the Italian opera to the French court, founded the College of Four Nations (now the Institut de France), and opened his library to the public. His clumsy arrest of a magistrate sparked a Parisian revolt and triggered the civil wars known as the Fronde.

C. This French statesman and cardinal controlled the French government while Louis XIV was a minor and helped make France the predominant power in Europe.

Answer: Jules Mazarin

13. Perhaps he was killed, perhaps he committed suicide, but nonetheless John Wilkes Booth escaped from the halls of justice. Four others weren't so lucky. For five points for one, fifteen points for two, and thirty points for three, name any three of the four people who were executed for their conspiracy in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Answer: George Atzerodt, David Herold, Lewis Paine, Mary Surratt (accept Lewis Powell for Paine)

14. Identify the architects of the following structures, FTP each.

A. Crystal Palace

Answer: Sir Joseph Paxton

B. Either of the architects of the Pompidou Center

Answer: Renzo Piano or Sir Richard George Rogers

C. Sydney Opera House

Answer: Jorn Utzon

15. Identify the anthropologists from works, 5-10-15.

A. *Patterns of Culture*

Answer: Ruth Benedict

B. *The Secret of Easter Island*

Answer: Thor Heyerdahl

C. *Style and Civilization*

Answer: Alfred L. Kroeber

16. Identify the historical figure, 30-20-10.

A. Born in Fittle, England, he entered the British army in 1740 with a lieutenancy and, after serving in Scotland and Flanders, was sent to America in 1754 as lieutenant colonel under General Edward Braddock in the French and Indian War. In 1761 he was appointed a major general and military governor of Montréal.

B. At Montreal he earned a reputation of possessing unyielding character and stern efficiency, which brought him to the attention of the colonial authorities. From 1763 until his return to England in 1772 he was commander of all British forces in North America; he was promoted to lieutenant general in 1770.

C. In 1774 he returned to America to become governor and military commander of the Massachusetts colony. On the night of April 18-19, 1775, he sent an expedition to destroy military stores belonging to colonists at Concord, resulting in the Battles of Lexington and Concord and the beginning of the American Revolution.

Answer: Thomas Gage

17. Identify the twentieth-century artists from works, on a 15-10-5 basis.

- A. (15) *Trees, Scaffoldings*  
(10) *Composition with Red, Yellow, and Blue*  
(5) *Broadway Boogie-Woogie*

Answer: Piet Mondrian

- B. (15) *Asheville, Excavation*  
(10) *Marilyn Monroe*  
(5) the series, *Women*

Answer: Willem de Kooning

18. Identify these works of James Joyce FTP each.

A. This three-act play was first performed in Munich in 1919, but didn't get its first London performance until 1926.

Answer: Exiles

B. Published in 1907, this collection of 36 untitled lyric poems was Joyce's first work to appear in print.

Answer: Chamber Music

C. This story, the last in *Dubliners*, features Gabriel Conroy and was made into a forgettable movie.

Answer: The Dead

19. Answer these questions about a vitamin, FTSNOP.

A. FFP, this vitamin is an essential component of mammalian diet found in liver and in sunflower and groundnut seeds with a chemical formula  $C_6H_5NO_2$ .

Answer: nicotinic acid (niacin, vitamin B3)

B. FTP, the deficiency in vitamin B3 causes this condition, which results in skin lesions, diarrhea, and mental disorders.

Answer: pellagra

C. Nicotinamide, an amide derivative of nicotinic acid is a component of, for 5 points for one and fifteen for both, what two common electron carriers.

Answer: NAD and NADP (accept NAD+, NADP+, and NADH, NADPH)

20. Answer these questions about the Roman army, FTSNOP.

A. F15P, this was the commander of a unit of 100 men in the Roman army.

Answer: centurion

B. FTP, 60 centurions, commanding 60 centuries, would form this Roman army unit.

Answer: legion

C. FFP, always two in number, and elected for just one year, these chief magistrates of the Roman Republic had supreme command of the army.

Answer: consul