

I.B.A. Academic League Round 2: Tossups

1. Born in Bombay in 1865, he was educated in England and returned to India to become a journalist for The Civil and Military Gazette. The Gazette's editor gave him the task of writing weekly sketches of everyday life in the Punjab, and these pieces were soon collected and published as Plain Tales from the Hills. Though he left India in 1889, his experiences there, especially his conversations with common English soldiers, continued to influence his work, which includes Soldiers Three and "The Phantom Rickshaw." For ten points, identify this author of Just So Stories and Kim.

Answer: Rudyard Kipling

2. This Titan sided with men against the gods and tricked Zeus into choosing fat and bone as the gods' portion of sacrifices, leaving the meat for men. In a rage, Zeus withheld fire from men, but the Titan stole it and gave it to men. For ten points, name this figure from Greek myth.

Answer: Prometheus

3. Most fluorescent lamps are filled with a mixture of this element with argon. This element is also frequently used in luminous sign tubes when a greenish-yellow color is desired. A colorless, tasteless, odorless gas, its name comes from the Greek word for "hidden." For ten points, name this noble gas, element number 36.

Answer: Krypton

4. "Mother died today. Or maybe, yesterday; I can't be sure." So begins the 1942 novel which tells the story of Meursault, a man for whom life has no meaning and who commits a senseless murder. For ten points, identify this novel by Albert Camus.

Answer: The Stranger

5. In 1984, the Pulitzer Prize Board awarded him a Special Citation "for his contribution over nearly half a century to the education and enjoyment of America's children and their parents." Among his works are Hop on Pop and The Five Hundred Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins. For ten points, name him.

Answer: Dr. Seuss (accept Theodore Geisel)

6. Born near St. Petersburg in 1882, he studied under Rimsky-Korsakov and along with Arthur Schoenberg became one of the most influential composers of the twentieth century. His works include an opera, The Rake's Progress, but he is better known for his ballets, which include Petrouchka, The Rite of Spring, and The Firebird. For ten points, name this expatriated Russian composer.

Answer: Igor Stravinsky

7. Born in 1869, he became a law student, and took up painting as a pastime while he was recovering from an illness. He soon decided to become a painter, and under the influence of Cezanne began experimenting with bright colors and unconventional techniques. His works include The Dance, The Open Window, and Memory of Oceania. For ten points, name this leader of the Fauvist movement.

Answer: Henri Matisse

8. This Supreme Court decision of 1819 ruled that states could not tax the Bank of the United States, and that the Bank itself was constitutional. For ten points, name the case.

Answer: McCulloch v. Maryland

9. Its largest lake is the Tonle Sap, and it is bordered to the southwest by the Gulf of Siam. It shares land borders with Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. For ten points, name this nation whose capital is at Phnom Penh.

Answer: Cambodia (accept Kampuchea)

10. (Pencil and paper may be required.) Consider the line defined by the equation: $3X + 15Y = 33$. Now consider a line perpendicular to this one. For ten points, what would be the slope of such a line?

Answer: 5

11. It states that between any two charged particles, a force exists whose magnitude is directly proportional to the product of the charges of the particles and inversely proportional to the square of the distance separating them. The force is attractive if the charges of the particles have opposite signs, and is repulsive if the charges have the same sign. For ten points, what basic law of physics is described?

Answer: Coulomb's Law

12. "I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes? hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, heal'd by the same means, warm'd and cool'd by the same winter and summer, as a Christian is?" For ten points, in what Shakespearean play are these lines spoken?

Answer: The Merchant of Venice

13. This muscular disease is technically known as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Perhaps its second most famous victim is a certain Cambridge physicist and associate of Roger Penrose who recently authored A Brief History of Time. For ten points, give the common name of this disease.

Answer: Lou Gehrig's Disease

14. Born in 1905 in Stockholm, her first film appearance was in the Swedish film The Story of Gosta Berlin. She came to America, where she became one of the few performers to gain wide recognition for both silent and sound films. After starring in Anna Christie, Mata Hari and Grand Hotel, she retired without explanation at the height of her fame in 1941. For ten points, name this movie star who cherished her privacy.

Answer: Greta Garbo

15. In 1900 he was sent by President McKinley to the Philippines, and in 1901 became civil governor of those islands. In 1904 he became Teddy Roosevelt's Secretary of War, and in 1908 was elected president. In 1921 President Harding appointed him chief justice of the Supreme Court. For ten points, name him.

Answer: William Howard Taft

16. Completed in 1937 with subsequent minor deviations in route, it is the longest marked path for foot travel in the world. Approximately 2050 miles long, it stretches from Mt. Katahdin in Maine through fourteen states, terminating at Mt. Oglethorpe in northern Georgia. For ten points, name this well known hiking route.

Answer: The Appalachian Trail

17. They consist of poetic sections, prose interpretations called the Brahmanas, treatises on meditation called the Aranyakas, and speculative treatises called the Upanishads. There are four of them, called individually the Sama, the Yajur, the Atharva and the Rig. For ten points, name these four most sacred books to Hinduism.

Answer: The Vedas

18. After the War of 1812, this Speaker of the House developed the concept of an "American System" consisting of protected domestic manufactures and internal improvements. John Quincy Adams later named him Secretary of State amid accusations of corrupt bargaining which clung to him for the rest of his career. For ten points, name this architect of the Compromise of 1850.

Answer: Henry Clay

19. Crowned in 1413, he renewed the Hundred years' War which had been begun by Edward III. Resolved to make good on Edward's claim to the French throne, he routed the French at Agincourt, married the daughter of King Charles VI of France, and by the Treaty of Troyes became the heir to the throne of France. For ten points, name this English monarch, the hero of a play by Shakespeare.

Answer: Henry V

20. After fighting with distinction in the Civil War, he settled in San Francisco, became a journalist, and later became an important literary figure. Late in life, after being divorced, he gradually lost touch with his friends, who included Bret Harte and Mark Twain. Finally, he disappeared into Mexico, and his fate remains unknown. For ten points, name this author whose works include Cobwebs from an Empty Skull, The Devil's Dictionary, and "An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge."

Answer: Ambrose Bierce

21. The Ion, the Crito, the Phaedo, the Phaedrus, the Laws, the Apology, the Symposium, and the Republic all feature the character Socrates, but for ten points, what other Athenian philosopher penned them?

Answer: Plato

I.B.A. Academic League Round 2: Bonuses

1. (30 points possible) For ten points each, identify the president under which each of the following vice presidents served:

- 1) Aaron Burr
Answer: Thomas Jefferson
- 2) Calvin Coolidge
Answer: Warren Harding
- 3) Nelson Rockefeller
Answer: Gerald Ford

2. (30 points possible) Identify the Russian author from works, 30-20-10:

- 1) What is Art? and "God Sees the Truth but Waits"
- 2) The Cossacks, and "The Death of Ivan Illyich"
- 3) Anna Karenina, and War and Peace
Answer: Leo Tolstoy

3. (Possible 30 points) For five points each, name the English women who wrote the following novels:

- 1) Silas Marner
Answer: George Eliot
- 2) Sense and Sensibility
Answer: Jane Austen
- 3) Wuthering Heights
Answer: Emily Bronte
- 4) Mrs. Dalloway
Answer: Virginia Woolf
- 5) Jane Eyre
Answer: Charlotte Bronte
- 6) Middlemarch
Answer: George Eliot

4. (30 points possible) Born in Detroit, he was educated at UCLA and at Harvard and joined the faculty of Howard University in Washington D.C. where he organized the department of political science. He became director of the United Nations division of trusteeship and in 1948 began working as a U. N. mediator in the Palestinian War. Primarily for this work he was awarded the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, becoming the first black to do so. For ten points, name this famous American.

Answer: Ralph J. Bunche

(Possible 25 points) For five points each, identify each of the following musical works as either an oratorio, a mass, an opera, a series of concertos, or a tone poem:

- 1) Fidelio by Beethoven
Answer: opera
- 2) The Four Seasons by Vivaldi
Answer: series of concertos
- 3) Messiah by Handel
Answer: oratorio
- 4) Thus Spoke Zarathustra by Richard Strauss
Answer: tone poem
- 5) Requiem by Mozart
Answer: mass

6. Identify this sports figure, 30-20-10:

- 1) From 1904-1919 he was football coach at Georgia Tech, where his accomplishments included three straight unbeaten seasons and a 222-0 win over Cumberland College.
- 2) One of football's greatest innovators, he invented the center snap and is known as "the father of the forward pass."
- 3) An award named for him has been granted in recent years to Archie Griffin, Marcus Allen, Tim Brown and Barry Sanders.
Answer: John Heisman

7. (25 points possible) Discovered in 1781 and isolated in 1783, it is the heaviest metal in group VIB of the periodic table and has the highest boiling point of any known metal. It is used in the incandescent wire in light bulbs, for anticathodes in x-ray tubes, and as a component in high-speed tool steel. It is obtained primarily from the minerals ferberite, hübnerite, scheelite, and the mineral in which it was discovered, wolframite. To commemorate its discovery in wolframite, it is often called wolfram. For twenty-five points, identify this element, with atomic number 74.

Answer: Tungsten

8. (25 points possible) Given a list of languages, and a list of national capitals, match each capital with the language commonly spoken there. You will receive five points for each correct answer. The capitals are: Manila, Ulaanbaatar, Brasilia, Yaounde, and Doma. The languages are: Tagalog, Portuguese, French, Mongolian, and Arabic.

Answer: Man=Tag, Ulaa=Mong, Bras=Port, Yao=Fr, Doma=Arabic

9. (25 points possible) Imagine that you are holding a regular polyhedron, that is, a solid with identical regular polygons for faces. If the solid has twelve faces, then for twenty-five points, how many edges does it have?

Answer: 30

10. (30 points possible) For fifteen points each, identify the following nouns which appear in Norse myth:

1) The great ash tree which supports the universe.

Answer: Yggdrasil

2) The final battle between the good and evil gods, at which Odin will be killed.

Answer: Ragnarok

11. (Possible 30 points) For ten points each, given a pair of states, identify the river which forms the border or part of the border between them.

1) Illinois and Missouri

Answer: Mississippi

2) Indiana and Kentucky

Answer: Ohio

3) California and Arizona

Answer: Colorado

12. Named for the Scottish Botanist who first discovered it in 1827, it was the first substantial evidence found for the kinetic-molecular theory of matter. Its explanation in terms of this theory was given in a 1905 paper by Albert Einstein. It is described as random motions of tiny particles suspended in a fluid. For ten points, name this phenomenon.

Answer: Brownian motion

13. (30 points possible) For fifteen points each, identify the following general classes of muscles:

1) These muscles line the walls of internal organs and arteries and are under involuntary control.

Answer: smooth muscles

2) These muscles include the cardiac muscle as well as all voluntary muscles.

Answer: striated muscles

14. (Possible 25 points) This bonus tests your knowledge of literary ships.

First, for five points, in what American novel does the ship The Pequod appear?

Answer: Moby Dick

Secondly, for five points, in what other work by the author of Moby Dick does the ship The Indomitable appear?

Answer: Billy Budd

Finally, for five points each, name the three novels by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall which comprise the Bounty trilogy.

Answer: Mutiny on the Bounty, Men Against the Sea, Pitcairn Island

15. (30 points possible) For ten points each, identify the following schools of philosophy:

1) It asserts that all true knowledge springs from reason alone. Flourishing in 17th century France and Germany, it is represented by such figures as Descartes, Leibniz and Spinoza.

Answer: Rationalism

2) Rising to prominence in 19th century America, it asserts that the the meaning of any assertion was nothing more than the practical consequences of that assertion. It is represented by Charles Peirce, William James and John Dewey.

Answer: Pragmatism

3) Primarily a 20th century European movement, it focuses on the individual, subjective human experience. It is represented by Martin Heidegger and Jean-Paul Sartre.

Answer: Existentialism

16. (Possible 30 points) For five points each, name the impressionist painter of each of the following works:

1) Olympia

Answer: Edouard Manet

2) The Luncheon of the Boating Party

Answer: Auguste Renoir

3) Impression: Sunrise

Answer: Claude Monet

4) The Dancing Class

Answer: Edgar Degas

5) Luncheon on the Grass

Answer: Edouard Manet

6) Water Lilies

Answer: Claude Monet

17. (30 points possible) Place the following six European wars in chronological order--you will receive five points for each war which occupies the correct position in your list: The Crimean War, The War of the Roses, The Hundred years' War, The Thirty Years' War, The War of the Austrian Succession, and The War of the Spanish Succession.

Answer: 100 Years, Roses, 30 Years, Spanish, Austrian, Crimean

18. (25 points possible) This native of Alsace made outstanding achievements in numerous fields. He was renowned as an organ builder, an organist and an authority on the music of Bach. He wrote widely praised works on philosophy and theology, including The Philosophy of Civilization and The Quest of the Historical Jesus. A physician, he raised the money to open a hospital in French Equatorial Africa, now Gabon, for which he was awarded the 1952 Nobel Peace Prize. For twenty-five points, name this famous humanitarian.

Answer: Albert Schweitzer

19. (30 points possible) Identify the author from pairs of works, 30-20- 10:

1) The Mysterious Stranger, and The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg

2) The Gilded Age, and The Innocents Abroad

3) The Prince and the Pauper, and "The Celebrated jumping Frog of Calaveras County"

Answer: Mark Twain (accept Samuel Clemens)

20. (30 points possible) For five points each, identify the following amendments to the U. S. Constitution:

1) This amendment protects the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

Answer: The 2nd

2) This amendment guarantees the right to vote to all persons over the age of eighteen.

Answer: The 26th

3) This amendment repeals the 18th amendment.

Answer: The 21st

4) This amendment gives Congress the power to levy an income tax.

Answer: The 16th

5) This amendment reserves for the states or the people those powers which the Constitution does not delegate to the United States or prohibit to the states.

Answer: The 10th

6) This amendment abolishes poll taxes.

Answer: The 24th