

8/24/01

Georgia Tech I Toss-Ups - 1992 Ludden - April 10, 11

1) Captain Wentworth has been engaged for eight years before this novel opens, but his fiancée, Anne Elliott, breaks off their engagement in deference to family and friends. The lovers eventually realize, however, that they cannot bear to be apart, and are finally united. This summarizes the plot of an 1818 novel which spurred James Fenimore Cooper to write his Precaution. For 10 points, give the one-word title of this Jane Austen work.

Answer: Persuasion

2) He illustrated his preference of man-created beauty over that created in chance by nature in his statement, "The air which one breathes in a picture is not the same as the air one breathes outside." For 10 points, identify this artist born in Paris in 1834 who is best known for his paintings of horses and ballet dancers.

Answer: Edgar Degas

3) A three-man military junta headed by Vice Admiral Alfredo Poveda took power in this country in a 1976 coup, but in 1978, a new constitution returned it to democratic rule. A part of the Incan Empire which was conquered by Pizarro in 1532, today it is bordered by Columbia and Peru, and not by Brazil. For 10 points, name this nation, site of the ancient Kingdom of Quito

Answer: Ecuador

4) From 1877-1883, and again from 1885-1891, he served as a congressman from Ohio. That state's governor from 1892 to 1896, he was aided in his government career by Republican party boss Mark Hanna, who referred to his protegee's second vice president as "that damn cowboy." For 10 points, who is this president, whose first vice president Garret Hobart died in office, and who himself died in office from wounds inflicted by anarchist Leon Czolgosz in 1901?

Answer: William McKinley

Sketcher 5) While studying at USC he met his future partner Bob Gale, with whom he co-wrote the 1978 nostalgic teen romp, "I Wanna Hold Your Hand." Neither that nor his 1980 film, Used Cars, stimulated much box-office action; but they did draw the attention of Michael Douglas who hired him to direct the 1984 hit, Romancing the Stone. For 10 points, identify this director of the Back to the Future Trilogy and Who Framed Roger Rabbit?

Answer: Robert Zemeckis

marriages 6) From a turbulent and stormy personal life punctuated by the crises of three unsuccessful marriages, he forged a series of plays challenging the tone and technique of contemporary dramatic literature. His lesser-known works include Pariah, Motherlove, and Playing with Fire. For 10 points, identify this Scandinavian author best known for the plays Miss Julie and The Father.

Answer: August Strindberg

7) In 1826, he was banished from the conservative Turin court due to his liberal tendencies, and was thus barred from political life for almost two decades. After visiting England and France, he returned home in 1835 to begin a series of economic enterprises that made him an industrialist and financier. In 1848, he was elected to Parliament and two years later he was made minister of agriculture, industry and commerce. He won the support of Napoleon III for the liberation of northern Italy by way of a joint war on Austria in 1859. Who is this leader of the Risorgimento, who died in 1861, shortly after becoming the first premier of the newly proclaimed kingdom of Italy?

Answer: Camillo Cavour

8) It is typically a small, green-leaved shrub of the coranthaceae family, and is semiparasitic on trees. Although able to photosynthesize its own food, it extracts water and nutrients from its host. It was once thought to have medicinal properties, and the European variety, viscum album, was believed to possess magical powers when found growing on oak trees. For 10 points, what is this plant, which thrown by Hoder proved to be Balder's undoing, and which increases in popularity around Christmas.

Answer: Mistletoe

9) Its chief ports is Dairen at the head of the Liaotung peninsula on the Yellow Sea and nearby Lu-shun is the naval base previously known as Port Arthur. Its largest cities are Hsinking, Mukden, and Harbin, all located in its central plain. For 10 points, identify this northeastern portion of China.

Answer: Manchuria

10) Although his works are nonobjective and nonrepresentational, he preferred to describe them as "concrete" rather than abstract. The son of a well-to-do merchant family, he studied law in Moscow, but left Russia to study painting in Munich. His writings include: Concerning the Spiritual in Art and Point and Line to Plane. For 10 points, name this painter, whose works include: Painting with White Border, Striped, and Improvisation 28?

Answer: Wassily Kandinsky

11) It was apparently named by Hildebert of Lavardin, Archbishop of Tours, in the 11th century. It was declared part of the official church doctrine at the 4th Lateran Council; in 1215, but was not fully elaborated until the later acceptance of Aristotelian metaphysics, when it received its classical formulation in the teachings of Saint Thomas Aquinas. This formulation is based on the idea that physical bodies contain two distinct and separable elements--the underlying substance, and the accidents which modify it. The doctrine was opposed by Luther, who claimed that the substance of the bread and wine remain the same after consecration as before. For 10 points, name this Roman Catholic doctrine.

Answer: Transsubstantiation

12) It was first described in 1925 in a posthumous paper by the German mathematician who discovered it. To make one, take the small end of a tapering tube, pass it through the side of the tube without making a hole, and join to the larger end, a physical impossibility. For 10 points, name this object which has an inside, but no outside?

Answer: Klein Bottle

13) Born in 1759, in Wurttemberg, his plans to study theology were thwarted when he was forced to attend a military academy. He was dismissed without a degree for writing an essay entitled On the Relation Between Man's Animal and Spiritual Nature. He went on to become a famous playwright, and today is regarded as being, along with Goethe a chief representative of German classicism. For 10 points, name this author whose works include Wilhelm Tell and The Robbers?

Answer: Friedrich Von Schiller

14) It consists of a pair of flat, hollow, semi-circular electrodes called dees because they resemble the letter "D." The electrodes are contained in vacuum chamber which is placed between the poles of a large electro-magnet. Its inventor Ernest O. Lawrence, was awarded the 1939 Nobel Prize for Physics. For 10 points, name this device, the earliest of the resonant circular accelerators?

Answer: Cyclotron

15) A 252 mile long river, it rises in the Etruscan Apennines, about 40 miles East of Florence, and flows south past Perugia to its mouth in the Tyrrhenian Sea. What is this commercially unimportant river, navigable only near Rome?

Answer: Tiber river

16) From 1852 to 1855, he served as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Aberdeen's coalition, and held the same post under Viscount Palmerston. With Palmerston's death, and the resignation of Lord John Russell in 1866, he assumed leadership of his party. In 1886, and again in 1893, he attempted unsuccessfully to give Ireland home rule. For 10 points, who is this Liberal, Britain's only four-time Prime Minister?

Answer: William Gladstone

17) Born circa 450 B.C., he felt a strong attraction to Socrates, but his energy and ambition found a more natural outlet in politics. In 415, he urged the conquest of Syracuse, and Athens equipped an expedition over the objection of Nicias, his conservative opponent. Who is this nephew of Pericles and naval commander, who changed sides to the Spartans, then back to the Athenians, and was murdered in 404 B.C. at the instigation of his enemies?

Answer: Alcibiades

18) Many critics credit him with being the first composer to take full advantage of the inability of the piano to sustain tones. A celebrated performer as well as composer, he left his native country in 1830 to give concerts in Western Europe, and never returned. He settled in Paris and befriended such men as Delacroix and Liszt, who in 1836 introduced him to George Sand. For 10 points, name this Polish pianist and composer of many famous Mazurkas and Polonaises?

Answer: Frederic Chopin

19) Following his defeat in the 1922 elections, he returned to his private law practice. A Republican congressman from Minnesota, in 1922 he co-authored the Cooperative Marketing Act, which exempted farmer cooperatives from antitrust statutes. However, he is best known for the 1919 act bearing his name which was passed over President Wilson's veto in order to enforce the 18th amendment. For 10 points, name this prohibitionist.

Answer: Andrew Volstead

20) After serving in the Spanish American War, he became manager of a paint factory in Ohio. He didn't enjoy this line of work, and walked out of the factory one day determined to pursue a meaningful life. He went to Chicago, where he found work as an advertising copy writer, and met Carl Sandburg, who encouraged him to write. His works include Dark Laughter, The Triumph of The Egg, and Windy McPherson's Son. For 10 points, name this author of Winesburg, Ohio?

Answer: Sherwood Anderson

STOP

Emergency Tossups

21) It was founded as a self-conscious "school" in systematic psychology in 1912 with the publication of a paper dealing with the Phi Phenomenon, a curiosity which arose in the study of the perception of movement. Its basic contention is that human experience is not constructed out of basic elements, but consists of complete wholes which are more than the sums of their parts. For 10 points, name this school of psychology, whose best known adherent is Max Wertheimer and whose name is a German word meaning pattern?

Answer: Gestalt

22) While in school, he gained a reputation as a courageous fighter, and began a translation of the Aeneid. In 1816, he received his apothecary certificate, but soon after gave up medicine for poetry. His first published poem, To Solitude, appeared in journal edited by his friend Leigh Hunt. Later works include: On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer, Ode to Psyche, and The Eve of Saint Agnes. For 10 points, name this English romantic poet?

Answer: John Keats

Georgia Tech I Bonuses - 1992 Ludden - April 10, 11

1) Identify the following Speakers of the House, 10-5:

1.10) Served as speaker from 1925 to 1931.

1.5) Married Teddy Roosevelt's daughter Alice

Answer: Nicholas Longworth

2.10) Served as speaker from 1903 to 1911.

2.5) He was nicknamed "Czar" for his dictatorial rule of the House.

Answer: Joe Cannon

3.10) Served as speaker from 1931 to 1933.

3.5) He was Franklin Roosevelt's vice president during his first and second terms.

Answer: John Nance Garner

2) (30 pts.) Identify the following things for 5 points each, plus a 10 point bonus for all four.

1. The current Secretary of State of the United States.

Answer: James Baker III

2. The Notre Dame player who after Pete Maravich is the all-time leading scorer in Division I men's basketball.

Answer: Austin Carr

3. The German philosopher who lived from 1820-1895 and was a leading figure in the First and Second Internationals.

Answer: Friedrich Engels

4. The commentator for ABC and ESPN, and former basketball coach who is bald, outspoken, and who usually employs such phrases as "Oh Babyyyyy!" and "They're rockin' and rollin!!!!"

Answer: Dick Vitale

3) Identify the English poet from works, 30-20-10:

1) The French Revolution, a Poem in Seven Books; and, The Book of Thel.

2) The Visions of the Daughters of Albion; and, Europe: A Prophecy.

3) The Marriage of Heaven and Hell; and, Songs of Innocence and of Experience.

Answer: William Blake

4) Name the accomplishment for which each of the following Nobel Prizes was awarded, given the category and year for ten points, or if necessary, given the winner or winners for five points.

1.10) The 1964 Physics prize

1.5) Charles Hard Townes, Nikolai Basov, and Aleksandr Prochorov

Answer: the laser or maser principle

2.10) The 1945 Physiology or Medicine prize

2.5) Ernst Boris Chain, Sir Howard Walter Florey, and Sir Alexander Fleming

Answer: The discover of penicillin

3.10) The 1918 Chemistry prize

3.5) Fritz Haber

Answer: The synthesis of ammonia

5) (30 points) For 10 points each, identify these Garcia-Marquez novels from a list of characters.

1. Colonel Aurialano Buendia and Jose Arcadio Buendia

Answer: One Hundred Years of Solitude

2. Florentino, Ariza, Fermina, Vaza, and Juvenel Urbino

Answer: Love in the Time of Cholera

3. Simon Bolivar

Answer: The General in His Labyrinth

6) Identify this city, 30-20-10:

1) It is not known when it was founded, but it is believed that it was laid out in its present form by 723 A.D. It is believed to have at least 2,000 temples and religious shrines, most of Hindu origin, but some of Buddhist origin. At the heart of the old city is Durbar Square, site of Hanuman Dhoka, or Royal palace.

2) 65 miles north of the Indian border, it was largely isolated from the rest of the world until 1956, when an all-weather road connecting it with India was opened.

3) It is the capital of Nepal.

Answer: Kathmandu

7) Have you been contemplating your naval history lately?

Identify the following ships for five points each:

1) The United States merchant ship sunk by a German submarine on May 21, 1941, that became the first U. S. casualty of the war.

Answer: The Robin Moor

2) The American ship seized by Cambodia on May 12, 1975.

Answer: The Mayaguez

3) The American ship seized by North Koreans on January 23, 1968.

Answer: The Pueblo

4) The first U. S. Navy ballistic missile submarine launched, visited by Nikita Krushchev in 1959, and named for a president of the United States.

Answer: The George Washington

5) For five points each, name the two American ships which were attacked in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964.

Answer: The Maddox and the Turner Joy (accept C. Turner Joy)

8) (30 pts.) Identify the following things for 5 points each.

1. The current United Nations Secretary-General.

Answer: Butros Butros Ghali

2. The artist of The Persistence of Memory.

Answer: Salvador Dali

3. In Hindu mythology, the wife of Shiva.

Answer: Kali

4. The derisive nickname given to Alaska by detractors of the Secretary of State.

Answer: Seward's Folly

5. The winner of the 1945 Nobel Prize for Physics.

Answer: Wolfgang Pauli

6. The African country whose capital is Malabo.

Answer: Equatorial Guinea

9) Identify the following Shakespearean characters, 10-5:

1.10) Separated from his twin, he falls in with the sea captain Antonio, who accompanies him to the country where the twins are reunited.

1.5) In Twelfth Night, he is the brother of Viola

Answer: Sebastian

2.10) Attached to the court of the banished Duke Senior, it is said of him that he "can suck melancholy out of a song as a weasel sucks eggs."

2.5) In As You Like It, he expounds on the seven ages of man.

Answer: Jaques

3.10) She makes her most famous speech incognito as Balthasar.

3.5) A beautiful heiress, she is pursued by Bassanio in The Merchant of Venice.

Answer: Portia

10) (30 points) Identify this composer from compositions.

1. The Gambler and L'Enfant Prodigue

2. War and Peace

3. Love for Three Oranges

Answer: Sergei Prokofiev

11) How familiar are you with your own phylum? Answer the following questions about chordata:

1) All members of the phylum Chordata have, at some point in their development, a longitudinal, solid, elastic rodlike structure constituting part of the internal skeleton. Most chordates, however, replace this organ with a vertebral column by the time they reach adulthood. For fifteen points, name this structure.

Answer: The notochord

2) As you know, the subphylum vertebrata of the phylum chordata contains seven classes. Name all seven for ten more points.

Answer: Agnatha, Condrichthes, Osteichthyes, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, Mammalia

12) Identify the president associated with each of the following for five points each:

1) The "Square Deal"

Answer: Theodore Roosevelt

2) The "Fair Deal"

Answer: Harry Truman

3) The "New Freedom"

Answer: Woodrow Wilson

4) The "New Frontier"

Answer: John Kennedy

5) The "Great Society"

Answer: Lyndon Johnson

13) Identify this English author, 30-20-10:

- 1) Both of his parents were children of clergymen, two of his sisters married famous painters, and his third sister became the mother of Stanley Baldwin, who became Prime Minister of Britain.
- 2) During the 1890s, his popularity was such that his autograph was so valued that many of his checks were never cashed. F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote *The Great Gatsby*, but he wrote *The Story of the Gadsbys*. John Dos Passos wrote *Three Soldiers*, but he wrote *Soldiers Three*.
- 3) He was the first Englishman to win the Nobel Prize in literature.

Answer: Rudyard Kipling

14) Have our bonuses been a bit too thrilling? Well then, here's a nice boring bonus to calm you down. Given an Australian state, give its capital city, for five points each:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Western Australia | Answer: <u>Perth</u> |
| 2) South Australia | Answer: <u>Adelaide</u> |
| 3) Queensland | Answer: <u>Brisbane</u> |
| 4) New South Wales | Answer: <u>Sydney</u> |
| 5) Victoria | Answer: <u>Melbourne</u> |
| 6) Tasmania | Answer: <u>Hobart</u> |

15) Identify each of the following philosophers, given a brief list of terms associated with the philosopher for ten points, or, if necessary, given a work for five points.

- 1.1) The transcendental analytic, the synthetic a priori
- 1.2) The Critique of Practical Reason

Answer: Immanuel Kant

- 2.1) The picture theory of meaning, ordinary language analysis
- 2.2) Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus

Answer: Ludwig Wittgenstein

- 3.1) Absolute Spirit, the historical dialectic
- 3.2) The Phenomenology of Spirit

Answer: Georg Hegel

16) Identify the scientist, 30-20-10:

- 1) In 1766, a paper of his on the lighting of the streets in Paris won a medal offered by the Academy of Sciences.
- 2) In 1783, he announced, with Laplace, that water was a compound of hydrogen and oxygen, but had been anticipated in this discovery by Cavendish.
- 3) In 1770, he presented to the Academy of Sciences a sealed note in which he had recorded that sulphur and phosphorous increased in weight when burned in air, while lead oxide decreased in weight upon reduction to lead. This constituted strong evidence against the phlogiston theory and seemed to bear out certain claims of Joseph Priestley.

Answer: Antoine de Lavoisier

17) 30-20-10-5 Identify this Academy Award winning film from stars in the film.

1. Teri Garr and Geena Davis
2. Bill Murray and Dabney Coleman
3. Jessica Lang
4. Dustin Hoffman

Answer: Tootsie

18) Identify this work, 30-20-10:

- 1) It responds to the spiritual problems of man caught in the void left by the absence of a moral system. its parts include Eve, Fugitive Love, The Old Courtesan, and Ugolino.
- 2) Commissioned by the French government, it was begun in 1880 but was left unfinished at its creator's death in 1917.
- 3) This large-scale, decorative portal was to feature The Kiss as well as its sculptor's most famous piece of work.

Answer: The Gates of Hell

19) Identify, for five points each, these U. S. treaties from their years:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1) 1850 | Answer: <u>Clayton-Bulwer Treaty</u> |
| 2) 1848 | Answer: Treaty of <u>Guadalupe-Hidalgo</u> |
| 3) 1819 | Answer: <u>Adams-Onis Treaty</u> |
| 4) 1842 | Answer: <u>Webster-Ashburton Treaty</u> |
| 5) 1783 | Answer: Treaty of <u>Paris</u> |

20) Identify this American author from his works, 30-20-10:

- 1) Boys and Girls Together; and, Not Dying
- 2) One Day in the Afternoon of the World; and, My Heart's in the Highlands
- 3) The Time of Your Life; and, The Human Comedy

Answer: William Saroyan

21) 30 points) In what U.S. states would you find the following national parks. 5 points each.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Grand Teton | Answer: <u>Wyoming</u> |
| 2. Mesa Verde | Answer: <u>Colorado</u> |
| 3. Olympic | Answer: <u>Washington</u> |
| 4. Glacier | Answer: <u>Montana</u> |
| 5. Big Bend | Answer: <u>Texas</u> |
| 6. Zion | Answer: <u>Utah</u> |

22) From 1378 to 1417, popes in both Avignon and Rome claimed to be legitimate. For fifteen points each name the first and last anti-popes of the so-called Babylonian Captivity.

Answer: Clement VII, John XXIII

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| 5) Victoria | Answer: <u>Melbourne</u> X |
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