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1992 Juniorbird Tournament
Written by Jason S. Miller

OPEN QUESTIONS

1. In 1924 he proposed that not only does light exhibit particle-like properties but also particles may exhibit wavelike properties. Experiments proved existence of these waves, and he was awarded the 1929 Nobel Prize in Physics for his theory. For 5 points, name this French physicist and developer of quantum mechanics.

ANS: Louis Victor prince de Broglie

2. Surprise! When the Clock strikes twelve, a Bear and a Frog will join the Military, trading in their Toys for a Drum Roll. While that sentence probably made little sense to you, it contained the names of several of this composer's most famous symphonies. For 5 points, name the Austrian composer whose symphonies include the Surprise, Clock, Bear, Frog, Military, Toy, and Drum Roll symphonies.

ANS: Franz Joseph Haydn

3. For 5 points, according to an 1863 novel by Edward Everett Hale, who was Philip Nolan?

ANS: The Man Without a Country

4. Takamatsu and Matsuyama are located on this island, the smallest of Japan's major islands. For 5 points, name it.

ANS: Shikoku

5. Regardless of your position on how many gunmen there were involved in the assassination of John F. Kennedy, one thing is certain: John Kennedy was not the only person injured in that convertible that day. For 5 points, name the man sitting next to Kennedy who was Governor of Texas and was also seriously wounded by a gunman.

ANS: John B. Connally

6. He worked as a Civil War nurse, publishing war poetry in Drum Taps and Sequel to Drum Taps nearly ten years after he published his most famous work. For 5 points, name this poet born in West Hills, New York whose work of 1855 was innovative in its use of free verse and its celebration of sexuality.

ANS: Walt Whitman

7. The son of Leda and Tyndareus, he excelled as a horseman, and makes up half of the pair known as the Dioscuri. For 5 points, name this brother of the boxer Pollux.

ANS: Castor

8. For 5 points, to a scientist, what does the acronym PET stand for?

ANS: Positron Emission Tomography

9. Jockey Eddie Arcaro, baseball manager Sparky Anderson, and baseball legend Babe Ruth. For 5 points, what first name were each of these men given at birth?

ANS: George

10. Considered one of the foremost artists of the modern era, he was a leader of the Fauves and counts "Joy of Life" among his greatest works. For 5 points name this French painter whose works also include "The Dinner Table," "The Green Line," and "The Blue Nude."

ANS: Henri Matisse

11. Son of Godwin, earl of Wessex, he was forced to take an oath supporting William of Normandy's claim to the English throne, which he later denounced. He defeated Edward the Confessor's brother Tostig at Stamford Bridge, but wasn't as fortunate at the Battle of Hastings where he was killed. For 10 points, name this king of England who ruled for only a short while in 1066.

ANS: Harold II

(Harold Godwinson is also acceptable, but not just "Godwinson.")

12. An advisor to John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, he helped form Johnson's anti-poverty efforts in the Great Society. A supporter of Keynesian economics, he is best known for his standard textbook Economics, a favorite among college classes in the field. For 10 points, name this American winner of the 1970 Nobel Prize in Economics.

ANS: Paul A. Samuelson

13. Frank Norris' The Pit, Richard Wright's Native Son, Theodore Dreiser's Sister Carrie, and Mike Royko's Boss all take place, for 10 points, in what city?

ANS: Chicago

14. You'll find Australia's highest point, Mount Kosciusco, in this province. You will also find the cities of Wollongong, Canberra, and Sydney within it. For 10 points, which province is it?

ANS: New South Wales

15. Born in 1903, this Russian composer used his Armenian background along with Oriental folk elements in his works. For 10 points, name this composer of "Spartacus" and "Gayané," the latter of which includes the popular Sabre Dance.

ANS: Aram Ilich Khachaturian

16. In 1798 he determined the value of the proportionality constant in Newton's law of gravitation. He also determined the specific heats for many substances and studied the properties of a gas that he described as "inflammable air." For 10 points, name this English chemist and physicist who was among the first scientists to isolate hydrogen.

ANS: Henry Cavendish

17. TWO ANSWERED REQUIRED

According to the Book of Genesis, what, for 10 points, was created on the fifth day?

ANS: the creatures of the sea and the air, OR the fish and the fowl (accept equivalencies)

18. A United States Senator from Missouri (1821-51) who was a leader in the fight against the Second Bank of the U.S. and wrote President Jackson's Specie Circular in 1836 shares his name with his grandnephew, an American artist of the 1930s and '40s best known for his murals at the New School for Social Research and for rural midwestern scenes glorifying American life. For 10 points, give the shared name.

ANS: Thomas Hart Benton

19. This 1880 novel, subtitled "A Tale of the Christ," is the story of a Jew separated from his childhood friend Messala early in life. When they next meet, Messala is a cynical Roman who refuses to help his one-time friend who is being sent to the galleys for life. The title character gets his revenge though in a famous sporting competition that left Messala crippled for life. For 10 points, name this novel by Civil War general Lew Wallace.

ANS: Ben Hur

20. A student of this painter could aspire either to be an artist or just look like one, thanks to this artist's great influence on the Barbizon school. The leading English landscape painter of the early 19th century, his works include "View on the Stour" and "The Hay Wain." For 10 points, name him.

ANS: John Constable

21. Discovered in 1782 by Franz von Reichenstein, this element is a silver-white, lustrous, brittle metalloid occurring in calaverite and sylvanite. Taking its name from the Latin for "Earth," it is used as an additive in steel to increase ductility. For 15 points, name this element with atomic number 52.

ANS: Tellurium

22. Although it only aired for a month and a half, this quiz show was one of the most infamous in television history. When stand-by contestant Edward Hilgermeier Jr. realized that one of the contestants, before she went out on stage, was intently studying a small notebook (which contained the answers to all of the questions she would be asked on the show), Hilgermeier exposed this fraud, thus triggering the famous quiz show scandals of the 1950s. For 15 points, what show emceed by Jack Narz was this, where one of television's darkest days began?

ANS: Dotto

23. Said to have been founded by Manco Capac, this city was plundered by Francisco Pizarro in 1533. The Spaniards then raised a colonial city within the old walls, many of which are still visible. Although the city was hit by an earthquake in 1950, most of the historic buildings were restored. For 15 points, name this city, capital of the Incan empire.

ANS: Cuzco

24. Prince Metternich dies.... Dickens publishes A Tale of Two Cities.... Darwin publishes "On the Origin of Species by Natural Selection".... France declares war on Austria and rapidly defeats them.... Oregon becomes a state. For 15 points, in what year did all of these events take place?

ANS: 1859

25. He revolutionized the study of language with his theory of generative grammar. He believes that innate structures, not minimal sounds, are the basis for speech. For 15 points, name this MIT professor and linguist, the author of Cartesian Linguistics (1966).

ANS: Noam Chomsky

26. Bitterly opposed to Newton and his work, this bishop of Cloyne proposed the philosophy of Idealism in such works as "Essays Toward a New Theory of Vision," Three Dialogues Between Hylas and Philonous, and Alciphron. For 15 points, name this Anglo-Irish philosopher who shares his surname with the city in which you will find the Golden Bears of the University of California.

ANS: George Berkeley

27. This former Parisian palace was planned by Catherine de Medici and begun in 1564. It was rarely used until 1789 when Louis XVI was forced to move there from Versailles. The chief residence of Napoleon I, it was destroyed by fire during the 1871 Commune, and presently, a formal garden by Lenotre stands on the spot. For 15 points, what is the name of both this palace and garden?

ANS: Tuileries

28. This poet married Mary Hutchinson in 1802, three years after he and his sister moved to Grasmere, where he would remain until his death in 1850. Appointed Poet Laureate in 1843, his greatest works include the long autobiographical poem The Prelude and "Ode: Intimations of Immortality," along with his 1798 co-authorship of Lyrical Ballads which includes "Tintern Abbey." For 15 points, name this long-time resident of the Lake District.

ANS: William Wordsworth

29. Though his real name was Federigo da Montefelto, he is better remembered by his title. An infamous mercenary, he fought for the Pope, Naples, and even the king of England. His loyalty won him the name "the Light of Italy," for in a world of Machiavellian politics, he never broke a trust. His court gave us such artists as Raphael, Bramante, and the diplomat Castiglione. For 15 points, name this figure remembered by art lovers for his red hat and broken nose.

ANS: the Duke of Urbino

30. Meiosis is defined as the cellular division by which the daughter cells receive only the haploid number of chromosomes. In animals, this takes place during the process known as gametogenesis. For 15 points, what term is used for the formation of gametes in the female?

ANS: oögenesis