

Questions on the Crum VII, 1998
Tossups by Princeton B+

1. She wrote her thesis on the philosophy of Saint Augustine and earned a PhD from the University of Heidelberg when she was 22. In 1933 she left Germany for France and in 1940 she fled France for the United States, where she taught at Berkeley, Princeton, and Chicago. For ten points, name this philosopher and lover of Martin Heidegger who wrote Origins of Totalitarianism.

Answer: Hannah ARENDT

2. The timbre of a particular sound is often called tone color, but some musicians say they can actually see the color of sounds. This is the most common kind of a condition in which sensory stimuli of one sense produce a received sensation in another sense. For ten points, name this condition whose name is from the Greek for "at the same time" and "perception."

Answer: SYNESTHESIA

3. When the Moslems tied his good friend Gerard to the walls of Arsuf as a human shield, he declared he would not retreat even if he needed to kill his own brother, and his archers impaled Gerard with 12 arrows. To show humility to Christ, he never called himself king, but he assumed the title Advocate of the Holy Sepulcher in 1099, two years after his brother Baldwin founded the kingdom of Edessa. For ten points, name this Crusader who founded the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Answer: GODFREY OF BOUILLON

4. Crocodiles and animals in the order Edentata don't have one, and elephants and whales have only tiny ones. Biologists believe that this light-sensitive organ located near the roof of the diencephalon was the evolutionary forerunner of the modern eye. For ten points, name this small gland that regulates the light-dependent production of melatonin.

Answer: PINEAL gland or body

5. Sacrifice; Truth; Power; Memory; Beauty; Obedience; Life. The author says they "show that certain right states of temper and moral feeling were the powers by which all good architecture, without exception, has been produced." For ten points, identify these titular objects of an 1849 architectural treatise by John Ruskin.

Answer: The SEVEN LAMPS of Architecture (Accept SEVEN SPIRITS of Architecture before the word "titular")

6. Critic G.K. Chesterton called him "a sort of village atheist brooding and blaspheming over the village idiot." He published several books of poetry, including Vestiges of an Old Flame and The Dynasts, a 19 act, 130 scene drama about the Napoleonic Wars. His most popular works, however, were his novels, although he published his first two anonymously. For ten points, name this author of Jude the Obscure.

Answer: Thomas HARDY

7. The name is the same. One is a 36 year old Senior Chief Petty Officer in the Navy. The other is a former soldier who won a bronze star in the Gulf War. For ten points, name these men who share first and last names, one of whom is suing the Navy for looking at

his AOL profile and violating the Don't Ask Don't Tell policy and one of whom is on death row for bombing the Alfred P. Murrah building in Oklahoma City.

Answer: _TIMOTHY MCVEIGH_

8. When the Senate ratified it in 1901, it replaced the 1850 Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Britain claimed a 1911 Act of Congress violated it by allowing American vessels to pass without paying tolls, and President Wilson agreed and persuaded Congress to repeal the act. For ten points, identify this treaty named for the American Secretary of State and the British ambassador who negotiated it, which allowed the United States to construct and protect the neutrality of the Panama Canal.

Answer: _HAY-PAUNCEFOTE_ treaty

9. Peter Cushing played him in two movies and William Hurndell played him for one episode. The most recent man to play him is Paul McGann, who assumed the role after gang members shot Sylvester McCoy's incarnation when he stepped outside the TARDIS (TAR-dis). For ten points, name this Timelord from Gallifrey, the title character of a BBC television show.

Answer: _DOCTOR WHO_ or the _DOCTOR_

10. Submarine power plants used them during World War I, but the first kind light and compact enough to fit in automobiles was invented only in 1922. It burns a wider variety of fuels than the internal combustion engine and its compression ratio is higher and more fuel efficient. For ten points, name this kind of engine whose fuel air mix self-ignites during the compression stroke.

Answer: _DIESEL_ engine

11. His 1671 play _Love in a Wood_ won him the patronage of the Duchess of Cleveland, and his most famous comedy shares its name with the largest newspaper in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1680 he lost court patronage when he married a wealthy Puritan widow, and after she died, he went bankrupt and spent several years in a debtors' prison until James II paroled and pensioned him. For ten points, name this Restoration playwright who wrote _The Country Wife_ and _The Plain Dealer_.

Answer: William _WYCHERLY_

12. It forms part of the Caledonian Canal and runs northeast for about 24 miles, from Fort Augustus to the city of Inverness. Its greatest depth is more than 750 feet and it is drained into Moray Firth by a river that shares its name. For ten points, name this Scottish lake, home to a legendary eponymous monster.

Answer: _ LOCH NESS_

13. An anonymous patron funded it for the first three years and now a television station does. Painters Malcolm Morley and Howard Hodgkin won the first two, but since 1986, only artists in other media (including sculptors Anish Kapoor and Rachel Whiteread) have won. For ten points, name this prize awarded by the Tate Gallery in London to the person who has made the greatest contribution to art in Great Britain in the previous twelve months.

Answer: _TURNER_ Prize

14. The Abbé Emmanuel Sieyès (Say-uh) drafted it, and the National Assembly ratified it on August 26, 1789. Supposedly adopted in the presence of the Supreme Being, it enumerates basic political freedoms in seventeen articles including equality before the law and equitable taxation. For ten points, identify this document from Revolutionary France, attached as the Preamble to the Constitution of 1791.

Answer: DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND OF THE CITIZEN

15. Allen Tate expressed their opposition to industrializing the South in his essays published in the 1930 collection I'll Take My Stand. In 1918, Tate and his college roommate Robert Penn Warren joined this loose society of young poets at Vanderbilt who advocated traditional, agrarian Southern values. For ten points, name this literary association who founded an eponymous journal and whose leader was poet John Crowe Ransom, not Doctor Richard Kimble.

Answer: the FUGITIVES

16. The substance is placed in a hydrogen generator and mixed with evolved hydrogen. The stream of hydrogen is then heated as it passes through a glass tube and leaves a stain if the original substance contained as little as 0.1 milligrams of antimony or arsenic. For ten points, identify this test for arsenic invented by the English chemist for whom it is named.

Answer: MARSH test

17. When he learned that his secretary, Eadmer (Ed-mer) the Monk, had written his biography, he ordered Eadmer to burn the manuscript. Eadmer ignored him, and through the Monk's biography and his own works Soliloquy, Discourse, and Why God Became Man we know about his life and theology. He was born in northern Italy, but in 1060 he moved to Normandy, and in 1093 he succeeded Lanfanc as Archbishop of Canterbury. For ten points, name this saint who proposed the ontological proof of God.

Answer: Saint ANSELM

18. Toto sang about it, Hemingway wrote about it, and German Hans Meyer and Austrian Ludwig Purtscheller reached the top in 1889. It is a dormant volcano with two peaks, Kibo and Mawensi, that stand seven miles apart and rise about 19 and 17 thousand feet respectively. For ten points, name this mountain, Africa's highest, that lies in northeast Tanzania.

Answer: Mount KILIMANJARO

19. Plato compared him to Achilles and Thucydides complimented his wisdom, liberality, and eloquence. In 431 B.C. He repelled an attack on the town of Methone in Laconia, and in 424 he prevented an Athenian attack on Megara and persuaded Macedonian city-states to back Sparta in the Peloponnesian War. For ten points, identify this general who died in 422 with his Athenian counterpart Cleon in the Battle of Amphipolis.

Answer: BRASIDAS

20. In 1788 she moved to London and joined an intellectual circle that included William Blake, Thomas Paine, and Joseph Priestly. In the 1790s, she visited Paris and fell in love with American adventurer Gilbert Imlay, who deserted her after she bore him a daughter. She then returned to London and attempted suicide, but lived and married William Godwin

in 1797. For ten points, name this Englishwoman who wrote A Vindication of the Rights of Woman.

Answer: Mary WOLLSTONECRAFT

Questions on the Crum VII, 1998
Boni by Princeton B+

1. Name these American authors from lesser known works for ten points apiece or for five from more popular works.

10 pts) the play The Fifth Column

5 pts) the novel Death in the Afternoon

Answer: Ernest HEMINGWAY

10 pts) the novel Precaution

5 pts) the novel The Deerslayer

Answer: James Fenimore COOPER

10 pts) the novel Barbary Shore

5 pts) the novel The Executioners' Song

Answer: Norman MAILER

2. The differential equation (written here phonetically) $M \ddot{x} + R \dot{x} + Kx = F \cos \omega T$ describes the forced damped oscillator.

20 possible points) For five points apiece, what do the variables M, R, K, and F stand for?

Answer: M = MASS, R = DAMPING COEFFICIENT, K = SPRING CONSTANT, F = DRIVING FORCE or MAGNITUDE OF THE DRIVING FORCE

10 pts) Now, for ten points, what is the resonant frequency in terms of these variables?

Answer: SQUARE ROOT OF K OVER M

3. Time yet again for another sick version of Where in the World is Carmen Sandiego. Today's version? Where in Prison is Nazi War Criminal Rudolf Hess! For ten points apiece, identify these places where Rudolf Hess was imprisoned.

a) In 1928, Hess went to prison with Hitler in this Bavarian jail where he took dictation for Mein Kampf.

Answer: LANDSBERG

b) In 1941, Hess parachuted into Scotland to sue for peace. Instead Churchill ordered him imprisoned as a POW in this prison.

Answer: the TOWER OF LONDON

c) At the Nuremberg Trials, the Allies sentenced Hess to life imprisonment in this West Berlin prison. He was its only inmate from 1966 to 1987.

Answer: SPANDAU

4) 5-10-15. Name these women choreographers.

5 pts) This granddaughter of economist Henry George choreographed Aaron Copland's Rodeo and the musicals Oklahoma!, Carousel, and Brigadoon.

Answer: Agnes_DEMILLE_

10 pts) In 1976, she choreographed the dance Push Comes to Shove for the American Ballet Theatre and Mikhail Baryshnikov. She also titled her 1995 biography Push Comes to Shove.

Answer: Twyla_THARP_

15 pts) She formed an experimental company with Charles Weidman in 1928. She said that all dance exists in the "arc between two deaths" or motionless balance and collapsing unbalance.

Answer: Doris_HUMPHERY_

5. For ten points apiece, identify the market system.

a) This system has many sellers but only one buyer. An example is the diamond market, where DeBeer's is the primary buyer.

Answer: _MONOPSONY_

b) In this system, there are few sellers but many buyers. Sellers produce similar products at similar costs and try to win buyers through advertising and brand identification.

Answer: _OLIGOPOLY_

c) Game theory analyzes this system that has only one buyer and one seller.

Answer: _BI-LATERAL MONOPOLY_

6. 30-20-10-5. Identify the island.

30) Its highest point is Mount Cinto and its largest rivers are the Golo and Tavignano.

20) In the 18th century, Pasquale Paoli led this island's freedom movement against Genoa.

10) Rousseau said "I have a presentiment that one day this small island will astonish Europe."

5) Its most famous resident, Napoleon Bonaparte, did astonish Europe.

Answer: _CORSICA_

7. For ten points apiece, identify these terms from superconductivity.

a) These are two electrons that, when among positive ions, no longer repel but attract each other.

Answer: _COOPER PAIRS_

b) This is the theory, proposed in 1958 by three American physicists, that explains superconductivity as electrons flowing as Cooper pairs, and so without electrical resistance.

Answer: _BARDEEN-COOPER-SCHRIEFFER_ or _BCS_ theory

b) This effect, proposed in 1962, is oscillations in the flow of Cooper pairs between two superconducting materials separated by an extremely thin insulator.

Answer: _JOSEPHSON EFFECT_

8. Activate interlock! Dynatherms connected! Infracells up! Megathrusters are go! For ten points apiece, let's name these characters from Voltron!

a) This evil king sent the witch Haggar to curse Voltron and divide his body into five interlocking battle lions. Now he wants to destroy the Galaxy Alliance.

Answer: King _ZARKON_

b) He commands the Blue Lion until a Roebest on planet Arus injures him. In the final Voltron episode, he returns and helps the Voltron team defeat King Zarkon.

Answer: _SVEN_

c) This heir to the throne of Arus and the Castle of Lions dresses in a pink suit and takes Sven's place in the Blue Lion.

Answer: Princess _ALLURA_

9. Identify these figures of speech for ten points apiece.

a) This is the repetition of similar vowel sounds. An example is the phrase "manic candy apple banana."

Answer: _ASSONANCE_

b) This is underemphasizing something to give it a more powerful effect. An example is "I wrote this question in a few milliseconds."

Answer: _MEIOSIS_

c) This is inverting the relationship between the syntactical elements in a parallel construction. An example is "Thinking too hard, and too slow buzzing."

Answer: _CHIASMAS_

10. Name these battles in the American Revolution for ten points apiece.

a) On September 11, 1777, near a tributary of the Delaware river, British General Howe feigned an attack against Washington's center and then swiftly made a full assault on his right wing. The maneuver surprised the Americans who retreated to Chester Pennsylvania, and Howe took Philadelphia fifteen days later.

Answer: the Battle of _BRANDYWINE_ Creek

b) On June 28, 1778, Washington orders General Charles Lee to attack British General Clinton's retreating army. Lee delays his attack and finally retreats after a small skirmish, but Washington rallies the American army and repels Clinton's counterattack.

Answer: the Battle of _MONMOUTH_

c) In 1781, With a combined American and French force of 16,000 men, Washington lays siege to a coastal Virginia town where British General Cornwallis is encamped. A French fleet under Admiral De Grasse intercepts Cornwallis's supplies and reinforcements, and the British surrender on October 19.

Answer: the Siege or Battle of _YORKTOWN_

11. For ten points apiece, answer these questions about everyone's favorite pessimistic philosopher, Arthur Schopenhauer!

a) In what 1819 work whose preface modestly encourages us to "read the book twice, and the first time with great patience" did Schopenhauer propose that all voluntary and involuntary action and the inner reality of all material is the universal will?

Answer: _THE WORLD AS WILL AND IDEA_

b) While teaching in Berlin, Schopenhauer spoke to empty lecture halls because he scheduled his lectures at the same time as what more popular philosopher who he called and "intellectual Caliban?"

Answer: Georg Friedrich Wilhelm _HEGEL_

c) When Schopenhauer settled in Frankfurt, everyone disliked him except his little pet poodle. What was his poodle's name, the Brahmins' word for World-Soul, nicknamed "Young Schopenhauer" by the philosopher's critics?

Answer: _ATMA_

12. Name these island nations for ten points apiece or for five if you need their capitals.

10 pts) This nation lies north of Madagascar and the Mozambique Channel. Early travelers called it Islands of the Moon and today its flag contains a moon and four stars that represent its four islands, even though one of those island is still a dependency of France.

5 pts) Moroni

Answer: _COMOROS_

10 pts) This republic lies 400 miles west of the westernmost point in Africa. It is a chain of ten major islands and five islets, and it held its first multi-party elections in 1991.

5 pts) Praia

Answer: CAPE VERDE

10 pts) This nation lies 300 miles east of Madagascar. Its economy relies upon the single cash crop sugarcane, and it was home to the dodo and last year's ESPN World's Strongest Man Competition.

5 pts) Port Louis

Answer: MAURITIUS

13) For ten points apiece, names these famous pianists.

a) This Ukrainian-born pianist debuted in 1921 at age 17. He performed fewer than 20 concerts a year in the 1960s and 70s but in the 1980s he made a comeback tour and played in the Soviet Union for the first time in 61 years. He is best remembered for his interpretations of composers Franz Liszt and Sergi Rachmainoff.

Answer: Vladimir HOROWITZ

b) This Polish-born pianist debuted as a boy in 1901 with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. In 1940, he immigrated to the United States where he performed on the radio and for television and movies. He is noted for his interpretations of romantic composers, especially Frederic Chopin.

Answer: Arthur or Artur RUBENSTEIN

c) This primarily self-taught pianist was born in Ukraine and at age 15 became rehearsal director for the Odessa opera and ballet companies. In 1945, he won the prestigious Soviet Union state musical competition, and he debuted in America in 1960 with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. He especially enjoyed performing works by Beethoven and modern Russian composers.

Answer: Sviatoslav RICHTER

14. For the stated number of points, identify these terms from the study of color.

5 pts) This device compares and measures colors. A simple one uses an optical system to compare unknown colors with well-established colors, and more precise ones use photoelectric cells to measure transmitted light.

Answer: COLORIMETER

10 pts) Prisms separate a beam of white light into different colors because light of different wavelengths refracts through different angles as it passes through the prism. Name this effect.

Answer: DISPERSION

15 possible pts) Color is measured by three independent parameters, two qualitative and one quantitative. One is what we normally call color -- a color's place on the rainbow, one is how pure the color is, and one is how bright the color is. For five points apiece, name these parameters.

Answer: HUE, SATURATION (Accept Chroma), and BRIGHTNESS (Accept Intensity or Luminosity)

15. For ten points apiece, name these Medici.

a) This son of Lorenzo became a cardinal deacon when he was 13 and was elected Pope at 37. He drove French King Francis I from Italy and excommunicated Martin Luther in 1521.

Answer: LEO X or GIOVANNI d'Medici

b) In 1537, this Medici succeeded the assassinated Duke Alessandro as Grand Duke of Tuscany. His descendants ruled Tuscany until 1737.

Answer: COSIMO I d'Medici (Prompt on only Cosimo, to distinguish Cosimo I of Tuscany from Cosimo the Elder of pre-Lorenzo Florence)

c) This granddaughter of Cosimo I married Henry IV of France in 1600, and she probably helped assassinate her husband to put her son Louis XIII on the throne. She tried and failed to control the young king's advisors, who exiled her in 1630.

Answer: MARIE or MARIA d'Medici(s)

16. The Catholic Bible contains seven books in the Old Testament that Protestants consider apocryphal. For five points apiece, name any of four of these seven books.

Answer: TOBIT, JUDITH, 1ST MACCABEES, 2ND MACCABEES, WISDOM of Solomon, SIRACH or ECCLESIASTICUS, BARUCH with the letter of Jeremiah

Now, for ten points apiece, name the two books of the Old Testament in both the Protestant and Catholic Bibles that have specific verses in the Catholic Bible that Protestants consider apocryphal.

Answer: ESTHER, DANIEL

17. 30-20-10. Name the writer.

30) In 1775 he wrote an opera, The Duenna, and produced it and two comedies of manners at Covent Gardens.

20) In 1776, he purchased the Drury Lane Theatre with his father-in-law, composer Thomas Linsley.

10) A character in his play, The Rivals, gave her name to the word malapropism.

Answer: Richard Brimsley SHERIDAN

18. For ten points apiece, name these scientific effects.

a) In 1880, Pierre and Jacques Curie discovered this effect. An electric potential appeared on the faces of a crystal with a non-symmetrical unit cell when they applied mechanical pressure to it.

Answer: PIEZOELECTRIC effect

b) In 1905, Albert Einstein explained this effect, the formation and liberation of charged particles in matter when it is irradiated by light or other electromagnetic radiation.

Answer: PHOTOELECTRIC effect

c) An American physicist detected this eponymous effect in 1922. He noticed that the wavelength of high energy electromagnetic radiation increases when the radiation collides with electrons.

Answer: COMPTON effect

19. 5-10-15. Name these characters in the Song of Roland.

5 pts) Roland's wiser counterpart and close friend, this count tries but fails to persuade Roland to blow his horn until the French rear guard is nearly defeated.

Answer: OLIVER

10 pts) This French knight persuades Charlemagne to assign Roland to the rear guard and then helps plan the Basque attack. After the battle, he dies in a Trial by Combat for his treason.

Answer: GANELON or GUENES

15 pts) This Basque king promises Charlemagne that he will convert to Christianity when the French leave Spain, but Ganelon persuades him to attack Roland instead.

Answer: MARSILION or MARSILE

20. For ten points apiece, name these politicians in Weimar Germany.

a) Prince Max of Baden made this Socialist Democratic Party leader chancellor days before the Kaiser abdicated. On November 10, he proclaimed a Republic, and Germany elected him President in 1919.

Answer: Friedrich EBERT

b) In 1925, Germany elected this former general President. He supported the Junkers and the military, and in 1932 he defeated Hitler in the Presidential elections.

Answer: Paul von HINDENBURG

c) This leader of the German People's Party served as foreign minister from 1923 to 1929. He signed the Locarno treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact, and in 1926 he won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Answer: Gustav STRESEMANN