

*Note to moderator: This is printed on both sides*

**Berkeley's WIT 7: Packet by the University of Massachusetts and Boston University, courtesy of MIT Beaver Bonspiel**

### Tossups

1. It is usually broken up into three suites: #1 in F Major with horns, #2 in D Major with trumpets, and #3 in G Major with flutes. The original manuscript of this work is now lost and many contemporary publications disagree about its original notation and orchestration, but most scholars agree that an edition published by Roger Fiske is probably canonical. FTP, identify this work by Handel which was written around 1717 for a planned royal boat trip down the Thames.

Answer: Water Music or Wassermusik

2. The biogenic type of this substance consists of minute organic remains of organisms such as diatoms and radiolaria. Non-biogenic types, such as red clay, consist of wind-blown volcanic ash, meteoric dust, and material carried by icebergs which eventually sink to the bottom of the ocean. FTP, identify the sludge-like material with a monosyllabic name which is deposited on the ocean floor far from land.

Answer: ooze

3. J.D. Barrow and F.J. Tipler adopt this term for a final state of the universe in which life-forms have engulfed absolutely everything. In transfinite mathematics, it denotes the smallest infinite ordinal. Teilhard deChardin (TAIL-hard DAY-shar-DAN) uses it to signify the end-point in history. FTP, identify this term and letter used to symbolically represent the omniscience of God in the book of Revelation, the last letter in the Greek alphabet.

Answer: Omega

4. In 1861 he was wrongly accused of abducting a rancher's child, and was arrested by the U.S. Army, but he soon escaped, beginning a personal protracted guerilla war against the United States that lasted over 10 years. In 1872, General Oliver Howard finally reached a peace settlement with him after promising his people a reservation on their native land. FTP, name this chief of the Chiricahua (CHEER-eh-cah-HOO-ah) Apache who died in 1874.

Answer: Cochise

5. Only hydrogen does not exhibit this effect, and it can be felt during the escape of air through a valve of an inflated bicycle tire. Simply put, it is the fall in temperature of a gas as it expands adiabatically through a narrow jet. FTP, identify this effect which is the basic principle behind most refrigerators, named for the two British scientists who gave their names to the SI units of work and temperature.

Answer: Joule-Kelvin Effect or Kelvin-Joule Effect or Joule-Thomson effect

6. Its highest point is Mount Orohena, and if you flew to this island in the South Pacific, you would probably land at Faaa International Airport. Once on the ground you could visit a monument to Captain Cook at Venus Point, or sail about 10 miles west to the island of Moorea. FTP, name this French Polynesian island whose administrative capital is Papeete.

Answer: Tahiti

7. He produced a report on Santa Fe which was influential in encouraging expansion into lands which would eventually become New Mexico and Western Texas, and he served as a brigadier general in the War of 1812, during which he was fatally wounded during the attack on York in Canada. FTP, name this man who is best known for exploring the Arkansas and Red river systems as well as a mountain near Colorado Springs, Colorado which now bears his name.

Answer: Zebulon Pike

8. A movie version of this novel featured a young Hugh Grant, and because of its homosexual theme, the novel was published only after the its author's death. It is a tale of the coming of age of a Cambridge University student and his growing acceptance of his homosexuality as he as he takes as his lover Alec Scudder, the gamekeeper on the estate of his friend, Clive. FTP, identify this novel by E.M. Forster.

Answer: Maurice

9. This element occurs in nature in an ore of zirconium, the properties of which it resembles. Because it absorbs neutrons better than most metals, it is an excellent choice for use in the control rods of nuclear reactors, and it is also used for light bulb filaments. FTP, identify this element whose name comes from the Latin name for Copenhagen, with atomic number 72 and symbol Hf.

Answer: hafnium

10. She toured Europe in 1955 with the cast of *Porgy and Bess*, then wrote such Off-Broadway productions as *Cabaret For Freedom*. She worked in Ghana as editor of the *African Review* but is better known for her autobiographical stories and poetry. For 10 points, what author of *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* read her poem, "On the Pulse of Morning," at Bill Clinton's 1993 inauguration?

Answer: Maya Angelou

11. God is the true one but there are 10 historical ones. Since the end of the line in 1708, the community itself has been one. This four-letter word refers to the sacred scripture *Adi Granth* as well as to a man called Nanak. For 10 points, what term for the inner voice of God is taken from the Sikh religion?

Answer: Guru

12. During his reign, Britain was restored to the empire, the Persians were conquered, and the Roman senate became a municipal council. To repel the Germans, he appointed three caesars to rule with him. The army made him emperor upon the death of Numerian but he abdicated to his castle in Salona in 305. For 10 points, name this Roman emperor best known for his persecution of the Christians.

Answer: Caius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus

13. Julien Fedon's 1795 slave revolt on this island was just one of many uprisings that eventually led to the 1951 election of Eric Gairy and his "Mongoose Gang." Gairy was toppled in 1979 by the New Jewel Movement, led by Maurice Bishop, but the U.S. sent in troops in 1983. For 10 points, name the Caribbean nation whose invasion caused the Soviets to boycott the 1984 Olympics.

Answer: Grenada

14. The German philosopher Johann Fichte used this three-letter word to replace the concept of a "thing-in-itself" with the act of primitive consciousness. It became less primitive when used by Sigmund Freud to describe a middle ground between one's basest urges and highest intellect. For 10 points, what word also describes a sense of self-importance?

Answer: Ego

15. "Till this moment, I never knew myself," this character says when she realizes that her high opinion of Mr. Wickham has been based only on his "voice and manner." She reads the truth about Wickham in a letter from her future husband, with respect to whom she initially holds "a strong prejudice against every thing he might say." For 10 points, name this lover of Fitzwilliam Darcy and heroine of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*.

Answer: Elizabeth Bennett (prompt on "Bennett," or on early buzz of *Pride and Prejudice*)

16. This French anthropologist provided the link between Emile Durkheim and later structural anthropologists like Claude Levi-Strauss with such works as *Sacrifice: Its Structure and Function*, published in 1899. Not surprising considering that he was not only Durkheim's student, but his nephew as well. In his most famous work, he describes the importance of mutual exchange in social relations. FTP, name this author of *The Gift*.

Answer: Marcel Mauss [Mouse]

17. This German philosopher was so bitter that Hegel was a more popular professor that he scheduled his classes opposite those of Hegel's so he could lecture to an empty classroom. A follower of Kant, he was even more bitter that he did not achieve fame until the publication of *Parerga und Paralipomena* in 1851, nine years before his death. FTP, name this lonely, unpopular, and neglected author of *The World as Will and Idea* whose influence is seen in the works of Nietzsche, Freud, and Wittgenstein.

Answer: Arthur Schopenhauer

18. Writing in the 12th Century, her work includes fables, visions of purgatory, and *lais* [lay] – short narratives about romantic adventures usually involving magical circumstances. The longest of her *lais* [lay] is *Eliduc* [Ell-ee-dook], a tale about a man with two wives. FTP, name this Anglo-Norman poet, the first known woman to write poetry in French, who wrote at the court of Henry II.

Answer: Marie de France or Mary of France

19. This law guaranteed that its subjects could keep so-called "*places de sûreté*" for eight years, and it created a *Chambre de l'Édit* to deal with any disputes that it would create. Its political clauses were nullified by the Peace of Alès, and it was completely revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV, resulting in an emigration of some 400,000 Protestants. For 10 points, name this 1598 edict defining the rights of Huguenots.

Answer: Edict of Nantes (Édit de Nantes)

20. This roughly 10-inch-long organ has a horseshoe shape. It can be divided into 4 parts: the superior, the descending, the horizontal, and the ascending. Ducts from the pancreas and gallbladder enter in the descending part, and work on food and gastric juices that enter the superior part from the pylorus of the stomach. FTP, what is this shortest part of the small intestine, which is followed by the jejunum and the ileum?

Answer: Duodenum (do not prompt on "small intestine")

21. "A un dottore dell mia sorte", sung by Dr. Bartolo. "Una voce poco fa", sung by Rosina. "Il vecchiotto cerca moglie," sung by Berta. "La Calunnia", sung by Don Basilio. All of these arias, as well as "Ah, il piu lieto," sung by Count Almaviva, can be found FTP in what opera, along with the aria "Largo al factotum", sung by Figaro?

Answer: The Barber of Seville or Il Barbiere Di Siviglia

## Bonus Questions

1. Identify these "new" terms from literature FTPE.

a) This type of Greek drama offers a mildly satiric view of the lives of average citizens in domestic life. The Greek dramatist Menander is considered its foremost exponent.

Answer: New Comedy

b) Founded in 1805, and awarded by Oxford, it is given annually to the best student poem on any subject up to 300 lines long. Past winners have included Matthew Arnold and John Ruskin.

Answer: Newdigate Prize

c) It is propagandistic language that is characterized by euphemism, circumlocution, and the inversion of customary meanings. Coined by George Orwell in "1984", it was the language preferred by Big Brother's pervasive enforcers.

Answer: newspeak

2. Identify the following questions about former Secretaries of State FTPE.

a) This Secretary of State from Maine was the 1884 Republican nominee for President, and was the chairman of the first Pan-American Conference in 1889.

Answer: James G. Blaine

b) This Secretary of State was responsible for encouraging and organizing a secretly led coup against Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, and wrote a well-respected book on American Diplomatic History called *A Century of American Diplomacy* in 1900.

Answer: John W. Foster

c) Both James G. Blaine and John W. Foster served as Secretary of State under what President?

Answer: Benjamin Harrison

3. 30-20-10, identify this thing.

a) (30) His real name is Bibendum, which derives from the latin word for "health." He has a wife named Bibette, and a son named Bebib.

b) (20) 101 years old this year, he has, over the past century, been depicted as a knight, a kick-boxer, and Santa Claus, but currently is naked except for a pair of boots and a pair of spectacles.

c) (10) This big white giant is made from 22 snow-white tires, and the company for which he is the spoke-creature is planning to re-insert him into its commercials, finally dumping those stupid tire-riding infants.

Answer The Michelin Man

4. After hearing the name of ship that appears in a work of literature, identify the work of literature you would find it in FTSNOP

a) (5) The Whaling ship "Pequot"

Answer: Moby Dick

b) (10) The SS Patna

Answer: Lord Jim

c) (15) The SS Quaker City

Answer: Innocents Abroad

5. Identify the following English joint-stock companies FTPE.

a) This company, formed in 1698, secured chartered monopoly trading rights east of the Cape of Good Hope.

Answer: East India Company

b) This company's mismanagement led to a financial crisis in Britain in the summer of 1720 which was referred to as a "bubble."

Answer: South Sea Company

c) This was the first English joint-stock company, chartered in 1553.

Answer: The Russia Company

6. Identify the following about scientific advances in 1856 FTP each.

a) In this year, William Henry Perkin discovered this, the first artificial chemical dye.

Answer: mauve

b) In 1856, this Englishman patented converter which uses cold air to convert pig iron into steel.

Answer: Henry Bessemer

c) This paleontologist at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia became the first American to identify dinosaur fossils.

Answer: Joseph Leidy

7. Identify the architects of the following American buildings FTP each.

a) The Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh, PA

Answer: Henry Hobson Richardson

b) St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City

Answer: James Renwick

c) The White House

Answer: James Hoban

8. Identify the following two people associated with the Oxford Movement for 15 points each.

a) This man's sermon "National Apostasy", was considered to mark the beginning of the movement. A college at Oxford is named for him.

Answer: John Keble

b) This man, made a Cardinal in 1879, is most famous for his *Apologia Pro Via Sua*.

Answer: John Henry Newman

9. 30-20-10, name the author.

a) (30) The first person in his family to leave his village for the city in several hundred years, he claims the biggest impression on him as a child were the stories told to him by his grandmother and two banned books given to him by his mother: *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *The Strange Adventures of Nils Holgersson*.

b) (20) His first novel was 1958's *Nip the Buds Shoot the Kids*. His 1964 novel, *A Personal Matter*, was borne out of decision to have his son operated on as an infant for a herniated brain.

c) (10) His son, Hikari, is a well-regarded pianist, while he won the 1994 Nobel Prize for Literature.

Answer: Kenzaburo Oe

10. Identify the following deserts from clues FTPE.

a) Much of it has no sand, but is bare rock. With a name translating to "waterless place", its high elevation makes it the coldest desert in the world outside of Antarctica.

Answer: Gobi Desert

b) This desert, along with the Great Basin desert to the north, the Sonoran desert to the south, and the Chihuahuan desert, together comprise what is sometimes known as the North American desert.

Answer: Mojave Desert

c) This Australian desert is home to the country's largest nature reserve. It lies between the Great Sandy and Great Victorian deserts, and is named after an anthropologist who died there in search of water.

Answer: Gibson Desert

11. Name these leaders of 20th century Poland, for 10 points each:

a) He proclaimed an independent Polish republic in 1918 and served as premier for much of the 1920s, but soon became military dictator.

Answer: Jozef Pilsudski

b) When he became General Secretary in 1981, declared martial law and banned Solidarity. He ruled until 1989.

Answer: Wojciech Jaruzelski

c) This head of the Solidarity union was imprisoned by Jaruzelski but was elected president in 1990.

Answer: Lech Walesa

12. Name these physical chemists, for 10 points each:

a) He bombarded uranium with neutrons in 1938 to find the first chemical evidence of nuclear fission products.

Answer: Otto Hahn

b). She co-discovered protactinium with Otto Hahn.

Answer: Lise Meitner

c) This nephew of Lise Meitner helped her devise the idea of nuclear fission and worked at Los Alamos during World War II.

Answer: Otto Frisch

13. In 1500, a Portuguese fleet en route to India sailed off course and accidentally discovered Brazil. FTP each:

a) Who commanded the fleet?

Answer: Pedro Cabral

b) Name the king for whom Cabral sailed.

Answer: Manuel I

c) Portugal may have already known that Brazil existed when it shifted its demarcation line with Spain in what 1494 treaty?

Answer: Treaty of Tordesillas

14. Answer the following about two 20th century musicians and conductors:

a) For 15 points, this man was a soloist at the premieres of two Shostakovich works. After he escaped Russia, he became music director of the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, D.C.

Answer: Mstislav Rostropovich

b) For 10 points, this Catalan founded the Barcelona Orchestra in 1919.

Answer: Pablo Casals

c) For 5 points, what is the primary musical instrument of both Mstislav Rostropovich and Pablo Casals?

Answer: Cello

15. Name these members of the camel family, for 10 points each:

a) Found in the central Andes, it has a long, flat body with long ears and a dense coat. It is used mainly as a beast of burden.

Answer: Llama

b) Also found in the Andes, it is smaller than a llama but produces the finest wool in the world.

Answer: Vicuna

c) It ranges further north than the llama or vicuna. Its wool is inferior to vicuna wool but it gives many Peruvians their livelihood.

Answer: Alpaca

16. Answer the following about IQ tests.

a) This French psychologist published the first standardized test of human intelligence in 1905. For five, name him.

Answer: Alfred Binet

b) For ten, a pioneer of comparative psychology and intelligence testing, this American initiated the first mass psychological testing program in WWI involving nearly 1 million US soldiers.

Answer: Robert Yerkes

c) The Stanford-Binet test is an adaptation of the Binet-Simon test of intelligence. For fifteen, name the American psychologist and Stanford professor that developed it, and who also thought of dividing a test taker's mental age by chronological age to get IQ.

Answer: Lewis Terman

17. 30-20-10, identify the scientist.

a) (30) Born in 1788, he was for a time the Director of Public Works in Paris, and produced a special rhomboid prism that could produce circularly polarized light.

b) (20) His research in optics contributed massively to the establishment of an undulatory theory of light, in a form obtained by combining Huygens' wave hypothesis with Thomas Young's principle of interference. At his death in 1827, his "Oeuvres Completes", published in three volumes, collected practically everything that was known about optics up to that time.

c) (10) He is most famous for multi-faceted lens still used to amplify light in many lighthouses, as well as kind of light used in theaters.



Answer: Augustin Jean Fresnel (pronounced "freh-nehl")

18. Identify these islands 10 points each:

a) Discovered by Abel Tasman and visited by Capt. James Cook, this independent republic is comprised of about 320 islands and is a member of the Commonwealth. Its largest islands are Viti Levu, which holds its capital Suva.

Answer: Fiji

b) French and Malagasy are the official languages in this country. It is separated from the mainland by the Mozambique Channel and is the world's fourth largest island

Answer: Madagascar

c) One of the world's most densely populated regions, it accommodates nearly two-thirds of the population of Indonesia, along with its capital.

Answer: Java

19. Identify the following techniques used in DNA sequencing, FTP each:

1. The method developed in 1983 by Kary Mullis which was the first technique to make numerous copies of a segment of DNA quickly and accurately and involves the use of DNA polymerase.

Answer: Polymerase Chain Reaction

2. The technique in which, after fragments of DNA have been separated using restriction enzymes and gel electrophoresis, a radioactive probe is used to recognize specific DNA sequences. This technique is considerably more sensitive than PCR.

Answer: Restriction-Fragment Length Polymorphism blot

3. The process in which DNA segments are moved from an agarose gel to a nitrocellulose filter paper sheet using capillary action, and are then investigated using radioactive probes. This process was the first of a group of four techniques with related names to be invented.

Answer: Southern blot

20. Identify the following early kings in Great Britain or Ireland. FTPE:

a) The king of Kent from 560-616 who issued the first extant code of Anglo-Saxon laws, converted to Christianity, and whose kingdom ultimately included all of England south of the Humber.

Answer: Ethelbert I

b) The king of Wessex from 802-839 who pulled Wessex out of the Mercian confederation and became accepted as king in Kent, Sussex, Essex, and Surrey. His reign was a turning point in English history because it destroyed Mercian ascendancy and established Wessex as the strongest English kingdom.

Answer: Egbert

c) The high king of Munster from 976 and of Ireland from 1002-1014 who defeated Maelsechlainn II and was hacked to death by Northmen from Dublin after the battle at Clontarf.

Answer: Brian Boru