

1989 High School Tournament
Round Four

1. It is now little used outside the classroom, but when invented in 1746 it was all the rage in the scientific community. It was an early type of capacitor, a device for storing electrical charge and is named for the city in Holland where it was developed. For 10 points--name this device.

Answer: Leyden Jar

2. "A squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner! Hard and sharp as flint, from which no steel had ever struck out generous fire; secret and self-contained as an oyster...He carried his own low temperature always about with him: he iced his office in the dog days and didn't thaw it out one degree at Christmas." For 10 points--what character was Charles Dickens describing in this famous passage?

Answer: Ebenezer Scrooge

3. His letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin referred to him as a lieutenant general, though he had risen no higher than the rank of captain in the service of Frederick the Great. George Washington fell for the ploy and hired him on as inspector general. For 10 points--name this German-born drill master.

Answer: Baron von Steuben

4. It is the chemical responsible for the flavor of plain yogurt. Its technical name is hydroxy-propionic acid. It is most commonly encountered after heavy exercise as a buildup product in muscle tissue. For 10 points--name this acid.

Answer: Lactic Acid

5. After meeting Eisenhower's secretary of state, he coined the phrase, "Dull, Duller, Dulles." He described his rival Clement Atlee as "a sheep in sheep's clothing" and "a modest man with much to be modest about." Prime minister MacDonald was "the Boneless Wonder." His greatest vituperance, however, was for that "guttersnipe" Hitler. For 10 points -- who specialized in such unflattering phrases?

Answer: Winston Churchill

6. At the start of the 18th century it was the largest nation in Europe, stretching from the Baltic almost to the Black Sea. By the close of the 18th century, it had ceased to exist. For 10 points--name this much-partitioned country.

Answer: Poland

7. The vertical test can be used to determine if a graph represents a function. For 10 points--what information about a function can be obtained from a horizontal test?

Answer: Whether the function is one-to-one

8. In 1858 he bluntly described the slavery issue as "an irrepressible conflict." Such candor caused him to be passed over by the Republican convention in 1860 in favor of Lincoln. Nevertheless, in 1861 he accepted appointment as Secretary of State. For 10 points--name this New York politician who shelled out \$7.2 million for Alaska.

Answer: William Seward

9. In 1935 Ernest Hemingway wrote: "All modern American literature comes from one book...There was nothing before. There has been nothing as good since." For 10 points--what 1884 classic by Mark Twain won Hemingway's praise?

Answer: Huckleberry Finn

10. In 1868 Louis Pasteur showed that microscopic organisms were responsible for the infection of wounds, but his sterilization techniques were unsuitable for surgical use. In 1865 an English surgeon introduced carbolic acid as an antiseptic and was made a baron for his troubles. For 10 points--name this Englishman.

Answer: Joseph Lister

11. One year after his retirement in 1883, a faction of the Republican Party sought to nominate him for president--though he had repeatedly ruled out the idea. The move was finally halted by his memorable statement: "If nominated I will not run. If elected I will not serve." For 10 points--name this Civil War general who was less timid in December 1864 as he cut a sixty-mile-wide path through the "garden spot" of the Confederacy.

Answer: William T. Sherman

12. A joint congressional committee, caught between a high Senate tariff bill and a House bill that was even higher, finally compromised by adopting both in June 1930. The bill raised a storm of protest when President Hoover signed it. For 10 points--name this all-time worst tariff bill which helped precipitate the Great Depression.

Answer: Smoot-Hawley Tariff

13. Many of England's greatest writers are buried in Westminster Abbey, but not all. For 10 points--of John Dryden, Thomas Hardy, Samuel Johnson, and Lord Byron, which one was refused burial there on "moral grounds"?

Answer: Lord Byron

14. This two-word term, introduced in 1915, is no longer used scientifically. Today it is recognized to be a consequence of the theory of plate tectonics. For 10 points--name this descriptive geological term coined by Alfred Wegener.

Answer: Continental Drift

15. After seeing for the first time a sick man, an old man, a holy man, and a dead man, he began six years of wandering followed by 49 days of meditation. He then enunciated the Four Noble Truths and the Eight-Fold Path, which still guide his millions of followers. FTP--name this 6th century B.C. Indian prince whose real name was Siddhartha Gautama.

Answer: Buddha

16. He was a philosopher of some fame, and in *Candide*, Voltaire satirized him in the person of Dr. Pangloss. In 1676 he developed the dynamic theory of motion and in 1684 published his formulation of differential and integral calculus, thus causing a dispute with Sir Isaac Newton, who claimed to have thought of it first. FTP--name this intellectual German.

Answer: Gottfried von Leibniz

17. It is activated by the autonomic nervous system acting on visceral muscle layers along the gastrointestinal tract. It is completely involuntary. You are usually unaware of its existence, yet eating and digestion would be impossible without it. For 10 points--what term identifies these rhythmic contractions of the digestive system?

Answer: Peristalsis

18. Europe considered this monarch to be a barbarian. Instead, he proved himself to be a barber, personally shaving the beards of a number of nobles at his court. For 10 points--name this tsar who admired European ways.

Answer: Peter I or the Great

19. She was born in West Africa about 1755, brought to the U.S. as a child, and was purchased by a Boston merchant. She soon showed remarkable aptitude for learning and was encouraged in her studies. Her first published poems included an ode to Harvard college and a tribute to George III. For 10 points--name this author of the first volume of poetry published by an American black woman.

Answer: Phyllis Wheatley

20. Because he was Jewish and his music was thought "decadent" by the Nazis, this composer fled to the U.S. in 1933 and settled in southern California. He started composing while a teenage bank clerk in Vienna and developed a compositional style characterized by haunting dissonances, free rhythms, and the absence of tonality. For 10 points--name this Austrian who developed the twelve-tone system.

Answer: Arnold Schoenberg

21. His last will and testament, signed on April 15, 1821, included the ominous statement: "I die prematurely, assassinated by the English oligarchy. . . The French nation will not be slow in avenging me." For 10 points--who was this famous exile who died while in English custody on St. Helena?

Answer: Napoleon Bonaparte or Napoleon I

1. (20 points) The eradication of yellow fever was a collaborative affair. For 10 points each--name these men associated with that fight.
 - a. the U.S. army surgeon who determined that the disease was transmitted by a mosquito-borne virus.
Answer: Walter Reed
 - b. the sanitary engineer who capitalized on Walter Reed's work to wipe out the mosquito's breeding grounds around Havana.
Answer: William Gorgas
2. (20 points) In 1753, George Washington, then a young surveyor, suggested that the wedge of land formed by the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers where they merge was "extremely well situated for a fort." The next year the British acted on his suggestion and built a fort on the site, but the French captured it. For 10 points each:
 - a. By what name was this fort known during the French and Indian War? Answer: Fort Duquesne
 - b. What is the current name of the city built on the site of Ft. Duquesne? Answer: Pittsburgh
3. (20 points) It would be nice to discover a chemical element, but you have to discover several to be in company with these four scientists. They discovered twenty-three among them. For 5 points each--name any one element discovered by:
 - a. Glenn Seaborg Answer: Plutonium, Americium, Curium, Berkelium, Californium, Einsteinium, Fermium, Nobelium, Mendelevium
 - b. Sir Humphrey Davy Answer: Barium, Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, Strontium
 - c. Sir William Ramsay Answer: Argon, Neon, Krypton, Xenon, Radon
 - d. Jacob Berzelius Answer: Selenium, Silicon, Thorium, Cerium
4. (20 points) We all know that Constantinople used to be Byzantium and now is Istanbul, but do you know when the names were changes? For 10 points each:
 - a. In what century did Byzantium become Constantinople? Answer: Fourth Century (330)
 - b. In what century did Constantinople become Istanbul? Answer: Twentieth Century (1930)
5. (20 points) I will read an English translation of four important Jewish feast days. For 5 points apiece, give me the proper Jewish name for each feast:
 - a. New Year Answer: Rosh Hashanah
 - b. Day of Atonement Answer: Yom Kippur
 - c. Festival of Lights Answer: Hannukah
 - d. Passover Answer: Pesach
6. (20 points) In 1911 two disciples of famed psychologist Sigmund Freud broke with their master over disputes concerning psychoanalysis. For 10 points each--identify:
 - a. the Viennese colleague who stressed the drive to power to overcome the "inferiority complex." Answer: Alfred Adler
 - b. the Swiss psychoanalyst who classified people as either introverted or extroverted. Answer: Carl Jung
7. (25 points) Listen to this musical selection. (PLAY). Now, tell me:
 - a. For 10 points--the name of the composition. Answer: The Flight of the Bumblebee
 - b. For 15 points--what Russian musician wrote The Flight of the Bumblebee? Answer: Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov
8. (30 points) Everyone remembers Watson and Crick. But how well do you know the other two central figures in determining the structure of DNA. For 15 points each--name:
 - a. the British scientist who shared the 1962 Nobel Prize with Watson and Crick for his X-ray diffraction studies of DNA.
Answer: Maurice Wilkins
 - b. the American researcher whom Watson and Crick were racing to decipher the DNA molecule.
Answer: Linus Pauling
9. (30-20-10) Thirty points are yours if you can name this city after one clue; twenty after two; ten if you need all three.
 - a. Linked by rail to Charleston, SC it was second in importance only to New Orleans as a cotton market before the Civil War
 - b. Its Beale Street has been immortalized by composer W.C. Handy as the birthplace of the blues.
 - c. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated there in 1968.
Answer: Memphis, Tennessee
10. (20 points) A true-false bonus might be to your liking at this time, but you'll just have to settle for just a "false" bonus. For 10 points each--identify:
 - a. the French term, literally a "false step," which is a type of social blunder. Answer: Faux Pas (foe-PAH)
 - b. the technical name for the "false feet" of certain protozoans, such as the amoeba. Answer: Pseudopodia

11. (20 points) The five major endocrine glands in the human body are the pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal, and pancreas. For 5 points each--which endocrine gland:

- a. secretes epinephrine
- b. is the major site of iodine in the body
- c. has a regulator effect on the thyroid and adrenals
- d. secretes a hormone that controls the calcium content of the blood

Answer: Adrenal

Answer: Thyroid

Answer: Pituitary

Answer: Parathyroid

12. (25 points) "Ricardo Klement" of Buenos Aires, Argentina was kidnapped on May 11, 1960 by a group known as "The Avengers." Two years and twenty days later, he was hanged in Israel. For 25 points--what was Ricardo Klement's real name?

Answer: Adolf Eichmann

13. (20 points) On June 13, 1971 the New York Times began publishing a series of articles based on a secret Department of Defense report. Seven thousand pages long, it traced the course of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. For 10 points each:

- a. by what name was this report known?

Answer: The Pentagon Papers

- b. name the former Pentagon consultant who released the Pentagon Papers to the Times.

Answer: Daniel Ellsberg

14. (30-20-10) Thirty points for naming this Renaissance man on the first clue; twenty on the second; or ten on the third.

- a. He was not Joan of Arc, but was canonized by the Catholic Church in 1935 after the English executed him.
- b. He was anything but foolish, but Erasmus dedicated In Praise of Folly to him.
- c. He was the subject of the play and movie A Man for All Seasons.

Answer: Sir Thomas More

15. (25 points) Calvin Coolidge immortalized the line, "I do not choose to run for president in 1928."

- a. For 15 points--what literary character became famous for his oft-repeated expression, "I prefer not to"?

Answer: Bartleby the Scrivener

- b. For 10 points--who wrote the story of Bartleby the Scrivener?

Answer: Herman Melville

16. Literature may be universal but writers are frequently provincial--deriving much from their own localities. For 10 points apiece--tell me what town or city served as the residence of the following group of authors:

- a. Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Louisa May Alcott.

Answer: Concord, Massachusetts

- b. Studs Terkel, Carl Sandburg, and Saul Bellow.

Answer: Chicago, Illinois

17. (30 points) Virtually all of Africa lies between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. For 10 points each--name:

- a. the only two African nations which lie entirely north of the Tropic of Cancer

Answer: Morocco and Tunisia

- b. either of the two African nations which lie entirely south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

Answer: Swaziland or Lesotho

18. (25 points) Every four years, everyone seems to start caring about the Electoral College. California and New York have the most electoral clout. For 5 points each--give me the next five states with the most electoral votes, in any order.

Answer: Texas (32), Florida (25), Pennsylvania (23), Illinois (22), Ohio (21)

19. (30 points) James G. Blaine was favored to win the 1884 presidential election until, one week before the election, the Reverend Samuel Burchard publicly labeled Grover Cleveland as a supporter of the three R's. For 10 points each--what three R's (and I don't mean reading, writing, and 'rithmetic) did Burchard inject into this campaign to the detriment of his candidate?

Answer: Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion

20. (20 points) The third most costly fire in U.S. history occurred on November 12, 1984 at Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma. The two most costly are better known. For 10 points each--what city burned on:

- a. April 18, 1906

Answer: San Francisco, California

- b. October 8-10, 1871

Answer: Chicago, Illinois