

Round 4

1996 ACF Regionals
Questions by Michigan B (Rory Molinari)

1. It is a lepton, and so is not subject to the strong nuclear force. It comes in three types, the electron, muon and tau, the first of which was postulated in 1930 by Pauli to account for energy apparently missing in the beta-decay process. FTP name this chargeless particle, which may account for much of the missing mass of the universe.

Answer: neutrino

2. In the first battle of this name the British under Auchinleck gained little more than a strategic advantage in spite of costly fighting at Ruweisat Ridge. The second battle was more decisive. General George Stumme, interim commander of Panzerarmee Afrika sustained a heart attack on October 24 and a major tank battle took place at Tel el Aqqaqir on November 2. FTP name these 1942 battles, the turning points in the North Africa campaign.

Answer: El Alamein

3. A copy of Leonardo da Vinci's The Battle of Anghiari, Fall of the Damned, Battle of the Amazons, Henry IV Receiving the Portrait of Marie de Medici, Rape of the Daughters of Leucippus, and The Judgment of Paris. FTP name the Flemish artist who painted all of these works as well as The Raising of the Cross and The Descent from the Cross.

Answer: Peter Paul Rubens

4. From source to sea it is about 2630 miles long, though all but 1120 miles are known by other names. It was discovered and traversed in 1789 by the man after whom it is named, and the Hudson Bay Company established trading posts along it. FTP name this river of Northern Canada, the second longest in North America.

Answer: Mackenzie

5. He began his career as a serious poet, though he became famous for his wit and rhyme such as: "There was an old man from Calcutta/ Who coated his tonsils with butta,/ Thus converting his snore/ From a thunderous roar/ To as soft, oleagious mutta." For 10 points, identify this author of Hard Lines, The Old Dog Barks Backwards, and I Wouldn't Have Missed It.

Answer: Ogden Nash

6. Grandsons of Scipio Africanus, these two brothers greatly troubled their fellow senators by promoting policies aimed at the welfare of the plebeians. In 133 B.C., Tiberius proposed the breaking up of public lands into small farms, and for this he was lynched by the Senate. Gaius attempted to continue his brother's policies and expand Roman citizenship; he was lynched ten years after his brother. For 10 points, give the family name of these early Roman social reformers

Answer: Gracchus or Gracchi

7. Born in 1864 in Munich, he wrote "An Alpine Symphony" in 1915, affected in part by the death of his friend Gustav Mahler. Also a conductor like Mahler, he commented during rehearsals of the symphony that he had at last learned to orchestrate, benefiting from writing operas such as "Salome" and "Elektra". For ten points, who is this man, composer of such works as "Der Rosenkavalier", "Don Juan" and "Don Quixote"?

Answer: Richard Strauss

8. Its scientific name is Tachyglossus aculeatus, and it looks rather like a clumsy hedgehog. It has a long snout used for digging up termites, which it collects with a long, sticky tongue. The female has no nipples, but only primitive milk-patches in the pouch, which ooze milk to the baby, which hatches from an egg. FTP name this inhabitant of Australia and New Guinea, the only monotreme apart from the platypus.

Answer: Echidna or Spiny Anteater

9. On his way from Troezen (TROY-zen) to Athens, he undertook to rid the road of bandits. Among his victims were Periphetes, Sinis, Sciron, and Procrustes. Upon arrival in Athens, he was united with his father, Aegeus. For ten points, who is this Greek mythological hero, who is more famous for his later exploits in Crete's Labyrinth involving the Minotaur?

Answer: Theseus

10. This collection was written in 1892 after the author's bank failed while he was honeymooning in America. It includes the poems "Tommy", "Fuzzy Wuzzy", "Danny Deever", "If", and "Mandalay". For 10 points, identify this book of verse by Rudyard Kipling and including the famous poem "Gunga Din".

Answer: Barrack Room Ballads

11. They were passed by two state legislatures during the presidency of John Adams, and were a response to the Alien and Sedition Acts passed by the Federalist-dominated Congress. They affirmed states' rights in the face of federal power, and declared that states had the right to specifically nullify laws made by the federal government. For 10 points, what are these acts, written by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, and named after the states that passed them?

Answer: Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

12. Only one of these, written by Euripides, survives. Always appearing after three tragedies in Greek drama, they capped off a day of theater in Athens. Representing Dionysus with a chorus of fun-loving characters wearing horses or goats ears and tails, they used techniques of both comedy and drama. For 10 points, identify this genre of Greek theater.

Answer: Satyr plays

13. Sir Edward Mauley is the title character of his novel The Black Dwarf and he told the story of the escape from prison and flight to England of Mary Queen of Scots in his The Abbott. For 10 points, identify this resident of Abbotsford who in the early 19th century created such popular works as Rob Roy and Ivanhoe.

Answer: Sir Walter Scott

14. This is the preferred concentration unit in studies that involve changes in temperature, since it is defined as a ratio. Abbreviated with a lower case m, it is defined as the number of moles of solute dissolved in 1 kg of solvent. For ten points, what is this physical chemistry term, not to be confused with molarity?

Answer: molality

15. This philosophical and theological movement was sparked in the Middle Ages by a desire among some members of the Christian clergy to reconcile human reason and Christian faith. The leading figure of this movement was Thomas Aquinas, who in his Summa Theologica and other writings, argued that the philosophy of the ancients, especially that of Aristotle, was not only compatible with Christianity, but in some ways supported and enhanced it. For 10 points, give the name attributed to this philosophy.

Answer: scholasticism

16. She was born in America, but lived in England where she became famous as a dancer and choreographer. Her distinctive wardrobes used Greek tunics and she often based her dance productions on architectural forms. For ten points, identify this dancer, who was tragically strangled by her scarf and the wheel of her car.

Answer: Isadora Duncan

17. Legend has it that there is no Nobel prize in this field because Alfred Nobel's wife ran off with a member of this profession or, alternatively, because Nobel was rejected as a suitor by a woman who worked in this field. For 10 points, identify this discipline whose other famous practitioners include Johan Bernoulli, Archimedes, Isaac Newton, and Karl Gauss.

Answers. mathematics

18. He was born in West Virginia in 1907, and left school at age 16 to work, but was dismissed from his job because he protested against Sunday work. In 1926, he went to Detroit to work for the Ford Motor Company as a foreman, but was dismissed for his union activity. A founding member of the United Automobile Workers, he was its president from 1946 until his death in 1970, and actively sought to eliminate corruption and the influence of Communism in American unions. For 10 points, name this American labor leader.

Answer: Walter P. Reuther

19. They include Aconcagua in Argentina, Ararat in Turkey, and Kilimanjaro in Tanzania. U.S. ones include Katmai in Alaska, and Mt. Rainer in Washington. More well-known ones include Mauna Loa in Hawaii and Vesuvius in Italy. For ten points, identify these deadly mountains, some extinct but others still very active.

Answer: Volcanoes

20. Issued in 1549, it gave us the lines and . An Act of Uniformity effectively eliminated its competition after May 20th of that year. For 10 points, identify this Thomas Cranmer work, which simplified and condensed the Latin service of the medieval church into a single English volume.

Answer: Book of Common Prayer or Prayer Book of Edward VI

21. The founder of the Astrophysical Journal, he started out as an investigator of the sun, inventing the spectroheliograph and spectrohelioscope. His later career began with the directorship of the Yerkes observatory. Later successes in fund-raising included the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson, and finally the 200-inch at Mt. Palomar. For ten points, who is this giant of astronomy?

Answer: George Ellery Hale

22. He was born around 433, the son of Idico, into a German tribe. He entered Italy in 470, and joined the Roman army. When the Roman general Orestes deposed Emperor Julius Nepos and reneged on promises to give land to the Germans in the army, he rebelled, deposing in turn Orestes' son Romulus Augustulus, and was proclaimed king by his men. FTP name this man, the first Barbarian king of Italy, later murdered by Theodoric.

Answer: Odoacer (oh-doh-AY-ser) or Odovacar or Odovakar

21. Identify the economists 5-10-15.

1. His The Wealth of Nations states that societies progress through four stages of economic development, the highest being laissez-faire capitalism, which he calls "the system of perfect liberty."

Answer: Adam Smith

2. Also a supporter of laissez-faire policies, this 19th century English economist is most-known for his Iron Law of Wages, which states that attempts to improve the real income of workers are basically useless.

Answer: David Ricardo

3. Leader of the physiocrats, he taught that laissez-faire follows natural law and that society is happiest under free competition.

Answer: Francois Quesnay

Round 1

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Questions by Michigan B (Rory Molinari)

1. Answer these questions about the Japanese occupation of China for 15 points each.

1. On December 13, 1937, Japanese troops entered this city and tortured, raped, and killed an estimated 200,000 people over a period of two months. In addition, one-third of its houses were burned, and many more looted. Give the name of this city, Chinese for

Answer: Nanking or Nanjing

2. On December 12, 1937, this U.S. gunboat sailing on the Yangtze River was sunk by Japanese aircraft as it was carrying refugees fleeing Nanking because of the imminent occupation of the city by Japanese forces. Although Japan apologized for what it called American official maintained that the sinking was deliberate. Give the name of the ship, which lent its name to the incident.

Answer: Panay (accept Panay Incident)

2. Identify the authors of the following works published in the 1810s for 10 points each.

1. The Necessity of Atheism

Answer: Percy Shelley

2. The Swiss Family Robinson

Answer: Johann Wyss

3. Manfred: A Dramatic Poem

Answer: Lord Byron

3. How much do you know about the Trojan War? Identify these figures from the Trojan War and the events surrounding it for 15 points each.

1. A Trojan priest, he was and warned against bringing the Trojan Horse into the city. He and his sons were then crushed to death by snakes sent by the god Poseidon.

Answer: Laocoon (lay-ok-o-on)

2. This woman was a Trojan prophet, given the gift of prophecy by Apollo. When she resisted Apollo's advances, he made her ability worthless by decreeing that no one would ever believe her predictions. After the Greeks' victory, they removed her from the temple of Athena, much to that goddess' chagrin.

Answer: Cassandra

4. Identify the type of radioactive decay or nuclear process from the change in an atom's mass and atomic number, for ten points each.

1. Subtract 4 from the mass number and 2 from the atomic number.

Answer: Alpha decay

2. Subtract 1 from the atomic number but do not change the mass number. Two separate answers are acceptable.

Answer: Positron emission (accept electron capture!)

3. Add 1 to the atomic number but do not change the mass number.

Answer: Beta decay

5. Given a painting, name the Rococo artist who painted it for the stated number of points.

1. The Swing

Answer: Jean-Honore Fragonard

2. A Pilgrimage to Cythera

Answer: Jean-Antoine Watteau

3. Triumph of Venus (1740)

Answer: Francois Boucher

6. For fifteen points each, identify these two movies both based on Shakespeare's The Tempest.

1. A sci-fi classic of the 1950's, it starred Leslie Nielsen, Walter Pidgeon, and Robbie the Robot.

Answer: Forbidden Planet

2. Peter Greenaway's film version, most famous for its nudity and its casting of Sir John Gielgud as Prospero.

Answer: Prospero's Books

7. Answer the following questions about a 19th century British author.

1. 10 pts: Who wrote *The Prime Minister*, *Phineas Finn*, and *Can You Forgive Her?*

Answer: Anthony Trollope

2. 20 pts: The preceding three novels along with *Phineas Redux*, *The Eustace Diamonds* and *The Duke's Children* form what series by Trollope?

Answer: Parliamentary novels

8. For ten points each, name these figures from World War II. 1. The German Admiral who conducted the U boat campaign against Allied shipping in the Atlantic, and who later briefly succeeded Hitler as leader of the Third Reich.

Answer: Karl Donitz

2. This Swedish diplomat and U. of Michigan graduate saved thousands of Hungarian Jews by housing them under the Swedish flag or spiriting them out of the country with forged documents and bribes. He was arrested in 1945 by the advancing Soviets, and probably died in a Soviet prison.

Answer: Raoul Wallenberg

3. This Russian general led Soviet forces in the defense of Moscow, and commanded the armies that destroyed the Germans at Stalingrad. He also led the final assault on Berlin in 1945.

Answer: Georgy Zhukov

9. Identify the element, 30-20-10

1. It was discovered in 1907 by Georges Urbain, and occurs in all minerals containing yttrium.

2. It derives its name from the ancient Roman name for Paris.

3. It has atomic number 71.

Answer: Lutetium

10. The *Oresteia* has been hailed as the greatest tetralogy in literature. Answer the following questions about it for the stated number of points.

1. For five points apiece, name the first three plays in the tetralogy.

Answer: Agamemnon, The Libation Bearers or Choephoroi, The Eumenides

2. For 10 points, identify the fourth play of the tetralogy, a lost comedy.

Answer: Proteus

3. For a final 5 points, identify the author of the *Oresteia*.

Answer: Aeschylus

11. Use your brains to answer the following questions about the human brain for 10 points each.

1. The diencephalon in the forebrain consists of these two structures.

Answer: thalamus and hypothalamus

2. This is what separates the right and left hemispheres.

Answer: corpus callosum

3. The brain and spinal cord are covered by these three membranes.

Answer: Meninges

12. Identify the following composers for 15 points each.

1. Living from around 1505 to 1585, this English composer composed liturgical music but is perhaps more well-known from the Ralph Vaughn-Williams work bearing his name.

Answer: Thomas Tallis

2. His works include the opera *The Trojans* and the symphonic work *Harold in Italy*.

Answer: Hector Berlioz

13. For 10 points each, identify the famous 19th century American authors of these less-famous works of literature for 10 points, given an easier clue for 5 points.

1. 10 pts: *The Stolen White Elephant* 5 pts: *Tom Sawyer*

Answer: Mark Twain

2. 10 pts: *The Great Carbuncle* 5 pts: *The Minister's Black Veil*

Answer: N. Hawthorne

3. 10 pts: *Eldorado* 5 pts: *Annabel Lee*

Answer: Edgar A. Poe

14. 30-20-10 Name the American.

1. Born in New York state, he became a successful lawyer in New York City, was elected governor in 1906, and was appointed to the Supreme Court of the U.S. in 1908.
2. In 1916, he resigned from the Court to run for the presidency against the incumbent Woodrow Wilson, but was defeated. He became Secretary of State under Presidents Harding and Coolidge.
3. In 1930, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, serving until 1941, and was largely responsible for defeating Roosevelt's court plan.

Answer: Charles Evans Hughes

15. Charlemagne's empire was unable to survive intact after his death in A.D. 814, and its divisions were the forerunners of the modern nations of Europe. The empire was divided among his three grandsons. For ten points each, given the area of the empire each grandson got, you name that heir.

1. He received the western part of the empire, called West Frankland, which would become France.

Answer: Charles the Bald

2. He received the eastern part of the empire, called East Frankland, which would become Germany.

Answer: Louis the German

3. His lands included a strip of land between that of Charles and Louis as well as the lands which would become Italy.

Answer: Lothair I

16. For ten points each, identify the capitals of the following African countries.

1. Malawi

Answer: Lilongwe

2. Benin

Answer: Porto-Novo

3. Swaziland

Answer: Mbabane

17. 30-20-10 Identify the literary character.

1. On two separate occasions he believes he has killed his father. The first time, it brings him respect and admiration, the second time it nearly gets him hanged.

2. He courts Pegeen Mike (Margaret Flaherty) away from the bumbling Shawn Keogh.

3. He is the title character in Playboy of the Western World by John M.

Synge

Answer: Christy Mahon

18. Identify the Assyrian leaders for 10 points each. 1. In 1116 B.C., he began his 38 year reign that brought the Middle Assyrian Empire to its peak. In 1100 B.C., his forces reached the Mediterranean after conquering the Hittites.

Answer: Tiglath-Pileser I

2. In 722 B.C., he succeeded Shalmaneser V and claimed victory over Samaria, taking 27,290 Israelite prisoners who he deported to Central Asia.

Answer: Sargon II

3. In 626 B.C., he died after a prosperous 43 year reign, the last ruler of the Sargonid dynasty that had ruled for nearly a century.

Answer: Ashurbanipal

19. Identify the following terms from physics for ten points each.

1. This term refers to a force that is exerted on an object about an axis, and is measured by multiplying the force by the lever arm.

Answer: Torque

2. This is measured by subtracting the atmospheric pressure from the total pressure in a fluid.

Answer: Gauge pressure

3. This is measured by dividing the charge q by the potential difference V , and is measured in farads.

Answer: Capacitance

20. Given these battles of the American Revolution, give the name of the future state in which these

battles were fought for 10 points each.

1. Brandywine

Answer: Pennsylvania

2. Vincennes

Answer: Indiana

3. Guilford Court House

Answer: North Carolina