

Martin Poteralski

Tossups by the Tournament Director  
1996 Tar Heel Cup

1. His mathematical work includes an investigation of the general conic section and one of the first tracts on probability. He studied elastic impact and centrifugal force, and determined that a pendulum following a cycloid curve had a period independent of its amplitude. He discovered the Orion nebula and differentiated the rings of Saturn with lenses he ground himself. However, he is best known for formulating the wave theory of light. Name this Dutch scientist.

(Christian Huygens)

2. The title character is raised by Squire Allworthy, falls in love with his neighbor Sophia, is banished because of the plotting of Blifil, and is accused of committing incest with his mother. In the end the hero is cleared of suspicion and marries his true love. Name this 1794 "comic epic-poem in verse", considered the masterpiece of Henry Fielding.

(Tom Jones)

3. They included an act which created a five-man board of customs commissioners; the New York Restraining Act, which disbanded that colony's legislature; and the Revenue Act, which placed duties on glass, china, lead, paper, and tea. In the face of colonial boycotts, the duties on all items except tea were repealed. Name these laws passed by Parliament in 1767 which were sponsored by the chancellor of the exchequer.

(Townshend Acts)

4. He composed 3 sonatas, 4 scherzos, 25 preludes, 19 nocturnes, 19 waltzes, 2 piano concertos, and 55 mazurkas. Name this companion of George Sand and virtuoso pianist who never returned to his birthplace Zelazowa Wola, Poland.

(Frederic Chopin)

5. Events of his reign included a brief war with Sweden, the construction of a chain of perimeter forts, and the establishment of the Patriarchate of Moscow. His sister Irene had married the incompetent Fyodor, and he ruled in regency until 1598 when he was crowned czar. He died in 1605 during a civil war against the forces of the "False Dmitri". Name this Russian ruler, the subject of a Pushkin play and a Mussourgsky opera.

(Boris Godonov)

6. A member of the sedge family, this plant may grow to a height of ten feet and thrives in standing water. It was used to make rope, sails and shoes in ancient times, and although it was once common along the Euphrates River today it exists almost exclusively along the Upper Nile. Name this plant which was commonly stripped, split, pressed, and trimmed into paper.

(papyrus)

7. Located in Cochise County, most of its 1000 residents are now employed by the US Army Strategic Communications Command. It was settled in 1879 by Ed Schieffelin, who discovered vast silver deposits nearby. It is best known as the site of the infamous Boot Hill cemetery and the O.K. Corral where the showdown between the Clantons and Earps occurred. Name this Arizona town.

(Tombstone)

8. He was an apprentice to an apothecary when he wrote his first play "Catiline" which was so unsuccessful that copies were sold as scrap paper. He failed the entrance examination of the local university and wrote more unsuccessful plays until he wrote his first great drama "Brand". He followed this with "Pillars of Society", "Ghosts", "A Doll's House", and "The Wild Duck". Name this Norwegian playwright.

(Henrik Ibsen)

9. This author of "Science and the Common Understanding" made contributions to quantum theory, relativity, and the study of cosmic rays. He won the Enrico Fermi Award in 1963, nine years after his suspension from the Atomic

Energy Commission for his alleged association with Communists. Name this New York physicist who directed the Manhattan Project.

(J. R. Oppenheimer)

10. This nation is ruled by a monarch elected every five years by a council of hereditary rulers. It became independent in 1957 but added two letters to its name in 1963 after it acquired the provinces of Sabah and Sarawak on the island of Borneo. Name this Asian country with its capital at Kuala Lumpur.

(Malaysia)

11. This treaty stated that France had unconditional sovereignty over Tobago and Senegal; that Florida and Menorca shall be returned to Spain, and that all nations would have free use of the Mississippi River. Name this 1783 treaty which also included an international recognition of the independence of the United States of America.

(Treaty of Paris)

12. His contributions to science include the mechanical theory of matter, which asserted the existence of atoms which are responsible for all phenomena; the precise definition of a chemical element, studies of chemical reactions, and the invention of the vacuum pump. Name this seventeenth century British scientist whose law states that if temperature is held constant, then the pressure of a gas is inversely proportional to its volume.

(Robert Boyle)

13. His earliest paintings included "Institution of the Rosary" and "Angels Bearing the Casa Santa from Nazareth to Loreto". He was later commissioned to decorate the royal palace of King Charles III of Spain, when he created "Apotheosis of Spain" and "Smithy of Vulcan". Name this Venetian rococo muralist.

(Giovanni Tiepolo)

14. Examples include gabbro, rhyolite, obsidian, basalt, and granite. They take the form of either a mass of crystals or an amorphous glass, and they are classified as intrusive or extrusive. Name this class of rocks which result from the cooling and solidification of magma.

(igneous)

15. The intervention of Lord Stanley and Sir William on the side of Henry Stuart allowed his forces to achieve victory even though they were vastly outnumbered by the royal army of Richard III, who was killed during the conflict. Name this August 22, 1485 battle that ended the Wars of the Roses.

(Bosworth Field)

16. The disembodied manhood of John Bobbitt was thrown in a field and thus easily found and reattached. But when this individual's prize possession was cut off, it was thrown in a river and eaten by fish. Fortunately, he received an artificial love staff from his wife Isis. Name this Egyptian deity who for his suffering was named judge of the souls of the dead.

(Osiris)

17. It occurs as a result of degeneration of the substantia nigra, the group of nerve cells responsible for the production of dopamine in the brain. It is characterized by rhythmic tremors, muscle rigidity, and difficulty in coordinating movement. Name this neurological disorder.

(Parkinson's disease)

18. This movement was founded on the antiromantic ideas of Thomas Hulme; it looked to the clarity and economy of French symbolism and Oriental poetry. Among those influenced by the movement were T.S. Eliot, Carl Sandburg, and James Joyce. Name this early twentieth century school of poetry led by Richard Aldington, Amy Lowell, and Ezra Pound.

(Imagism)

19. This scientist, who was born in Massachusetts in 1875, confirmed Nernst's third law of thermodynamics and made the distinction between ionic and covalent bonds that led to the modern theory of chemical bonding. He also devised



a theory of electron-pair transference which has replaced the Bronsted-Lowry theory as a more descriptive model of acids and bases. Name this chemist.

(Gilbert Lewis)

20. Hottenguer, Bellamy, and Hauteral were the real names of the three agents who unofficially demanded a payment from Charles Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry. The American delegation refused this bribe, and an undeclared naval war between the US and France ensued. Give the popular name of this 1798 incident which comes from a speech by John Adams.

(XYZ Affair)

21. Give the common year of these events: Smokey the Bear dies, as do Howard Hughes, Werner Heisenberg, Benjamin Britten, Agatha Christie, and Mao Tse-tung; the Seychelles Islands become independent; Milton Friedman wins the Nobel Prize in Economics; Viking I and II land on Mars; Vietnam is reunited; the first ever vice-presidential debate occurs, between Robert Dole and Walter Mondale; and the parade of tall ships marks the bicentennial of the U.S.

(1976)

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Tournament Director Bonuses  
1996 Tar Heel Cup

1. Given a European monarch, name the dynastic house to which he or she belonged for five points each.
  - a. Richard III of England (York) S
  - b. Louis XIV of France (Bourbon) S
  - c. Alexander I of Russia (Romanov) S
  - d. Edward I of England (Plantagenet) O
  - e. Henry II of France (Valois) O
  - f. Maria Theresa of Austria (Hapsburg) S
2. Identify the following three British winners of the Nobel Prize in literature from works on a 10/5 basis.
  - a. 10. "The Confidential Clerk" and "The Elder Statesman"  
5. "The Four Quartets" and "Ash Wednesday"  
(T.S. Eliot) O
  - b. 10. "The Five Nations" and "The Light that Failed"  
5. "Barrack-Room Ballads" and "Captains Courageous"  
(Rudyard Kipling) S
  - c. 10. "The World Crisis" and "Marlborough"  
5. "The Second World War"  
(Winston Churchill) O
3. Many US states have Indian names. Given the meaning of a state's name, name the state for 5 points each. Hint: all are west of the Mississippi River.
  - a. "Red Man" (Oklahoma) S
  - b. "Gem of the Mountains" (Idaho) O
  - c. "Muddy Water" (Missouri) O
  - d. "Large Prairie Place" (Wyoming) O
  - e. "Silver-bearing Land" (Arizona) O
  - f. "Great Peninsula" (Alaska) O
4. 30-20-10 name this artist from his paintings.
  30. "Madonna with a Carnation" and "Saint Jerome"
  20. "Madonna of the Rocks" and "Lady with the Ermine"
  10. "The Last Supper" and "Mona Lisa"(Leonardo da Vinci) 20
5. This bonus will test your knowledge of chemistry and geography. Answer the following number of questions for the stated number of points.
  - a. (5 points) What is the only element named after a US state?  
(Californium) S
  - b. (5 points each) Name any two elements that were named after modern European countries.  
(Francium, Germanium, Polonium) 10
  - c. (5 points) What element was named after the Roman word for the area that is now France?  
(Gallium) S
  - d. (10 points) Name an element which was named in honor of a Scandinavian capital.  
(Holmium, Hafnium) O
6. Given a hypothetical obituary, identify the figure from classical mythology which it describes for 10 points each.
  - a. "His body was found out to sea by a Cretan fisherman, surrounded by a large mass of floating feathers."  
(Icarus) 10

- b. "Found just outside the walls of Troy, cause of death was identified as puncture wound to the back of the foot." (Achilles) 10
- c. "After putting on an allegedly poisoned shirt, the deceased was observed to uproot several pine trees and build himself a funeral pyre." (Heracles or Hercules) 10

7. For 10 points each identify the following schools of philosophy.

- a. This classical philosophy founded by Zeno of Citium advocated rational self-control and adherence to the laws of nature. (Stoicism) 10
- b. Such thinkers as Voltaire and Thomas Jefferson held this belief that God reveals himself through natural law but does not actively intervene in the universe. (Deism) 10
- c. This American school, represented by William James and John Dewey, held that the meaning and truth of any idea are a function of its outcome. (Pragmatism) 0

8. For five points each, identify the following things which have something in common.

- a. Built on the site of the Roman city of Turicum, it is the largest city in Switzerland. (Zurich) 5
- b. This term refers to the cell formed from the fusion of male and female gametes. (zygote) 0
- c. This Pueblo Indian tribe was associated with the seven cities of Cibola by Spanish explorers. (Zuni) 5
- d. This leader of the Swiss Reformation wrote 67 articles and denied the presence of Christ in the Eucharist. (Zwingli) 5
- e. Amino acids and proteins are examples of these molecules with both positively and negatively charged groups. (zwitterions) 0
- f. This Russian-American scientist who invented and patented the iconoscope is called "the father of television" (Zworykin) 0

9. For five points each, identify the following Geologic Time Periods.

- a. The first birds evolved during this dinosaur-dominated period in the middle of the Mesozoic Era. (Jurassic) 0
- b. The first multicellular life appeared in this first period of the Paleozoic Era. (Cambrian) 0
- c. The first reptiles evolved during this period whose name suggests the coal-forming swamps that were common. (Carboniferous) 0
- d. The first amphibians crawled onto land during this period which is often called "The Age of Fishes" (Devonian) 0
- e. Geologists refer to the "K-T boundary", an iridium-rich layer which marks the extinction of the dinosaurs and most other large animals. For five points each, what two periods are divided by the "K-T boundary"? (Cretaceous and Tertiary) 0

10. Identify the capitals of these African nations for five points each.

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. Mozambique | (Maputo) 0      |
| b. Senegal    | (Dakar) 5       |
| c. Congo      | (Brazzaville) 5 |
| d. Angola     | (Luanda) 0      |
| e. Morocco    | (Rabat) 5       |
| f. Rwanda     | (Kigali) 0      |

11. For five points each, identify the authors of the following colorful works of literature.

- |                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| a. "Black Boy"                 | (Richard Wright) 5 |
| b. "Riders of the Purple Sage" | (Zane Grey) 0      |
| c. "Blue Voyage"               | (Conrad Aiken) 0   |
- (More)



- d. "Green Hills of Africa" (Ernest Hemingway) 5  
 e. "Chrome Yellow" (Aldous Huxley) 0  
 f. "Redburn: His First Voyage" (Herman Melville) 0

12. For ten points each, identify the following constants from physics given the value.

- a.  $9.11 \times 10^{-31}$  kilogram (mass of electron) 10  
 b.  $6.67 \times 10^{-11}$  Newton meter squared per square kilogram (gravitational constant) 0  
 c. 8.31 Joules per mole Kelvin (universal gas constant) 0

13. For ten points each and a bonus five for all correct, identify the following transcontinental railroads.

- a. Despite the Credit Mobilier scandal, it linked with the Central Pacific in 1869 to form the first transcontinental railroad. (Union Pacific) 10  
 b. The Gadsden Purchase created an economical route for this New Orleans to Los Angeles railroad. (Southern Pacific) 0  
 c. Although it caused a scandal which destroyed John Macdonald's administration, it eventually linked Montreal to Vancouver. (Canadian Pacific) 10

14. For five points each, given a definition, identify the following literary terms.

- a. In a play, it occurs when a character delivers a speech to the audience expressing his thoughts and intentions. (soliloquy) 5  
 b. This occurs when a character's words or deeds show ignorance of facts which have been revealed to the audience. (dramatic irony) 5  
 c. This word coined by Carl Jung refers to an image from the "collective unconscious" recognizable by most people. (archetype) 5  
 d. From the French for "unknotting", it means the resolution of the plot after the climax. (denouement) 5  
 e. From the Greek for "overturning", this unfortunate event is the resolution of the major conflict in a tragedy. (catastrophe) 0  
 f. This Latin phrase refers to the resolution of a crisis with an improbable event. (Deus ex machina) 5

15. 30-20-10 identify this Operatic composer from his works.

30. "The Touchstone" and "The Lady of the Lake"  
 20. "Otello" and "Cinderella"  
 10. "William Tell" and "The Barber of Seville"  
 (Gioacchino Rossini) 10

16. For five points each, given a mammal, name the taxonomical order to which it belongs.

- a. Weasel (Carnivora)  
 b. Lemur (Primates)  
 c. Orca (Cetacea)  
 d. Porcupine (Rodentia)  
 e. Sloth (Edentata)  
 f. Llama (Artiodactyla)

17. Identify the constitutional amendments which involve each of the following subjects for 5 points each.

- a. Right to a trial by jury (Seventh)  
 b. Limits on the number of Presidential terms (Twenty Second)  
 c. Authorization of Income Tax (Sixteenth)  
 d. Illegality of unreasonable search and seizure (Fourth)  
 e. Citizenship rights may not be abridged by state law (Fourteenth)  
 f. Succession upon the incapacitation of a President (Twenty-Fifth)

18. 30-20-10 Identify this author given works.

30. "We Never Make Mistakes" and "The First Circle"

20. "Cancer Ward" and "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich"

10. "The Gulag Archipelago"

(Solzhenitzyn)

19. For ten points each, name the treaty that ended each of the following wars.

a. Thirty Year's War (Westphalia)

b. War of the Spanish Succession (Utrecht)

c. War of the League of Augsburg (Ryswick)

20. For five points each, classify these subatomic particles as bosons, leptons, mesons, or baryons.

a. electron (lepton)

b. proton (baryon)

c. photon (boson)

d. neutron (baryon)

e. graviton (boson)

f. neutrino (lepton)