

MindSweep 2012

Part II – Business, Science, Food and Drink, Social Sciences, Connect

PLEASE OPEN THIS BOOKLET ONLY WHEN YOUR PROCTOR SAYS “START”.

PLEASE FAMILIARISE YOURSELF WITH THESE DETAILS BEFORE THE START.

This BOOKLET contains 100 questions, divided into 5 topics. It comprises Part II of the contest. Your cumulative score across the ten topics will determine your ranking.

Rules:

1. You have 60 minutes to answer as many of these questions as possible.
2. Papers will be swapped with another player for marking at the end of 60 minutes.
3. Unless stated in the question, last names will suffice. However, if you give the wrong first name, your answer will be incorrect!
4. Phonetically correct answers will be accepted.
5. After the five topics have been marked, you will get your paper back and you have 5 minutes to check you agree with the marking. Disputes must be referred to the coordinator in this time. Please indicate which answer(s) you are querying with a large “?” question mark.
6. At the end of marking, your checker should copy your scores into the table on this sheet. If you agree with their marking, sign next to the score(s) to confirm this. Your complete script should then be handed in (it will be returned to you later). Once this has been done, no further discussions will be entered into about your score. The score signed for will be considered to be correct.
7. The overall highest scoring player from all participating venues will be the KQA MindSweep Champion 2012.
8. In the event of a tie, your lowest scores will be compared and the person with a higher score there will win.
9. In the event of any unprecedented occurrence or unforeseen circumstances arising in the course of the quiz, your proctor’s decision shall be final and binding. KQA will adjudicate if the proctor refers the matter to us.
10. Your commencing to answer the questions indicates your acceptance of these rules.

Thank you.

Kiran Vijayakumar, Dibyendu Das and Arul Mani, KQA

Contestant's Name ⇒		
#	Topic	Marks
1	Business	
2	Science	
3	Food and Drink	
4	Social Sciences	
5	Connect	
	Total	

Sign here ⇒

1. Carl Heinrich Theodor ____ married well, and was thus able to go into business in 1838. He set up a coffee and chicory roasting operation. His sons hit upon ways of selling bean, pea, lentil and sago flour in packets, and that eventually led them to the distinctive product now associated with their surnames. What surname?	1.
2. They patented the Autochrome colour process in 1903 and specialised in photographic products for the next couple of decades. Their business was eventually acquired by the Ilford company. Who are we talking about?	2.
3. They were traditionally made from bone, quill, ivory or gold and silver, if you could afford such ostentation. Mass production is traced to the American entrepreneur Charles Forster who noticed young boys selling similar objects made of Spanish willow while travelling through Brazil. He returned to Boston in 1870 and set up a factory that used white birch as raw material because it was tasteless. What business did Forster thus begin?	3.
4. In the 1880s, competing entrepreneurs Joseph Fralinger and Enoch James began packaging the so-called saltwater taffy as a souvenir for tourists visiting their seaside town to take away. The fad caught on, they found markets elsewhere, and so they combined businesses and enjoyed a brief monopoly. In which tourist resort did all this begin?	4.
5. The first known mention of this term goes back to 1869— <i>Dr. Chase's Recipes</i> mentions that burdock, yellow dock, sarsaparilla, dandelion and spikenard are the key ingredients. In 1876, Charles Hires began marketing packets of the stuff under the slogan "the greatest health-giving beverage in the world". What?	5.
6. In the 1950s, there were perhaps four consumer products that were status symbols in China—the wristwatch, the sewing machine, the radio, and one more, usually manufactured by the Forever company from Shanghai. There is an Ai Wei Wei installation that bears this company's name and welds together hundreds of their products. What did Forever make?	6.
7. The term BRIC originally referred to Brazil, Russia, India and China. Some people insisted on calling them BRICs, but nowadays that acronym is spelt BRICS because many have begun including another country in this grouping. Which other country?	7.
8. The Washington Convention which came into force in 1975 tries to ensure that trade does not endanger the survival of any species. By what acronym is the treaty commonly known?	8.
9. When this idea was mooted, industry experts felt that the name chosen for this venture would alienate prospective customers. John Kilcullen of IDG, whose idea this was, disagreed. He felt that the term was not a judgment so much as a term of endearment, that buyers would recognise this. The distinctive yellow-and black colour scheme made their releases easy to pick out. What are we talking about?	9.
10. Keizo Saji was responsible for getting his countrymen to tear themselves away from home-grown diversions to sample whisky. He founded an art museum that bore the name of his company in Osaka, and a Music Hall, similarly titled, in Tokyo. Which company did Saji head?	10.
11. Which company traces its origins back to a store set up by Sotirios Voulgaris in his home village Paramythia in Greece in the 1870s?	11.

12.	Often called “Woodstock for Capitalists”, these meetings take place in the Qwest Center in Omaha, Nebraska, and attract over 20,000 people. Known for their humour and light-heartedness, the meetings typically start with a movie made for the audience and last for about six hours. Which company organises them?	12.
13.	A common English word is used in accounting to refer to the value of an entity over and above the value of its assets. This value derives from factors such as consumer loyalty to the brand. What?	13.
14.	He claimed that he had set himself three goals in life: to be the greatest economist in the world, to be the best horseman in all of Austria and the greatest lover in all of Vienna. He said he had reached two of his goals, but he never said which two. Identify this economist after whom <i>The Economist</i> named a column on business and management.	14.
15.	The Spanish river is known for its deep reddish colour and very acidic water. The river is also of interest to astro-biologists who have compared its constituents to those of Mars’ rocks. Which company takes its name from this river?	15.
16.	Dubbed “the most expensive bottled water” ‘ ____ H2O’ is available in limited edition 750 ml reusable frosted glass bottles handcrafted with Swarovski crystals. Fill up the blank with a slang word used in music and popular culture.	16.
17.	What is the name of the index , created by an African telecom billionaire, which ranks the level of governance of African countries?	17.
18.	Miguel Caballero is a clothing company with headquarters in Bogota, Colombia. Its clients include Steven Segal, Hugo Chavez and several other heads of state. Some of them prefer the fashionable versions. What is Miguel Caballero’s specialty?	18.
19.	Founded around 1000 AD, Pontificia Fonderia Marinelli is one of the oldest surviving business houses of the world run by the Marinelli family. The Catholic Church accounts for a large percentage of the firm’s business. The Leaning Tower of Pisa installed one of its products in 2004. What does the company produce?	19.
20.	Comvita Apinate dressing, initially marketed in New Zealand, is used to heal wounds, burns, bed sores and graft sites. What is its primary component known for its antibacterial properties and derived from the flowers of <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> ? Please be specific.	20.

1. The director Ilya Krzhanovsky has been shooting the film <i>Dau</i> since 2006 on a set near Kharkhov and has inspired much attention on account of his fanatical attempts at re-creating '50s and '60s Moscow, home to <i>Dau</i> 's subject, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist who significantly advanced quantum mechanics with his theories of diamagnetism, superfluidity, and superconductivity. In quite a cinematic twist, the subject spent two months in a coma after a car-crash and the Nobel he had won had to be awarded to him in a bedside ceremony. Who?	1.
2. Vincent Zigas, a medical officer posted in Papua New Guinea, found several patients of the Fore tribe afflicted with uncontrollable trembling that was typically followed by neurological collapse and death. A researcher named Daniel Carleton Gajdusek was eventually able to link it to the practice of cannibalism. He described the disease as the result of the action of 'slow viruses', elements that are now simply called 'prions'. Gajdusek won the Nobel for his work in 1976. What was the disease that Gajdusek studied?	2.
3. This plant species gives off secretions called Tabasheer which are 97% silica. It is claimed that this is a cure for coughs, asthma and is also an aphrodisiac. It is also true that Tabasheer is chemically inert, but may catalyse some chemical reactions. Where is Tabasheer normally obtained from?	3.
4. The land bridge that once connected Alaska to Siberia and facilitated the first migrations across Asia into North America is named after which 17th century Dane?	4.
5. Johann Bayer introduced a convention in a book titled <i>Uranometria</i> that is followed to this day. The convention has two elements—the group that the individual body belongs to and a Greek letter. Where is it used?	5.
6. The disease causing organisms identified by this name have nothing to do with trees or forests. The name actually connects the organism directly to their vectors. What term are we looking for?	6.
7. This researcher from the Instituto Osvaldo Cruz found that workers on a railroad project in Minas Geraes kept falling ill. They complained about being bitten by a bug they called Barbiero (Kissing Bug) because it tended to attack them around the lips and the cheeks. The researcher found that the bug would not only draw blood but also defecate around the bite, leaving behind an organism that spread disease. The disease is characterised by weakness, enlarged internal organs and the slowing down of digestion. The disease is named after the Brazilian researcher who identified how it spread. What disease?	7.
8. This 1661 work is designed as an argument in dialogue between four interlocutors: Carneades, who is sceptical about the Aristotelean position, his friend Themistius who argues in favour of Aristotle, Philoponis who speaks for Paracelsus, and the neutral Eleutherios. The author put the same ideas into a more succinct form in an earlier essay titled <i>Reflexions on the Experiments vulgarly alledged to evince the four peripatetique Elements</i> . Name the work.	8.
9. A superconductor, during its transition to the superconducting state, expels a magnetic field. After which German physicist is this phenomenon which causes a magnet to levitate above a superconductor named?	9.

10.	Which of the seven SI (International System of Units) base units may also refer to one of the mammals in the <i>Talpidae</i> family?	10.
11.	What term , in natural sciences, is used to describe a relationship between two living organisms where one benefits and the other is not significantly harmed or helped? It derives from the Latin for 'sharing a table'?	11.
12.	The first scientific reference to these objects was a 1611 treatise by Johannes Kepler titled <i>A New Year's Gift or On the Six-Cornered</i> _____. It would be 300 years before his question (of why they always exhibit a six-fold symmetry) could finally be answered, requiring the development of X-ray crystallography. What objects?	12.
13.	A belt of silk runs over two metal pulleys, one of which is surrounded by a hollow metal sphere. Two electrodes, in the form of comb-shaped rows of sharp metal points, are positioned respectively near to the bottom of the lower pulley and inside the sphere, over the upper pulley. The top electrode is connected to the sphere and the bottom one to the ground. A high DC potential is applied to the upper pulley. A simple version of which equipment is being described here?	13.
14.	What project , named after the company's founder and garnering worldwide attention in February 2011, had an "avatar" of a globe with 42 coloured threads criss-crossing it as a reference to the novel <i>The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy</i> ?	14.
15.	Inside the _____ is a gas generator containing a mixture of NaN_3 (Sodium Azide), KNO_3 (Potassium Nitrate) and SiO_2 (Silicon Dioxide). When the undesired event happens, an electric circuit is turned on by a sensor, and a series of chemical reactions generate nitrogen gas that fills _____ in 20 to 30 milliseconds. Fill up the blank.	15.
16.	(Visual) In a March 1999 correspondence in the magazine <i>Nature</i> , Thomas Fink and Yong Mao of Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, investigated 85 of these and looked closely at four that are in widespread use. They also developed a mathematical model that mapped the 85 to random walks on a triangular lattice. What are these that many of struggle with initially to get right?	16.
17.	(Visual) One of the several associated with the development of the modern television, the inventor appeared only once on a TV program, as a mystery guest on the TV quiz show <i>I've Got A Secret</i> . Who is this inventor , also associated with a nuclear fusion device?	17.
18.	The term for the study of lighthouses derives from the island on which the Lighthouse of Alexandria stood. What is the term?	18.
19.	SN 1054 is a supernova that was first observed in 1054 AD by Chinese, Arab and Japanese astronomers. It was visible in ordinary light for 23 days and for around two years in the night-sky. What is its famous remnant that has a pulsar at its centre and expands at the rate of 1500 km per second?	19.
20.	The influential paper titled <i>Programming a Computer for</i> _____ _____ was published by Claude Shannon in 1950 with the introduction: 'This paper is concerned with the problem of constructing a computing routine or a "program" which will enable it to _____ _____. Although perhaps of no practical importance, the question is of theoretical interest, and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution of this problem will act as a wedge in attacking other problems of a similar nature and of greater significance.' Fill up the blanks.	20.

1. This member of the <i>Artocarpus</i> genus is described by the Mughal emperor Babur, in his <i>Babur-nama</i> , as resembling a sheep's stomach stuffed and made into a gipa--somewhat like haggis--yet sickeningly sweet. The English name of this fruit is often derived from the Sanskrit word for 'wheel', on account of the radial arrangement of the seeds, but this name probably comes from a forgotten Dravidian word for the rind and refuse that makes eating this fruit inordinately hard work. What fruit?	1.
2. This wine from Greece takes its name from the fact that pine resin was once used to seal amphorae in order to keep the wine from turning. The resin is now introduced into the must to give the wine its characteristic flavour. What is this name?	2.
3. The scientific name for this fruit references India twice over. Its ordinary name is probably a misnomer because it originated in the tropical savannah of Africa before travelling to India, according to food historian K.T. Achaya. Marco Polo used this name in 1298 while the earliest written reference in Arabic seems to date back to 1335. What fruit?	3.
4. The creation of this dish occurred, according to lore, after victory in a battle on 14 June 1800. The only available provisions were 3 eggs, 4 tomatoes, some crayfish, a small hen, garlic, oil and a saucepan. The chef used his bread ration to make a panada, browned the chicken in oil, fried the eggs in the same oil with garlic and tomatoes, and poured over this some water laced with brandy and then put the crayfish on top to cook in the steam. What was created thus?	4.
5. This term comes from the Islamic world and could denote either the crushing or the cooking operations carried out on the whole wheat used in Middle-Eastern preparations such as Tabbouleh. What term?	5.
6. (Visual) Its English name has nothing to do with energy or raking in the moolah. This cereal reminded some ancestral Dutch genius of beech-nuts and hence the name. In some European countries, the name used comes from the dark colour of the grain. Some other European languages use the term made popular for Arabs after the crusades—it is possible that returning crusaders brought the grain back with them. What cereal?	6.
7. An Australian water-body lends its name to a spectacular tree species and provides the common name for the lobster <i>Thenus orientalis</i> , a somewhat trilobite-like creature. Which water-body?	7.
8. Hadji Bekir moved from Anatolia to the big city in 1776 and the result was something that figures as plot element in the C.S. Lewis novel <i>The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe</i> . What are we talking about?	8.
9. (Visual) This is a three-cornered pastry common among the Ashkenazi. It takes its name from the anti-Semite villain in the Purim story who gets his just desserts in one of the books of the Old Testament. Either name the pastry OR the character .	9.
10. A <i>fino</i> is normally reclassified as X if the layer of <i>flor</i> , or wine yeast, does not develop adequately in the barrel. The term translates into English as 'in the style of X', X being a town in the Cordoba region of Spain. X also figures in the title of a famous 1846 short story by an American writer. What is the term X?	10.

11.	This English term is derived from the word used in North India for the fermenting sap of the palmyra. It may be used as a generic term for alcohol in some parts of the world and that is perhaps how it also finds use in the name for a steamy mixture of whisky, cloves, cinnamon, lemon juice and honey. What term is used in all these senses?	11.
12.	Jose Robinson Lindley travelled from England to South America in the early 1900s and started a small business selling homemade carbonated beverages. In 1935, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Lima's founding, he rolled out a unique drink that used the flavour of lemon verbena. Within a decade, it was the best-selling carbonated drink in that region. It is bright yellow in colour, and common taste analogies include 'like bubblegum', 'like banana', 'like pineapple' and 'like tooth-paste'. What beverage?	12.
13.	Obtained from the roots of <i>Piper methysticum</i> , a lesser-known member of the Pepper family, this drink is consumed across several Pacific Ocean cultures. An entrepreneur in Vanuatu began marketing Lava Kola, an 'anti-energy' drink that uses the basic chemical ingredient which gives the traditional drink its flavour. What drink?	13.
14.	Patricia Welch, the Sinologist, identifies the Babao or Eight Treasures of Chinese cuisine as bear's paw, deer's tail, lark's tongue, torpedo roe, monkey's lip, carp's tail and beef marrow. The missing element is typically braised in wine. It lends its title to one of Kipling's <i>Just So Stories</i> . People easily embarrassed by the rude implications of the term may prefer to call it a gibbosity. What is the Eighth Treasure?	14.
15.	<i>Illicium verum</i> is a spice commonly used in the cuisines of South And South East Asia. The Chinese call it Baijiao, meaning 'eight-cornered', which is perhaps a more accurate name than the English one--formed by putting together a shape analogy and a taste analogy. It contains anethole, the ingredient that gives the more familiar <i>Pimpinella</i> species its spicy quality, but the two spices have no other botanical connection. The German and Spanish names are similar to the English name while the French use a form of the Persian name. What spice?	15.
16.	It originates from a Song Dynasty slang term meaning 'convenient' or 'convenience'. What name is given to a Japanese meal, usually served in a lacquered or elaborately decorated box that is divided into sections for holding individual portions of food?	16.
17.	The two-hundred-year-old restaurants Quanjude and Bianyifang are known for which delicacy made using <i>Anas platyrhynchos domestica</i> ?	17.
18.	Which famous show , now available in various countries, started its life as <i>Ryori No Tetsujin</i> in 1992, produced by Fuji TV, and featured a competition with a guest and a few resident stars?	18.
19.	In Brazil, Coca Cola offers a drink named Kuat made from the popular berry of this fruit found in the Amazon. The fruit contains twice the caffeine found in coffee beans. Which fruit?	19.
20.	Originally marketed in powdered form, became popular after a 1960s marketing effort that placed a launch-pad on the canister and a slogan connecting it to a newly attractive 'profession'. Which brand , now owned by Kraft Foods?	20.

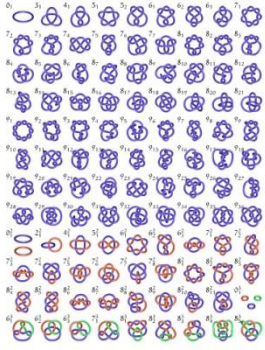
1. The Shass Pollaks are a community fabled for their feats of memory. With a particular book, they could recall a word from the exact spot where the experimenter stuck a pin into the page before them, and then recall the exact word several pages below into which that pin might have travelled. They take the name Shass from the informal term for the book that they learn so well. What book is this?	1.
2. This term was originally a conceit in engineering that referred to ways of enhancing bodies for survival in harsh extra-terrestrial contexts. The term received a social sciences twist when Donna Haraway appropriated it as a metaphor for the growing appropriation of human beings into mechanical social systems. What term ?	2.
3. Karl Witfogel suggest that this idea, used by Karl Marx in his writings, was dismissed by Soviet-era theoreticians because it reminded them too much of life under Stalin. What concept , used by Marx to denote patterns of State power exercised both militarily and through land-holding and means of irrigation in a certain region of the world?	3.
4. It denoted a woman in French/Creole, and that is how it figures in the title of a popular tune from the 1930s. This word may have some connection to the Dutch word for woman and is still preserved in the name of this Amsterdam building, founded in the 12th century as a bastion for single women. Name either the tune OR the Amsterdam structure.	4.
5. In the 18th and 19th centuries, this term was applied to the human rights argument made by such people as the Englishman who inspired the 2006 film <i>Amazing Grace</i> . Nowadays it denotes sociologists and others who believe that jails are ineffective. What term ?	5.
6. He spent quite some time studying Indonesia and came back to advocate a style of writing for ethnography that he described as 'Thick Description'. His equivocality in the face of complicated situations caused some detractors to lampoon his style as Otoh-Botoh--meaning 'On the One Hand, But on the Other Hand'. Who ?	6.
7. (Visual) In 1971, a king used this artifact as symbol during the celebration of what he called the 2,500th anniversary of the monarchy in his country. He also offered a copy to the UN and claimed that it was the world's first human rights charter. Historians tend to disagree and believe that it contains no more than the polite formulae by which rulers begin talking to newly acquired subjects. What artifact ?	7.
8. A Filipino politician presented a bill in the Senate in 1962 to adopt this name in place of the Philippines. While the bill was being debated, news arrived that the name had already been chosen by the freedom movement in a nearby country-in-waiting. What name ?	8.
9. This word, borrowed from a European language, means 'word'. It may indicate a system of conditional release in law-enforcement. To the followers of Ferdinand de Saussure, it indicates spoken language, utterance, or examples of actual language in use. What term ?	9.
10. The term that denotes the fact that awareness of being the target of sociological investigation can lead to positive modifications in behaviour and owes its origins to studies conducted at the various factories of the Western Electric Company, Chicago. What term ?	10.

11. He published a 1922 volume titled <i>Argonauts of the Western Pacific</i> which examined the ways in which people from the Trobriand Islands exchanged kula rings. Identify this researcher.	11.
12. He argues that human beings have an essential nature that presses to emerge, much like acorns germinating to become oaks. His quarrel with psychoanalysis stemmed from his belief that their focus on pathology produced a distorted view of the psyche. He therefore chose to study well-adjusted individuals such as Lincoln, Jefferson, Thoreau, Beethoven, Einstein, Eleanor Roosevelt and an unusually creative housewife he was acquainted with. Many of the ideas that came out of this study became common currency--including the notion of 'peak experiences', moments of deep self-awareness. Who?	12.
13. Officially called 'promotor fidei' (Promoter of the Faith), this office was established in 1587 during the reign of Pope Sixtus V and abolished by Pope John Paul II in 1983. What evocative name , now in common parlance, was used for referring to the person holding this office?	13.
14. Open Society Foundations was started in 1993 by George Soros and aimed to shape public policy to promote democratic governance, human rights, and economic, legal, and social reform. Which philosopher influenced its name and philosophy?	14.
15. A variation of an original thought experiment in ethics and moral philosophy goes thus: "A surgeon has five patients each in need of a different organ, but unfortunately no organ is available. An unknown patient walks in for a routine check-up. The doctor discovers that his organs are compatible with all his five patients but carrying out the operation(s) will put the unknown patient in mortal danger." By which two-word name is the original problem, first proposed by Phillipa Foot and involving a driver, famous?	15.
16. The name of this policy originates in an Aesop fable titled <i>The North Wind and The Sun</i> where the sun and the wind compete to remove a man's coat which the sun wins. Thus this policy includes peaceful co-existence and non-aggressive behaviour. Name the policy OR the country which has adopted it.	16.
17. (Visual) The sandstone structure is about 23 metres tall, located in Natrona County, Wyoming. Which bribery scandal , considered one of the biggest before Watergate and related to leasing of oil fields near the structure, happened in 1922-23 and is named after the structure?	17.
18. Excerpt from Part One of which book : "People today face this persistent question in new and pressing ways. Communities are exposed to the risks of uncertainty, and suffer the grave consequences of wrong answers. Yet none has succeeded in answering it conclusively and democratically. <i>The _____ Book</i> presents the ultimate solution to the problem of the proper instrument of government..." Fill up the blank.	18.
19. Which French philosopher's motto for his doctrine of Positivism inspired the motto <i>Ordem e Progresso</i> ("Order and Progress") in the flag of Brazil?	19.
20. The work was directed by Tribonian from 529 to 534. Originally planned as three parts (<i>Code, Digest</i> and <i>Institutes</i>), further additions are now considered as a fourth part (<i>Novels</i>). The present name was only adopted in 1583 when it was printed by Dionysius Gothofredus. What?	20.

1. Jason Webster's <i>Duende</i> is a book about his love affair with which art form ?	1.
2. The Mozambique-born Mariza is an exponent of which genre of music ?	2.
3. The three components of this annual festival are wrestling, horse-racing and archery--the events are thus also known as 'the three games of men'. Which festival ?	3.
4. Chunori is a dramatic technique featuring an actor suspended in midair and moving over stage and audience. Once done using ropes, it is now executed using steel wires. In what sort of performance would you get to witness Chunori?	4.
5. The devices crucial to these performances are made out of buffalo-hide and then mounted on to bamboo sticks. The performances are typically based on stories from the <i>Ramayana</i> and the <i>Mahabharata</i> . The other traditional elements were cotton screens and oil lamps. Takes its name from the local words for 'shadow' and 'skin'. What ?	5.
6. It takes its name from the fact that it is observed on the fifth day of the fifth month. The popular Western name for this observance is derived from one of the public activities associated with the occasion. What ?	6.
7. The English terms 'haggard', 'allure' and 'wrapped around the little finger' all owe their origins to which ancient cultural practice ?	7.
8. It is literally a 'new day', and the promise that this name contains is celebrated by the Haft Sin table-setting which pays tribute to the seven elements of life. What observance are we talking about?	8.
9. The dialect Lunfardo bears a name meaning 'outlaw' and originated either among European immigrants or among criminals. It gained greater respectability in the 20th century on account of its association with another practice. What was this practice ?	9.
10. What specific link connects the previous 9 answers?	10.
11. Which popular dramatist is known for such works as <i>The Winslow Boy</i> , <i>The Browning Version</i> , <i>The Deep Blue Sea</i> and <i>Separate Tables</i> ? He said that he wrote his plays to please a symbolic playgoer, "Aunt Edna", someone from the well-off middle-class who had conventional tastes; his critics frequently used this character as the basis for belittling him.	11.
12. Leó Szilárd drew inspiration from whose novel <i>The World Set Free</i> while developing the idea of nuclear chain reaction? Incidentally, he is also known for the catchphrase "The war to end war" associated with World War I.	12.
13. Whose last words , as reported in his obituary in <i>The Times</i> , were alleged to have been: "Be natural my children. For the writer that is natural has fulfilled all the rules of art."? His will stipulated that no memorial be erected to honour him.	13.
14. Which American playwright , stage director and screenwriter died in 2011, after producing a body of work that includes <i>West Side Story</i> , <i>Gypsy</i> , <i>Hallelujah, Baby!</i> and <i>La Cage Aux Folles</i> ?	14.
15. (Visual) Identify this gentleman , caricatured here by Al Hirschfeld, known for what <i>Time</i> magazine called "a sense of personal style, a combination of cheek and chic, pose and poise".	15.

<p>16. Whose 1953 work <i>The Hill of Devi</i> derives inspiration from the temple of Devi Vaishini on the Tekri hill in Dewas in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh?</p>	<p>16.</p>
<p>17. (Visual) Whose portrait, painted by his post-impressionist painter father Leonid, is shown here?</p>	<p>17.</p>
<p>18. Whose magnum opus takes its title comes from the Book of Proverbs, 9:1: "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her ____ ____"?</p>	<p>18.</p>
<p>19. He served as a secret agent under the name Peter John Rule and helped the resistance movement in China, Burma, and French Indochina. In 1943, he was captured by Vichy France loyalists on the Mekong River and was subjected to severe hardship and forced labour. These experiences formed the foundation of his famous 1952 work. Who?</p>	<p>19.</p>
<p>20. What specific link connects the previous 9 answers?</p>	<p>20.</p>

16. Science



17. Science



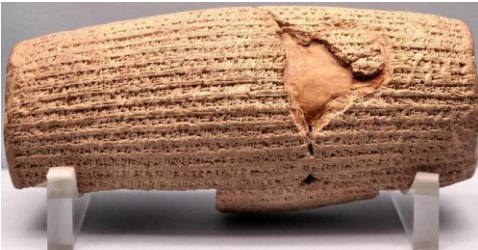
6. Food and Drink



9. Food and Drink



7. Social Sciences



17. Social Sciences



15. Connect



17. Connect

