

# MindSweep 2012

## Part II – Business, Science and Technology, Food and Drink, Social Sciences, Travel

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. Each section ends with a 2-pointer. The maximum total score in each section is 21.
3. Papers will be swapped with another player for marking at the end of 60 minutes.
4. Unless stated in the question, last names will suffice. However, if you give the wrong first name, your answer will be incorrect!
5. Phonetically correct answers will be accepted.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. The overall highest scoring player from all participating venues will be the KQA MindSweep Champion 2012.
9. In the event of a tie, your lowest scores will be compared and the person with a higher score there will win.
10. 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.
11. Your commencing to answer the questions indicates your acceptance of these rules.

Thank you.

Arul Mani, Dibyendu Das, Kiran Vijayakumar and Navin Rajaram, KQA

Contestant's Name			⇒
#	Topic	Marks	
1	Business		
2	Science and Technology		Sign here ⇒
3	Food and Drink		
4	Social Sciences		
5	Travel		
	<b>Total</b>		

<p>1. This rule, now frequently cited in confidentiality agreements, originates in a June 1927 meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs where speakers were guaranteed anonymity and encouraged to share information openly. In its current form, it allows participants to use information received at conferences/seminars without revealing the identity or affiliation of speakers. <b>What rule or location?</b></p>	1.
<p>2. Born in Israel, his lesser known first name is that of a judge of the Hebrews. He attended MIT for both his bachelor's and management degrees and hit upon the idea for his firm during his stint at IBM as Manager of Market Information. <b>What firm</b> that shares his last name?</p>	2.
<p>3. During WWII, the Swedish military captured a fully functioning version from a downed German plane. Realising the strategic advantage of developing it, they approached a Gothenburg businessman who delivered over 300 working models to the military from 1941 to 1945. The business grew after the war had ended, and has found prestigious buyers, including NASA. <b>Which company?</b></p>	3.
<p>4. In <i>Managing in the Next Society</i>, Peter Drucker credits this writer with developing the first civilian hard hat for use in steel mills in 1912, while employed at the Worker's Accident Insurance Institute for the Kingdom of Bohemia. The writer may not have been the first to invent the hard hat, but he apparently was the first bureaucrat and insurer to demand its use by civilians. <b>Who?</b></p>	4.
<p>5. The first recorded attempt at racing greyhounds was made in 1876 on straight tracks. The sport was revolutionised in 1912 and evolved to circular or oval tracks as the consequence of an O.P. Smith invention that was driven by altruistic aims such as reducing cruelty in sport. <b>What invention?</b></p>	5.
<p>6. Now common, this object of office use was invented by Thomas Jefferson by modifying an English-style Windsor model with a central spindle to provide free movement and connect the top and bottom parts. He is said to have drafted the Declaration of Independence while on it. This one eventually ended up at the American Philosophical Society. <b>What object?</b></p>	6.
<p>7. Located at 7 Rue de Lille, in the 7th district of Paris, not far from the Louvre museum, and from the Orsay museum, the 7L Bookshop was created by this designer in 1999—specializing in photographs, design, interior architecture as well as hosting a large selection of catalogues and monographs, all dedicated to fashion art. <b>Name the owner.</b></p>	7.
<p>8. A big push for this term in the financial markets happened after 2001 when a team of IBM researchers published a paper at a conference (on artificial intelligence) showing that in simulated versions of the electronic auctions used in the financial markets, strategies like IBM's MGD, and Hewlett-Packard's ZIP consistently out-perform human traders. <b>What 2-word term?</b></p>	8.
<p>9. It was always one of a kind, and each time the animal died, the priests searched the country for its successor, to be identified by its particular markings. The successor's every action was watched in case it was a message from the god. When it died, the animal was preserved and placed alongside those its predecessors, in a series of galleries known as the Serapeum. <b>Identify the animal or the business use</b> to which it is now put.</p>	9.

10. His original home, in the 1860s, was the region around Lake Chad. When he died in 1885, his skin went to Tufts College, and his skeleton went to a New York museum. His name had already made it into the English dictionary as a generic reference for those of his ilk. **Who?** 10.
11. Their best-known brand originated in a 1957 attempt to devise 3D wallpaper and helped them become a major in the packaging industry. One of their later brands, Jiffy Mail, incorporates the technology that went into this prior brand for secure mailing. **Name either the company or the original brand.** 11.
12. The Japanese Yen is printed on paper fortified (up to 30%) with capital stuff from a nearby country. **What is this material?** 12.
13. While the lion does not lie down with the lamb here, you will definitely find in happy proximity the Leopard, the Giant Panda, the Great Hornbill, the Scarlet Ibis, the Hawksbill Turtle, the Green Iguana, the Green Tree Python, the Golden Mantella, the Asian Arowana fish, the Apollo Butterfly, the Red-kneed Tarantula, an orchid, an aloe and a cactus. **Which international agreement uses this device as its official logo?** 13.
14. In 1652, the Dutch embarked on a policy called extirpatie to protect their monopoly of the spice trade. On the island of Ternate, they chopped down every tree (bearing a particular spice) that was not under their control. Their monopoly was broken when in 1770 a Frenchman named Poivre found a tree on Ternate and smuggled seedlings to France, which made their way to Seychelles and then to Zanzibar, often listed as the world's largest producer of that spice. **Which spice?** 14.
15. This leisure company takes its name from the original Venice-Simplon service that was acquired in 1977 by the founder, James Sherwood. It owns the Hotel Cipriani in Venice, the famous Copacabana Palace in Rio, the 21 Club in New York City and holds stakes in the Royal Scotsman and PeruRail train services. **What company?** 15.
16. An acronym, the name of this amusement location denotes a utopian city of the future, a controlled community inspired by the ideas and technologies of American free enterprise. When the man who established it died, his firm decided it could not be in the business of running a city and decided to give up ownership, dedicating it to the residents of Florida in 1982. **What tourist favourite?** 16.
17. (Visual) Gudrun Ludvig and Gudrun Rogvadottir run a business named after themselves in the city of Tórshavn. Their best-known product is a Faroese jumper popularly called the 'snowflake' and has been around since 2007. While their original design is available for €280, several cheaper knock-offs are also finding buyers in several countries. To **which television series** does it owe its popularity? 17.
18. She went to teach at Indiana University in 1965 as her husband was offered a job there. Her passage to fame was largely due to her work on how ordinary people who use natural resources like forests, fisheries and oil can manage them more effectively than corporations. As a result, in 2009 she became the first woman to achieve a certain distinction. **Name her.** 18.
19. While Dewar was recognised as the inventor, because he did not patent his 1892 invention there was no way to stop the company from using the design. Against **which company**, founded in 1904, did Sir James Dewar file a court case concerning the patent for his most famous invention, only to lose? 19.

**20.** (2 points) The name had unpleasant associations and so a new name was devised. This name comes from the fact that it has been Canada's second largest cash crop, and was low in heart-damaging acids. **What was the old name? What new name** was devised? **20.**

1. (Visual) The memorial shown was unveiled last year honouring the women who worked around 1917 at factories of the RLM Corporation in Orange, New Jersey and succumbed to occupational hazards resulting from licking paintbrushes used for precision moving parts. The women were called ____ Girls in reference to <b>what element</b> that they handled every day?	1.
2. While he was still involved with the Manhattan project at Columbia University, Harold Urey once lamented to his student that he couldn't do enough for the war effort. The student innocently suggested that perhaps the enriched uranium at the university had something to do with the war effort, causing the professor to turn red and instantly change the subject. <b>Who was the student</b> , who eventually turned to a writing career?	2.
3. Similar to a more famous one coined by Richard Feynman, this phrase was coined by physics professor Robert Park referring to research that falls in 4 categories—pathological, junk, pseudo and fraudulent. Homeopathy, cold fusion and perpetual motion are cited as examples where things magically seem to adhere to laws outside known scientific theory. <b>What phrase?</b>	3.
4. Most of the capacitors used in electronic devices use this rare metal. Found mainly in Australia today, it was discovered in Sweden in 1802 by Anders Ekeberg. <b>Name the metal.</b>	4.
5. If you remove the leading letter of an old word for the mineral form of graphite, you will get a 7-letter term for a common musculoskeletal disorder affecting 80% of people at some point in their lives. <b>Name either.</b>	5.
6. On August 12, 1912, the Austrian physicist Victor Hess and a crew of two landed with electroscopes in a hot-air balloon near the town of Bad Saarow-Pieskow in eastern Germany after having reached a height of 17,400 feet. <b>What did the group discover</b> for which Hess was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1936?	6.
7. <b>What portmanteau term</b> , coined by Liberty Hyde Bailey, is used for a plant or grouping of plants selected for desirable characteristics that can be maintained by propagation? Popular ornamental garden plants like roses, camellias, daffodils, rhododendrons, and azaleas, produced by careful breeding and selection for flower colour and form, are examples of these.	7.
8. It was first identified in 1879 in a Crookes tube and described by Sir William Crookes who he called it "radiant matter". Its present name was given by Irving Langmuir in 1928 based on the Greek word for "anything formed or moulded" perhaps because the glowing discharge moulds itself to the shape of the tube. <b>What?</b>	8.
9. <b>What connects:</b> areas of unusually high volcanic activity, regions of significant biodiversity, Wi-Fi network access points, an infrared tracking system used in cricket and regions of high energy density or temperature in hadronic or nuclear matter?	9.
10. In horology, <b>which simple word</b> is used to refer to any feature in a timepiece beyond the simple display of hours, minutes, and seconds? Examples of such features include alarm, sign of the zodiac, phases of the Moon etc.	10.
11. The largest colony of non-zoo hippopotamuses outside of Africa is believed to be in Colombia. <b>Who introduced</b> them into the country in the 1980s?	11.

12.	Discovered independently by two German mathematicians (and named after one of them) in 1858, its main industrial applications are in continuous-loop recording tapes, fabric computer printers, typewriter ribbons and in conveyor belts that last longer because the entire surface area of the belt gets the same amount of wear. <b>What?</b>	12.
13.	A group of interrelated web development techniques used to create asynchronous web applications shares its name with a hero of the Trojan war. <b>What?</b>	13.
14.	Rene Lesson discovered their true home in New Guinea and thousands were slaughtered for the millinery trade. In 1924, the Dutch prohibited trade in the skins. <b>Which order</b> , all of 43 species deep?	14.
15.	This disorder, literally "old sight", could remind some people of a sect in Christianity, perhaps because both words begin with a Greek term meaning "elder". <b>Which disorder?</b>	15.
16.	Antonio Egas Moniz was a pioneering neurosurgeon who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1949 for a medical procedure that he had developed. <b>What therapeutic measure</b> , not so enthusiastically advocated nowadays, did Moniz devise?	16.
17.	He pioneered 'the anatomical-clinical method of diagnosis', and wrote a learned volume titled <i>Treatise of Diseases of the Chest and on Mediate Auscultation</i> in 1819. Those who purchased a copy of the book were given a hand-made object devised by the author. Either <b>name the author or identify the object</b> .	17.
18.	This organization, originally called the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis, awards a prize in Developmental Biology every year to researchers whose work improves infant mortality. The current name of the organization was coined in the late 1930s by vaudeville star Eddie Cantor as a play on a contemporary newsreel series, requesting each child to donate 10 cents that would add up to become a significant sum. <b>What organization?</b>	18.
19.	(Visual) Featured on stamps of Islamic nations, this polymath resided in current day Uzbekistan and studied theology, grammar, physics, astronomy, medicine and other sciences. In 1017 AD he travelled to India and became the most important interpreter of Indian sciences to the Islamic world, acquiring the title of the founder of Indology. <b>Who?</b>	19.
20.	(2 points) He had a gift for coining memorable phrases, and this inspired a festschrift for his 60th birthday titled <i>Magic Without Magic</i> . He coined the koan-like phrase "It from Bit" to represent the fact that the cosmos is a participatory phenomenon, made possible by the act of observation. His more familiar coinages include one inspired by how apples are ruined by pests they might contain, and the name for a phenomenon in astronomy that has nothing to do with an event that may or may not have happened in Calcutta. <b>Name this physicist, and identify any one of the coinages.</b>	20.

1. <i>The East is Red</i> , a song associated with the Cultural Revolution of China, is said to be based on a peasant's song eulogising the rising sun. Sasha Gong's <i>The Cultural Revolution Cookbook</i> claims that the folk song was inspired by a humble leafy vegetable. <b>What vegetable?</b>	1.
2. Moloko Plus is a drink that features in the Anthony Burgess novel <i>A Clockwork Orange</i> , though its ingredients are not provided in detail. The drink derives its name from the <b>Nadsat</b> for what?	2.
3. Though the name means "restaurant with a big license plate", in reality that is not so. So, <b>what are dai pai dong</b> s in Hong Kong?	3.
4. Lycopene is an antioxidant that gives tomatoes and the flesh of the watermelon their characteristic colour. Its presence is also the explanation for significant colour variations in the flesh of the <i>Psidium</i> genus. <b>Which fruit</b> are we talking about?	4.
5. <b>What 6-letter word</b> happens to be both the Italian term for a sandwich made from a small loaf of bread and the name of a pioneering 6th century BC grammarian from Asia?	5.
6. (Visual) Elizabeth David, who was one of the earliest to describe this traditional English bread, speculates that its trademark tower-like shape may have arisen from the need to save space in old-fashioned ovens. The shape is formed by two round loaves, a smaller one on top of the larger round base, and may remind us of dwellings. <b>What bread?</b>	6.
7. It is known by a name meaning "battery acid" in Finland, while in German-speaking countries it would be the "flying stag"—a name formed by combining the taglines and logos of the two beverages that are mixed to make this concoction. <b>What incendiary name</b> is commonly used for this mix?	7.
8. Inspired by his visit to Champagne, Josep Raventos created this traditional Spanish sparkling wine to compensate for the red wine vineyards of Penedes destroyed by plague. The wine takes its name from the Catalan word for the natural cellars and rock grottos which were used for aging the wine. <b>What wine?</b>	8.
9. Manufactured first in 1909, this sub-brand, currently owned by Kraft Foods, got its name by its similarity to the shape of buoys thrown to save drowning people. Inevitably, a bunch of urban legends about how it would prevent children from choking soon followed. <b>What brand?</b>	9.
10. Also known as Ban ming, this traditional Chinese-style morning or afternoon tea is usually accompanied by dim sums. In Cantonese, the name means "drink tea" and is often used in China to refer to the entire meal and the food items served. <b>What name?</b>	10.
11. Explanations for how this phrase came to be vary from the difficulty of chopping the seeds or leaves of a plant to a misheard version of the term calling together soldiers or sailors for a parade or inspection. A more probable origin links the zest and energy of a successful person to the heat and piquancy of a condiment. <b>What phrase?</b>	11.
12. <b>What connects</b> Valley of Big Meadows, Valley of the Deer, Valley of the Green Grass and similarly named others?	12.

13. Which military equipment gets its name from its resemblance to a kitchen device that derives its name from the Old French for “bowl for mixing or pounding”? 13.
14. When Henry David Thoreau wrote the line “The pure Walden water is mingled with the sacred water of the Ganges”, he was talking about reading the *Bhagwad Gita*. The inspiration for this conceit may have been a business enterprise in the vicinity begun by Boston entrepreneur Frederic Tudor, who after 28 years of experiments with felt and sweet-smelling pine sawdust, was able to ensure that the ship Tuscany reached Calcutta with two-thirds of its original cargo still intact. What did Tudor transport thus? 14.
15. Some writers believe that this distinctive item takes its name from a corruption of the French word for “fire.” That it could be a Vietnamese adaptation of the French “pot au feu” or French beef stew, which they brought with them when they came to rule the country. What name are we looking for? 15.
16. (Visual) What poetic Italian name, meaning “half-moon”, is used for a kitchen implement normally employed while assaulting herbs? 16.
17. A.J. Liebling had two comments to make about this light cake made with sugar, flour, lemon juice, brandy and eggs. That the brandy it contained would not furnish a gnat with an alcohol rub, and that it had a place so secure in the folklore of food that it could be expressed by the formula TMB, for Taste > Memory > Book. Identify this folkloric confection. 17.
18. (Visual) This badge was once associated with an outfit whose name is translated into English, rather liberally as the “school of three happy eaters”. The founders were Simone ‘Simca’ Beck, Louise Bertholle and a third collaborator. Name the third founder. 18.
19. The poison tetrodotoxin is also found in the Blue-ringed Octopus, the Californian Newt, the Harlequin Frog and numerous other species. There is evidence to suggest that it may actually be synthesised by symbiotic bacteria such as *Pseudomonas* and *Photobacterium phosphoreum*. Popular belief inflates the claim of one family in the animal kingdom in which it is found—*Tetraodontidae*—and this is reflected in the name of the poison. By what name do we refer to *Tetraodontidae*? 19.
20. (2 points) Originating in a restaurant in Calcutta (India), the operative word in the name of this kebab (A) came from the Bengali word for “a stick”, before evolving to its current avatar of the meat stuffing rolled into a roll. A close relative, the other kebab (B) was created for an ageing Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Lucknow and literally means “melt in your mouth” in reference to the ease with which the toothless regent could consume it. Name both kebabs (A and B). 20.



1. She was the accused in a famous 1892 American cause célèbre but was eventually acquitted and lived quietly, perhaps a victim of social ostracism, before dying of pneumonia. She is immortalised in a popular skipping-rope rhyme where the numbers 40 and 41 receive some emphasis. <b>Who?</b>	1.
2. This practice, known in Persian as “khooneh tekouni” or “shaking the house”, may have originated as a Nowruz ritual around the month of March. Another origin could be the Jewish practice of organizing homes after winter during the Passover feast. Prior to the arrival of the vacuum cleaner in the West, March was probably the safest time of the year for ridding the house of dust. Possible <b>explanations for what practice?</b>	2.
3. (Visual) The 50-page copy sheet and the steel glass-eye case shown bore the brunt of the single bullet fired by the Bavarian John Schrank, who said he dreamt about McKinley instructing him to carry out the act. In spite of the artefacts, the individual in question still got shot but went on to deliver a 55-minute speech in a blood-soaked shirt. <b>Which indefatigable personality?</b>	3.
4. The Sultan in Istanbul originally gave the golden key to the Church of Nativity to the Bethlehem Roman Catholics, calling them the true protectors of Christians in the Ottoman Empire. The Tsar protested, forcing the keys to be handed over to the Orthodox monks in Bethlehem. <b>What conflict</b> thus arose, occasioned, according to Adolphe Thiers, by the need “to give a few wretched monks the key to a grotto”?	4.
5. Though he wished to be cremated, it was decided that his body would be preserved. Today the body is on view to the public for 4 hours a day; the rest of the time it is stored in a cool basement. Many report that it looks “waxy”, and the guards ensure no more than 15 seconds of viewing, leading to speculation that it’s either a fake or decaying despite the attempt at preserving it. <b>Who lies in such state?</b>	5.
6. <b>Whose grave stone</b> bears the inscription “May your spirit live, may you spend millions of years, you who love Thebes, sitting with your face to the north wind, your eyes beholding happiness”, and refers to the “wonderful things” he saw in 1922?	6.
7. By <b>what Latin name</b> did the Romans refer to the Carthaginians, deriving from the Carthaginians’ Phoenician ancestry?	7.
8. <a href="http://igpayatinlay.org">igpayatinlay.org</a> is a website dedicated to the preservation and <b>practice of what?</b>	8.
9. This term in its current sense refers to rapid, irregular and multidirectional movement through a heterogeneous body of documents or knowledge. This usage was popularized by Marshall McLuhan with statements like “Heidegger ____ along on the electronic wave as triumphantly as Descartes rode the mechanical wave”. <b>What term</b> now referring to a popular non-sporting activity?	9.
10. Michela Wrong, who wrote a book about him, describes him as a timeless brand for ‘Big Man’ rule in his “leopardskin toque, Buddy Holly glasses, and the carved cane so imbued with presidential force that mere mortals, it was said, could never hope to lift it”. <b>Which now-defunct leader</b> with a talent for surreal self-description?	10.

11.	Three promises: Development, Relief and Education make up most of the acronym used for a much-in-the news legislation aimed at young people of foreign origin in the United States. The alternative might have been calling it the Durbin-Hatch Act. <b>What legislation?</b>	11.
12.	In medieval times, this surname may have denoted a physician. It is thought that the objects associated with the surname were derived from apothecary's pills. Eventually they were shown as red balls on a field of gold, and were often grandiosely equated with the golden apples of the Hesperides. <b>Which surname</b> are we looking for?	12.
13.	This celebration of heritage and national pride in the Americas marks the date on which a smaller rag-tag army defeated a bigger, better-trained army that had set out all the way from France. <b>What celebration</b> are we talking about?	13.
14.	This address has lent its name to a major work by Igor Stravinsky. A Mr. Bliss commissioned Stravinsky to compose a concerto for his thirtieth wedding anniversary in 1938. The resulting <i>Concerto in E-flat</i> for chamber orchestra is more commonly referred to as the "____" concerto. In the late summer of 1944, it was the venue for an international meeting that laid the groundwork for the creation of the United Nations. <b>What address?</b>	14.
15.	Geoffrey Pullum wrote a series of columns for the magazine <i>Natural Linguistics and Linguistic Theory</i> during the 1980s. The best known of these is based on Laura Martin's research and challenges a well-known idea with questions about how words are to be defined in other languages, before finally proving that a mythical list has about twelve elements, more or less like in English. <b>What idea</b> does Pullum challenge thus?	15.
16.	He saw the Absolute as a creative force, and the human as a part thereof. The human is like a plant, has its own inner laws of growth, and this growth can be directed only minimally. This philosophy was behind the name he gave to an institution he founded in Bad Blankenburg in the 1830s. Either <b>name the familiar term</b> or <b>identify him</b> .	16.
17.	Stephen Jay Gould's <i>The Hedgehog, the Fox, and the Magister's Pox</i> explores the historically complex relationship between the sciences and humanities while trying to debunk the assumed conflict between the two disciplines. The book serves as a counterpoint to what 1959 Rede Lecture, the <b>title of which has become shorthand in academic circles</b> for such a conflict?	17.
18.	<b>Which ironically named Roman senator</b> and orator's description of the Great Fire of Rome in his <i>Annals</i> is considered to be one of the earliest non-Christian references to the crucifixion of Jesus?	18.
19.	Founded in 1668, it is the world's oldest central bank and has "Hinc robur et securitas" (Herefore strength and safety) as its motto. <b>Identify the bank</b> which in 2009 became first central bank to use negative interest rates.	19.
20.	(2 points) The Repository of Germinal Choice was founded in 1980 by millionaire Robert Graham, also the inventor of shatterproof glass. Membership was subject to a special pre-qualifying condition and only William Shockley, an unapologetic racist, ever took the bait. What was the <b>purpose of the institution?</b> What was the <b>criterion for admission?</b>	20.

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|---|-----|
| 1. Literally meaning “one heart”, it is the name for the confluence of the Baltoro Glacier and the Godwin-Austen glacier in the heart of the Karakoram range in Pakistan and contains 4 of the world’s 14 eight-thousander peaks. It shares this name given by European explorers with a similar glacier confluence in the Bernese Oberland of the Central Alps. <b>What region?</b>  | 1.  |
| 2. This UNESCO World Heritage site is home to about 160 volcanoes. Of the 29 that are still active, Klyuchevskaya Sopka is the largest active volcano in the Northern Hemisphere. The area takes its name from “konchachal”, a root word in the native tribal language meaning “men of the far end”. <b>What region?</b>  | 2.  |
| 3. (Visual) This mountainous region in New South Wales, Australia was originally named Carmarthen and Lansdowne Hills by Arthur Phillip in 1788. However, the abundance of eucalyptus trees causes volatile organic chemicals (terpenoids) to be emitted into the atmosphere, which in turn causes UV radiation scattering, creating a distinct colour for distant objects, thus giving these ranges their familiar name. <b>What name?</b> | 3.  |
| 4. Along with claimants such as the Chartres Cathedral in France and the Vatican, the city of Axum in Ethiopia claims to possess this artefact kept under close guard in a treasury near the Church of our Lady Mary of Zion. It is said to have been brought into the country by Menelik I, while a duplicate was left at the original site. <b>What object?</b>   | 4.  |
| 5. A road sign near the village of Worth points to the town of Ham in Kent, England. This road sign has been frequently stolen, perhaps because it also carries the name of a nearby town on the River Stour. <b>Name this other town.</b>  | 5.  |
| 6. The founder wanted to call the city New Rome, but it came to be known by his own name. In time, another name meaning “into the City” or “to the City” in the local dialect came to be used for the city, and is now the name we know it by. <b>Which city</b> that lends its name to a book by a Nobel laureate?   | 6.  |
| 7. You couldn’t be faulted for expecting this island to be three-sided in shape. It’s actually more like a fish-hook. <b>Which island</b> , named after the 16th Century Spanish sailor who happened to discover it?  | 7.  |
| 8. It was originally white in colour in the days of Adam before turning into the colour we know it by, perhaps because it has been absorbing all the sin in the world. With <b>what specific object</b> would you associate this belief?  | 8.  |
| 9. Construction on this naval passage route was first undertaken by Periander, followed by various Roman emperors who abandoned it in favour of less costly alternatives. Eventually completed in 1893, it only serves tourist ships as opposed to the intended purpose of preventing trade journeys around the Peloponnese. <b>What route?</b>   | 9.  |
| 10. In the United States, at least 9 states, including Texas, use this term borrowed from a kitchen object to refer to peninsulas or for an area delimited by a land border and extending out from a larger geographical body. Elsewhere, the word salient is used as a synonym. <b>What term?</b>  | 10. |
| 11. This city, located at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo mountain range, is the oldest state capital in the US, and houses the nation’s oldest house, the oldest church (San Miguel Chapel), as well as the Georgia O’ Keefe museum. <b>Which city?</b>   | 11. |

12.	The goddess of volcanoes, according to Hawaiian mythology, she has several pop references including an album by Tori Amos. <b>Name her</b> , and do not confuse with a famous soccer player.	12.
13.	Gifts offered at this place of worship range from swords and sceptres to rosaries made of dried bread in concentration camps, tear-gas cylinders used against protestors in the 1980s, and the Nobel Peace Prize won by the leader of the protestors in 1983. These unusual offerings were made at a shrine dedicated to the Virgin in <b>which European country?</b>	13.
14.	The Monastery of San Lorenzo, at the foot of Mount Abantos, is known worldwide by a much shorter name, owing to the fact that the area was once covered with tailings from now-abandoned iron mines. <b>Which UNESCO World Heritage site</b> is thus known by a name meaning “the slag heap”?	14.
15.	It bears a name meaning ‘prohibited’ in German. The discovery of diamonds in this region caused the authorities to ban the entry of unauthorised persons in the early 1900s. The enforced lack of human activity over an area of 26000 square kilometres has resulted in the preservation of a unique semi-desert biome. Either <b>identify this area or name the country</b> in which it is to be found.	15.
16.	Besides English and French, the inhabitants of this island speak Bislama, a unique pidgin dialect that combines elements of Melanesian grammar with English vocabulary. Pigs are a prized symbol of wealth and the country’s flag features a boar’s tusk. <b>Which country</b> , one of an estimated forty in the world where one can see dugongs (sea cows)?	16.
17.	The Houma and the Bayou Goula tribal hunting grounds were demarcated with a cypress pole garlanded with dead animals. The bloody sight is said to have caused the Sieur D’Iberville to make an exclamation, thus giving an American city its name. <b>Which city?</b>	17.
18.	Built by Herod Antipas on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, and named in tribute to the then Roman emperor, this ancient city remained highly influential through the Judaeen period housing a Jewish council called the Sanhedrin. <b>Which city?</b>	18.
19.	Initiated in 1963, this annual festival has been held every year since 1985 at the city of Harbin in China, starting January and lasting a month when conditions are most conducive. Along with similar festivals in Canada, Norway and Japan, it is one of the big four of its kind and featured a rather ironically named exhibition area called ‘Sun Island’. <b>What festival?</b>	19.
20.	(2 points) The familiar term, denoting return, is usually referred to by a name meaning “ascent”. The opposite action is referred to as ‘yerida’ or “descent”. <b>Provide the familiar term</b> . Also <b>name the country</b> where these are seen as crucial processes?	20.

17. Business



1. Science and Technology



19. Science and Technology



6. Food and Drink



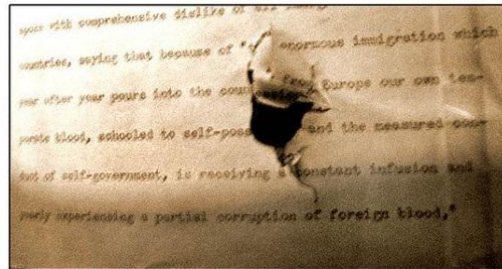
16. Food and Drink



18. Food and Drink



3. Social Sciences



3. Travel

