

**Trivia for Senior:
400+ Engaging Quizzes with
Answers on History, Science
and Nature to Challenge and
Entertain Your Mind!**

Alanna Loxley

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	5
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Chapter 1: History

1.1. Great Civilizations and Their Legacies.....	7
1.2. Wars, Revolutions, and Key Historical Events.....	12
1.3. Legendary Figures: Kings, Leaders, and Inventors.....	16
1.4. Life in the Twentieth Century: From the Great Depression to the Space Race.....	19
1.5. Historical Myths and Little-Known Facts.....	24
Answers.....	28

Chapter 2: Science

2.1. The Greatest Scientific Discoveries of All Time.....	42
2.2. The Human Body and Its Incredible Abilities.....	47
2.3. Space: Planets, Galaxies, and Black Holes.....	52
2.4. Wonders of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.....	57
2.5. Technologies That Changed the World.....	61
Answers.....	65

Chapter 3: Nature

3.1. The Most Amazing Places on Earth.....	75
3.2. Record Holders Among Animals and Plants	80
3.3. Disasters: earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes.....	84
3.4. How do ecosystems work?.....	87
3.5. Nature's mysteries that still have no explanation.....	91
Answers.....	95

Chapter 4: A challenge for the mind

4.1. Logic puzzles and riddles.....	103
4.2. Math problems to exercise your brain.....	107
4.3. Phrases and proverbs - complete the sentences.....	111
4.4. Guess the famous person from the description.....	114
4.5. Interesting facts that seem unlikely.....	118
Answers.....	122

Chapter 5: Entertainment and Recreation

5.1. Fun stories and curiosities from history.....	128
5.2. Strange traditions of different nations.....	133
5.3. The most interesting records and achievements.....	138
5.4. Funny laws from around the world.....	142
5.5. Facts that will surprise you	146
Answers.....	150

Welcome to the wonderful world of quizzes!

This book is your very own guide to the exciting world of intellectual competition. Here, everyone has the chance to test their knowledge, learn something new, and enjoy the thrill of the game. Quizzes are not only fun, but they're also a great way to train your memory, broaden your horizons, and keep your mind sharp.

So, why should you choose quizzes?

- ✓ Intelligence development - Tasks stimulate the brain, and improve memory, attention, and logical thinking.
- ✓ Learning in a playful way - An engaging process turns knowledge acquisition into a pleasant and rewarding habit.
- ✓ Broaden your horizons - Each quiz introduces new facts from history, science, culture, and other areas.
- ✓ Communication and emotions - Play with friends, family, or coworkers for fun competition, and social bonding.
- ✓ Stress relief - Quizzes can help you feel better and help you relax.

How to use the book?

 All questions are grouped by topic. You can take the quizzes on your own or with friends or family.

 At the beginning of each section, there is a short description, and after each question, you'll find the correct answer and an explanation.

Go ahead, pick a topic, answer the questions, and see how much you know! And most importantly, have a blast doing it!

Here are some friendly tips to help you remember things better:

 **17** Regularity - Take quizzes regularly to reinforce your knowledge.

 Repetition - Return to tasks you've already completed to refresh your memory.

📖 Combine methods - Add books, documentaries, and other resources to your training.

✗ Don't be afraid of mistakes - they help you better memorize the correct answers.

And most importantly, have fun! Learning should be a joy, and we're here to help you make it that way.

This book will be your best friend, your guide on this exciting journey of discovery. So, go out there, explore, and make those discoveries and interesting facts your own!

We wish you success and inspiration!



HISTORY

- Great civilizations and their legacy: Let's dive into the amazing world of the past, where great empires left their mark on the world. We'll uncover the secrets of ancient civilizations and their incredible contributions to human development.
- Wars, revolutions, and key historical events: Get ready to be transported to the dramatic moments that changed the course of history. We'll explore the causes of wars and revolutions, the heroes who stood up for what they believed in, and the consequences these events had on the world.
- Legendary personalities: kings, leaders, inventors: Get to know the outstanding figures who left their mark on history. Discover the stories of their lives, achievements, and impact on the era.
- Life in the twentieth century: from the Great Depression to the space race: Go through the tumultuous twentieth century, full of ups and downs, scientific discoveries, and global conflicts.
- Historical myths and little-known facts: Uncover the veil of secrets and learn about interesting historical facts that are often overlooked.

1. Have you ever wondered about the ancient civilizations that disappeared, leaving behind amazing cities like Tikal and Chichen Itza?

- a) Sumerians
- b) Maya
- c) Incas
- d) Phoenicians



2. Which of these amazing innovations did the ancient Romans use over 2,000 years ago, and it remains a foundation of modern infrastructure?

- a) Electricity
- b) Concrete
- c) Steel bridges
- d) Elevators

3. Can you guess the name of the mysterious civilization that created massive stone heads weighing over 40 tons on an island in the Pacific Ocean?

- a) Mohenjo-Daro
- b) Olmecs
- c) Etruscans
- d) Aztecs



4. So, what connected all the cities of the ancient Inca civilization, even those located high in the Andes?

- a) Trade caravans
- b) A railway
- c) A water supply system
- d) A network of stone roads

5. Can you guess which famous book, one of the oldest in the world, was written in Mesopotamia?

- a) Epic of Gilgamesh
- b) Iliad
- c) Mahabharata
- d) Book of the Dead

6. Why do the Great Pyramids in Egypt continue to astonish scientists?

- a) They are made of marble
- b) They are perfectly aligned with the cardinal directions
- c) New mummies are found inside every 10 years
- d) They were built by aliens

7. Can you guess which of these cities was destroyed by a volcanic eruption but has been preserved under layers of ash to this day?

- a) Carthage
- b) Olympia
- c) Pompeii
- d) Alexandria



8. Can you guess which mysterious structure, built over 5000 years ago, still cannot be explained by archaeologists?

- a) The Colosseum
- b) The Acropolis
- c) The Great Wall of China
- d) Stonehenge

9. Can you guess which of these achievements first appeared with the ancient Chinese?

- a) Pyramid Construction
- b) Democracy
- c) Use of concrete
- d) Invention of the compass



10. Which ancient civilization was the first to set up a system for dealing with waste and getting water to people as early as 2500 BC?

- a) Egyptians
- b) Mesopotamians
- c) Indus Civilization
- d) Greeks



11. Which ancient people created the alphabet that became the foundation for many modern languages?

- a) Sumerians
- b) Greeks
- c) Phoenicians
- d) Egyptians

12. Can you guess which ancient empire created a postal system that allowed for the fast transmission of messages across the entire state?

- a) Ottoman Empire
- b) Persian Empire
- c) Byzantine Empire
- d) Mongol Empire



13. Can you guess which civilization was the first to start using money in the form of coins?

- a) Babylonians
- b) Lydians
- c) Carthaginians
- d) Romans

14. Which ancient city was buried under sand until archaeologists found it by accident in the 19th century?

- a) Machu Picchu
- b) Troy
- c) Carthage
- d) Tenochtitlan

15. The ancient city on the northwest coast of Asia Minor is thought to be where the Trojan War took place.

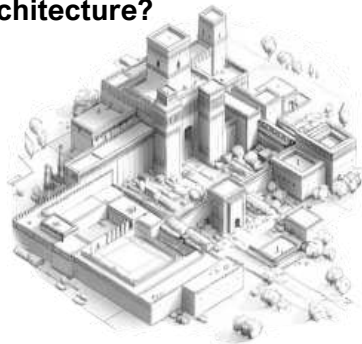
- a) Caesar
- b) Hammurabi
- c) Alexander the Great
- d) Darius I

16. Can you guess which of these civilizations was the first to build complex urban systems with multi-story buildings and sewage systems?

- a) Egyptian
- b) Aztec
- c) Roman
- d) Indus Valley

17. Can you guess what the name of the largest and most developed city-state of ancient Mesopotamia was? It was famous for its magnificent architecture?

- a) Babylon
- b) Memphis
- c) Carthage
- d) Athens



18. Which civilization is known for its amazing bronze artifacts and mysterious disappearance?

- a) Sumerians
- b) Etruscans
- c) Mycenaeans
- d) Persians



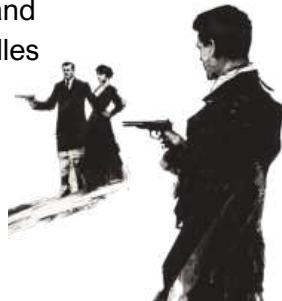
19. Can you guess which empire is often called the "Second Roman Empire," continuing Roman traditions for many centuries after the fall of Rome?

- a) Byzantine Empire
- b) Ottoman Empire
- c) Frankish Empire
- d) Holy Roman Empire

1.2. Wars, Revolutions, and Key Historical Events

20. Can you guess what event marked the beginning of World War I?

- a) The start of the Great Depression
- b) The assassination of Franz Ferdinand
- c) The signing of the Treaty of Versailles
- d) The Russian Revolution



21. Can you guess which battle was the most important in the Napoleonic Wars?

- a) The Battle of Waterloo
- b) The Battle of Austerlitz
- c) The Battle of Leipzig
- d) The Battle of Borodino

22. Can you guess when the Declaration of Independence of the United States was signed?

- a) 1776
- b) 1789
- c) 1791
- d) 1801



23. Who was the leader of Russia during the October Revolution of 1917?

- a) Alexander II
- b) Vladimir Lenin
- c) Nicholas II
- d) Stalin

24. During the American Revolution, which country was the main opponent of the American colonies?

- a) Great Britain
- b) Spain
- c) France
- d) Netherlands

25. Hey, can you guess what the name of the country was that fell apart after World War I and included Austria, Hungary, and other states?

- a) Ottoman Empire
- b) Russian Empire
- c) Austro-Hungarian Empire
- d) British Empire

26. What was the result of the French Revolution?

- a) Slaves in the colonies were freed
- b) The country became an absolute monarchy
- c) Democracy and a republic were set up
- d) Great Britain was conquered

27. And who was the first emperor of the Roman Empire?

- a) Julius Caesar
- b) Augustus
- c) Nero
- d) Tiberius



28. What event marked the end of World War II in Europe?

- a) Signing of the Yalta Agreement
- b) Allied landings in Normandy
- c) Germany's surrender
- d) Fall of the Berlin Wall

29. When did World War II begin?

- a) 1939
- b) 1936
- c) 1929
- d) 1941

30. Which revolution led to the formation of the United States?

- a) American Revolution
- b) French Revolution
- c) February Revolution
- d) Mexican Revolution

31. During the Napoleonic Wars, which country became the main opponent of Great Britain?

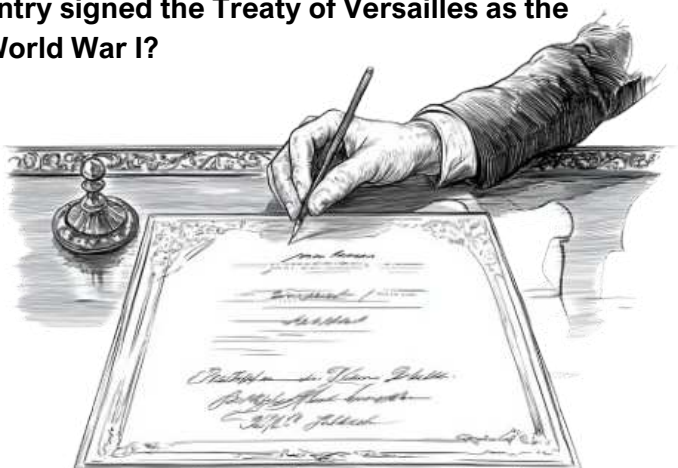
- a) Spain
- b) France
- c) Russia
- d) Austria

32. Which revolution occurred in Russia in 1917?

- a) February Revolution
- b) October Revolution
- c) December Revolution
- d) April Revolution

33. Which country signed the Treaty of Versailles as the one that lost World War I?

- a) Great Britain
- b) USA
- c) Germany
- d) France



1.3. Legendary Figures: Kings, Leaders, and Inventors

34. Can you guess who was the first king to bring the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms together to form a single England?

- a) Henry VIII
- b) Edward I
- c) Alfred the Great
- d) William the Conqueror



35. By the way, which inventor created the first practical telephone?

- a) Thomas Edison
- b) Alexander Bell
- c) Michael Faraday
- d) Nikola Tesla

36. Who was the King of France during the French Revolution?

- a) Louis XIV
- b) Louis XV
- c) Louis XVI
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte

37. Can you guess which famous inventor created the first steam engine?

- a) James Watt
- b) Henry Ford
- c) Michael Faraday
- d) Robert Fulton

38. Who was the Emperor of the Roman Empire during its greatest territorial expansion?

- a) Augustus
- b) Nero
- c) Trajan
- d) Claudius

39. Which brilliant inventor created the first electric light bulb that was sold to the public?

- a) Nikola Tesla
- b) Thomas Edison
- c) Alexander Bell
- d) Michael Faraday

40. Who was the founder of the Mongol Empire?

- a) Ketsiy
- b) Genghis Khan
- c) Timur
- d) Kublai

41. Which figure do you know for his role in the discovery of America?

- a) Ferdinand Magellan
- b) Christopher Columbus
- c) Vasco da Gama
- d) Marco Polo



42. And which of these legendary figures was the last queen of Egypt?

- a) Nefertiti
- b) Cleopatra
- c) Hatshepsut
- d) Mia

43. Who was the first president of the United States?

- a) Thomas Jefferson
- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) George Washington
- d) Theodore Roosevelt

44. Who was known as the "Iron Lady" of Great Britain?

- a) Marjorie Campbell
- b) Elizabeth I
- c) Margaret Thatcher
- d) Victoria

45. Can you guess which of the great inventors laid the foundations of modern electromagnetism theory?

- a) Nikola Tesla
- b) Alexander Graham Bell
- c) Michael Faraday
- d) James Clerk Maxwell



46. Now, who was the first Emperor of China to unite the country after the period of the "Warring States"?

- a) Liu Bang
- b) Qin Shi Huang
- c) Zhao Zhong
- d) Liu Shan



47. What did Martin Luther King advocate in his fight for equality and human rights?

- a) Violence as a way to reach goals
- b) Nonviolent protest and peaceful demonstrations
- c) Discrimination based on race and skin color
- d) Determining leaders based on their racial background

1.4. Life in the Twentieth Century: From the Great Depression to the Space Race

48. Can you think of one of the main causes of the Great Depression of 1929?

- a) World War I
- b) The stock market crash in the USA
- c) Hyperinflation in Germany
- d) The signing of the Treaty of Versailles

49. Do you know which country was the first to use radio television for mass broadcasting in the 1930s?

- a) USA
- b) Great Britain
- c) Germany
- d) USSR



50. And which country was the first to use blitzkrieg (lightning war) in World War II?

- a) Great Britain
- b) USSR
- c) Germany
- d) France

51. Can you guess which city was destroyed by the first atomic strike in 1945?

- a) Hiroshima
- b) Tokyo
- c) Osaka
- d) Nagasaki

52. Which organization was created in 1945 to support world peace?

- a) NATO
- b) UN
- c) EU
- d) IMF

53. Which conflict in the 1950s was the first "hot" war of the Cold War?

- a) Korean War
- b) Vietnam War
- c) Suez Crisis
- d) Cuban Revolution



54. Can you guess who became the 35th President of the United States and played a significant role in the space race?

- a) Dwight Eisenhower
- b) Lyndon Johnson
- c) John Kennedy
- d) Richard Nixon

55. What was the main cause of the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962?

- a) Construction of the Berlin Wall
- b) Cuba deployed Soviet nuclear missiles
- c) The USA invaded Cuba
- d) The Vietnam War

56. What event in 1969 was significant in the space race?

- a) The first human spaceflight
- b) The first manned Moon landing
- c) The launch of the first artificial satellite
- d) The creation of NASA

57. And who can forget the profound impact of Perestroika, a policy initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev in the 1980s?

- a) Leonid Brezhnev
- b) Mikhail Gorbachev
- c) Joseph Stalin
- d) Boris Yeltsin



58. Can you guess which country was the first to give women the right to vote in the 20th century?

- a) USA
- b) United Kingdom
- c) New Zealand
- d) France

59. When did India gain independence from the British Empire?

- a) 1918
- b) 1947
- c) 1955
- d) 1963

60. What event in 1989 symbolized the end of the Cold War?

- a) The reunification of Germany
- b) The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan
- c) The fall of the Berlin Wall
- d) The creation of the European Union

61. Which country experienced the most widespread famine of the 20th century?

- a) Ukraine
- b) China
- c) Ethiopia
- d) India



62. Which city was the site of mass student protests in China in 1989?

- a) Guangzhou
- b) Shanghai
- c) Beijing
- d) Hong Kong



63. Which African country was the first to gain independence in the 20th century?

- a) Ghana
- b) Algeria
- c) South Africa
- d) Nigeria

64. Can you guess which sports tournament was the first World Cup in football in the 20th century?

- a) 1930 World Cup
- b) 1924 Olympic Games
- c) 1960 European Championship
- d) 1916 Copa América

65. Which country was the first to legalize same-sex marriages in the 20th century?

- a) Canada
- b) Netherlands
- c) Sweden
- d) France

66. Which economic organization was created in 1993 and united most European countries?

- a) European Union
- b) NATO
- c) United Nations
- d) World Trade Organization

1.5. Historical Myths and Little-Known Facts

67. Was Napoleon Bonaparte short?

- a) Yes, he was only 150 cm tall
- b) No, he had an average height for his time
- c) He was the tallest among the generals
- d) His height was never measured

68. Did Vikings wear horned helmets?

- a) Yes, it was a mandatory part of their armor
- b) Only leaders wore such helmets
- c) No, this myth was invented in the 19th century
- d) They only wore horned helmets during battle

69. Did Marie Antoinette, the Queen of France, ever say, "Let them eat cake"?

- a) Yes! She said it just before her execution
- b) Yes! She wanted to help the poor
- c) No! That phrase appeared in Rousseau's writings
- d) No! It was invented by revolutionaries

70. Can you see the Great Wall of China from space?

- a) Yes! It's the only man-made structure you can see from the Moon
- b) Only under certain lighting angles
- c) No, it's too narrow
- d) You can only see it through special telescopes

71. Did you know that some people in medieval times believed in a flat Earth?

- a) Yes, it was a commonly accepted belief
- b) Only in Europe
- c) No, educated people knew that the Earth was round
- d) This is a 19th-century invention

72. Did Einstein fail math in school?

- a) Yes, he hated math
- b) Yes, but later caught up on his own
- c) No, he was an excellent student
- d) He didn't finish school



73. Did King Arthur exist?

- a) Yes, he ruled in the 6th century
- b) Only as a legendary figure
- c) Yes, his kingdom was in Ireland
- d) His existence has been archaeologically proven

74. Did you know that Napoleon broke the Sphinx's nose in Egypt?

- a) Yes, his army destroyed the Sphinx
- b) No, the nose was destroyed before his arrival
- c) The nose broke due to an earthquake
- d) The British did it

75. Which of these historical figures was a vegetarian?

- a) Winston Churchill
- b) Adolf Hitler
- c) George Washington
- d) Julius Caesar

76. Was the Trojan War a real-life event?

- a) Yes, archaeologists found Troy
- b) No, it's just a myth
- c) Troy was a creation of Homer
- d) It took place in the 19th century

77. Which country was the first to send a person into space?

- a) USA
- b) USSR
- c) China
- d) France



78. I've heard that medieval knights couldn't stand up without help because their armor was so heavy. Is that true?

- a) Yes, the armor was so heavy that knights would fall and couldn't get up
- b) No, the armor was comfortable and allowed for easy movement
- c) Only during tournaments did they wear excessively heavy gear
- d) It depended on the material of the armor

79. Who invented the first eyeglasses?

- a) Leonardo da Vinci
- b) Venetian craftsmen in the 13th century
- c) Isaac Newton
- d) Chinese scientists in the 5th century



80. Did Christopher Columbus prove that the Earth is round?

- a) Yes, before him, everyone believed the Earth was flat
- b) No, it was already known in antiquity
- c) He proved it only after his third voyage
- d) His evidence was accepted only after his death

81. So, what do you think: Did the police manage to identify Jack the Ripper?

- a) Yes, he was caught and executed
- b) No, his identity remains a mystery
- c) The police found a suspect, but there was not enough evidence
- d) In the 2000s, his identity was revealed through DNA analysis

Answers. Chapter 1: History

1. **Answers: b) Maya.** The Maya civilization was at its best from around 2000 BCE until the late 17th century. They hit their stride during the Classic Period (around 250-900 CE), when their city-states were doing really well. But then, a crisis in the 9th and 10th centuries led to the collapse of the southern Maya states and a lot of people moved north.
2. **Answers: b) Concrete.** The ancient Romans were pioneers in the use of concrete for construction. They created a type of concrete made from lime, volcanic ash, and gravel. This amazing innovation allowed them to build monumental structures such as the Pantheon, the Colosseum, and aqueducts, many of which still stand today.
3. **Answers: b) Olmecs.** The Olmecs were the earliest known civilization in pre-Columbian Mexico. They are most famous for their unique colossal stone heads, which are regarded as their most significant legacy. These massive sculptures, some of which reach several meters in height and weigh over 40 tons, demonstrate exceptional craftsmanship and continue to captivate historians and archaeologists.
4. **Answers: d) A network of stone roads.** The Inca Empire's famous "Qhapaq Ñan" road system, a feat of engineering with perfectly fitted stone, connected all the cities across its huge territory, making it easy to trade, move the military around, and talk to each other.
5. **Answers: a) Epic of Gilgamesh.** The Akkadian text of the Epic of Gilgamesh was found in 1849 by archaeologist A.H. Layard in the library of King Ashurbanipal in Nineveh, which is now near Mosul, Iraq. The Akkadian text of the Epic of Gilgamesh was found in 1849 by archaeologist A.H. Layard in the library of King Ashurbanipal in Nineveh, which is now near Mosul, Iraq.

6. **Answers: b) They are perfectly aligned with the cardinal directions.** The Great Pyramids are the pyramids of Pharaohs Khufu (also known as Cheops), Khafre, and Menkaure. They're located in Giza, and they have a distinct geometric, pyramidal shape, unlike the step pyramid of Djoser. These pyramids were built during the Fourth Dynasty of ancient Egypt. The largest of these pyramids is the Pyramid of Khufu.

7. **Answers: c) Pompeii.** Back in 79 AD, Pompeii got hit by a massive eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The city got buried under tons of volcanic ash. Later on, they found out that a lot of people didn't just die from the volcano. A bunch also died because of the earthquake that went along with it.

8. **Answers: d) Stonehenge.** Stonehenge is a mysterious megalithic structure located on the Salisbury Plain in England. It's made up of large stone blocks arranged in a specific formation. Archaeologists are still trying to figure out how it was built, what it was used for, and why it's so unique.

9. **Answers: d) Invention of the compass.** The Chinese came up with the compass back in the 3rd century BC. The old-school compass looked like a spoon made of magnetite, with a thin handle and a perfectly smooth, round, polished section.



10. **Answers: c) Indus Civilization.** The earliest known sewage systems were found in the cities of the Indus civilization, specifically in Mohenjo-Daro, which dates back to around 2600 BC. Archaeologists have found what are likely the first public toilets, along with an advanced urban drainage system.

11. **Answers: c) Phoenicians.** The Phoenician alphabet was developed by the Phoenicians in the 15th century BC. It had 22 consonantal letters. This alphabet was the foundation for the scripts of Ancient Greek and Ancient Romans. These later influenced many writing systems, including the beautiful Ukrainian alphabet we use today. All modern European alphabets are derived from the scripts of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

12. **Answers: b) Persian Empire.** During King Darius I's reign (522-486 BC), the Persian Empire set up a pretty efficient postal system called "angaria." They set up special stations throughout the empire, and each one had horses and messengers who could rest. This system was so effective that it allowed messages to travel hundreds of kilometers in just a few days, thanks to the continuous exchange of horses and runners.

13. **Answers: b) Lydians.** In his "History," Herodotus says the Lydians were the first to use metal coins. Modern scholars think the first coins, made of electrum, were minted around 650-600 BC. They were so handy for storing, dividing, and collecting that they spread quickly. Their small size and low weight made them great for trading.



14. **Answers: b) Troy.** Over time, the city of Troy was abandoned, and its ruins were covered by layers of earth and sand. This effectively buried the city until Schliemann's discoveries.

15. **Answers: b) Hammurabi.** The Code of Hammurabi is one of the oldest and best-preserved legal codes from ancient Babylon. It was created around 1750 BC by the Babylonian king Hammurabi.

16. **Answers: d) Indus Valley.** The Indus Valley Civilization, also called the Harappan Civilization, was the first to develop complex urban systems, including multi-story buildings and advanced sewage systems. This civilization thrived in the Indus River Valley, in what is now modern-day Pakistan and India, during the 3rd to 2nd millennia BC.

17. **Answers: a) Babylon.** Babylon, the capital of the Babylonian Empire, was one of the largest cities in ancient Mesopotamia and the first densely populated "megacity." It served as a major political, economic, and cultural center from the 2nd to 1st millennia BC.

18. **Answers: c) Mycenaeans.** The Mycenaean civilization was really successful in Greece from around 1600 to 1200 BC, but for some reason, it just stopped around 1200 BC. Historians and archaeologists are still trying to figure out what happened.

19. **Answers: a) Byzantine Empire.** The Byzantine Empire was formed after the Roman Empire split in the 4th century, and the eastern part, centered in Constantinople, survived the fall of the Western Empire.

20. **Answers: b) The assassination of Franz Ferdinand.** On June 28, 1914, Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist, shot and killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie, in Sarajevo. This assassination was the spark that set off World War I.

21. **Answers: a) The Battle of Waterloo.** The Battle of Waterloo, which took place in 1815, was a major event where Napoleon I Bonaparte's French army went head-to-head with a combined force of troops from England, the Netherlands, Germany, and Prussia. The battle was fought on June 18, 1815, near a village in Belgium called Waterloo. In the end, the French army didn't come out on top.

22. **Answers: a) 1776.** The Continental Congress, which had been working continuously, voted on July 2, 1776, to declare the independence of the United States. Two days later, the Declaration of Independence was adopted. It was written by a committee of five people: Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston.

23. **Answers:b) Vladimir Lenin.** After the February Revolution of 1917, which overthrew Tsar Nicholas II and established the Provisional Government, Lenin returned to Russia and played a leading role in the October Revolution.

24. **Answers: a) Great Britain.** During the American Revolution (1775–1783), the 13 American colonies' main opponent was Great Britain. The conflict arose because the Americans were unhappy with things like the Tea Act, which imposed taxes on tea imports and restricted the colonies' expansion westward. The British government was unwilling to compromise, which led to armed conflict.

25. **Answers: c) Austro-Hungarian Empire.** Charles I gave up being Emperor of Austria and Bohemia on November 12, 1918, but he didn't officially give up the throne. On that same day, Parliament got rid of the monarchy and the House of Lords, and they declared the Austrian Empire a Republic of German Austria and part of the Weimar Republic. This automatically led to the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

26. **Answers: c) Democracy and a republic were set up.** In September 1792, the monarchy was replaced by the First French Republic, and in January 1793, King Louis XVI was executed.

27. **Answers: b) Augustus.** A lot of historians think of Augustus as the first emperor and see Julius Caesar as the last dictator of the Roman Republic. This idea comes from Roman writers like Plutarch, Tacitus, and Cassius Dio.

28. **Answers: c) Germany's surrender.** Germany gave up on May 8, 1945, and Japan did the same on September 2, 1945. That put an end to the war in Europe and Asia, respectively.

29. **Answers: a) 1939.** World War II began on September 1, 1939, with Germany's invasion of Poland.

30. **Answers: a) American Revolution.** The American Revolution was an ideological and political movement in British America from 1765 to 1791. This led to the United States gaining independence from the British Crown and establishing a constitution, making it the first modern legal state with constitutional democracy.

31. **Answers: b) France.** Great Britain was a big player in the fight against Napoleon. They gave their allies money and fought against Napoleon at sea and on land.

32. **Answers: a) February Revolution.** The February Revolution of 1917 was a significant event in the history of Russia. It was a revolution that took place in the Russian Empire. During this revolution, the monarchy was abolished.

33. **Answers: c) Germany.** This treaty was signed between the victorious countries and Germany, which was defeated in the war.



34. **Answers: c) Alfred the Great.** Alfred the Great, King of Wessex, was the first ruler to unite the Anglo-Saxon kingdom into a single state in the late 9th century. However, his unification wasn't finalized until the arrival of William the Conqueror. William the Conqueror became the first king to rule all of England after the Norman Conquest in 1066.

35. **Answers: b) Alexander Bell.** The first electric telephone was invented on February 14, 1876. On this day, two applications for a device to transmit sound over a distance using electric current were submitted to the U.S. Patent Office. The first one was submitted by A. G. Bell, an American teacher of the deaf, and the second one was submitted by American physicist I. Gray, but he submitted it two hours later.

36. **Answers: c) Louis XVI.** Louis XVI was a supporter of absolute monarchy, which led to dissatisfaction among the population that sought greater political freedom and equality. In 1793, Louis XVI was executed by guillotine, marking one of the key moments of the French Revolution and symbolizing the overthrow of the monarchy.

37. **Answers: a) James Watt.** James Watt's improvements to the steam engine in 1776 made it a lot more efficient and suitable for industrial use. Earlier primitive steam engines had been created before Watt (such as by Thomas Newcomen), but it was his improvements that allowed steam engines to become the foundation of the Industrial Revolution.

38. **Answers: c) Trajan.** Trajan was the big cheese from 98 to 117 AD, and during his reign, the Roman Empire was at its zenith. He started a bunch of wars with nearby countries, built cities, and explored new lands. He connected with all sorts of people from all over Roman society, and he helped the empire stay stable and prosper for about twenty years.

39. **Answers: b) Thomas Edison.** In 1879, Thomas Edison made the first electric light bulb that was sold to the public. Nikola Tesla and Michael Faraday were also important in the development of electricity, but it was Edison who successfully implemented and brought the bulb to a commercial level, making it a mass-produced product.

40. **Answers: b) Genghis Khan.** The Mongol Empire was a medieval empire in Eurasia, and it was the second-largest empire in world history by land area. It started when different Mongol tribes came together under the leadership of Genghis Khan in 1206.

41. **Answers: b) Christopher Columbus.** Christopher Columbus was an Italian navigator and explorer who sailed across the Atlantic Ocean on four voyages. He was looking for India, but he ended up discovering a new continent for the Europeans—America!

42. **Answers: b) Cleopatra.** Cleopatra VII Philopator was the last queen of Egypt from the Ptolemaic dynasty. She ruled Egypt from 51 to 30 BC. When she died, that marked the end of the era of independent Egypt and the beginning of Roman rule.



43. **Answers: c) George Washington.** The first American president was George Washington, who was elected for two consecutive terms and declined a third.
44. **Answers: c) Margaret Thatcher.** Margaret Thatcher was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990, and she was the first woman to hold this position.
45. **Answers: d) James Clerk Maxwell.** He came up with the basics of modern electromagnetism theory in the mid-1800s. His equations joined electrical and magnetic things together into one theory of electromagnetism, which set the stage for a bunch of other awesome discoveries in physics. While Michael Faraday and Nikola Tesla also made important contributions to the study of electrical and magnetic things, Maxwell provided the theoretical foundation for understanding electromagnetic waves and how they interact.
46. **Answers: b) Qin Shi Huang.** Qin Shi Huang (Shi Huangdi) was the first Emperor of China. He united six separate states—Han, Wei, Zhao, Chu, Yan, and Qi—in 221 BC. This marked the end of the "Warring States" period and the beginning of the Qin dynasty. The Qin dynasty established a unified, centralized state in China.
47. **Answers: b) Nonviolent protest and peaceful demonstrations.** Martin Luther King believed in the power of nonviolent protest to bring about change, and he believed in the power of peaceful demonstrations to achieve equality and justice for all people, no matter their race or ethnicity.
48. **Answers: b) The stock market crash in the USA.** The Depression was caused by a bunch of things, but the main reason was the really unequal distribution of wealth during the 1920s and the crazy amount of stock market speculation at the time. The Great Depression started after the New York Stock Exchange collapsed on October 29, 1929 (Black Tuesday), which triggered a global economic crisis.

49. **Answers: b) Great Britain.** The BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) started regular TV broadcasts in 1936, which is when modern TV really took off.
50. **Answers: c) Germany.** Germany used the blitzkrieg tactic in 1939–1941, which allowed it to quickly conquer Poland, France, and other countries. This strategy involved a fast and powerful advance of tank troops supported by air forces.
51. **Answers: a) Hiroshima.** On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, causing massive casualties and destruction. On August 6, 1945, the atomic bomb "Little Boy" was dropped on Hiroshima, and on August 9, "Fat Man" was dropped on Nagasaki.
52. **Answers: b) UN.** The United Nations (UN) was founded in October 1945 to prevent new wars.
53. **Answers: a) Korean War.** The Korean War (1950–1953) was the first major military conflict between the USSR/China and the USA/UN during the Cold War. In South Korea, this war is known as the "June 25th Incident," and until the early 1990s, it was referred to as the "June 25th Rebellion."
54. **Answers: c) John Kennedy.** Kennedy announced the program to land Americans on the Moon, which led to the "Apollo 11" mission in 1969.
55. **Answers: b) Cuba deployed Soviet nuclear missiles.** Back in October 1962, things got pretty heated between the USSR and the USA during the Cold War. It was what's called the Cuban Missile Crisis. The whole thing came about because the Soviets secretly placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. It was a pretty scary time, and war seemed like a real possibility. But luckily, John Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev managed to work things out peacefully.

56. Answers: b) The first manned Moon landing.

Astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first person to set foot on the Moon on July 20, 1969. At 8:56 p.m., he famously said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

57. Answers: b) Mikhail Gorbachev. Gorbachev's policy of Perestroika (1985–1991) led to the democratization of the Soviet Union, but it also led to its dissolution. The reforms were designed to tackle the challenges posed by the inefficient nature of the political system.

58. Answers: c) New Zealand. Back in 1893, New Zealand was the first to give women the right to vote in national elections.

59. Answers: b) 1947. India gained independence on August 15, 1947, after a long non-violent movement led by Mahatma Gandhi.

60. Answers: c) The fall of the Berlin Wall. The Berlin Wall came down on November 9, 1989, marking the end of the Cold War and the end of the confrontation between the USSR and the West. The fall of the Berlin Wall was a significant moment, not just in East Germany, but also in Eastern Europe as a whole.



61. **Answers: b) China.** From 1959 to 1961, China went through the Great Chinese Famine, which led to the deaths of more than 30 million people. It was caused by the Chinese Communist Party's policy known as the Great Leap Forward, although the government tried to say the famine was due to drought and poor harvests.
62. **Answers: c) Beijing.** In 1989, there were mass protests in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, which were brutally suppressed by the Chinese government.
63. **Answers: a) Ghana.** On March 6, 1957, the independent Republic of Ghana was declared, with Kwame Nkrumah becoming its first president.
64. **Answers: a) 1930 World Cup.** The first World Cup in football took place in 1930 in Uruguay, and the host country's national team emerged as the winner.
65. **Answers: b) Netherlands.** Queen Beatrix signed the law that had been approved by both houses of the General States in 2000. By 2001, the Netherlands had become the first country to legalize same-sex marriage.
66. **Answers: a) European Union.** The European Union was set up in 1993 after the Maastricht Treaty, which joined European countries together politically and economically.
67. **Answers: b) No, he had an average height for his time.** He was about 169 cm tall, which was average for the time. The myth of his short stature came from the fact that different systems of measurement were used.
68. **Answers: c) No, this myth was invented in the 19th century.** Unfortunately, there aren't any archaeological findings that support the use of horned helmets by Vikings.
69. **Answers: c) No! That phrase appeared in Rousseau's writings.** Rousseau attributed this phrase to an unnamed princess long before Marie Antoinette was even born.

70. **Answers: c) No, it's too narrow.** The Great Wall of China is pretty narrow and blends into the landscape, so you need special equipment to see it.

71. **Answers: c) No, educated people knew that the Earth was round.** The idea of a flat Earth was pretty common in ancient times, but by medieval times, educated folks already knew that the Earth was spherical.

72. **Answers: c) No, he was an excellent student.** He always received high marks in math.

73. **Answers: b) Only as a legendary figure.** King Arthur is a mythologized figure created based on several historical figures.

74. **Answers: b) No, the nose was destroyed before his arrival.** Even in 17th-century drawings, the Sphinx was shown without its nose.

75. **Answers: b) Adolf Hitler.** Hitler partially followed a vegetarian diet due to stomach issues.

76. **Answers: a) Yes, archaeologists found Troy.** The ruins of Troy were discovered in the 19th century, but it's still up in the air whether the events in the "Iliad" are true.

77. **Answers: b) USSR.** On April 12, 1961, Yuri Gagarin made the first manned spaceflight.

78. **Answers: b) No, the armor was comfortable and allowed for easy movement.** Knightly armor weighed about 20-30 kg, with the weight evenly distributed, which allowed knights to move easily and stand up without difficulty.



79. Answers: b) Venetian craftsmen in the 13th century

The first eyeglasses with lenses to improve vision were created in Venice around the 1280s.

80. Answers: b) No, it was already known in antiquity.

Ancient Greeks, particularly Eratosthenes, figured out way back in the 3rd century BC that the Earth is spherical by calculating its approximate radius

81. Answers: b) No, his identity remains a mystery. Jack the Ripper was a serial killer who operated in London in the late 19th century, and despite numerous investigations, his true identity was never determined.



SCIENCE

- The most amazing scientific discoveries ever: Get ready to be amazed by the revolutionary ideas that have completely changed the way we see the world. Learn about the scientific discoveries that have become the foundation of modern science.
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- Let's travel back in time and explore the technologies that have changed the world. See how these inventions have shaped our lives and our future.

2.1. The Greatest Scientific Discoveries of All Time

2.1. Who discovered the law of universal gravitation?

- a) Albert Einstein
- b) Isaac Newton
- c) Galileo Galilei
- d) Nikola Tesla



2.2. What incredible discovery did Alexander Fleming make in 1928?

- a) Smallpox vaccine
- b) X-rays
- c) Penicillin
- d) DNA

2.3. Who was the first to discover X-rays?

- a) Marie Curie
- b) Wilhelm Röntgen
- c) Michael Faraday
- d) Louis Pasteur

2.4. Who discovered the structure of DNA?

- a) Albert Einstein and Erwin Schrödinger
- b) James Watson and Francis Crick
- c) Gregor Mendel and Louis Pasteur
- d) Marie Curie and Pierre Curie

2.5. What discovery did Nikola Tesla make?

- a) Radio
- b) Alternating current
- c) Telephone
- d) Theory of relativity



2.6. What amazing discovery is associated with Louis Pasteur?

- a) Antibiotics
- b) Vaccination and pasteurization
- c) Radioactivity
- d) Theory of gravity

2.7. Who invented the first telescope?

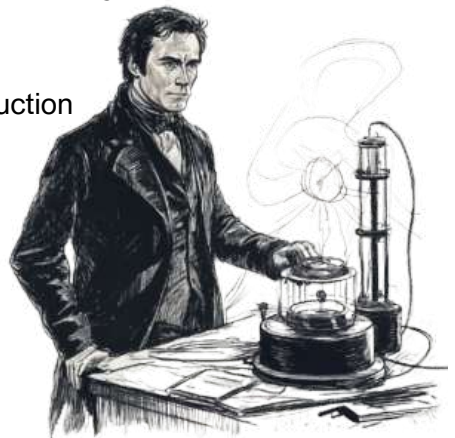
- a) Isaac Newton
- b) Johannes Kepler
- c) Galileo Galilei
- d) Hans Lippershey

2.8. What amazing discovery did Dmitri Mendeleev make?

- a) Radioactivity
- b) The periodic table of chemical elements
- c) The law of electromagnetic induction
- d) The law of universal gravitation

2.9. What discovery did Michael Faraday make?

- a) Archimedes' Principle
- b) The law of electromagnetic induction
- c) The structure of the atom
- d) The theory of evolution



2.10. Can you tell me which scientific theory explains the origin and development of the Universe?

- a) The Big Bang Theory
- b) String Theory
- c) The Steady State Theory
- d) The Theory of Evolution

2.11. What discovery did Marie Curie make?

- a) Radioactivity
- b) Fluid dynamics
- c) Photosynthesis
- d) Vitamins



2.12. Who discovered the laws of heredity?

- a) Charles Darwin
- b) Gregor Mendel
- c) Alfred Wegener
- d) Francis Crick

2.13. What discovery did Ernest Rutherford make?

- a) The atomic model
- b) The law of universal gravitation
- c) Electromagnetic waves
- d) The nature of light

2.14. Who discovered the electron?

- a) James Clerk Maxwell
- b) Joseph John Thomson
- c) Isaac Newton
- d) Albert Einstein

2.15. What amazing discovery did Charles Darwin make?

- a) The law of electromagnetism
- b) The theory of evolution
- c) Radioactive decay
- d) Quantum mechanics

2.16. What discovery did an apple falling from a tree make possible?

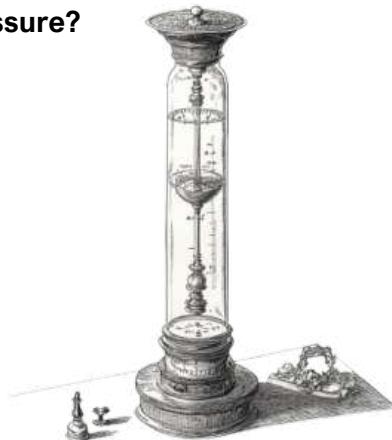
- a) Electromagnetism
- b) The law of universal gravitation
- c) The structure of the atom
- d) The theory of relativity

2.17. Which animal helped Louis Pasteur create the rabies vaccine?

- a) Rabbit
- b) Dog
- c) Rat
- d) Pigeon

2.18. Which scientific instrument was developed after studying atmospheric pressure?

- a) Telescope
- b) Microscope
- c) Barometer
- d) Radar



2.19. Which scientist first proposed the idea that continents can move?

- a) Charles Darwin
- b) Alfred Wegener
- c) Dmitri Mendeleev
- d) Ernest Rutherford

2.20. Can you guess which woman was the first in the world to receive a Nobel Prize in Science?

- a) Marie Curie
- b) Rosalind Franklin
- c) Lise Meitner
- d) Barbara McClintock

2.2. The Human Body and Its Incredible Abilities

2.21. What is the largest organ in the human body?

- a) Liver
- b) Skin
- c) Heart
- d) Lungs

2.22. Which muscle is the strongest in the human body?

- a) Biceps
- b) Tongue
- c) Calf muscle
- d) Masseter muscle



2.23. Now, how many bones does a newborn baby have?

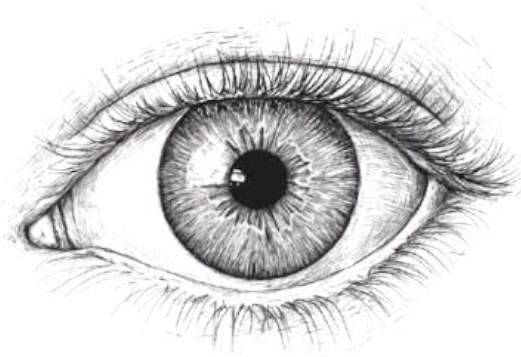
- a) 206
- b) 270
- c) 150
- d) 315

2.24. Can you guess which internal organ can regenerate itself?

- a) Heart
- b) Lungs
- c) Liver
- d) Stomach

2.25. What part of the eye determines its color?

- a) Retina
- b) Cornea
- c) Lens
- d) Iris

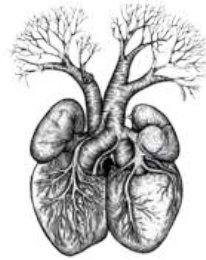


2.26. Can you think of an organ in the body that doesn't have a blood supply?

- a) Nails
- b) Hair
- c) Cornea of the eye
- d) Ear cartilage

2.27. Can you guess which organ works even while we're sleeping?

- a) Heart
- b) Lungs
- c) Brain
- d) All of the above



2.28. Which taste is most sensitive for us humans?

- a) Bitter
- b) Salty
- c) Sour
- d) Sweet

2.29. And now, how much blood does the heart of an adult human pump per minute?

- a) 1-2 liters
- b) 3-5 liters
- c) 5-7 liters
- d) 10-12 liters

2.30. Can you guess which organ is responsible for maintaining body balance?

- a) Eyes
- b) The part of the ear that helps us balance
- c) The spinal cord
- d) The muscles in our legs

2. 31. Can you guess how many times the human skin renews itself during a lifetime?

- a) 100
- b) 500
- c) 1000
- d) 2000

2.32. Can you guess which organ in the human body can function the longest without oxygen?

- a) Heart
- b) Muscles
- c) Skin
- d) Bones

2.33. Now, here's another fun question: How long can a person survive without food if they have access to water?

- a) 3-5 days
- b) 10-15 days
- c) 30-40 days
- d) 50-60 days

2.34. Can you guess how much saliva a person produces each day?

- a) 0.5 l
- b) 1-2 l
- c) 3-4 l
- d) 5-6 l

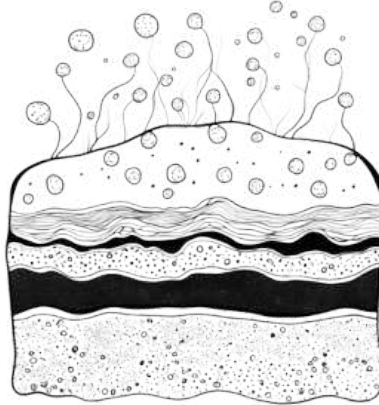


2.35. Can you guess which bone in the human body is the strongest?

- a) Skull
- b) Femur
- c) Vertebra
- d) Ulna

2.36. What substance gives color to our skin?

- a) Collagen
- b) Melanin
- c) Carotene
- d) Hemoglobin



2.37. And which part of our body keeps growing and growing as we get older?

- a) Nose
- b) Ears
- c) Fingers
- d) Eyes

2.38. How many liters of blood does an average adult have?

- a) 3-4 l
- b) 5-6 l
- c) 7-8 l
- d) 9-10 l

2.3. Space: Planets, Galaxies, and Black Holes

2.39. Can you guess which planet in our Solar System is the largest?

- a) Earth
- b) Saturn
- c) Jupiter
- d) Neptune

2.40. Which planet has the longest day?

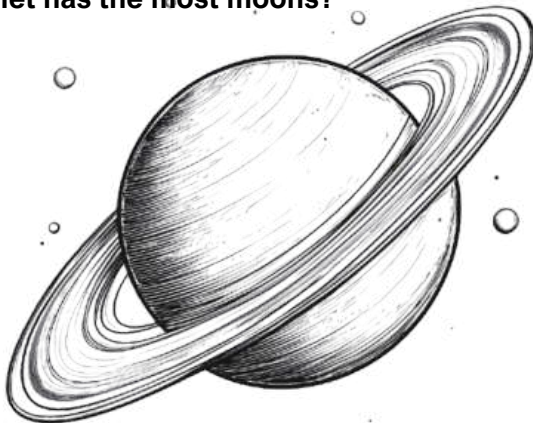
- a) Venus
- b) Mars
- c) Uranus
- d) Jupiter

2.41. What's a black hole?

- a) A planet without an atmosphere
- b) An object with extremely strong gravity
- c) A giant asteroid
- d) A massive meteorite

2.42. Which planet has the most moons?

- a) Earth
- b) Saturn
- c) Jupiter
- d) Neptune



2.43. And which star is the closest to our home here on Earth?

- a) The North Star
- b) Alpha Centauri
- c) The Sun
- d) Sirius

2.44. Guess which planet has the highest surface temperature?

- a) Mercury
- b) Venus
- c) Mars
- d) Jupiter

2.45. And which planet rotates "on its side"?

- a) Uranus
- b) Saturn
- c) Mars
- d) Venus

2.46. And which celestial body is the brightest in the night sky after the Moon?

- a) Sirius
- b) Mars
- c) Venus
- d) Jupiter



2.47. What's the name of the largest volcano in the Solar System?

- a) Vesuvius
- b) Olympus Mons
- c) Copernicus Crater
- d) The Great Red Spot

2.48. Now, let's see if you know what the Milky Way is.

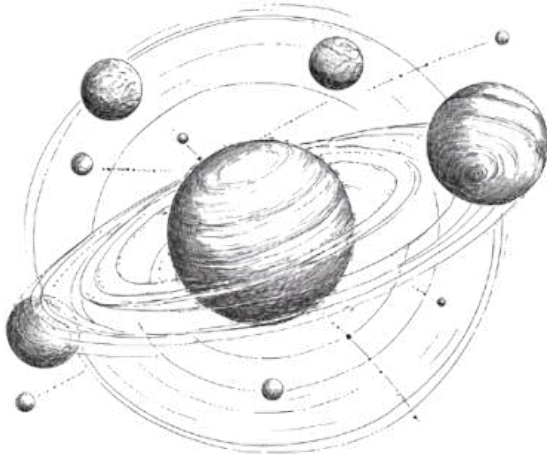
- a) A cosmic nebula
- b) Our galaxy
- c) Another star system
- d) A collection of black holes

2.49. How long is one year on Mars?

- a) 365 days
- b) 687 days
- c) 225 days
- d) 176 days

2.50. And now, which planet in our solar system is the smallest?

- a) Mercury
- b) Pluto
- c) Mars
- d) Venus



2.51. What happens to time near a black hole?

- a) It stops
- b) It slows down
- c) It speeds up
- d) It disappears

2.52. Can you guess which planet is known for its Great Red Spot?

- a) Mars
- b) Jupiter
- c) Saturn
- d) Venus

2.53. And, which planet has the highest density in the Solar System?

- a) Earth
- b) Mars
- c) Jupiter
- d) Neptune

2.54. Can you guess what the closest galaxy to Earth is?

- a) Andromeda
- b) Orion Nebula
- c) Large Magellanic Cloud
- d) Milky Way

2.55. What's the "event horizon" in a black hole?

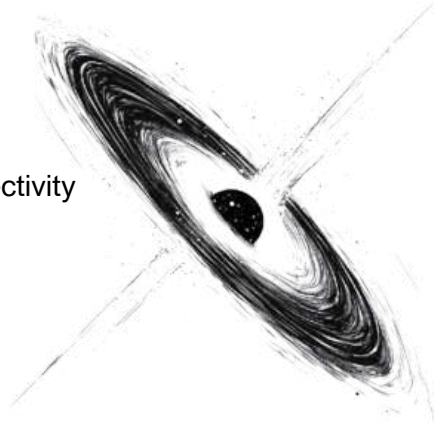
- a) The boundary beyond which there is no return
- b) A place where stars are born
- c) A region where gravity weakens
- d) A ring around the hole

2.56. And now, which planet in our solar system has the fastest rotation around its axis?

- a) Earth
- b) Saturn
- c) Jupiter
- d) Neptune

2.57. What is a quasar?

- a) A type of red giant star
- b) The brightest type of galactic nucleus
- c) A planet with high reflectivity
- d) A form of black hole



2.58. Which planet in our Solar System is the farthest from the Sun?

- a) Uranus
- b) Pluto
- c) Neptune
- d) Saturn

2.59. How long is one day on Mercury?

- a) 24 hours
- b) 88 days
- c) 176 days
- d) 365 days



2.60. What is dark matter?

- a) A fictional substance in science fiction
- b) A material visible only under a microscope
- c) An invisible form of matter that affects gravity
- d) Radiative emission from outer space

2.4. Wonders of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology

2.61. Why don't ships made of heavy metal sink in water?

- a) Because of a special waterproof material
- b) Thanks to Archimedes' law of buoyant force
- c) Because the metal changes its density in water
- d) Because of Earth's electromagnetic field

2.62. What happens if you put a raisin in carbonated water?

- a) It'll stay at the bottom
- b) It'll start "bouncing" up and down
- c) It'll dissolve completely
- d) It'll change color

2. 63. Why does salt dissolve in water, but sand does not?

- a) Due to the different molecular structure
- b) Sand has hydrophobic properties
- c) Water cannot interact with sand
- d) The force is lighter than sand

2.64. What will happen if you bring two identically charged balls close to each other?

- a) They will attract
- b) They will repel
- c) They will lose their charge
- d) Nothing will change

2.65. Which metal can be cut with a knife?

- a) Iron
- b) Aluminum
- c) Sodium
- d) Copper

2.66. Why do butterflies land on people in warm weather?

- a) They're looking for shade
- b) They're attracted to clothing
- c) They drink sweat from our skin
- d) They're resting after flying



2.67. Why does soap clean dirt effectively?

- a) Water becomes hot
- b) Soap breaks the dirt into small particles
- c) Soap has bacteria that "eat" dirt
- d) Soap creates an electric field

2.68. Which liquid can even dissolve glass?

- a) Water
- b) Sulfuric acid
- c) Hydrofluoric acid
- d) Alcohol

2.69. Why do we hear thunder after a lightning strike?

- a) Lightning travels faster
- b) Thunder occurs later
- c) Light travels faster than sound
- d) The atmosphere absorbs sound

2.70. Which science studies the behavior of climate and gases?

- a) Biology
- b) Physics
- c) Meteorology
- d) Hydrodynamics



2.71. Why doesn't a person feel the Earth's movement?

- a) We are used to it from birth
- b) The Earth doesn't move
- c) Gravity neutralizes the motion
- d) Everything moves together with us

2.72. Why doesn't the water in the ocean spill into space?

- a) Because of Earth's gravitational force
- b) Because water is "stuck" to the planet
- c) Due to atmospheric pressure
- d) Because the ocean conforms to Earth's shape

2.73. Why do headaches happen when the pressure changes?

- a) Because blood vessels in the brain expand
- b) Because oxygen disappears from the air
- c) Because of magnetic storms
- d) Because of a temperature change

2.74. Why can hot water freeze faster than cold water?

- a) Due to higher molecular speed
- b) Due to evaporation and heat loss
- c) Hot water contains more oxygen
- d) It's an optical illusion



2.75. Why do objects appear larger in water?

- a) Due to an optical illusion
- b) Due to light refraction
- c) Water acts like a magnifying glass
- d) Water changes the density of the object

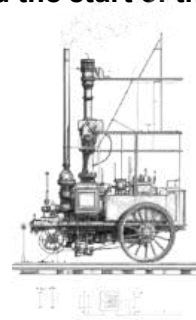
2.76. Why can birds sit on electric wires without getting shocked?

- a) Their feathers act as insulation
- b) They do not touch the ground
- c) Electric current does not affect them
- d) They quickly discharge electricity through their beak

2.5. Technologies That Changed the World

2.77. What invention do you think marked the start of the Industrial Revolution?

- a) The electric light bulb
- b) The steam engine
- c) The telephone
- d) The airplane

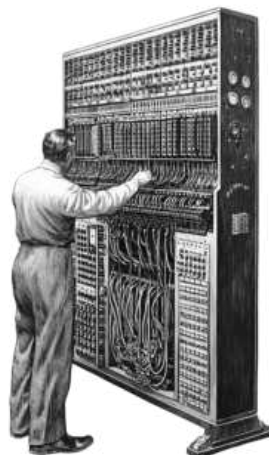


2.78. Who invented the first telephone?

- a) Thomas Edison
- b) Alexander Bell
- c) Guglielmo Marconi
- d) Nikola Tesla

2.79. What was the first device in the world's electronic computer?

- a) ENIAC
- b) IBM PC
- c) Apple I
- d) UNIVAC



2. 80. Who invented the incandescent light bulb?

- a) Thomas Edison
- b) Nikola Tesla
- c) Alessandro Volta
- d) Guglielmo Marconi

2.81. Which company was the first to release a smartphone?

- a) Apple
- b) Nokia
- c) IBM
- d) Samsung

2.82. Who developed the first operating system for personal computers?

- a) Bill Gates
- b) Steve Jobs
- c) Linus Torvalds
- d) Tim Berners-Lee

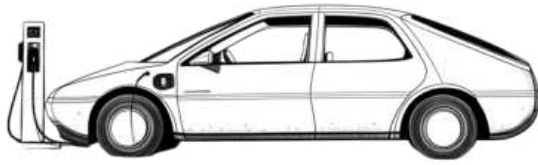
2.83. What was the first vehicle to use an internal combustion engine?

- a) Train
- b) Car
- c) Airplane
- d) Steamboat



2.84. Which company first introduced a commercial electric vehicle?

- a) Tesla
- b) General Motors
- c) Nissan
- d) BMW



2.85. Who invented the radio?

- a) Alexander Popov
- b) Guglielmo Marconi
- c) Nikola Tesla
- d) Thomas Edison

2.86. Which invention allows people to use space travel?

- a) Shuttle
- b) Rocket
- c) Space station
- d) Telescope

2.87. Which material revolutionized construction?

- a) Steel
- b) Concrete
- c) Glass
- d) Plastic

2.88. Which technology allowed for storing large amounts of data in a compact format?

- a) Tapes
- b) Hard drives
- c) Flash memory
- d) Floppy disks

2.89. Who created the first email?

- a) Bill Gates
- b) Steve Wozniak
- c) Ray Tomlinson
- d) Larry Page

2. 90. Which device changed the entertainment industry in the 1980s?

- a) Videotape
- b) VCR
- c) Compact disc
- d) Laserdisc

2.91. Who created the first commercial internet browser?

- a) Larry Page
- b) Tim Berners-Lee
- c) Marc Andreessen
- d) Jeff Bezos



Answers. Chapter 2: Science

2.1. Answers: b) Isaac Newton. Back in 1687, Newton figured out the law of universal gravitation, which explains why objects are attracted to each other.

2.2. Answers: c) Penicillin. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, the first antibiotic that saved millions of lives.

2.3. Answers: b) Wilhelm Röntgen. Back in 1895, Wilhelm Röntgen (a German physicist) accidentally discovered a new kind of radiation that would eventually become the foundation for medical diagnostics.

2.4. Answers: b) James Watson and Francis Crick. Back in 1953, James Watson and Francis Crick, using data from Franklin, Wilkins, and Chargaff, came up with the double helix model of DNA. This model explained how DNA can store and transmit genetic information.

2.5. Answers: b) Alternating current. He developed the alternating current system, which completely revolutionized global electrical power.

2.6. Answers: b) Vaccination and pasteurization. Louis Pasteur developed methods of vaccination and pasteurization to combat diseases.

2.7. Answers: d) Hans Lippershey. In 1608, Lippershey created the first telescope, and Galileo later improved it.

2.8. Answers: b) The periodic table of chemical elements. In 1869, Mendeleev developed the periodic table, which predicted the properties of undiscovered elements.

2.9. Answers: b) The law of electromagnetic induction. Faraday discovered the phenomenon of electromagnetic induction, which became the foundation for electric generators.

2.10. Answers: a) The Big Bang Theory. The Big Bang Theory explains that the Universe began approximately 13.8 billion years ago from a hot, dense state and continues to expand.

2.11. Answers: a) Radioactivity. Marie Curie, with her husband, discovered radium and polonium and also studied radioactivity.

2.12. Answers: b) Gregor Mendel. Mendel studied peas and discovered the laws of heredity, which became the foundation of genetics.

2.13. Answers: a) The atomic model. In 1911, Rutherford discovered the planetary model of the atom.

2.14. Answers: b) Joseph John Thomson. In 1897, Thomson discovered the electron, which was a key discovery in physics.

2.15. Answers: b) The theory of evolution. In 1859, Darwin published "On the Origin of Species," which became the foundation of modern biology.

2.16. Answers: b) The law of universal gravitation. According to legend, Isaac Newton thought about the force of gravity after seeing an apple fall from a tree.

2.17. Answers: a) Rabbit. Pasteur experimented with the rabies virus on rabbits, which allowed him to create the first vaccine for this deadly disease.

2. 18. Answers: c) Barometer. In the 17th century, Evangelista Torricelli experimented with sealed tubes and studied air pressure, leading to the creation of the first barometer.

2.19. Answers: b) Alfred Wegener. In 1912, German scientist Alfred Wegener proposed the theory of continental drift, which stated that continents are not static but slowly move across the Earth's surface. His ideas laid the foundation for modern plate tectonics theory.

2.20. Answers: a) Marie Curie. In 1903, Marie Curie made history by becoming the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize. She is the only person to receive it in two different sciences — Physics and Chemistry.

2.21. Answers: b) Skin. The skin is the largest organ of the human body. It protects us from outside influences and helps us stay at a comfortable temperature.

2.22. Answers: d) Masseter muscle. The masseter muscle generates the greatest force among muscles, allowing us to chew food.

2.23. Answers: b) 270. When they're born, babies have 270 bones, but as they grow, some fuse together. By the time they're adults, there are 206 bones.

2.24. Answers: c) Liver. The liver is amazing! It can regenerate and heal itself, even after significant damage.

2. 25. Answers: d) Iris. The iris is the pigmented part of the eye that controls the size of the pupil and determines the color of the eyes.

2.26. Answers: c) Cornea of the eye. The cornea receives oxygen directly from the air, not through blood vessels.

2.27. Answers: d) All of the above. During sleep, our organs are still hard at work. The heart pumps blood, the lungs provide breathing, and the brain processes information.

2.28. Answers: a) Bitter. We humans are most sensitive to the bitter taste because many toxic substances in nature have a bitter flavor.



2.29 Answers: c) 5-7 liters. The heart pumps approximately 5 to 7 liters of blood per minute, providing nourishment to all organs.

2.30. Answers: b) The part of the ear that helps us balance. The part of the ear that helps us balance is called the vestibular apparatus. It coordinates our movements.

2.31. Answers:d) 2000. Skin cells renew approximately every 27 days, and this happens around 2000 times during a person's lifetime.

2.32. Answers: d) Bones. Bones require much less oxygen than other organs, allowing them to function longer in conditions of oxygen shortage.

2.33. Answers:c) 30-40 days. The human body can survive without food for up to 40 days, but without water, only 3-5 days.

2.34. Answers:b) 1-2 l. Salivary glands produce between 1 and 2 liters of saliva each day. This helps us digest our food and keeps our mouths healthy.

2.35. Answers: b) Femur. The femur is the largest and strongest bone in the body, bearing an enormous load.

2.36. Answers: b) Melanin. Melanin is the pigment that affects the color of the skin, hair, and eyes.

2.37. Answers: a) Nose and b) Ears. The nose and ears are two body parts that keep growing throughout life because of changes in the cartilage tissue.

2.38. Answers: b) 5-6 l. On average, there are about 5-6 liters of blood circulating in the human body.

2.39. Answers: c) Jupiter. Jupiter is the largest planet in our Solar System. It's 11 times bigger than Earth!

2.40. Answers: a) Venus. One day on Venus lasts longer than its year: 243 Earth days.

2.41. Answers: b) An object with extremely strong gravity. A black hole has such a strong gravity that even light cannot escape its boundaries.

2.42. Answers: c) Jupiter. Jupiter has 95 known moons (as of 2023).

2.43. Answers: c) The Sun. Our Sun is the closest star to us, and it provides us with heat and light.

2.44. Answers: b) Venus. Mercury's proximity to the Sun doesn't allow its atmosphere to retain heat, whereas Venus's greenhouse effect increases the temperature to +467°C.

2.45. Answers: a) Uranus. Uranus's axis is tilted at an angle of approximately 98°, causing it to "lie" in its orbit.

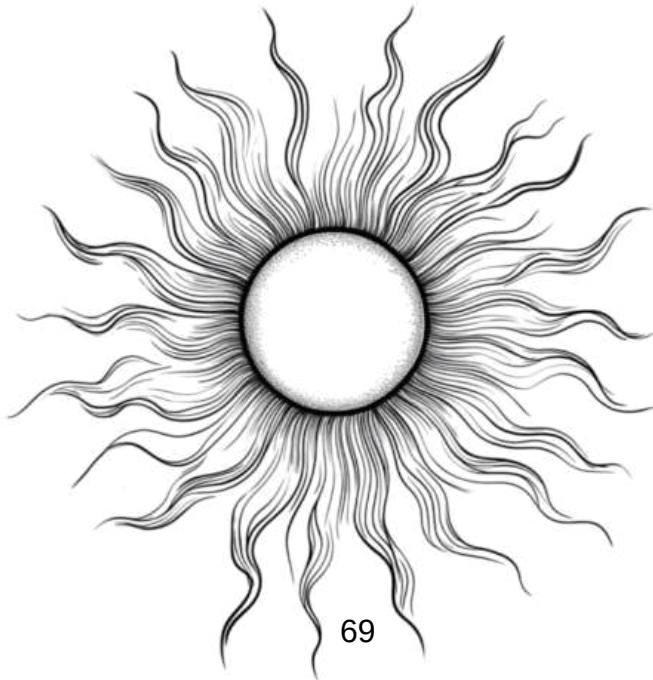
2.46. Answers: c) Venus. Venus is called the "morning star" or "evening star" because of its bright shine.

2.47. Answers: b) Olympus Mons. Olympus Mons is a volcano on Mars, with a height of over 21 km.

2.48. Answers: b) Our galaxy. The Milky Way is the galaxy in which our Solar System is located.

2.49. Answers: b) 687 days. Because Mars is farther from the Sun, a Martian year lasts almost twice as long as a year on Earth.

2.50. Answers: a) Mercury. After Pluto was taken off the list of planets, Mercury is now the smallest one.



2.51. Answers: b) It slows down. The extreme gravity of a black hole makes time flow much more slowly when you're observing it from outside.

2.52. Answers: b) Jupiter. The Great Red Spot is a giant storm on Jupiter that has lasted for centuries

2.53. Answers: a) Earth. Earth is the densest planet because of its iron-nickel core.

2.54. Answers: a) Andromeda. The Andromeda galaxy is the closest large galaxy, and it's approaching the Milky Way.

2.55. Answers: a) The boundary beyond which there is no return. The event horizon is the point beyond which even light cannot escape a black hole.

2.56. Answers: c) Jupiter. Jupiter rotates around its axis in about 9 hours and 55 minutes, making it the fastest-rotating planet.

2.57. Answers: b) The brightest type of galactic nucleus. Quasars are active galactic cores that emit enormous amounts of energy due to a supermassive black hole at the center.

2.58. Answers: c) Neptune. Neptune is the official planet that is furthest from the Sun after Pluto was reclassified as a dwarf planet.

2.59. Answers: c) 176 days. Since Mercury rotates very slowly around its axis, one day on Mercury lasts 176 Earth days.

2.60. Answers: c) An invisible form of matter that affects gravity. Dark matter does not interact with light, but its gravitational influence can be detected in the movement of galaxies.

2.61. Answers: b) Thanks to Archimedes' law of buoyant force. Archimedes' law says that if you put an object in a liquid, it will experience a buoyant force equal to the weight of the liquid it displaces. The ship has a big air-filled interior, so its average density (metal + air) is less than water's density.

2.62. Answers: b) It'll start "bouncing" up and down. Gas bubbles stick to the raisin, increasing its buoyancy, and then burst, causing it to sink back down.

2.63. Answers: a) Due to the different molecular structure. Salt consists of ions that attract water molecules, while sand has a strong crystalline structure that doesn't dissolve.

2.64. Answers: b) They will repel. According to Coulomb's law, like charges repel.

2.65. Answers: c) Sodium. Sodium is a soft alkali metal that can be easily cut with a knife and reacts vigorously with water.

2.66. Answers: c) They drink sweat from our skin. Butterflies have a proboscis, which is a part of their mouth that they can use to suck up liquid. When a butterfly lands on a person's skin, it uses its proboscis to collect sweat.

2.67. Answers: b) Soap breaks the dirt into small particles. When soap comes in contact with water, its hydrophilic parts attract water, and its hydrophobic parts repel it. This helps water wet the surface and get under the dirt. Dirt particles get surrounded by soap molecules, and then you can rinse them away with water.

2.68. Answers: c) Hydrofluoric acid. Hydrofluoric acid chemically reacts with glass, dissolving it.

2.69. Answers: c) Light travels faster than sound. Light is faster than sound, so we see the lightning first and hear the thunder later.



2.70. Answers: c) Meteorology. Meteorology is the study of atmospheric processes, climate change, and the behavior of gases in the atmosphere. It's closely related to the physical and chemical aspects of the atmosphere.

2.71. Answers: d) Everything moves together with us.

The Earth moves fast, spinning around its axis and the Sun. But we don't feel this motion because everything on Earth, including us, moves along with it at the same speed.

2.72. Answers: a) Because of Earth's gravitational force.

Earth's gravity holds the oceans on the planet.

2.73. Answers: a) Because blood vessels in the brain

expand or contract. When atmospheric pressure changes, blood vessels in the head may expand or contract, causing pain.

2.74. Answers: b) Due to evaporation and heat loss.

This phenomenon is known as the Mpemba effect: hot water loses heat faster due to evaporation, which accelerates the freezing process.

2.75. Answers: b) Due to light refraction.

When light passes from one medium to another (in this case, from water to air), it changes direction. This phenomenon is called refraction. When light from an object under the water reaches your eye, it passes through both water and air. At the interface between these two media, the light bends, changing its direction. Because of this refraction, the image of the object that reaches your retina appears larger than the actual size of the object. Your brain interprets this image as being larger than it is.

2.76. Answers: b) They do not touch the ground.

For an electric current to pass through a body and cause harm, a closed electrical circuit must be formed. This means the current must enter the body and exit from it. When a bird sits on a single electric wire, its feet are at the same potential. There's no difference in potential between its feet, so the current can't pass through its body.

2.77. Answers: b) The steam engine. In the 18th century, James Watt improved the steam engine, which helped develop industry and transportation.

2.78. Answers: b) Alexander Bell. He patented the first telephone in 1876.

2.79. Answers: a) ENIAC. ENIAC, created in 1945, was the first electronic computer, performing calculations faster than mechanical devices.

2.80. Answers: a) Thomas Edison. He created the durable electric light bulb in 1879, which became widely used.

2.81. Answers: c) IBM. Back in 1994, IBM released the "Simon Personal Communicator," which was the first device that combined a phone and a computer.

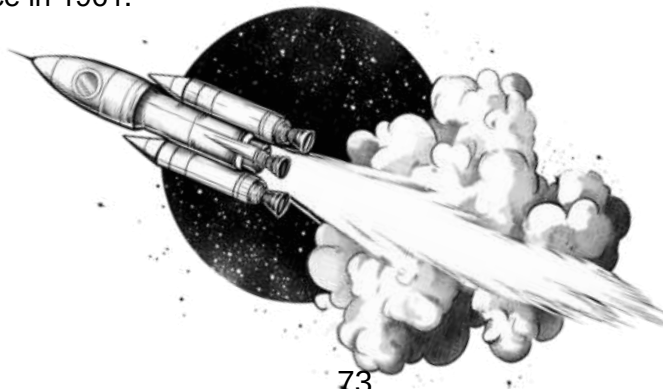
2.82. Answers: a) Bill Gates. In 1980, Bill Gates and Paul Allen developed MS-DOS, which became the foundation for Windows.

2.83. Answers: b) Car. In 1885, Karl Benz created the first car with a gasoline engine.

2.84. Answers: b) General Motors. In 1996, GM released the electric vehicle EV1, which became the first mass-produced electric car.

2.85. Answers: b) Guglielmo Marconi. In 1895, Marconi made the first radio transmission, which marked the beginning of wireless communication development.

2.86. Answers: b) Rocket. Thanks to the development of rocket technology, Yuri Gagarin became the first person in space in 1961.



2.87. Answers: a) Steel. Because of steel's strength, skyscrapers and long bridges started to appear in the 19th century.

2.88. Answers: c) Flash memory. Flash memory allows for fast data writing and reading without mechanical parts.

2.89. Answers: c) Ray Tomlinson. In 1971, Tomlinson sent the first email using the @ symbol.

2.90. Answers: b) VCR. VCRs allowed movies to be recorded and watched at home, totally transforming the entertainment industry.

2.91. Answers: c) Marc Andreessen. In 1993, Andreessen developed the Mosaic browser, which made the Internet accessible to users



NATURE

- The most amazing places on the planet: Let's explore the unique corners of our planet, their beauty and peculiarities. Travel the world without leaving your home!
- Record-breaking animals and plants: Get to know the most interesting representatives of flora and fauna, their records, and their unique abilities.
- Cataclysms: earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes: Let's learn about natural disasters, their causes and consequences. We'll also dive into how these phenomena work and how to predict them.
- How do ecosystems work? Understand the complex relationships between living organisms and their environment. Explore the principles of ecosystems and their importance to life on Earth.
- Mysteries of nature that still have no explanation: Get to know the mysteries of nature that still excite scientists. Perhaps you can find the answers to these questions!

3.1. The Most Amazing Places on Earth

3.1. Which of these natural anomalies is striking in color and location?

- a) Lake Hillier in Australia
- b) The Dead Sea
- c) Mount Fuji
- d) Iguazu Falls

3.2. Where is the largest desert on earth that is not a dry sandy area?

- a) Gobi
- b) Sahara
- c) Antarctica
- d) Atacama



3.3. Which of these places is the tallest volcano on Earth?

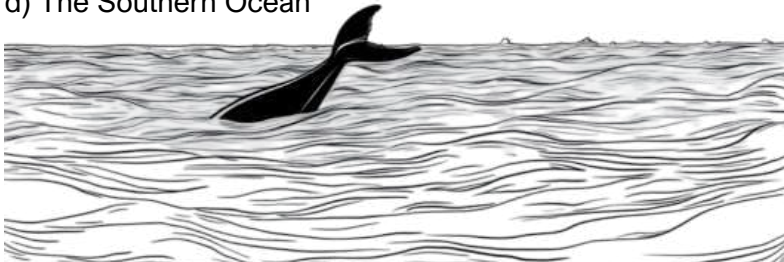
- a) Kilauea Volcano
- b) Mount Everest
- c) Ojos del Salado volcano
- d) Mount Vesuvius

3.4. What is the name of a place on Earth where plants can "eat" animals?

- a) Amazon forest
- b) The wetlands of New Guinea
- c) The Rwenzori Highlands
- d) The grasslands of Africa

3.5. Which is the largest natural area on the planet?

- a) The Amazon forest
- b) The Sahara
- c) The Great Barrier Reef
- d) The Southern Ocean



3.6. What unique natural phenomenon occurs in northern Canada and the United States?

- a) The aurora borealis
- b) A solar eclipse
- c) Rural canyons
- d) Underground rivers

3.7. Which city is located near the world's largest natural geyser?

- a) Los Angeles
- b) Reykjavik
- c) Chicago
- d) Vancouver

3.8. Which archipelago is known for its unique animals, including turtles that can live more than 100 years?

- a) Galapagos Islands
- b) Maldives
- c) Fiji
- d) Canary Islands

3.9. Which mountain is one of the youngest on the planet, having formed only a few million years ago?

- a) Mount Kilimanjaro
- b) Mount St. Helens
- c) Mount Fuji
- d) Mount Everest



3.10. What is the name of the place where a large population of penguins live?

- a) Antarctica
- b) South America
- c) Australia
- d) The Mediterranean Sea

3.11. Which of these lakes has an impressive underwater waterfall?

- a) Lake Baikal
- b) Loch Ness
- c) Lake Victoria
- d) Lake Malawi

3.12. What is the largest coral reef system in the world?

- a) Great Barrier Reef
- b) Mayan Reef
- c) Philippine reefs
- d) Hawaiian Reef

3.13. Which mountain is most famous among tourists for its shape and view?

- a) City Peak
- b) Mount Rainier
- c) Matterhorn
- d) Everest



3.14. Which of these animals has become the symbol of Yellowstone National Park?

- a) Elk
- b) Polar bear
- c) Beaver
- d) Bison

3.15. What's the name of one of the most mysterious natural features on the planet, known as the "Eye of the Sahara"?

- a) Mount Hecla
- b) The Ryukyu Crater
- c) The Sahara
- d) The Tibetan mountain range

3.16. What is the largest waterfall in the world in terms of water volume?

- a) Iguazu
- b) Niagara
- c) Angel
- d) Victoria



3.17. Which of these areas is the wettest place on Earth?

- a) Dry lake in Chile
- b) The Amazon forest
- c) The city of Mumbai
- d) The Himalayas

3.18. Which ocean is the largest in the area?

- a) The Pacific Ocean
- b) The Atlantic Ocean
- c) Indian Ocean
- d) The Southern Ocean

3.19. Where can you find the natural phenomenon known as a halo, which is basically a ring around the sun?

- a) Australia
- b) Norway
- c) Canada
- d) Iceland

3.20. Which of these landscapes is typical of a desert?

- a) Forests with rich flora
- b) Floodplains of rivers with high water levels
- c) dunes
- d) High glaciers

3.2. Record Holders Among Animals and Plants

3.21. Which animal is the largest mammal in the world?

- a) African elephant
- b) Blue whale
- c) Polar bear
- d) Giraffe



3.22. What is the tallest plant on earth?

- a) Sequoia
- b) Pine
- c) Baobab
- d) Tall palm tree



3.23. What animal is the fastest on earth?

- a) Leopard
- b) Peregrine falcon
- c) Black vulture
- d) Cheetah

3.24. Which plant lives the longest?

- a) Baobab
- b) Oak
- c) Yoshta
- d) Pine

3.25. What is the smallest animal in the world?

- a) Mountain goat
- b) Tiny bat
- c) Hummingbird
- d) Bee

3.26. Which plant has the biggest flower?

- a) Rafflesia
- b) Rose
- c) Lotus
- d) Orchid

3.27. What is the deepest diving animal?

- a) Great white shark
- b) Giant squid
- c) Octopus
- d) Ice bear

3.28. Which is the most poisonous plant in the world?

- a) Belladonna
- b) A type of oregano
- c) Lavender
- d) Oleander

3.29. What animal has the largest wingspan?

- a) Andean condor
- b) The albatross
- c) The bat
- d) The eagle

3.30. Which plant has the most leaves?

- a) Tropical vine
- b) Corn
- c) Exotic cactus
- d) Water lily



3.31. Which animal lives the longest?

- a) Coral polyp
- b) Elephant
- c) Turtle
- d) Seal



3.32. What plant has the fastest growth rate?

- a) Reed
- b) Bamboo
- c) Laurel
- d) Oak



3.33. Which animal can go without food for a long time?

- a) A bear
- b) A gerbil
- c) Camel
- d) Crocodile

3.34. Which animal has the most eyes?

- a) Mosquito
- b) Spider
- c) Crab
- d) Mussel

3.35. Which plant is grown in the largest area in the world?

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Potatoes
- d) Corn

3.36. Which animal has the most teeth?

- a) Crocodile
- b) Stingray
- c) Shark
- d) Lion

3.3. Disasters: earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes

3.37. What is the epicenter of an earthquake?

- a) The place where an earthquake is strongest
- b) The place where the most important underground layers are located
- c) The place on the Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's focus
- d) The place where the Earth's magnetic field begins

3.38. Which country suffers the most from earthquakes?

- a) Japan
- b) Canada
- c) Germany
- d) Italy



3.39. What is an avalanche?

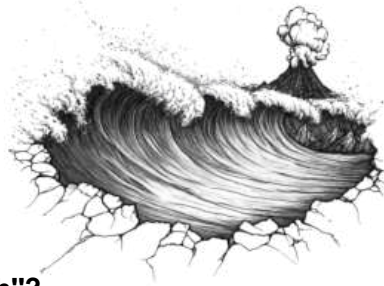
- a) Large-scale underground destruction
- b) An eruption from a volcano
- c) The rapid movement of snow or ice down a mountain slope
- d) Damage caused by a tsunami

3.40. What's the biggest active volcano out there?

- a) Vesuvius
- b) Krakatoa
- c) Mauna Loa
- d) Mount Fuji

3.41. Which natural disaster is associated with the formation of a tsunami?

- a) Earthquake
- b) Volcanic eruption
- c) Avalanche
- d) Hurricane



3.42. What is a "seismograph"?

- a) A device used to measure wind speed
- b) A device for measuring the strength of earthquakes
- c) A device used to predict hurricanes
- d) A device for measuring the depth of the ocean

3.43. What is the primary cause of hurricanes?

- a) Strong thunderstorms
- b) A significant temperature difference between ocean water and the air"
- c) Low pressure in the atmosphere
- d) Earthquakes in the sea

3.44. When was the last major explosion of the Krakatoa volcano?

- a) 1883
- b) 2004
- c) 1963
- d) 1908



3.45. What is the maximum wind speed of a hurricane?

- a) 50 km/h
- b) 100 km/h
- c) 250 km/h
- d) 500 km/h



3.46. What is the main cause of volcanic eruptions?

- a) Rise in temperature
- b) Changes in tectonic plates
- c) Changes in the atmosphere
- d) Earthquakes

3.47. What is a "terrarium"?

- a) A special device for measuring seismic waves
- b) A system for growing plants indoors
- c) A special shelter to protect against hurricanes
- d) A volcanic crater

3.48. Which volcano is considered to be one of the most active on Earth?

- a) Mount Vesuvius
- b) Mauna Loa
- c) Etna
- d) Krakatoa

3.49. What scale measures the magnitude of earthquakes?

- a) Richter scale
- b) Fahrenheit scale
- c) Kelvin scale
- d) Beauvais scale

3.50. Which type of volcano is the most dangerous for mankind?

- a) Shield volcanoes
- b) Stratovolcanoes
- c) Calderas
- d) Lava volcanoes



3.51. What is a "tsunami"?

- a) An explosion from a volcano
- b) A large underwater wave caused by an earthquake
- c) A river of lava
- d) A massive flood

3.4. How do ecosystems work?

3.52. What's an ecosystem?

- a) A bunch of all living things in a certain area
- b) Just plants and animals in a given environment
- c) A community of living things that interact with their physical environment
- d) A collection of only microorganisms

3.53. What's photosynthesis's role in an ecosystem?

- a) It provides energy for organisms by breaking down organic matter
- b) It converts solar energy into chemical energy for plants
- c) It helps plants use solar energy to make organic compounds
- d) It's the main way plants absorb carbon dioxide

3.54. What is the primary function of trophic levels in an ecosystem?

- a) Regulate the temperature of the ecosystem
- b) To transfer energy from one organism to another
- c) Regulate the rate of photosynthesis
- d) Create a water cycle in nature

3.55. What is a biocenosis?

- a) A collection of all the plant species in a given area
- b) A group of all living organisms that interact in a particular area
- c) A group of animals belonging to the same species
- d) The habitat of a particular type of organism

3.56. What are ecological niches?

- a) A variety of habitats for organisms
- b) The role of each organism in the ecosystem, its function
- c) Geographic location of species
- d) Time that organisms live in a particular area

3.57. What is the process by which organisms interact for mutual benefit?

- a) Competition
- b) Parasitism
- c) Mutualism
- d) Compensation



3.58. What is the main part of the ecological carbon cycle?

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Animal respiration
- c) Decomposition of organic matter
- d) All options are correct

3.59. What is the main cause of ecosystem change?

- a) Solar radiation
- b) Movement of tectonic plates
- c) Human influence
- d) Temperature changes

3.60. What is biodiversity within an ecosystem called?

- a) Biodiversity
- b) An ecological asset
- c) Genetic diversity
- d) Biosphere

3.61. What's the water cycle in nature?

- a) The way water moves through an ecosystem
- b) The way water moves between living and non-living things
- c) The way water gets into the atmosphere through plant leaves
- d) The way water freezes in winter



3.62. What is the basic unit of energy in an ecosystem?

- a) Chlorophyll
- b) Solar energy
- c) Oxygen
- d) Carbon dioxide

3.63. How do living things get along when they're fighting for the same stuff?

- a) They work together
- b) They compete
- c) One eats the other
- d) They team up



3.64. What's the name of a group of different species that interact in a certain area?

- a) Biocenosis
- b) Fauna
- c) Vegetation
- d) Species

3.65. What is the main component of photosynthesis in plants?

- a) Oxygen molecules
- b) Water molecules
- c) Carbon dioxide molecules
- d) Glucose molecules

3.66. What is an ecological pyramid?

- a) A hierarchy of population levels in an ecosystem
- b) A structure that shows the number of organisms at different trophic levels
- c) A system of relationships among organisms in an ecosystem
- d) A diagram showing the relationships among living organisms

3.5. Nature's mysteries that still have no explanation

3.67. What is dark matter?

- a) A type of ordinary matter that can be seen
- b) A part of the universe that cannot be directly seen or measured
- c) A wave of energy
- d) A mystical phenomenon that exists in popular belief

3.68. Why can't we explain the nature of Dark Energy?

- a) It has no physical properties
- b) It is a product of our consciousness
- c) Its effect on the universe remains unclear
- d) It is part of the internal energy of the Earth



3.69. What are black holes?

- a) Giant stars that suck out energy
- b) Celestial objects that absorb everything, even light
- c) Holes in the atmosphere through which energy escapes
- d) Invisible objects that do not affect the environment

3.70. What can cause the phenomenon of bioluminescence?

- a) Light emission from living organisms
- b) Solar flares
- c) Linear energy distribution
- d) Magnetic storms

3.71. What is the natural phenomenon in which living organisms spontaneously produce light?

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Bioluminescence
- c) Thermogenesis
- d) Chemical illumination

3.72. What causes the so-called "time thresholds" in space?

- a) The gravitational field of the planets
- b) The formation of new stars
- c) The presence of black holes
- d) Properties of quantum particles and the theory of relativity

3.73. Why do "invisible flashes" sometimes occur on the planet Earth?

- a) They are the result of abnormal temperatures
- b) It is the result of dark matter
- c) It is a phenomenon related to electrical discharges in the atmosphere
- d) It is not explained by science

3.74. What is the phenomenon of "white meteorites"?

- a) A meteorite that does not burn in the atmosphere
- b) A meteorite that does not leave a trace
- c) A meteorite that is not visible
- d) A meteorite that emits light when it falls

3.75. What are "spherical molecules"?

- a) Molecules that can form spheres under natural conditions.
- b) Molecules that have no fixed shape
- c) Molecules found only in water
- d) Molecules used to make energy devices

3.76. What is "mysticism in the atmosphere"?

- a) Fog that forms at high altitudes
- b) Extremely low temperature at the Earth's surface
- c) A phenomenon that affects climate change
- d) Phenomena that cannot be fully explained by science

3.77. How do scientists explain the movement of "halos" - colored circles of light around the sun or moon?

- a) By the effect of atmospheric refraction
- b) By magnetic fields
- c) By the energy of dark matter
- d) By the decay of oxygen molecules



3.78. What is a neutrino?

- a) A small particle that has no mass
- b) A gas made up of molecules
- c) Molecules that form atoms
- d) A particle that absorbs energy from the environment

3.79. What mystery is connected with the changing climatic conditions in the polar regions?

- a) The polar night that lasts all year round
- b) The disappearance of glaciers for no apparent reason
- c) The constant increase in the amount of ice
- d) The disappearance of land as a result of global warming

3.80. What can cause black snow?

- a) Atmospheric pollution
- b) Abnormal climate change
- c) Solar storms
- d) Large amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere



3.81. How can we explain the existence of "strange" space objects that cannot be classified according to existing models?

- a) They are the only remains of an ancient civilization
- b) They could be parts of black holes
- c) They may be new types of objects that we do not yet fully understand
- d) They are the result of dark energy emissions

3.82. Which of the following causes "abnormal waves" to suddenly appear in the oceans?

- a) Changes in ocean temperature
- b) Unknown ocean phenomena causing sound waves
- c) The influence of lunar gravity and ocean currents
- d) Changes in the Earth's magnetic field

Answers. Chapter 3: Nature

3.1. Answers: a) Lake Hillier in Australia. Lake Hillier's got this unique pink watercolor, and it's all thanks to some special algae.

3.2. Answers: c) Antarctica. Antarctica is the largest desert on Earth, but it's covered in ice, not sand.

3.3. Answers: c) Ojos del Salado Volcano. Ojos del Salado, which is on the border of Chile and Argentina, is the highest active volcano on the planet.

3.4. Answers: b) The wetlands of New Guinea. These swamps are home to predatory plants that eat small animals for nutrients.

3.5. Answers: d) The Southern Ocean. The Southern Ocean is the biggest ocean around Antarctica and covers a lot of the planet.

3.6. Answers: a) Aurora Borealis. The northern lights are a natural light phenomenon that can be seen in high-latitude areas such as Canada and the United States.

3.7. Answers: b) Reykjavik. Reykjavik, Iceland's capital, is near some geysers, including a big one called Geiss that spouts boiling water.

3.8. Answers: a) Galapagos Islands. The Galapagos Islands are well known for their many unique animal species, including turtles that live for more than 100 years.

3.9. Answers: b) Mount St. Helens. Mount St. Helens in the United States is one of the youngest volcanoes, having erupted only in 1980.

3.10. Answers: a) Antarctica. Antarctica is home to the largest penguin colonies, including emperor penguins.

3.11. Answers: d) Lake Malawi. Lake Malawi in Africa is known for its unique underwater ecosystem and a large underwater waterfall.

3.12. Answers: a) Great Barrier Reef. The Great Barrier Reef in Australia is the largest coral reef in the world.

3.13. Answers: c) Matterhorn. The Matterhorn in the Alps is one of the most famous mountains because of its unique pyramidal shape.

3.14. Answers: d) Bison. Bison are the symbol of Yellowstone National Park in the United States.

3.15. Answers: c) the Sahara Desert. The Eye of the Sahara is a natural geological feature in the Sahara that's visible from space. It's basically a circular structure with concentric rings.

3.16. Answers: b) Niagara. Niagara Falls, which is on the border between Canada and the United States, has the biggest volume of water of any waterfall in the world.

3.17. Answers: b) The Amazon forest. The Amazon forest gets more rain than any other ecosystem on Earth.

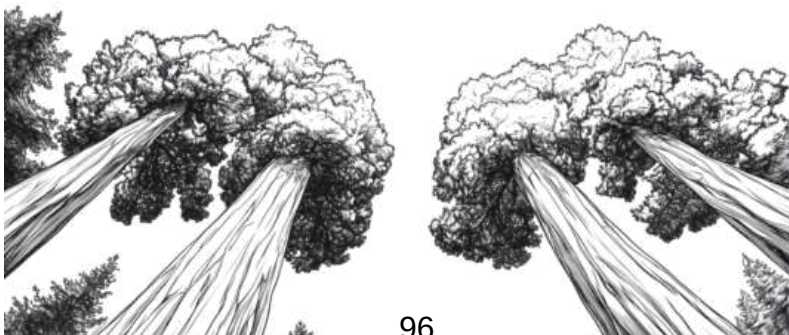
3.18. Answers: a) The Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean on Earth by area, covering more than 63 million square miles.

3.19. Answers: d) Iceland. A halo is a natural phenomenon where a ring of light appears around the sun. It's often seen in Iceland.

3.20. Answers: c) Dunes. Dunes are natural formations you usually see in deserts, and they're formed by wind.

3.21. Answers: b) Blue whale. The blue whale is the biggest creature that's ever lived on Earth. It can get up to 30 meters long.

3.22. Answers: a) Sequoia. The Sequoia, more specifically the Giant Sequoia, is the tallest plant on Earth. Records show that it can grow up to 115 meters tall.



3.23. Answers: b) Peregrine Falcon. The peregrine falcon is the fastest animal around. It can reach speeds of over 380 km/h when trying to catch prey.

3.24. Answers: a) Baobab. Baobab, known for its extraordinary longevity, can live for more than 6 thousand years.

3.25. Answers: b) Tiny bat. The tiny bat is the smallest known animal on Earth, weighing in at just a few grams.

3.26. Answers: a) Rafflesia. Rafflesia is known for its giant flower, which can reach up to 1 meter in diameter.

3.27. Answers: b) Giant squid. The giant squid can dive to depths of up to 1000 meters.

3.28. Answers: a) Belladonna. Belladonna is one of the most poisonous plants on the planet. Its berries and leaves contain poisonous alkaloids.

3.29. Answers: b) Albatross. The albatross has the largest wingspan of any bird, reaching up to 3.5 meters.

3.30. Answers: a) Tropical vine. Tropical vines have a ton of leaves that let them soak up sunlight on a large surface area.

3.31. Answers: a) Coral polyp. The coral polyp can live up to 5 thousand years and is one of the longest-living animals on the planet.

3.32. Answers: b) Bamboo. Bamboo can grow as fast as 90 centimeters a day, which is crazy fast for a plant.

3.33. Answers: c) Camel. Camels can go without food for several weeks because they can store water in their bodies.

3.34. Answers: b) Spider. Spiders have up to eight eyes, giving them a wide view of their environment.

3.35. Answers: b) Rice. Rice is grown on more land than any other crop in the world.

3.36. Answers: c) Shark. Sharks can have more than 300 teeth! And they're always replacing them as they get older.

3.37. Answers: c) The place on the Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's focus. The epicenter is the point on the Earth's surface directly above the center of the earthquake.

3.38. Answers: a) Japan. Japan is in an area where there are a lot of earthquakes, so it's pretty common for them to be strong.

3.39. Answers: c) The rapid movement of snow or ice down a mountain slope. An avalanche is a lot of snow or ice coming down a mountain really fast, usually because of the weather or other things outside.

3.40. Answers: c) Mauna Loa. Mauna Loa in Hawaii is the biggest active volcano on Earth by volume.

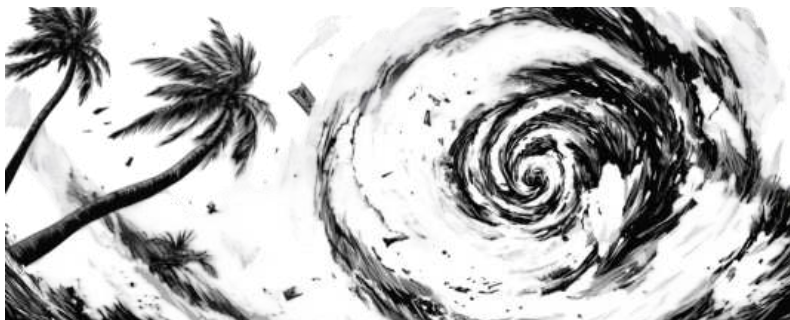
3.41. Answers: a) Earthquake. Underwater earthquakes can generate powerful waves known as tsunamis.

3.42. Answers: b) A device for measuring the strength of earthquakes. A seismograph records vibrations in the Earth's crust caused by earthquakes.

3.43. Answers: b) A significant temperature difference between ocean water and the air. Hurricanes are formed by a large temperature difference between warm ocean water and cold air.

3.44. Answers: a) 1883. The explosion of Krakatoa in 1883 was one of the largest and most destructive in history.

3.45. Answers: c) 250 km/h. Hurricanes can reach wind speeds of up to 250 km/h (155 mph), making them some of the most destructive natural disasters out there.



3.46. Answers: b) Changes in tectonic plates. Volcanic eruptions are often caused by the movement and collision of tectonic plates.

3.47. Answers: b) A system for growing plants indoors. A terrarium is basically a closed environment for growing plants or keeping small animals.

3.48. Answers: c) Etna. Mount Etna in Sicily is one of the most active volcanoes on the planet.

3.49. Answers: a) Richter scale. The Richter scale is used to measure the magnitude of earthquakes.

3.50. Answers: b) Stratovolcanoes. Stratovolcanoes are the most dangerous because of their immense power and eruptions.

3.51. Answers: b) A large underwater wave caused by an earthquake. Tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

3.52. Answers: c) A community of living organisms that interact with their physical environment. An ecosystem is made up of living things (biotic factors) and nonliving things (abiotic factors) that interact with each other.

3.53. Answers: b) Photosynthesis converts solar energy into chemical energy for plants. Photosynthesis lets plants turn sunlight into energy, which is then used by other living things.

3.54. Answers: b) Provide energy transfer from one organism to another. Trophic levels represent the hierarchical structure of energy flow in an ecosystem, transferring energy from primary producers (plants) to different levels of consumers.

3.55. Answers: b) A collection of all living organisms that interact in a particular area. A biocenosis is a collection of all living organisms that coexist in a particular ecosystem.

3.56. Answers: b) The role of each organism in the ecosystem, and its function. The ecological niche is basically the place where an organism fits in an ecosystem, and how it interacts with other organisms.

3.57. Answers: c) Mutualism. Mutualism is when two organisms benefit from each other.

3.58. Answers: d) All of the above are correct. The carbon cycle includes things like photosynthesis, respiration, and the breakdown of organic matter. It's a complex process that helps keep carbon levels balanced in different ecosystems.

3.59. Answers: c) Human influence. Human activities like cutting down trees, polluting the environment, and changing the climate have a big impact on ecosystems.

3.60. Answers: a) Biodiversity. The biodiversity of an ecosystem is determined by the number of species that inhabit it.

3.61. Answers: b) The movement of water between living and non-living components. The water cycle is all about how water moves between the different parts of an ecosystem.

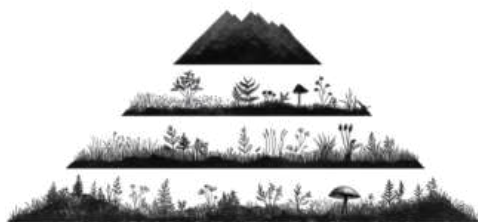
3.62. Answers: b) Solar energy. Solar energy is the main source of energy for most ecosystems on Earth.

3.63. Answers: b) Competition. Competition is when organisms compete for limited resources.

3.64. Answers: a) Biocenosis. A biocenosis is a group of different species of organisms that interact with each other in the same area.

3.65. Answers: b) Water molecules. Plants use water to make energy through a process called photosynthesis.

3.66. Answers: b) A structure that shows the number of organisms at different trophic levels. An ecological pyramid shows the number of organisms at different trophic levels, from producers to consumers.



3.67. Answers: b) A part of the universe that cannot be directly seen or measured. Dark matter is an invisible part of the universe that does not interact with electromagnetic radiation, but has a gravitational effect.

3.68. Answers: c) Its effect on the universe remains unclear. Dark energy is causing the universe to expand even faster, but we don't really understand what it is because we can't see it directly.

3.69. Answers: b) celestial objects that absorb everything, even light. Black holes are so gravitational that they can't even let light escape, and they'll absorb anything that comes near them.

3.70. Answers: a) emission of light by living organisms
Bioluminescence is when living things, like marine animals, make light.

3.71. Answers: b) Bioluminescence. Bioluminescence is the result of chemical reactions in organisms that allow them to produce light.

3.72. Answers: d) The properties of quantum particles and the theory of relativity. Time thresholds can occur due to the influence of black holes and specific properties of particles within the framework of relativity.

3.73. Answers: c) It is a phenomenon associated with electrical discharges in the atmosphere. Invisible lightning is basically strong electrical discharges that you can't see because of the atmosphere.

3.74. Answers: d) A meteorite that emits light when it falls. A white meteorite is a meteorite that glows when it falls due to high temperatures and chemical reactions.

3.75. Answers: a) Molecules that can form spheres under natural conditions. Spherical molecules form under certain conditions and are shaped like spheres because of their structure.

3.76. Answers: d) A phenomenon that cannot be fully explained by science. These are hard to understand or explain because there isn't enough evidence or scientific knowledge about them.

3.77. Answers: a) Due to the effect of atmospheric refraction. When light passes through ice crystals in the atmosphere, it refracts and creates colored circles.

3.78. Answers: a) A small particle that has no mass. Neutrinos are elementary particles that interact with almost no other particles and have extremely little mass.

3.79. Answers: b) The disappearance of glaciers for no apparent reason. Glaciers in the polar regions are melting faster than can be explained by temperature changes alone, which is a mystery.

3.80. Answers: a) Air pollution. Black snow is when the snow is covered with black particles of pollution, like soot or dust, that are released into the atmosphere from industrial processes.

3.81. Answers: c) They may be new types of objects that we do not yet fully understand. There are some strange objects in space, and that suggests there might be new types of celestial bodies that don't fit into the usual scientific models.

3.82. Answers: c) The influence of lunar gravity and ocean currents. Those big waves you sometimes see in the ocean? They're actually a combination of the moon's gravitational pull and the ocean's currents.



A CHALLENGE FOR THE MIND

- Logic riddles and puzzles: Develop your logical thinking and intelligence with interesting riddles and puzzles. Test your ability to find out-of-the-box solutions!
- Math problems to train your brain: Improve your math skills and develop your logical thinking with fun problems.
- Catchphrases and proverbs - complete the sentences: Test your knowledge of folklore and literature by continuing famous catchphrases and proverbs.
- Guess a famous person from a description: Test your knowledge and learn more about famous people by guessing their descriptions.
- Interesting facts that seem unlikely: Surprise yourself with interesting and unexpected facts that will broaden your horizons.

4.1. Logic puzzles and riddles

4.1. What gets wet when it dries?

- a) Water
- b) Sponge
- c) Towel
- d) Ice

4.2. There are three candles in a room, and one has been put out. How many are left?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) One
- d) One, because the others will burn out



4.3. What always increases but never decreases?

- a) Age
- b) Money
- c) Water
- d) Distance



4.4. What has a head but no brain?

- a) A person
- b) Coin
- c) Snake
- d) A clock

4.5. What can you see with your eyes closed?

- a) Darkness
- b) The sun
- c) A mirror
- d) Wind

4.6. Which word contains 1000 liters?

- a) Alphabet
- b) Post
- c) Book
- d) Newspaper

4.7. Which object has many keys, but cannot open any of them?

- a) A chest
- b) A map
- c) A piano
- d) Telephone

4.8. What walks without moving?

- a) Cloud
- b) Road
- c) Time
- d) Water

4.9. What can only be stored together and not separately?

- a) A pair of gloves
- b) A balance
- c) Water
- d) Money

4.10. What is always ahead but never reached?

- a) The future
- b) The sun
- c) The shadow
- d) The star

4.11. What becomes smaller when you cut it?

- a) Pencil
- b) Cake
- c) Rope
- d) Ice

4.12. What does everyone have that no one can see?

- a) Opinions
- b) Eyes
- c) Soul
- d) Character



4.13. What can you hear but not see or touch?

- a) Song
- b) Money
- c) The sun
- d) Water

4.14. Which number remains the same when turned upside down?

- a) 96
- b) 69
- c) 88
- d) 66



4.15. Which is the laziest day of the year?

- a) January 1
- b) February 29
- c) December 31st
- d) December 25

4.16. What can be filled but never emptied?

- a) A jar
- b) A pitcher
- c) Calendar
- d) Chest

4.17. What can you see only in the dark?

- a) Stars
- b) Rain
- c) The sun
- d) Wind

4.2. Math problems to exercise your brain

4.18. What is the result of multiplying 7 by 8 and subtracting 10?

- a) 54
- b) 46
- c) 50
- r) 48

4.19. If you have 3 apples and then cut the skin into 4 pieces, how many pieces do you get?

- a) 12
- b) 15
- c) 9
- d) 10

4.20. How many zeros are there in millions?

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 4

4.21. Which of the following numbers is a prime?

- a) 21
- b) 31
- c) 35
- d) 49

1 2 3

4.22. What are the angles of a right triangle in degrees other than 90° ?

- a) 45° and 45°
- b) 30° and 60°
- c) 40° and 50°
- d) 25° and 65°

4.23. What number must be added to 37 to make 100?

- a) 53
- b) 63
- b) 67
- r) 73

4.24. When the clock shows 3:15, how many degrees are between the hands?

- a) $7,5^\circ$
- b) 30°
- c) 37.5°
- d) 45°

4.25. What is the largest number among 0.5, 0.75, 1.25, 1.1?

- a) 0,5
- b) 0,75
- c) 1.25
- d) 1,1



4.26. If today is Friday, what day will it be in 45 days?

- a) Tuesday
- b) Wednesday
- c) Thursday
- d) Friday



4.27. How many faces does a die have?

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 12

4.28. How many meters are in 5 kilometers?

- a) 500
- b) 5000
- c) 50 000
- d) 500 000

4.29. What is 15% of 200?

- a) 15
- b) 20
- c) 25
- d) 30

4.30. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 9?

- a) 42
- b) 54
- c) 75
- d) 81

4.31. If 6 workers dig it in 12 hours, how many workers will it take to dig it in 6 hours?

- a) 3
- b) 6
- c) 12
- d) 24

4.32. What number do we get if we change the digits to 27?

- a) 72
- b) 12
- c) 54
- d) 32

4.33. If you have 100 dollars and spend 15%, how much will you have left?

- a) 75 USD
- b) 80 USD
- c) 85 USD
- d) 90 USD



4.34. How many seconds are in 2 minutes?

- a) 30
- b) 60
- c) 90
- d) 120

4.3. Phrases and proverbs - complete the sentences

4.35. Complete the proverb: "He who gets up early..."

- a) works harder
- b) that's why God gives him
- c) has time for everything
- d) he eats more



4.36. Complete the sentence: "A friend is recognized..."

- a) on a fun adventure
- b) in trouble
- c) in long conversations
- d) in childhood

4.37. Complete the sentence: "Not all gold is..."

- a) what shines
- b) what's in the chest
- c) what is expensive
- d) what people like

4.38. Complete the proverb: "Without difficulty..."

- a) no fruit
- b) no grass will grow
- c) you can't build a house
- d) no friends

4.39. Complete the sentence: "Measure seven times, ..."

- a) cut off once
- b) and think again
- c) until you get it right
- d) and throw away the excess

4.40. Complete the sentence: "Together, the group and the father..."

- a) easier to find
- b) easier to hit
- c) easier to hit
- d) easier to feed

4.41. Complete the proverb: "A word is not a sparrow, ...".

- a) when it flies, you can't catch it
- b) if you catch it, you won't let it go
- c) it will fly away and everything will disappear
- d) it knows where it wants to go

4.42. Complete the sentence: "The tongue of the city..."

- a) will not prove
- b) will prove
- c) will
- d) will not lead

4.43. Complete the following proverb: "When you are not working, you are..."

- a) don't get tired
- b) not hungry
- c) no bread
- d) no need to rest



4.44. Complete the proverb: "Where there is a thin line, ..."

- a) there it breaks
- b) it is visible there
- c) you have to be careful there
- d) nothing will change there

4.45. Complete the sentence: "The eyes are afraid..."

- a) and the hands make
- b) and the heart rejoices
- c) and the soul rests
- d) and the legs run



4.46. Complete the proverb: "You can't feed a wolf without ..."

- a) he looks into the forest
- b) he will run away anyway
- c) he will bite
- d) it is afraid of people

4.47. Complete the sentence: "Forge iron..."

- a) before it breaks
- b) while it's hot
- c) while it's soft
- d) when you have time

4.48. Continue the proverb: "A lazy man..."

- a) always finds a job
- b) knows how to wait
- c) works twice as hard
- d) gets paid more

4.49. Complete the sentence: "The still waters..."

- a) dries quickly
- b) runs deep
- c) reflects the sky well
- d) warmer than cold

4.4. Guess the famous person from the description

4.50. This man was an artist who created one of the most famous paintings in the world, the Mona Lisa. He also designed mechanisms for airplanes and the evolution of the human body.



- a) Michelangelo
- b) Raphael
- c) Leonardo da Vinci
- d) Vincent van Gogh

4.51. This person was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in two different fields - physics and chemistry. She studied radioactivity.

- a) Rosa
- b) Marie Curie
- c) Amelia
- d) Susan Anthony

4.52. This man became famous as the first cosmonaut in space. He is a hero of the Soviet Union and flew on the Vostok 1 spacecraft in 1961.

- a) Yuri Gagarin
- b) Alexey Leonov
- c) Valery
- d) Yuri Artyukh

4.53. This person founded a major technology company that changed the way the world uses computers and smartphones. His name is synonymous with innovation and entrepreneurship.

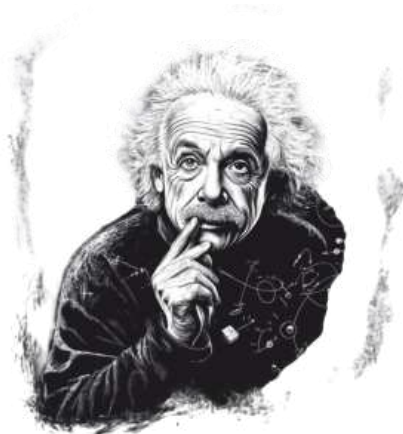
- a) Bill Gates
- b) Steve Jobs
- c) Mark
- d) Larry Page

4.54. This man became the 16th President of the United States and is known for his fight against slavery as well as for his outstanding rhetoric and skillful leadership during the Civil War.

- a) George Washington
- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) Theodore Roosevelt
- d) Franklin D. Roosevelt

4.55. This scientist changed the understanding of physics by introducing his theory of relativity, which overturned traditional ideas about space and time.

- a) Isaac Newton
- b) Albert Einstein
- c) Nikola Tesla
- d) Galileo Galilei



4.56. This person became famous for his activism in the struggle for the rights of African Americans in the United States. She refused to give up her seat on the bus, which became a symbol of the civil rights movement.

- a) Harriet
- b) Rosa Parks
- c) Martin Luther King
- d) Maya Angelou



4.57. This Italian scientist is considered the father of modern science. He disproved the popular ideas of his time and proved that the earth revolved around the sun.

- a) Leonardo da Vinci
- b) Galileo Galilei
- c) Michelangelo
- d) Isaac Newton

4.58. This man was the first man to walk on the moon during Apollo 11 in 1969.

- a) Buzz
- b) Michael
- c) Neil Armstrong
- d) Eugene Cernan

4.59. This man was famous for his experiments in electricity and magnetism. He developed the theory of alternating current and was known for his scientific achievements that changed the world.

- a) Thomas Edison
- b) Nikola Tesla
- c) Alexander Graham Bell
- d) James Clerk Maxwell

4.60. This athlete has won more Olympic medals than any other person in the history of the Olympic Games. He is a symbol of American swimming.

- a) Mark
- b) Michael Phelps
- c) Ryan
- d) Petr Svidler

4.61. This man became known for his fight for women's rights and worked to get women the right to vote in the United States.

- a) Susan Anthony
- b) Eleanor Roosevelt
- c) Rosa
- d) Harriet Tubman

4.62. This person founded a large company that changed the automobile market. He also revolutionized manufacturing with assembly line technology.

- a) Henry Ford
- b) Thomas Edison
- c) Andrew Carnegie
- d) John Rockefeller

4.63. This man was President of the United States during the Great Depression and initiated a series of reforms known as the New Deal.

- a) Ronald Reagan
- b) Franklin D. Roosevelt
- c) Woodrow Wilson
- d) Harry Truman



4.64. This person became known for his achievements in the fight for equality and rights for blacks in the United States and was an inspiration to many people.

- a) Martin Luther King
- b) Jesse Jackson
- c) Rosa
- d) Barbara Jordan

4.5. Interesting facts that seem unlikely

4.65. What is the deepest point in the ocean?

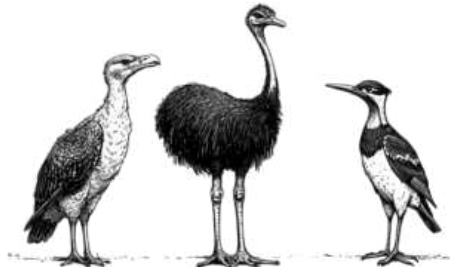
- a) Greta
- b) Mariana Trench
- c) Grand Canyon
- d) Dead Sea

4.66. Which animal can live for several weeks without its head?

- a) Ant
- b) Wasp
- c) Cockroach
- d) Mosquito

4.67. What is the largest bird in the world?

- a) Eagle
- b) Swallow
- c) Peregrine falcon
- d) Ostrich



4.68. In which year was the Great Wall built?

- a) 770 B.C.
- b) 221 B.C.
- c) 500 A.D.
- r) 1200 A.D.



4.69. What is the largest planet in the solar system called?

- a) Land
- 6) Saturn
- c) Jupiter
- r) Neptune

4.70. Which planet has the most moons?

- a) Venus
- b) Earth
- c) Saturn
- d) Mars

4.71. Which of the following countries has no rivers?

- a) Egypt
- b) Saudi Arabia
- c) Canada
- d) Russia

4.72. What is the name of the oldest tree in the world?

- a) General Sherman
- b) Methuselah
- c) Ancient olive tree
- d) Giant oak

4.73. Which country is the only one without an army?

- a) Iceland
- b) Costa Rica
- c) Switzerland
- d) Japan



4.74. What is the heaviest metal on earth?

- a) Gold
- b) Platinum
- c) Osmium
- d) Molybdenum

4.75. Which planet has the hottest surface temperature?

- a) Venus
- b) Mercury
- c) Mars
- d) Earth

4.76. Which ocean is the largest in the area?

- a) Indian Ocean
- b) Atlantic
- c) Southern
- d) Pacific Ocean

4.77. Which country has the most official languages?

- a) India
- b) Switzerland
- c) Canada
- d) South Africa

4.78. What is the largest animal on earth?

- a) African elephant
- b) Blue whale
- c) Polar bear
- d) Sperm whale

4.79. Where is the world's tallest building?

- a) New York
- b) Shanghai
- c) Dubai
- d) London

4.80. In what year was the car brake system first discovered?

- a) 1840
- b) 1870
- c) 1900
- d) 1920

4.81. Which of these animals can change the color of its body?

- a) Chameleon
- b) Crocodile
- c) Snake
- d) Flying fox

4.82. Which river is recognized as the longest in the world?

- a) Nile
- b) Amazon
- c) Mississippi
- d) Yangtze



Answers. Chapter 4: A challenge for the mind

4.1. Answers: c) Towel. A towel gets wet when it dries something else, like your body or dishes. The towel soaks up the water, so while it's drying something, it itself becomes wet. This makes it an interesting riddle, since you wouldn't normally think of the towel being the thing that gets wet!

4.2. Answers: d) 1. The riddle says that the candle that's been blown out stays that way, and the others will eventually burn out, leaving just one candle lit.

4.3. Answers: a) Age. We're always aging, so age isn't something that goes down.

4.4. Answers: b) Coin. A coin has a "head" and a "tail".

4.5. Answers: a) Darkness. When you close your eyes, you see darkness.

4.6. Answers: b) Post. "Mail" refers to letters (some of which contain 1,000 letters).

4.7. Answers: c) A piano. A piano has a lot of keys, but it can't open locks.

4.8. Answers: b) Road. The road's still the same, but people walk on it now.

4.9. Answers: b) A balance. Equilibrium only exists when there's balance.

4.10. Answers: a) The future. The future is always ahead, but you can never reach it.

4.11. Answers: b) Cake. The more you cut the pie, the smaller each piece becomes.

4.12. Answers: a) Opinions. Everyone has thoughts, but you can't see them.

4.13. Answers: a) Song. You can hear sound, but you can't see or touch it.

4.14. Answers: c) 88. The number 88 stays the same when it's reversed.

4.15. Answers: a) January 1. On January 1, people often take it easy after the holidays.

- 4.16. Answers: c) Calendar.** The calendar is filled with events, but it cannot be "empty".
- 4.17. Answers: a) Stars.** Stars can only be seen at night.
- 4.18. Answers: c) 50.** $7 \times 8 = 56$, $56 - 10 = 50$ \ multiply by 8 = 56, $56 - 10 = 50$.
- 4.19. Answers: a) 12.** $3 \times 4 = 12$ \ multiply by 4 = $12 \times 4 = 12$.
- 4.20. Answers: b) 6.** 1,000,000 contains 6 zeros.
- 4.21. Answers: b) 31.** A prime number has only two divisors, 1 and itself.
- 4.22. Answers: b) 30° and 60° .** In a right triangle, the sum of the angles is always 180° .
- 4.23. Answers: b) 63.** $100 - 37 = 63$ $100 - 37 = 63$ $100 - 37 = 63$.
- 4.24. Answers: c) 37.5° .** One skin hour is 30° , so $30 \times 3 + 7.5 = 37.5$ $30 \times 3 + 7.5 = 37.5$ \ multiply by 3 + 7.5 = 37.5 $30 \times 3 + 7.5 = 37.5$.
- 4.25. Answers: c) 1.25.** Comparing the fractions shows that 1.25 is the largest.



- 4.26. Answers: b) Wednesday.** $45 \bmod 7 = 345 \bmod 7 = 3$, so 3 days after Friday it will be Wednesday
- 4.27. Answers: b) 6.** A die has six sides.
- 4.28. Answers: b) 5000.** $1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$, so $5 \times 1000 = 5000$
 $\backslash$ multiply by 1000 = $5000 \times 1000 = 50000$.
- 4.29. Answers: d) 30.** $200 \times 0.15 = 30$ $\backslash$ multiply by 0.15 = $30 \times 0.15 = 30$.
- 4.30. Answers: b) 54.** The sum of the number 54 ($5 + 4 = 9$) is divisible by 9.
- 4.31. Answers: c) 12.** The time has been halved, so the number of workers has doubled.
- 4.32. Answers: a) 72.** The number 27 becomes 72 when the places are changed.
- 4.33. Answers: c) 85 USD.** $100 - (100 \times 0.15) = 85$ $100 - (100 \backslash$
 multiply by 0.15) = 85 $100 - (100 \times 0.15) = 85$.
- 4.34. Answers: d) 120.** $2 \times 60 = 120$ $\backslash$ multiply by 60 = $120 \times 60 = 120$.
- 4.35. Answers: b) that's why God gives him.** This proverb says that people who work hard and get up early are successful.
- 4.36. Answers: b) in trouble.** A true friend will be there for you in a tough spot.
- 4.37. Answers: a) what shines.** This proverb means that appearances can be deceiving.
- 4.38. Answers: a) no fruit.** You've got to put in the effort to get the results you want.
- 4.39. Answers: a) cut off once.** It's important to think about your actions before you do something.
- 4.40. Answers: d) easier to feed.** It's always easier to get through tough times when you've got each other's backs.
- 4.41. Answers: a) when it flies, you can't catch it .** You've got to be responsible for what you say because you can't take back what you've said.
- 4.42. Answers: b) will prove.** If you can ask questions and communicate, you'll figure out how to solve a problem.

- 4.43. Answers: c) no bread.** To make a living, you've got to put in the work.
- 4.44. Answers: a) there it breaks.** Problems happen at weak points.
- 4.45. Answers: a) and the hands make.** Something might seem hard at first, but once you start, you'll get there.
- 4.46. Answers: a) he looks into the forest.** People don't change, even if you treat them well.
- 4.47. Answers: b) while it's hot.** You've got to take action while you've got the chance.
- 4.48. Answers: b) knows how to wait.** Those who make abyak must recycle.
- 4.49. Answers: b) runs deep.** People who seem calm on the surface might have deep thoughts or hidden talents.
- 4.50. Answers: c) Leonardo da Vinci.** Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian artist and inventor who created many famous works, such as the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper.
- 4.51. Answers: b) Marie Curie.** Marie Curie won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 and Chemistry in 1911 for her research on radioactivity.
- 4.52. Answers: a) Yuri Gagarin.** Yuri Gagarin was the first person in the world to orbit the Earth in the Vostok 1 spacecraft.
- 4.53. Answers: b) Steve Jobs.** Steve Jobs was one of the founders of Apple, which created iconic products such as the iPhone and MacBook.
- 4.54. Answers: b) Abraham Lincoln.** Abraham Lincoln ended slavery in the U.S. and led the country through its most challenging era: the Civil War.
- 4.55. Answers: b) Albert Einstein.** Albert Einstein came up with the theory of relativity, which totally changed how we think about space, time, and gravity.
- 4.56. Answers: b) Rosa Parks.** Rosa Parks got famous for refusing to give up her seat on a bus, which was a big deal in the fight for African American rights.

4.57. Answers: b) Galileo Galilei. Galileo Galilei was one of the first to support the heliocentric theory and put it into practice.

4.58. Answers: c) Neil Armstrong. Neil Armstrong was the first guy to walk on the moon, and he said, "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

4.59. Answers: b) Nikola Tesla. Nikola Tesla is the guy who basically built the modern electrical grid and figured out how magnetism and electricity work.

4.60. Answers: b) Michael Phelps. Michael Phelps has won 23 gold medals at the Olympic Games, making him the most successful Olympian of all time.

4.61. Answers: a) Susan Anthony. Susan B. Anthony was a big-time leader of the women's rights movement in the U.S. She fought for women's right to vote.

4.62. Answers: a) Henry Ford. Henry Ford was given an assembly line, which made it way cheaper to produce cars.

4.63. Answers: b) Franklin D. Roosevelt. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the leader of the United States during the Great Depression, and he made some big changes to the economy.

4.64. Answers: a) Martin Luther King. Martin Luther King was a leader of the African-American civil rights movement, and he's mostly remembered for his "I Have a Dream" speech.

4.65. Answers: b) Mariana Trench. The Mariana Trench is the deepest place on Earth. It's over 10,000 meters deep!

4.66. Answers: c) Cockroach. Cockroaches can live without a head because their nervous system does not depend on a head and they can breathe through pores on their bodies.

4.67. Answers: c) Peregrine Falcon. The peregrine falcon is the fastest animal on the planet. It can reach speeds of over 300 km/h while diving.

4.68. Answers: b) 221 B.C. The Great Wall of China started being built in the third century BC to protect against nomads.

4.69. Answers: c) Jupiter. Jupiter is the biggest planet in the solar system. It's more than 140,000 km wide.

4.70. Answers: c) Saturn. Saturn has over 80 moons, making it the planet with the most moons.

4.71. Answers: b) Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia is one of the few countries that don't have any permanent rivers, only temporary streams.

4.72. Answers: b) Methuselah. The Methuselah is the oldest tree on Earth. It's over 4,800 years old.

4.73. Answers: b) Costa Rica. Costa Rica gave up its army in 1948 and now only has a peacekeeping force.

4.74. Answers: c) Osmium. Osmium is the most important metal on Earth. It has a density of about 22.59 g/cm³.

4.75. Answers: a) Venus. Venus has an average surface temperature of about 465°C, making it the hottest planet.

4.76. Answers: d) Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean on Earth, covering more than 60 million square miles.

4.77. Answers: a) India. India officially recognizes more than 22 languages.

4.78. Answers: b) Blue whale. The blue whale is the biggest creature on Earth. It can grow up to 30 meters long.

4.79. Answers: c) Dubai. The Burj Khalifa in Dubai is the tallest building in the world at over 828 meters.

4.80. Answers: c) 1900. The first car brakes were discovered in 1900 and really improved road safety.

4.81. Answers: a) Chameleon. Chameleons can change their body color to blend in and communicate.

4.82. Answers: b) Amazon. A recent study suggests the Amazon might be longer than the Nile, depending on how it's measured and which tributaries are included. This could make it the longest river.

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

- Funny stories and curiosities from history: Get ready to have a good laugh as you read some funny stories and curiosities from the past. History can be serious, sure, but it can also be a lot of fun!
- Strange traditions of different nations: Get ready to be amazed as you discover the unique and surprising traditions of different cultures around the world. Learn about the peculiarities of life in different nations and their customs.
- The most interesting records and achievements: Get ready to be blown away by the amazing records and achievements of people in different fields. You'll be amazed at the incredible achievements of humanity!
- Funny laws from around the world: You'll get a good laugh out of the strange and funny laws that exist in different countries around the world.
- Facts that will surprise you: You'll be amazed at the interesting and unexpected facts from various fields of knowledge.

5.1. Fun stories and curiosities from history.

5.1. Which famous commander once crowned himself?

- a) Julius Caesar
- b) Napoleon Bonaparte
- c) Alexander the Great
- d) Peter the Great



5.2. What did Napoleon III get sent off to do after losing the war?

- a) Exile on a desert island
- b) He wasn't allowed to wear a military uniform
- c) Exile in England
- d) He was forced to work as a farmer

5.3. Which US president was arrested for speeding on horseback?

- a) Abraham Lincoln
- b) George Washington
- c) Ulysses Grant
- d) Theodore Roosevelt

5.4. What was Winston Churchill's hobby?

- a) Coloring military maps
- b) Preparing cocktails
- c) Painting pictures
- d) Collecting watches

5.5. Which army attacked its own country by accident?

- a) Spanish
- b) Swedish
- c) American
- d) British

5.6. What animal was used in the war that wasn't used for its normal purpose?

- a) Pigeons to carry messages
- b) Bats with bombs
- c) Dolphins as spies
- d) Kangaroos to deliver supplies



5.7. Which historical figure is known for taking milk baths?

- a) Cleopatra
- b) Catherine the Great
- c) Elizabeth I
- d) Marie Antoinette

5.8. Why didn't George Washington smile in his portraits?

- a) He was told not to smile
- b) He was busy with a lot of responsibilities
- c) He didn't have many teeth
- d) It was just not considered polite

5.9. What unusual war did the Australians lose?

- a) The war on emu
- b) War with kangaroos
- c) War with parrots
- d) War with koalas

5.10. What is the most unusual cause of war recorded in history?

- a) The offense of the pen
- b) Insulting the messages
- c) Stealing a bucket
- d) Loss of the map



5.11. Who didn't run for office but still "won" an election?

- a) Winston Churchill
- b) Nikita Khrushchev
- c) Abraham Lincoln
- d) John

5.12. Which king died because of a joke?

- a) Louis XIV
- b) Charles VIII
- c) Henry VIII
- d) Philip IV

5.13. Which famous artist wore a hat to hide his bald spot?

- a) Claude Monet
- b) Vincent van
- c) Pablo Picasso
- d) Leonardo da Vinci

5.14. Which famous writer came up with their alphabet?

- a) Lewis Carroll
- b) Mark Twain
- c) William Shakespeare
- d) Jules Verne

5.15. Which politician won the Nobel Prize in Literature?

- a) Franklin Roosevelt
- b) Winston Churchill
- c) John F. Kennedy
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte



5.16. Which historical figure had a phobia of cats?

- a) Hitler
- b) Alexander the Great
- c) Julius Caesar
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte



5.17. Which monarch ordered his own grave to be dug every day?

- a) Louis XVI
- b) Ivan the Terrible
- c) Frederick the Great
- d) Henry VIII

5.18. What unusual thing was given to Queen Elizabeth II?

- a) An elephant
- b) A solar power plant
- c) A black jaguar
- d) A living

5.19. What strange demand did Napoleon make?

- a) Don't wear a mustache
- b) Don't have a beard
- c) Don't cut your nails
- d) Don't wash before the battle

5.20. Which American president came up with his way of encrypting letters?

- a) Thomas Jefferson
- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) Theodore Roosevelt
- d) John Adams

5.2. Strange traditions of different nations

5.21. In which country is there a tradition of throwing cinnamon at people who haven't become friends before the age of 25?

- a) Sweden
- b) Denmark
- c) Norway
- d) Finland



5.22. In which country do people give each other oranges for the New Year as a symbol of good luck?

- a) Japan
- b) China
- c) Indonesia
- d) India

5.23. Which people have a tradition of wearing shoes with curved toes as part of their national costume?

- a) Scots
- b) Mayan Indians
- c) Mexicans
- d) Moroccans

5.24. Where is there a tradition of "racing with babies," where men jump over children lying on the ground?

- a) Brazil
- b) Spain
- c) Greece
- d) Italy

5.25. In which country is a severed chicken leg a traditional gift?

- a) Cambodia
- b) Philippines
- c) China
- d) Vietnam

5.26. In which country does the groom have to sing for the bride before he can take her away?

- a) Russia
- b) Bulgaria
- c) Georgia
- d) Serbia

5.27. Where do they break the cake with their hands instead of cutting it with a knife?

- a) England
- b) Ethiopia
- c) Saudi Arabia
- d) Turkey

5.28. In which country do newlyweds have to eat a salty bun instead of a wedding cake?

- a) Norway
- b) Poland
- c) Germany
- d) Iceland



5.29. Which people have a tradition of spitting at a person as a sign of respect?

- a) Maasai (Kenya)
- b) Tibetans
- c) Persians
- d) Mongolia

5.30. In which country do young people smear petroleum jelly on their friends' door handles on their birthdays?

- a) Australia
- b) Canada
- c) USA
- d) United Kingdom

5.31. In which country do people celebrate their birthdays by pulling their ears?

- a) Russia
- b) Greece
- c) Turkey
- d) Brazil

5.32. Which nation has a tradition of wearing a black dress at a wedding?

- a) Spaniards
- b) Japanese
- c) French
- d) Indians



5.33. In which country is it traditional to break dishes at a wedding?

- a) Mexico
- b) Greece
- c) Germany
- d) Romania



5.34. Where do they celebrate a birthday twice a year?

- a) China
- b) India
- c) Iran
- d) Brazil

5.35. In which country is it traditional to break plates at a wedding?

- a) Greece
- b) Italy
- c) Turkey
- d) France

5.36. In which country is it customary to visit unannounced?

- a) Saudi Arabia
- b) USA
- c) Great Britain
- d) Canada



5.37. Where do men usually paint their faces before weddings?

- a) India
- b) Vodabe tribe (Niger)
- c) Maori
- d) Tibetans

5.38. In which country is it traditional to put a tooth on the roof if it has fallen out?

- a) Turkey
- b) Japan
- c) Canada
- d) Spain

5.39. What country has a “Dancing Bears” tradition on New Year’s Eve?

- a) Romania
- b) Germany
- c) France
- d) Switzerland

5.40. Where do you traditionally pour water on girls on Easter?

- a) Poland
- b) Czech Republic
- c) Lithuania
- d) Ukraine



5.3. The most interesting records and achievements

5.41. Who's got the most medals at the Olympics?

- a) Michael Phelps
- b) Larisa
- c) Usain Bolt
- d) Mario Andretti

5.42. Which country has the most UNESCO World Heritage Sites?

- a) Italy
- b) China
- c) Spain
- d) Germany



5.43. What's the highest mountain on Earth?

- a) Everest
- b) K2
- c) Lhotse
- d) Makalu

5.44. What's the largest skyscraper in the world?

- a) Burj Khalifa
- b) Shanghai Center
- c) Taipei 101
- d) Petronas

5.45. And who holds the record for the most goals in football?

- a) Ronaldo
- b) Lionel
- c) Pele
- d) Zlatan Ibrahimovic



5.46. What is the smallest country by area among sovereign states?

- a) Liechtenstein
- b) Monaco
- c) Vatican City
- d) San Marino

5.47. What's the biggest car on the planet?

- a) Bugatti
- b) Koenigsegg Jesko Absolut
- c) McLaren
- d) Ferrari LaFerrari

5.48. What's the deepest point in the ocean?

- a) Mariana Trench
- b) Puerto Rican Trench
- c) Kuril Trench
- d) Philippine Trench



5.49. Who set the record for the most pictures taken in a career?

- a) Steven Spielberg
- b) Woody Allen
- c) Alfred
- d) Martin Scorsese



5.50. What is the tallest building in the world?

- a) Burj Khalifa
- b) Shanghai Tower
- c) Osaka
- d) Central Park

5.51. What is the largest desert on Earth?

- a) Sahara
- b) Antarctic Desert
- c) Atacama
- d) Gobi

5.52. What is the largest country by territory?

- a) the United States
- b) China
- c) Russia
- d) Canada

5.53. What's the fastest a person can go in a car?

- a) 700 km/h
- b) 763 km/h
- c) 650 km/h
- d) 580 km/h

5.54. What's the most popular book in the world?

- a) The Bible
- b) Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone
- c) Going out to meet the sun
- d) Don Quixote

5.55. What's the biggest lake on the planet?

- a) Lake Ladoga
- b) The Caspian Sea
- c) Lake Baikal
- d) Great Salt Lake

5.56. Which country has the highest per capita consumption of chocolate?

- a) France
- b) Switzerland
- c) Belgium
- d) USA

5.57. What is the largest airport in the world by area?

- a) London
- b) Beijing
- c) Denver
- d) Dubai



5.58. What's the tallest bridge in the world?

- a) Sydney Bridge
- b) Beirut Bridge
- c) Bridge
- d) Pont de Normandy Bridge

5.59. What's the smallest animal on Earth?

- a) Bee
- b) Hummingbird
- c) A tiny bat
- d) Microscopic organisms



5.4. Funny laws from around the world

5.60. Where is it against the law to sell toy guns on Christmas?

- a) France
- b) Japan
- c) Canada
- d) Australia

5.61. Where is it not allowed to wear red at weddings?

- a) China
- b) India
- c) Italy
- d) Japan

5.62. What law in Switzerland prohibits washing a car on Sunday?

- a) Prohibited due to noise
- b) Prohibited because of water conservation
- c) Prohibited due to noise
- d) Prohibited due to sanitary conditions

5.63. In which country is it legal to have cockroaches at public events?

- a) Mexico
- b) Thailand
- c) Japan
- d) India



5.64. What Australian law says you can't walk the streets without socks?

- a) Banned in some cities
- b) Banned in all cities
- c) It is only banned in
- d) Only in Melbourne

5.65. Where can men not wear skirts in public?

- a) Saudi Arabia
- b) Great Britain
- c) Qatar
- d) Australia

5.66. When is the Health and Sports Day celebrated in Japan?

- a) January 1
- b) May 2
- c) 2nd Monday of October
- d) December 25



5.67. In which country is it frowned upon to laugh loudly in the streets after 10 pm?

- a) Italy
- b) France
- c) Japan
- d) Great Britain

5.68. In which country is clapping at the theater prohibited?

- a) Germany
- b) Spain
- c) Greece
- d) Japan

5.69. In which country is it not allowed for men to get into a taxi without a tie?

- a) France
- b) Italy
- c) Canada
- d) Mexico

5.70. Which country has a law prohibiting hugging in public places?

- a) Saudi Arabia
- b) Russia
- c) Japan
- d) India



5.71. In which country is photographing government buildings forbidden?

- a) France
- b) Russia
- c) China
- d) USA

5.72. In which country is it legal to walk around with an umbrella even if it is not raining?

- a) Japan
- b) India
- c) Italy
- d) Spain

5.73. Which country has a law against owning more than one dog without a special permit?

- a) Italy
- b) Portugal
- c) France
- d) Japan

5.74. Which country has a tradition of removing hats when entering a church?

- a) Italy
- b) Germany
- c) Spain
- d) France



5.5. Facts that will surprise you

5.75. Hey, in which Italian city is dying illegal?

- a) Rome
- b) Milan
- c) Naples
- d) Falciano del

5.76. In which country is it forbidden to flush the toilet after 10 pm?

- a) Germany
- b) France
- c) Switzerland
- d) Austria

5.77. In which US state is it illegal to kiss for more than 3 minutes?

- a) Texas
- b) California
- c) Florida
- d) Iowa

5.78. In which country is it forbidden to wear heels in archaeological sites?

- a) Italy
- b) Egypt
- c) Turkey
- d) Greece



5.79. In which US city is it forbidden to swear in the presence of a dead person?

- a) Dallas
- b) Phoenix
- c) Seattle
- d) Oklahoma City

5.80. In which country is it illegal to chew gum on an airplane?

- a) China
- b) Japan
- c) South Korea
- d) Singapore



5.81. In which US state is it illegal to sell toothpaste without a license?

- a) Massachusetts
- b) Connecticut
- c) Vermont
- d) Rhode Island

5.82. In which country is it illegal to take pictures of yourself with monkeys?

- a) Thailand
- b) Malaysia
- c) Philippines
- d) Indonesia



5.83. In which US city is it illegal to park your car if it's dirty?

- a) St. Petersburg
- b) Yekaterinburg
- c) Novosibirsk
- d) Moscow



5.84. In which country is it forbidden to feed pigeons in St. Mark's Square?

- a) Rome, Italy
- b) Florence, Italy
- c) Milan, Italy
- d) Venice, Italy

5.85. In which U.S. state is it against the law to eat peanuts during church?

- a) Texas
- b) California
- c) Massachusetts
- d) Florida

5.86. In which country is it against the law to wear high-heeled shoes after 10 pm?

- a) France
- b) Italy
- c) Spain
- d) Switzerland

5.87. In which U.S. city is it illegal to sell salt without a license?

- a) New York
- b) Los Angeles
- c) Chicago
- d) Oklahoma City

5.88. In which country is it forbidden to visit bars on Monday?

- a) Ireland
- b) Scotland
- c) Wales
- d) England

5.89. In which U.S. state is it illegal to hunt deer from an airplane?

- a) Alaska
- b) Montana
- c) Wyoming
- d) Kansas

5.90. In which country is it against the law to walk a dog without a leash?

- a) Italy
- b) Spain
- c) Portugal
- d) Switzerland



Answers. Chapter 5: Facts that will surprise you

5.1. Answers: b) Napoleon Bonaparte. When Napoleon was crowned in 1804 in Notre Dame, he took the crown from the Pope's hands and put it on his head, showing that his power wasn't tied to the church.

5.2. Answers: c) Exile in England. After losing the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871), Napoleon III fled to Great Britain, where he lived until he died.

5.3. Answers: c) Ulysses Grant. Back in 1872, President Ulysses S. Grant got into trouble for riding his horse a bit too fast in Washington, D.C. He paid a fine, but luckily, he wasn't thrown in jail.

5.4. Answers: c) Painting pictures. Churchill was a talented artist and created more than 500 paintings. He considered painting a great way to deal with stress.

5.5. Answers: b) Swedish. In 1788, during the war with Russia, a part of the Swedish army invaded its territory by accident. This happened because of confusion in orders, which caused chaos.

5.6. Answers: b) Bats with bombs. During World War II, the U.S. came up with Project X-Ray, which was basically an idea to use images to carry miniature bombs. The prototype project never actually got off the ground.

5.7. Answers: a) Cleopatra. They say that Cleopatra took milk baths to keep her skin young and beautiful.

5.8. Answers: c) He didn't have many teeth. Washington wore dentures made of different materials, exclusively with human teeth, bones, and ivory, which made his smile look unnatural.

5.9. Answers: a) The war on emu. Back in 1932, the Aussies tried to fight the "War on Emu." They were trying to control the emu population, but the birds were too fast and hardy. So, the campaign was a failure.

5.10. Answers: c) Stealing a bucket. Back in 1325, Bologna and Modena got into a fight known as the War of the Bucket. It all started when Modena soldiers snagged a wooden bucket from a well in Bologna.

5.11. Answers: d) John. Nikita Khrushchev didn't win the election without running. His election as First Secretary in 1953 was a political decision of the party leadership. John Tyler became president in 1841 after William Henry Harrison died, even though no one elected him president (he was only vice president).

5.12. Answers: b) Charles VIII. Charles VIII died after hitting his head as he passed through a low passage while playing ball.

5.13. Answers: c) Pablo Picasso. Claude Monet doesn't know his baldness, while Pablo Picasso is very bald after 40 years and often wears hats and berets.

5.14. Answers: a) Lewis Carroll. Lewis Carroll came up with a cipher for personal notes that looked like the alphabet.

5.15. Answers: b) Winston Churchill. Churchill won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953 for his historical works.

5.16. Answers: d) Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon Bonaparte had ailurophobia (fear of cats). There is no historical evidence of Alexander the Great's fear of cats.

5.17. Answers: b) Ivan the Terrible. Ivan the Terrible was afraid of death and ordered to dig for his grave every day to be prepared for the rest of his life.

5.18. Answers: d) A living. The President of Brazil gave the royal sloths, which were later sent to the London Zoo.

5.19. Answers: d) Don't wash before the battle. He believed that his beloved Josephine should remain "in a natural state" before the meeting, i.e. without perfume and excessive hygiene.

5.20. Answers: a) Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson came up with the "disk cipher," a way to encrypt messages that was used even in the 1900s.

5.21. Answers: b) Denmark. In Denmark, friends and family of a "birthday boy or girl" at the age of 25 are sprinkled with cinnamon if he or she hasn't married yet.

5.22. Answers: b) China. In China, tangerines symbolize good luck because they resemble gold in color and sound.

5.23. Answers: d) Moroccans. In Morocco, traditional grandmother's shoes have a bent upward edge.

5.24. Answers: b) Spain. In Spain, there is a festival called El Colacho, during which men dressed as the devil jump over babies to drive out evil spirits.

5.25. Answers: c) China. In China, chicken feet are seen as a sign of good luck and endurance.

5.26. Answers: a) Russia. In Russia, there's a tradition of "bride price" where the groom has to perform tasks, including singing, to prove his love.

5.27. Answers: c) Saudi Arabia. In Arab countries, people often break cake or bread by hand to symbolize unity.

5.28. Answers: c) Germany. In Germany, the traditional "wedding bread" (Hochzeitbrot) has a salty flavor and symbolizes a strong marriage.

5.29. Answers: a) Maasai (Kenya). In the Maasai tribe, spitting symbolizes blessings.



5.30. Answers: b) Canada. In Canada, there's a tradition of "Greased Nose," in which a person's nose or doorknob is smeared with Vaseline for good luck.

5.31. Answers: a) Russia. In Russia, there's a tradition of pulling a person's ears as many times as they are old.

5.32. Answers: a) Spaniards. In Spain, the bride's family traditionally wore black dresses as a symbol of loyalty until death.

5.33. Answers: c) Germany. In Germany, they break dishes to symbolize purification and good luck for the newlyweds.

5.34. Answers: a) China. In China, birthdays are celebrated twice - according to the lunar and solar calendars.

5.35. Answers: a) Greece. In Greece, plates are broken for good luck and protection from evil spirits.

5.36. Answers: a) Saudi Arabia. In Arab countries, it's a friendly gesture.

5.37. Answers: b) Vodabe tribe (Niger). In the Wodabe tribe, men paint their faces to attract a bride.

5.38. Answers: b) Japan. In Japan, if you lose an upper tooth, you put it on the roof. If you lose a lower tooth, you put it under the floor.

5.39. Answers: a) Romania. In Romania, people dress up in bear costumes and dance on New Year's Eve.

5.40. Answers: a) Poland. In Poland, there's a tradition called "Śmigus-Dyngus" at Easter, where boys pour water on girls to wish them good luck.

5.41. Answers: a) Michael Phelps. Michael Phelps has won 28 medals at the Olympics, including 23 gold.

5.42. Answers: d) Germany. Germany has more than 50 UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

5.43. Answers: a) Everest. Everest is the highest mountain on Earth, standing at 8,848 meters.

5.44. Answers: a) Burj Khalifa. The Burj Khalifa in Dubai is the tallest skyscraper in the world, with a height of 828 meters.

5.45. Answers: a) Ronaldo. Cristiano Ronaldo is the all-time leading scorer in football with over 800 goals.

5.46. Answers: c) Vatican City. The Vatican is the smallest country in this group, with an area of only 0.49 km².

5.47. Answers: b) Koenigsegg Jesko Absolut. Koenigsegg Jesko Absolut set a speed record of 531.3 km/h.

5.48. Answers: a) Mariana Trench. The Mariana Trench is the deepest point on Earth. It's 10,994 meters deep.

5.49. Answers: b) Woody Allen. Woody Allen has made more than 50 films, becoming the record holder for the number of films.

5.50. Answers: a) Burj Khalifa. The Burj Khalifa in Dubai is the tallest building in the world.

5.51. Answers: b) Antarctic Desert. The Antarctic Desert is the biggest desert on Earth.

5.52. Answers: c) Russia. Russia is the biggest country in the world, with a territory of 17.1 million km².

5.53. Answers: b) 763 km/h. The ThrustSSC hit a record speed of 763 km/h in 1997.

5.54. Answers: d) Don Quixote. Miguel de Cervantes' Don Quixote is the most popular book in history by the number of copies sold.



5.55. Answers: b) The Caspian Sea. The Caspian Sea is the biggest lake on the planet. It covers more than 371,000 square kilometers. It's called a sea, but it's a lake and it's landlocked.

5.56. Answers: b) Switzerland. Switzerland takes the cake with the highest per capita consumption of chocolate.

5.57. Answers: c) Denver. Denver Airport is the biggest airport in the world by area.

5.58. Answers: d) Pont de Normandy Bridge. The Pont de Normandy Bridge in France has the highest point at which vehicles move.

5.59. Answers: c) A tiny bat. The tiny bat is the smallest animal on Earth, weighing only a few grams.

5.60. Answers: c) Canada. Canada doesn't allow the sale of toy guns at Christmas to prevent violence during the holiday season.

5.61. Answers: a) China. In China, the color red is associated with good luck, so they prefer to have the celebration be a private affair.

5.62. Answers: c) Prohibited due to noise. In Switzerland, it's against the law to wash your car on Sunday to avoid disturbing others with noise.

5.63. Answers: b) Thailand. In Thailand, they're actually considered a delicacy and you can often find them in street markets.

5.64. Answers: a) Banned in some cities. In Australia, there's a law in some cities that says you can't wear socks in public because of hygiene reasons.

5.65. Answers: a) Saudi Arabia. In Saudi Arabia, men can't wear skirts in public.

5.66. Answers: c) 2nd Monday of October. This day was introduced to promote physical activity and a healthy lifestyle among the Japanese.

5.67. Answers: b) France. In France, some cities have laws that say you can't laugh out loud after 10 p.m. to give people a chance to rest.

5.68. Answers: a) Germany. In Germany, clapping at the theater is frowned upon because of certain cultural traditions.

5.69. Answers: b) Italy. In Italy, men aren't allowed to get into taxis without a tie, especially in some cities.

5.70. Answers: a) Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has a law prohibiting public hugging due to cultural and religious restrictions.

5.71. Answers: b) Russia. Russia has restrictions on photographing government buildings to prevent espionage.

5.72. Answers: c) Italy. In Italy, some cities actually have laws that allow you to carry an umbrella even when it's not raining. It's all about maintaining your personal style and habits.

5.73. Answers: b) Portugal. In Portugal, you need a special permit if you want to keep more than one dog.

5.74. Answers: b) Germany. In a lot of countries, like Germany, it's seen as polite and respectful to take off your hat when you go into a church. This is especially true in Catholic churches, where it's a way of showing respect for the sacred space.



5.75. Answers: d) Falciano del. The mayor of Falciano del Massico, Italy, made a decree saying that people can't die because there's nowhere to bury them. It's just a symbolic gesture, though.

5.76. Answers: c) Switzerland. While Switzerland doesn't technically ban flushing the toilet after 10 pm, some homes have rules in place to keep noise levels down and respect their neighbors.

5.77. Answers: d) Iowa. That law about how long you can kiss someone in Iowa is more of an urban legend than an actual state law.

5.78. Answers: d) Greece. In Greece, there's a law that says you can't wear high-heeled shoes at archaeological sites to prevent damage to monuments.

5.79. Answers: d) Oklahoma City. The law that says you can't swear in front of a dead person in Oklahoma City needs to be reviewed and clarified.

5.80. Answers: d) Singapore. Singapore has very strict regulations on chewing gum, and its use may be restricted or banned in some places, including airplanes.

5.81. Answers: d) Rhode Island. The law about selling toothpaste in Rhode Island is pretty specific and needs extra info.

5.82. Answers: d) Indonesia. There's no explicit ban on selfies with monkeys in Indonesia, but there are ethical rules and regulations that govern photography with wild animals.

5.83. Answers: d) Moscow. Moscow and some other Russian cities have rules about how clean cars should be, but they're more about pollution than banning dirty cars from parking.

5.84. Answers: d) Venice, Italy. In Venice, Italy, there are rules about feeding pigeons in St. Mark's Square. The goal is to keep the square's historical appearance and purity.

5.85. Answers: c) Massachusetts. Massachusetts has a law that says you can't eat peanuts during church.

5.86. Answers: d) Switzerland. In some Swiss cities, there are rules about wearing high-heeled shoes after 10 pm because of noise.

5.87. Answers: d) Oklahoma City. In Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, there's a law that regulates the sale of salt and requires a special license to sell it.

5.88. Answers: d) England. In some parts of England, some laws restrict bar visits on Mondays.

5.89. Answers: d) Kansas. Kansas has a law that says you can't hunt deer from an airplane.

5.90. Answers: d) Switzerland. Switzerland has strict rules about walking dogs, and off-leash walking may be prohibited or restricted.



***"Knowledge is power. The power to change the world
and open new horizons. "***

Francis Bacon

***"The one who does not know his past is not worthy of
the future. "***

Maksym Rylsky

***"Science is organized knowledge. Wisdom is organized
life. "***

Immanuel Kant

"Nature is not in a hurry, but always in time."

Lao Tzu

***"You cannot solve a problem at the same level of
thinking at which it arose. "***

Albert Einstein

***"The world is full of wonders for those who know how
to see them. "***

Galileo Galilei



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