1. Alfred Nobel made his fortune (endowing the Nobel Prize) from his invention of:
   a. Nitroglycerine
   b. trinitrotoluence
   c. Dynamite
   d. Blasting caps

2. Alfred was primarily interested in the use of dynamite for:
   a. Construction work
   b. Armaments (artillery shells, mines, bombs, etc.)
   c. Medicinal purposes (heart problems)
   d. As a catalytic reagent

3. In terms of formal training, Alfred was a:
   a. Chemist
   b. Physicist
   c. Medical doctor
   d. Engineer

4. Dynamite is comprised of:
   a. Nitroglycerine and silica paste
   b. Trinitrotoluene and nitroglycerine
   c. Sulfuric acid and silica gel
   d. Beeswax and wheat flour

5. The winner of the first Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1901) was:
   a. Marie Curie
   b. Sir Ernest Rutherford
   c. Jacobus van’t Hoff
   d. Svante Arrhenius

6. The prize was awarded for:
   a. Discovery of the noble gases
   b. Development of laws governing osmotic pressure and chemical equilibrium
   c. development of the modern model of the atom
   d. defining the constitution of bile acids

7. Which of the following Chemists never received a Nobel Prize?
   a. Linus Pauling
   b. Gilbert Lewis
   c. Emil Fischer
   d. Sir Ernest Rutherford

8. Who received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for work on the decay of radioactive elements?
   a. Ernie Rutherford
   b. Svante Arrhenius
   c. Marie Curie
   d. Walther Nernst
9. Neils Bohr, who pioneered the concept of electron orbitals in the model of the atom, received his Nobel Prize in:
   a. Chemistry
   b. Physics
   c. Medicine
   d. Peace

10. Which of the Nobel Prizes was not initially specified by Alfred in his will?
    a. Chemistry
    b. Economics
    c. Peace
    d. Medicine & Physiology

11. Which of the following Nobel Prize winners also had a child who won a Nobel Prize?
    a. Linus Pauling
    b. Neils Bohr
    c. Marie Curie
    d. Mike Ditka

12. The first Nobel Prize for what, today, would be described as biochemistry was for:
    a. Metabolism of lactic acid in muscle
    b. Isolation and investigation of chlorophyll
    c. Demonstration that fermentation can proceed with cell-free extracts

13. Of which Nobel Prize winner did his PhD advisor say "This will make him famous, in spite of the fact that he lacks talent as a chemist."
    a. Ed Buchner
    b. JJ Thompson
    c. Neils Bohr
    d. Al Einstein

14. Who was the first scientist from industry to win a Nobel Prize in Chemistry?
    a. Eduard Buchner (1907, fermentation)
    b. Sir William Ramsay (1904, discovery of noble gases)
    c. Adolf von Baeyer (1905, synthesis of organic dyes)
    d. Irving Langmuir (1932, surface chemistry)

15. Who is the only person to have won two Nobel prizes in chemistry?
    a. Marie Curie
    b. Fred Sanger
    c. Linus Pauling
    d. Ernie Rutherford

16. Nobel Prizes are NOT awarded for:
    a. Literature
    b. Physiology
    c. Mathematics
17. Who was the first *American* to win a Nobel Prize?
   a. Theodore Richards
   b. Ted Roosevelt
   c. Bob Koch
   d. Bill Bragg

18. Albert Einstein won his Nobel prize for:
   a. The photoelectric effect
   b. His special theory of relativity
   c. His general theory of relativity
   d. Peace (work for nuclear disarmament)

19. How many US Presidents have won a Nobel Prize?
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. 3
   d. 4

20. Winston Churchill won his Nobel Prize for:
   a. Economics
   b. Literature
   c. Peace
   d. Physics