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Easy jeopardy trivia questions and answers

Photograph: Ben Hider (Getty Images)Jeopardy! s Greatest of All Time tournament is in full open. And if you haven't gotten a chance to participate in the show yet, now you can do the next best thing. A group of die-hard fans created Jeopardy's Q&A database in all 36 seasons of the show, known as J-Archive- yes, someone took the time to review the VHS tapes at the beginning of Jeopardy! seasons to compile almost 36 years of trivia questions. Visit the website, click on any random season and episode, and you will find an array of games and questions for each round (leaving aside those questions that were not selected by the participants and were never disclosed). Fancy checking your knowledge? Just hover over the dollar value above the question to find your answer. You'll even find a betting calculator to help you decide how much to bet on the final round question if you ever find yourself in the real Jeopardy! scenario (or when playing a mobile version of the game — I do it and it's addictive). Are you a master of curiosities? Or superfan Alex trebek? You can be on Jeopardy! The show is... Read moreScreenshot: J-ArchiveG/O Media can get commissionAstro A50 Wireless (PS4+ PC) Let's try, right? The category is anagrams. For \$200, American symbol: Bagel Deal. Think hard. I'll give you a moment. What is a bald eagle? You got it. This question came up on January 7, 2020. Here's another one: The category is medicine. For \$1,000, from Latin please, the drug is given only for the patient's humor. Think about it. Think about it harder. What does placebo mean? You are a genius! This question popped up in the first season of Jeopardy! in 1984.Last question: The category is astronomers. The name of this man was given to the comet that crashed on The City of Jowisz in 1994; he is the only man whose remains lie on the moon. Who is Shoemaker? That's right! This was the final question of the round during one of the Greatest of All Time tournaments. (Ken Jennings won last night.) If you're a fan of tri-curiousities, the site may be a fun diversion during lunch hour. And if you need some encouragement, here's alex trebek's soundboard that will get you through the day. Photo: shutterstock Hey, trivia! Perhaps already several times online test Jeopardy! several times already. You may have waited by phone (or email inbox), but manufacturers just never called (or emailed). You lose faith that you will ever get a chance to tell Alex Trebek a funny, adorable personal anecdote right after the first trading break. Take it to heart! We have a Jeopardy-style quiz for you where you can play from the comfort of your home (or office... you know who you are). We've included categories from sport to science to outstanding people. And, of course, all the answers are formulated in the form of you know which planet was downgraded to dwarf in 2006? (Hint: It was discovered by Clyde Tombaugh.) Or which Olympian has won the most medals - gold and otherwise - in the history of the Games? (Another tip: This athlete competed in the summer, not the winter, of the Games.) These questions are not as difficult as you usually see on a game show, but you may be surprised... some of them can snag you! (If not, you can move on to some of our other zoo.com pub trivia or Jeopardy-style quizzes. Good luck, and let the odds always be in your favor! (Oh, wait, it's something else...) TRIVIA How many logical whizzes are you? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min Trivia You Can Answer These \$200 Jeopardy! Questions? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can You Beat This Jeopardy Game!? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA HARD can you pass this easy knowledge quiz? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you define all those words that start with X, Y and Z? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you solve these logical problems? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min PERSONALITY Test Your Trivia Knowledge and We'll Guess Your Age! 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min TRIVIA Can Ace To Mixed General Knowledge Quiz If We Give You Tips? 6 minutes of quiz 6 min CURiosities can pass this extremely difficult logic test? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Show off your skills with this general knowledge quiz! 6 Minutes quiz 6 Min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is octane rating? And how to use the right noun? Fortunately for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website offers reliable, easy-to-understand explanations of how the world works. HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone, from fun quizzes that bring the joy of the day to fascinating photos and fascinating lists. Sometimes we explain how it works, other times, we ask, but we always explore in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stick with us! Quizzes are free! We send questions and personality tests to your inbox every week. By clicking Sign up, you agree to our privacy policy and confirm that you are 13 years of age or over. Copyright © 2020 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, System1 Company In an in-depth interview, we asked Collins about the implications of his research and ideas for the economy, the stock market and the very nature of executive leadership. Good for the big companies that you've written about all achieve remarkable stock market results over a 15-year period. But today, the stock market is down. Does that mean we won't see any good ones for big companies today? First, I want to correct a big misunderstanding. The stock market is not down. What does the stock market look like compared to 1985? The stock market is not down. What does it look like compared to 1990? The stock market is not down. The market was irrationally out of whack - we didn't have had speculative speculative technology bubble was not a new economy - there is a new economy that has been on a deeper level for years. But the brutal fact is that companies that were at the top of the tech bubble had no results. You can't make zero profits and claim you have results. For companies that had great results before the bubble burst, they are in downtime now, but so what? The bottom line for a company like Cisco is that we don't know the answer yet. It is possible that these companies are simply in a very difficult period of 6- to 12 months. Let me use an analogy. Let's say you have a great basketball dynasty like the UCLA Bruins under John Wooden. This is a team that is going to win 10 NCAA championships in 12 years. It's a team that has gone from good to great. But in 1970 they lost three games. Does that mean we're going to write them off and say they're not a great team? We have to look for a long period of time. The same applies to companies that have burst into a bubble. It was too short a period of time. It will take more time to tell which companies are in trouble now just going through a temporary period and will have the resilience to come back. But for many entrepreneurs, the current slowdown is a sign of the collapse of the new economy. This is one of the greatest moments ever. What was the main complaint we heard two or three years ago? It's so hard to get good people! Whining, whining, whining! Today we have the best chance we'll have for decades to snag a boatload – not a busload, but a boatload – of great people. And big companies always start with who, not what. We can finally get to the right side of Packard's Law. Packard's law is like the law of physics for big companies. She says no company can become or remain great if it allows its revenue growth rate to exceed its growth in getting the right people in a sustainable way. It's one of those timeless truths that goes beyond technology and economics. Now, instead of trying to raise capital, we can gather people. If I ran a business today, I would have one priority above all else: to get as many of the best people as I could. I would put down everything else if I could afford it - buildings, new projects, R&D - to fill my bus. Because everything will come back. My flywheel will start to rotate. And the biggest limit to the growth and success of my organization is not markets, not technology, there is a chance, there is a stock market. If you want to be a great company, the biggest limitation of your ability to grow is being able to get and hang on to enough right people. It's also a great time to force yourself to look back. When you broke Packard's law, you probably allowed a lot of bad on the bus. This is a good time to turn them off. In fact, it's a little easier to do now. We can blame him for the circumstances. What else would you do to take advantage of this re-evaluation period? It's also a great time to ask yourself some really tough questions. In an era of irrational prosperity, where the market will give you money, whether you have delivered or not, many companies have not answered any of the questions in three circles (What can we be the best in the world? What is the economic denominator that best drives our economic engine? And what are our main people deeply passionate?). They had no idea what they could do better than any other company in the world that was sustainable, had no profit denominator, and the only thing they had a passion for was flipping the company. Now we can no longer live in this land of fantasy. We need to look at everything we do and test them all three-wheeled. Anything that have not passed the test, we need to stop doing - today. I see a lot of companies that have found themselves with a lot of capital. So they wandered into all sorts of acquisitions or new ventures or new directions simply because they could. But they didn't necessarily fit in three circles. Today the task is for them to trim. Those who explain their three circles will come out of it well. Those who do not deserve to die. CEAs today have little time to prove their worth. What advice would you give to the CEO in the hot seat? If I were ceo in the hot seat, taking over the company I wanted to move from good to big, here's what I would do. I would take this good one to a great stock chart, and I would put it before my directors. I'd say, We're on the left side of this curve. We want to be on the right side of the curve. Right? If that's what we all want, we know what needs to be done to get it. You can't keep lurching from CEO to CEO. If you do this, you'll find yourself in the Doomsday Loop - and then we'll end up as one of the comparison companies, not one of the big companies. I don't think all directors are stupid. Most of them are intelligent, but they work out of ignorance, not out of lack of good intentions. We have to hit them in the head with experiential results. Our job is to beat the market in a sustainable way over time. We need to think about the share price over a five-year period. And we have to start doing whatever it takes to do this flywheel. Finally, if I am ceo, I want the board to give me the following assurance: No matter how long or short my tenure as CEO may be, regardless of who you choose as my successor, he must lift this flywheel in half and continue to push in a coherent direction. I can only get a rolling flywheel 16 RPMs. But my successor must take it to 100 RPMs. Ihs Ihs it is supposed to take him to 500 RPMs, and his successor 1000 RPMs. It's not about me as CEO - it's about getting involved in a coherent program. We're not going to do Doom Loop.The CEOs who took their companies from good to great were largely anonymous – far from the celebrity CEOs we read about. Is this an accident? Is this the cause and effect? I believe that this is more a question of cause and effect than of an accident. There is something directly related to the lack of celebrity and the presence of good to great results. Why? First, when you're a celebrity, the company turns into one genius with 1,000 helpers. It creates a sense that the whole thing is really about the CEO. And this leads to all kinds of problems — if a person leaves or if a person turns out not to be a genius after all. On a deeper level, we've found that for leaders to do something big, their ambition must be the size of their work and company, not for themselves. That doesn't mean they don't have an ego. That doesn't mean they don't have any needs. This means that at the decision point after the decision point - at critical moments when the election of A will favor their ego and Choice B will favor the company and its work - time and time again these leaders choose Choice B. Celebrity CEOs, at the same decision points, are more likely to favor themselves and ego over the company and work. Like anonymous CEOs, most companies that have transformed from good to great are unannounced. What does this tell us? The truth is that most people don't work in the most glamorous things in the world. They do a real job - which means they do a lot of audacious work most of the time with just a few points of excitement. Some people put out baked bread. Some of them build retail stores. The real job in the economy is done by people who make cars, who sell real estate, who run grocery stores and banks. One of the great lessons of this study is that you can be in a great company and do it in steel, in pharmacies, in grocery stores. It's just not like if you're not in Silicon Valley, you're not cool. It doesn't matter where you are. So no one has the right to whine about their business, their industry, or the type of business they are in – never again. Have the 11 companies that transformed benefited from their anonymity? One of the great advantages these companies had was that no one cared! Kroger began his transformation; Nucor began its transition; no one expected. They can underpromise and overdeliver. In fact, if I took over the company and tried to move from good to great, I would tell my vice president of communications that his job was to make the whole world think we're still on the verge of extinction. In the course of our actually printed transcripts of the CEO's presentation to analysts by good to big companies and comparison companies. We read it all. And that's striking. Good people always talk about the challenges they face, the programs they build, the things they're worried about. You go to comparison companies, you keep hyping, they sell the future – but they never bring results. If I'm not a GENERAL MANAGER, how good do great lessons apply to me? Good for great concepts apply to any situation – as long as you can choose the people around you. That's the most important thing. But basically we really do it - we have a lot of discretion about the people in our lives, the people we choose to let into our bus, whether it's in our department at work or in our personal lives. But the basic message is: Build your own flywheel. You can do it. You can start gaining momentum in something for which you are responsible. You can build a great gun. You can build a great ecclesial community. You can take each of the good to great ideas and apply them to your own work or your own life. What have you learned in your study on business change in general? Is it essentially a message to get back to basics? Very rarely do significant changes ever lead to results in a sustainable way. This is one of the very important discoveries of this book. We started with 1435 companies. And 11 companies did. Let's look at this fact for a while. The fact is that this does not happen very often. Why not? Because we don't know what the hell we're doing! And because we don't know what we're doing, we're bringing all sorts of things that don't work. We end up like a bunch of primitives dancing around a campfire, chanting on the moon. I definitely think we need science to understand what it really takes to make a difference. Is it back to basics? No, it's forward to understanding. Why is it back to basics that CEAs need to be ambitious for their companies, not for themselves? Why is it back to basics to do who and people question first and what and where is the second question? Since when is it back to basics for the company to start with a question like: Why should we suck for 100 years, and what are the brutal facts that we have to face? Why does going back to basics say stop-doing lists are more important than to-do lists? And since when was it back to basics to say that technology is just an accelerator, not a creator of anything? I don't think these concepts are back to basics. Because if so, we should be able to go back in time and say that people used these ideas. People didn't do it – that's why there are only 11 out of 1435. So no, it's not back to basics. This is forward to assessment of the new economy? We have seen a lot of changes and we have seen a lot of backlash against this change. How do you make sense of all this? The huge changes that are taking place around us make this the most exciting time ever to live. It's really funny. All these changes - changes in technology, globalisation - are brutal facts that must be integrated into any decisions we make. People at Walgreens didn't ignore the Internet because they were just focusing on the basics. They confronted the brutal fact of the Internet and then asked: How does this fit into our three circles and how can we use it to spin the flywheel faster? You never ignore changes - you hit them with your head as violent facts, or you come to them with a great sense of joy and excitement. This change, this new technology opens the way to victory, to be even better as a company. All good to the big companies have made changes and used them to their advantage, often with great joy. When new pianos appeared, Mozart did not suspend his music. He didn't say, There are these new pianos! Harpsichord is off the beaten track, so I'm kicked out as a composer! He thought, This is so cool! I can do it out loud with piano forte! It's really neat! He retained the discipline of writing great music, and at the same time accepted with great joy and excitement the invention of pianos. With all the change around us, we have to be like Mozart. We maintain great discipline about our music, but at the same time we accept things that allow us to make even more music. Alan M. Webber (awebber@fastcompany.com) is the founding editor of Fast Company. Jim Collins (jimcollins@aol.com) wrote a Built to Flip essay in the March 2000 issue of Fast Company. His new book, Good to Great: Why Some Companies Make the Leap... And others do not, will be available in October. Oct.

