1. Susan Haack uses this type of puzzle as a metaphor to explain her epistemological philosophy of foundherentism. One of them appears at the beginning of the second chapter of László Krasznahorkai’s *Seiobo There Below*. In Hesse’s *The Glass Bead Game*, Plinius Ziegenhalss writes that this kind of puzzle was popular during the Age of the Feuilleton because people wanted to escape from the world’s problems. The organization of the second book of Milorad Pavic’s *Landscape Painted with Tea* is based on this kind of puzzle. In 1944, a brief security panic was caused when D-Day codewords were accidentally used by a creator of these puzzles. These puzzles were famously used to recruit people for Bletchley Park’s code-breaking efforts. For 10 points, name these puzzles created by cruciverbalists.  
ANSWER: **crossword** puzzles

2. Rabern and Rabern devised a version of this puzzle involving exploding heads. The article which introduced this puzzle helpfully ends by informing the reader that “Dushanbe is in Tajikistan, not Kirghizia.” John McCarthy made this puzzle more difficult by adding a wrinkle involving the words “da” and “ja.” This puzzle’s most common name was coined by George Boolos in a 1996 paper, though it was invented by George Smullyan, like the similar “knights and knaves” puzzle. In this puzzle, you are allowed to ask three yes-or-no questions to three gods, one who always tells the truth, one who always lies, and one who randomly chooses whether or not to lie. For 10 points, identify this logic puzzle, named for its difficulty.  
ANSWER: the **hardest logic puzzle ever**

3. This man wrote the clues for a 2007 crossword by Cathy Millhauser calling “Twistin’ the Oldies,” which was published online by the New York Times. His surname notably appeared at 39 Across in a crossword whose first theme entry was PROGNOSTICATION. In a crossword by Jeremiah Farrell, either this man’s surname or the name of his opponent could be filled in a way consistent with the crossing clues, so that the crossword would appear to predict the results of the presidential election. This former president is a crossword enthusiast and appeared in the documentary *Wordplay*. For 10 points, name this man whose other hobbies include playing the saxophone.  
ANSWER: William Jefferson **Clinton**

4. Tim Krabbé, the author of the novel on which the movie *The Vanishing* was based, has also created many of these puzzles. One type of this puzzle is the Babson task, which is a special case of Allumwandlung. Elements found in these puzzles include the Grimshaw, the Lacny cycle, and the Novotny. A famous one of these puzzles is named after Henry Wadsworth Longfellow’s poem “Excelsior,” and was created by Sam Loyd. Some of these puzzles require the use of retrograde analysis. Unorthodox versions of these puzzles are known as the “fairy” type. Vladimir Nabokov enjoyed composing these problems, whose varieties include directmate and helpmate. For 10 points, name these problems which involve black and white pieces on a board.  
ANSWER: **chess** problems

5. This puzzle is compared to “a summer without parents” after a description of how “full of unfulfillment, life goes on.” The incompleteness of its solution is compared to “Maggie Teyte’s high notes gone at the war’s end, end of the vogue for collies, a house torn down.” The speaker sees a witch on a broomstick, an ostrich, and an hourglass in this puzzle, which depicts a painting by “a minor lion attending on Gérôme.” This puzzle reminds the speaker of some lines from Rilke’s translation of Valéry’s “Palme.” Its solution is assisted by the speaker’s governess, Mademoiselle, who “does borders.” For 10 points, name this puzzle whose arrival is awaited by a boy in a poem by James Merrill.  
ANSWER: the **jigsaw** puzzle from “**Lost in Translation**”

6. An Uncyclopedia article traces the history of this puzzle, including a quote from Voltaire saying “We must cultivate our gardens, but we must let [this puzzle] alone once and for all.” One answer to this puzzle deliberately spelled the word “never” wrong, but it was corrected by a doofus of a proofreader. Aldous Huxley proposed that the answer to this puzzle is “Because there is a B in both and an N in neither.” Later editions of the book in which this puzzle originally appeared included the answer “Because it can produce a few notes, tho they are very flat; and it is never put with the wrong end in front!” Sam Loyd proposed that the answer to this riddle is “Poe wrote on both.” For 10 points, name this unanswered riddle from *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland*.  
ANSWER: “**Why is a raven like a writing desk?**”

7. A cartoon about the 1880 Republican National Convention shows Roscoe Conkling resting his hand on James Blaine’s head while trying to solve this puzzle. The jeu de taquin construct in combinatorics is named after the French name for this puzzle. Sam Loyd falsely claimed to have invented this puzzle. All and only the even permutations of this puzzle are solvable. Any starting arrangement of this puzzle can either be solved completely, or be solved except with the last two tiles in reverse order. For 10 points, name this puzzle which involves sliding numbered tiles around a 4-by-4 box with one empty spot, with the goal of getting the tiles in order.  
ANSWER: 14-**15** puzzle

8. In *The Cabin in the Woods*, an object based on this puzzle would have summoned Fornicus, Lord of Bondage and Pain. Paul Merchant directs a robot to solve one of these puzzles in the Minos space station. A French toymaker who also creates mechanical singing birds makes one of these puzzles for the Duc de L’Isle. When one of these puzzles is almost solved, the tolling of a bell can be heard. Solving one of these puzzles opens up a spacetime schism which allows the Cenobites to reach Earth. These puzzles, which open portals to different realms, were conceived by Clive Barker. For 10 points, name this puzzle box from the *Hellraiser* franchise.  
ANSWER: **Lemarchand’s box** [accept the **Lament configuration**]

9. One possible solution to this puzzle is a small unit of measurement invented by John Locke. Another possible solution is a type of decorated bead from Ghana. In an XKCD comic, the black hat guy cuts off a man’s hand for posing this puzzle, and tells him “Communicating badly and then acting smug when you’re not understood is not cleverness.” Dumb solutions to this puzzle include “language,” since it is the third word in the phrase “the English language.” For 10 points, name this puzzle which asks for the third word in the English language ending in a certain string of three letters.  
ANSWER: finding a **word** other than “angry” or “hungry” **ending in –gry**

10. Wikipedia’s claim that this show had a run of four episodes whose titles were puns on the Rabbit Angstrom tetralogy sadly turns out to be false, but it did have an episode in which the title character went “back packin’” and one in which he faced “the pooch nappers.” This show’s theme song was performed by Ricky Martin’s band, Menudo. This show’s villain was an evil magician who tried to retrieve the title character after he fell out of the magician’s horse-drawn carriage. This show’s title character, who befriended the Rodriguez siblings, was a magical puzzle which grew a blue baby head when solved. For 10 points, name this short-lived cartoon about a puzzle which came to life if the colored squares on its sides were matched up.  
ANSWER: ***Rubik, the Amazing Cube***

11. Noted George Oppen scholar Michael Heller wrote the libretto for an opera about this author’s life. In this author’s last radio play, scientists from the Moon use a spectrophone and a parlamonium to observe the 18th-century physicist Georg Christoph Lichtenberg. He was a cousin of the poet Gertrud Kolmar. An early essay by this author is a Romantic treatment of Goethe’s *Elective Affinities*. His other literary criticism includes a work which examines writers such as Andreas Gryphius and Martin Opitz. That thesis was rejected by academics like Max Horkheimer, who later supported this man’s work. Baudelaire’s concept of the *flaneur* was popularized by this author’s *Arcades Project*. For 10 points, name this philosopher who wrote “The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction.”

ANSWER: Walter **Benjamin**

12. One appearance of this tune includes a sequence of six descending notes, which Ian McDonald has compared to *Deutschland Uber Alles*. In another appearance, this tune is interrupted by trombone and woodwind glissandi, which is why the movement it appears in is named “Intermezzo interrotto.” This tune appears in a 22-bar ostinato along with a theme from *Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District*. This tune, which is parodied in the fourth movement of Bartók’s *Concerto for Orchestra*, is quoted in the invasion theme from Shostakovich’s Leningrad Symphony. This tune’s original appearance was in a song sung by Count Danilo in a 1905 operetta. For 10 points, name this tune originating in a song from Franz Lehár’s *The Merry Widow*.

ANSWER: the theme from “**You’ll Find Me at Maxim’s**” [or the theme from “**Da geh’ ich zu Maxim**”; prompt on “the **invasion theme** from the **Leningrad** Symphony” or “the **march** from the **Leningrad** Symphony” before mentioned]

13. György Lukács’ essay “The Foundering of Form Against Life” from the collection *Soul and Form* argues that this action was a necessary sacrifice. This action paved the way for a woman’s marriage to Johan Fredrick Schlegel. This real-life action is paralleled by Constantin Constantius’ advice to the Young Man in a certain book. This action involved writing a letter telling the addressee to “forgive a man who, though he may be capable of something, is not capable of making a girl happy”; that letter appeared verbatim in *Stages on Life’s Way*. For 10 points, name this action, in which a Danish philosopher ended his relationship with the love of his life.

ANSWER: Søren **Kierkegaard**’s **breakup** with Regine **Olsen**

14. At the end of this novel, the protagonist despairs at “the sense of the greatness of human mistakes” while looking at the slab under which Byron is buried in a church in Hucknall Torkard. Jean Louis Coullo’ch and Marina Hands starred in a César-winning adaptation of this novel. In a climactic scene, the protagonist of this novel visits the Tewsons, where she meets Parkin. Pascale Ferran’s film *Lady Chatterley* is based on this novel. The title of this novel refers to a scene in another novel in which two characters jokingly give nicknames to each other’s genitals. For 10 points, name this second version of *Lady Chatterley’s Lover*.

ANSWER: ***John Thomas and Lady Jane*** [begrudgingly accept *The* ***Second Lady Chatterley***]

15. As head of this organization, Luckner Cambronne profited by selling the blood of the ice scrabblers they killed. The members of this group were genetically related to kybucks and were recruited by Clément Barbot. This organization was nicknamed after a bogeyman who traps misbehaving children in a gunnysack so they can be eaten by wampas. One member of this organization, which was officially known as the MVSN, is cut open by Han to save Luke from freezing. For 10 points, name this paramilitary force employed by Papa Doc Duvalier, the dictator of Hoth.

ANSWER: **Tauntaun Macoute**s

16. A discussion of this thing mentions Goethe and Schiller’s letters about a “retarding element” in reference to an excursus on this thing’s origin. According to that discussion, the work in which this thing appears is written in a style which is “of the foreground,” in contrast to another work which is “fraught with background.” In a chapter named after this thing, the work in which it appears is contrasted with the Old Testament’s account of the sacrifice of Isaac; that chapter is the first in Erich Auerbach’s *Mimesis*. This feature, which was acquired during a boar hunt with Autolycus, is spotted by the maid Eurycleia when she is bathing the protagonist. For 10 points, name this feature by which the hero of a Homeric epic is recognized when he returns to Ithaca.

ANSWER: **Odysseus’ scar**

17. This author was photographed sideways contemplating the bust of H. P. Lovecraft. This author wrote about the impact of Gödel’s Incompleteness Theorem on her life in Book XI of her memoir *My Struggle*, a parody of Knausgaard. This author was disturbed to discover that her name comes from a “very French, very erotic/decadent novel by Colette.” This writer recently praised a film about a wounded shore bird cared for by a blind boy, *American Snipe*. This author, who dispatches writer’s block by batting it across the floor, has a new memoir in rhyming couplets called *The Year of Purring Dangerously*. For 10 points, name this cat often tweeted about by Joyce Carol Oates.

ANSWER: **Cherie**

18. An oft-quoted paragraph about this concept says that “it’s not worth the skin of a gourd” worrying about life and compares this concept to “a gourd bobbing along with the current.” That paragraph is from the preface of a novel named after this concept, which is about a man named Hyotaro who becomes a priest after bankrupting himself by a life of debauchery. The name of the protagonist of *The Life of an Amorous Man* alludes to this concept, which is fitting, since the author of that novel, Ihara Saikaku, created a prose genre named after this concept. In a more recent novel named after this concept, the protagonist is friends with a man nicknamed “the Tortoise” and creates works like *Eyes on the Horizon* and *Complacency*. That novel is about a painter who created propagandistic works during World War II, Masuji Ono. For 10 points, name this Japanese concept referring to the pleasure-seeking aspects of life, which is referenced in the title of a Kazuo Ishiguro novel about an artist.  
ANSWER: the **floating world** [or **ukiyo**]

19. Lynne Ramsay plans to direct an adaptation of a novel by this author, transporting its setting to outer space. A film based on a book by this author famously ends with its main character doing an unhinged dance to Corona’s “Rhythm of the Night” in an empty discotheque. As its title indicates, Léos Carax’s *Pola X* is loosely based on a novel by this author, as is Claire Denis’s *Beau Travail*. A lost Orson Welles film is based on a play he wrote about a planned rehearsal of *King Lear* which becomes a rehearsal of a stage version of a novel by this author. Orson Welles also has a cameo as a priest in a movie version of that novel. Ray Bradbury wrote the screenplay to that film, which inspired Bradbury’s novel whose title begins with the phrase “green shadows.” A 1956 film by John Huston starring Gregory Peck is based on this author’s most famous novel. This author shares his surname with the director of *Army of Shadows* and *Le Samourai*. For 10 points, name this author of *Moby-Dick*.

ANSWER: Herman **Melville**

20. An essay whose title begins with this three-word phrase begins by calling Michel Houellebecq’s *The Elementary Particles* “prophetic” and argues that “once sexual difference is abolished, a human being effectively becomes indistinguishable from a machine.” In a *Frasier* episode whose title begins with this phrase, Niles finds out that his sperm has low motility, but Daphne is nonetheless revealed to be pregnant. A movie whose title starts with this phrase is based on a play by Alistair Foot and Anthony Marriott, and is about a bank clerk named Brian Runnicles who orders a calculator but is accidentally sent a package of pornography instead. For 10 points, give this three-word phrase which precedes “we’re post-human” in the title of a Slavoj Zizek essay, and “we’re British” in the title of a 1973 film.

ANSWER: **no sex please**