

The Olympics Medals Quiz

1. What is the name of the **goddess** on the front of the Olympic medals?
 - a) Hera
 - b) Artemis
 - c) Boudica
 - d) Nike

2. When were the gold, silver and bronze medals first introduced?
 - a) 1900, Paris
 - b) 1904, St. Louis
 - c) 1908, London
 - d) 1912, Stockholm

3. Bronze is made of two metals; it is an alloy of
 - a) Gold and silver
 - b) Copper and tin
 - c) Copper and arsenic
 - d) Silver and tin

4. The melting point of copper is 1083 °C. What is the approximate melting point of the alloy, bronze, which has about 10% of tin added?
 - a) 1140 °C
 - b) 1083 °C
 - c) 232 °C
 - d) 950 °C

5. Which of these is the densest metal?
 - a) Lead
 - b) Copper
 - c) Gold
 - d) Iron

6. The medals for London 2012 weigh on average 387.5 g. They have a diameter of 85 mm. The Gold medal contains 92.5% silver and a minimum of 6 g of gold. Precious metals are still generally measured in Troy ounces. How many Troy ounces of silver and how many Troy ounces of gold does a London 2012 gold medal contain?
- a) 11.5 Troy ounces silver and 0.2 Troy ounces gold
 - b) 13.5 Troy ounces silver and 0.1 Troy ounces gold
 - c) 9 Troy ounces silver and 3 Troy ounces gold
 - d) 15 Troy ounces silver and 0.5 Troy ounces gold
7. The total mass of gold mined in human history is about 165,000 tonnes. If all this gold was put into a giant cube, how long would its side be?
- a) 20.4 m
 - b) 33.6 m
 - c) 98.7 m
 - d) 152.3 m
8. The top silver producing country in the world is...
- a) South Africa
 - b) Peru
 - c) Mexico
 - d) China
9. Which metal has the highest thermal and electrical conductivity of all metals?
- a) Copper
 - b) Platinum
 - c) Silver
 - d) Gold
10. The ability to produce metals has had a big impact on human history. Bronze is a hard and strong metal alloy and it is so important that a period of ancient history is called the Bronze Age. When was the Bronze Age?
- a) 5000 – 3000 BC
 - b) 3000 – 1000 BC
 - c) 1000 BC – 0
 - d) 0 – 1000 AD

11. Even at the beginning of the Bronze Age, making bronze involved European wide trade, because copper and tin ores are rarely found together. Where did most of the tin ore come from?
- a) Norway
 - b) Sicily
 - c) Crete
 - d) Cornwall
12. Which country is the largest consumer of gold?
- a) USA
 - b) China
 - c) Russia
 - d) India
13. What is the Gold Standard?
- a) Monetary system guaranteed by gold
 - b) Purity grade for gold
 - c) Reliable standard in exams
 - d) Code of ethics
14. Almost all metals are silvery grey. Apart from gold with its characteristic yellow colour, there are only two metals that have a colour other than silvery grey. What are these metals?
- a) Copper and platinum
 - b) Osmium and titanium
 - c) Copper and osmium
 - d) Titanium and platinum
15. Where were the ores for the 4700 medals needed for the 2012 London Olympics mined?
- a) Tau Tona Mine, South Africa
 - b) Dachang Gold Project China
 - c) Super Pit Gold Mine, Western Australia
 - d) Kennecott Utah Copper Mine near Salt Lake City, USA