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Question: What creature can see both infra-red and ultra-violet light?

Answer: Goldfish

Interesting Fact: The common goldfish is the only animal that can see both infra-red and ultra-violet light. The goldfish was one of the earliest fish to be domesticated and is still one of the most commonly kept aquarium fish and water garden fish. A relatively small member of the carp family, the goldfish is a domesticated version of a dark-gray/brown carp native to East Asia. It was first domesticated in China and introduced to Europe in the late 17th century.

Goldfish may grow to a maximum length of 23 inches and a maximum weight of 9.9 pounds. The oldest recorded goldfish lived to 49 years, but most household goldfish generally live only six to eight years. A group of goldfish is known as a troubling.

Question: Do rocks grow?

Answer: Some do

Interesting Fact: Some rocks do grow. Rocks called iron-manganese crusts grow on mountains under the sea. The crusts precipitate material slowly from seawater, growing about 1 millimeter every million years. The same rate your fingernails grow every two weeks.

Question: Who invented masking tape?

Answer: Richard G. Drew for 3M

Interesting Fact: Masking tape was invented in 1925 by 3M employee Richard Drew. Drew observed auto-body workers growing frustrated when they removed butcher paper they had taped to cars they were painting. The strong adhesive on the tape peeled off some of the paint they had just applied. Touching up the damaged areas increased their costs. Drew realized the need for tape with a more gentle adhesive.

Question: Are mole's blind?

Answer: Nearly

Interesting Fact: Since moles live in underground tunnels, which they burrow, or dig, themselves, they have no need to see well. Their eyes are small, and a layer of fur and skin droops over them. Moles can be found in North America, Europe and Asia. They eat small invertebrate animals living underground. Male moles are called boars; females are called sows. A group of moles is called a labor.

Question: What percent of the body's energy does the human brain use?

Answer: 20 percent

Interesting Fact: The mature brain consumes some 20.

Question: Big dinosaurs gulped these objects to aid with digestion?

Answer: Stones

Interesting Fact: Gastroliths, also known as stomach stones or gizzard stones, are rocks, which are or have been held inside the digestive tract of an animal. Among living vertebrates, gastroliths are common among herbivorous birds, crocodiles, alligators, seals and sea lions. Domestic fowl, for instance, require access to 'grit', for the purpose of food-grinding. Gastroliths are retained in the very muscular gizzard and serve the masticatory function of teeth, in an animal without suitable grinding teeth. The grain size of the gastrolith depends upon the size of the animal and its special needs. Particles as small as sand and stones the size of cobbles or greater have been found. Some extinct animals, such as sauropod dinosaurs, appear to have used stones to grind tough plant matter. Gastroliths have only rarely been found in association with fossils of theropod dinosaurs and a trituration of their food with the stones is not plausible. Aquatic animals, such as plesiosaurs, may have used them as ballast, to help balance themselves or to decrease their buoyancy, as crocodiles do. More research is needed, to understand the function of the stones in aquatic animals.

While some fossil gastroliths are rounded and polished, many stones in living birds are not polished at all. Gastroliths associated with dinosaur fossils can be several kilograms in weight. Stones swallowed by ostriches can also reach a length of more than 10 cm.

About the Author

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