

**CURIOUS**

**What is the maximum supply of Bitcoin?**

- A. 21 Million
- B. 42 Million
- C. 21 Billion
- D. 210 Million

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**Who invented Bitcoin?**

- A. Vitalik Buterin
- B. Elon Musk
- C. Satoshi Nakamoto
- D. Hal Finney

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**What is the primary purpose of Proof of Work in Bitcoin?**

- A. Printing Bitcoins
- B. Validating transactions through computational power
- C. Securing wallets
- D. Lowering fees

Proof of Work and Mining

**CURIOUS**

**What is a Bitcoin address?**

- A. A device for storing Bitcoins
- B. A temporary transaction code
- C. A unique string for transaction assignment
- D. The name of a miner

Technology and Security

**CURIOUS**

**What does 'HODL' mean in the Bitcoin community?**

- A. Hardware Operation Digital Ledger
- B. Hold On for Dear Life
- C. Hold Over Digital Limit
- D. Hybrid Online Distributed Ledger

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**What is a blockchain?**

- A. A central server
- B. A linked list of blocks containing transactions
- C. A mining algorithm
- D. A type of wallet

Technology and Security

**CURIOUS**

**Which consensus protocol does Bitcoin use for mining?**

- A. Proof of Stake
- B. Delegated Proof of Stake
- C. Proof of Work
- D. Byzantine Fault Tolerance

Proof of Work and Mining

**CURIOUS**

**Which country adopted Bitcoin as legal tender in 2021?**

- A. Venezuela
- B. El Salvador
- C. Nigeria
- D. Iceland

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**Which symbol is used for Bitcoin?**

- A. \$
- B. ■
- C. €
- D. £

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**What is a wallet in the Bitcoin context?**

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- A. A physical coin
- B. Software or hardware for managing Bitcoin keys**
- C. A mining tool
- D. An exchange account

Technology and Security

**CURIOUS**

**Which year marked the start of the Bitcoin network?**

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- A. 2007
- B. 2008
- C. 2009**
- D. 2010

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**Why is Bitcoin decentralized?**

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- A. It is controlled by a bank
- B. It is operated by many nodes worldwide**
- C. It has only one server
- D. It is tied to a government

Technology and Security

**CURIOUS**

**Which African country has high Bitcoin adoption through peer-to-peer trading?**

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- A. Kenya
- B. Nigeria**
- C. Ethiopia
- D. Algeria

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**What does a 'Halving' describe in Bitcoin?**

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- A. The blockchain is halved
- B. Transaction fees are halved
- C. The number of new Bitcoins per block is halved**
- D. The price is halved

Proof of Work and Mining

**CURIOUS**

**What is a Satoshi?**

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- A. A Bitcoin developer
- B. The smallest unit of Bitcoin**
- C. An altcoin
- D. A smart contract

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**Which characteristic is NOT typical for Bitcoin?**

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- A. Decentralization
- B. Inflationary**
- C. Limited supply
- D. Censorship resistance

Technology and Security

**CURIOUS**

**How often is a new Bitcoin block found on average?**

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- A. Every 1 minute
- B. Every 10 minutes**
- C. Every 30 minutes
- D. Every hour

Proof of Work and Mining

**CURIOUS**

**What is the purpose of the Bitcoin whitepaper?**

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- A. A marketing document
- B. A technical description of Bitcoin**
- C. A legal text
- D. A price prediction model

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**Which company officially accepted Bitcoin as a payment method in 2014?**

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- A. Facebook
- B. Microsoft**
- C. Amazon
- D. Netflix

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**What is a Bitcoin exchange?**

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- A. A mining pool
- B. A platform for buying and selling Bitcoin**
- C. A wallet provider
- D. A regulator

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**What is a peer-to-peer network in Bitcoin?**

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- A. A central server
- B. A network without central authority**
- C. A mining pool
- D. An exchange system

Technology and Security

**CURIOUS**

**What type of currency is Bitcoin?**

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- A. Fiat currency
- B. Cryptocurrency**
- C. Gold-based
- D. Stock-based

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**What is a transaction fee in Bitcoin?**

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- A. A tax to the government
- B. An amount miners receive for processing**
- C. A wallet subscription
- D. A marketing cost contribution

Technology and Security

**CURIOUS**

**What is the main difference between Bitcoin and traditional money?**

---

- A. Bitcoin is physical
- B. Bitcoin is centralized
- C. Bitcoin is digital and decentralized**
- D. Bitcoin has no value

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**What does 'To the Moon' mean in the Bitcoin community?**

---

- A. A new wallet
- B. An expression for rising prices**
- C. A mining protocol
- D. A security feature

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**What is a block in the context of Bitcoin?**

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- A. A physical storage
- B. A mining hardware
- C. A record of transactions**
- D. A wallet

Technology and Security

**CURIOUS**

**Who published the Bitcoin whitepaper?**

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- A. Vitalik Buterin
- B. Satoshi Nakamoto**
- C. Hal Finney
- D. Adam Back

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**What is the purpose of a public key?**

- A. Signing transactions
- B. Receiving Bitcoin**
- C. Mining
- D. Creating wallets

Technology and Security

**CURIOUS**

**What does 'permissionless' mean in Bitcoin?**

- A. Nobody can use Bitcoin
- B. Anyone can participate without permission**
- C. Only miners can send transactions
- D. Only governments can use Bitcoin

Technology and Security

**CURIOUS**

**What is the goal of mining in the Bitcoin network?**

- A. Generating new wallets
- B. Validating transactions and finding new blocks**
- C. Buying Bitcoin
- D. Deleting hashes

Proof of Work and Mining

**CURIOUS**

**How many Satoshis correspond to 1 Bitcoin?**

- A. 100,000
- B. 1 Million**
- C. 10 Million
- D. 100 Million

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**Which function does Bitcoin NOT directly fulfill?**

- A. Means of payment
- B. Store of value
- C. Smart contracts**
- D. Unit of account

Technology and Security

**CURIOUS**

**How many decimal places does 1 Bitcoin have?**

- A. 6
- B. 8**
- C. 10
- D. 12

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**CURIOUS**

**What is the goal of the Bitcoin community's 'Laser Eyes'?**

- A. A security protocol
- B. A meme for rising prices**
- C. A mining tool
- D. A wallet type

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**BITCOINER**

**What is a UTXO (Unspent Transaction Output)?**

- A. A used Bitcoin
- B. An output that has not yet been spent**
- C. A mining device
- D. A secret key

Technology and Security

**BITCOINER**

**How does Proof of Work contribute to the security of the Bitcoin blockchain?**

- A. It encrypts wallets
- B. It makes attacks like double-spending expensive**
- C. It lowers transaction fees
- D. It creates new Bitcoins

Proof of Work and Mining

## BITCOINER



### What is a private key?

- A. A public key
- B. A password for the wallet
- C. A unique secret key that signs transactions**
- D. A QR code

Technology and Security

## BITCOINER



### Which exchange was hacked in 2014 and lost many Bitcoins?

- A. Coinbase
- B. Binance
- C. Kraken
- D. Mt. Gox**

Bitcoin History and Adoption

## BITCOINER



### What is the purpose of the Lightning Network?

- A. Bitcoin mining
- B. Faster and cheaper transactions**
- C. Smart contracts
- D. Data storage

Technology and Security

## BITCOINER



### How many blocks are found on average per day in the Bitcoin network?

- A. 6
- B. 100
- C. 144**
- D. 288

Proof of Work and Mining

## BITCOINER



### What happens every 210,000 blocks in the Bitcoin network?

- A. A hard fork
- B. A network upgrade
- C. The block reward is halved (Halving)**
- D. A blockchain reset

Proof of Work and Mining

## BITCOINER



### Who was Hal Finney?

- A. A Bitcoin opponent
- B. A developer and one of the first Bitcoin recipients**
- C. A miner from China
- D. A politician

Bitcoin History and Adoption

## BITCOINER



### When was the first Bitcoin block (Genesis Block) mined?

- A. 2008
- B. 2009**
- C. 2010
- D. 2011

Bitcoin History and Adoption

## BITCOINER



### What is a seed phrase (recovery phrase)?

- A. A transaction code
- B. An encryption algorithm
- C. A backup for a wallet**
- D. A mining script

Technology and Security

## BITCOINER



### What role do miners play in the Bitcoin network?

- A. They trade Bitcoin
- B. They lend Bitcoin
- C. They validate and secure transactions through computational power**
- D. They store wallets

Proof of Work and Mining

## BITCOINER



Which hardware is particularly efficient for Bitcoin mining?

- A. CPU
- B. GPU
- C. FPGA
- D. ASIC**

Proof of Work and Mining

## BITCOINER



How many blocks does a transaction usually need for high security?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 6**
- D. 10

Technology and Security

## BITCOINER



What is a transaction that has not yet been included in a block called?

- A. Pending
- B. Floating
- C. Unconfirmed**
- D. Ghost

Technology and Security

## BITCOINER



What is a 'cold wallet'?

- A. A wallet kept offline**
- B. A wallet with low fees
- C. A wallet for mining
- D. A wallet with an integrated exchange

Technology and Security

## BITCOINER



What is the current (as of 2024) reward for miners per block?

- A. 12.5 BTC
- B. 6.25 BTC
- C. 3.125 BTC**
- D. 1 BTC

Proof of Work and Mining

## BITCOINER



What is a Merkle Tree in the Bitcoin blockchain?

- A. A mining algorithm
- B. A structure for efficiently storing transactions**
- C. A wallet type
- D. A security protocol

Technology and Security

## BITCOINER



What is a 'mempool' in the Bitcoin network?

- A. A storage for new blocks
- B. A pool for miners
- C. A storage for unconfirmed transactions**
- D. A wallet backup

Technology and Security

## BITCOINER



What is the purpose of a 'time lock' in Bitcoin transactions?

- A. Executing transactions immediately
- B. Releasing transactions at a later time**
- C. Deleting transactions
- D. Locking wallets

Technology and Security

## BITCOINER



What is a 'Replace-by-Fee' (RBF)?

- A. Creating a new wallet
- B. Replacing a transaction with a higher fee**
- C. A mining protocol
- D. A security update

Technology and Security

**BITCOINER****What is the purpose of a mining pool?**

- A. Buying Bitcoins
- B. Combining computational power to find blocks faster**
- C. Storing wallets
- D. Trading transactions

Proof of Work and Mining

**BITCOINER****What is a 'fork' in the Bitcoin blockchain?**

- A. A new wallet
- B. A split in the blockchain**
- C. A mining tool
- D. A security protocol

Technology and Security

**BITCOINER****What is a 'hot wallet'?**

- A. A wallet that is offline
- B. A wallet that is connected online**
- C. A wallet for mining
- D. A wallet with low fees

Technology and Security

**BITCOINER****What is the purpose of a 'watch-only wallet'?**

- A. Only conducting mining
- B. Only displaying transactions without signing them**
- C. Only buying Bitcoins
- D. Only storing blocks

Technology and Security

**BITCOINER****What is the 'block time' in Bitcoin?**

- A. The time to send a transaction
- B. The average time to find a new block**
- C. The time to create a wallet
- D. The time for a halving

Proof of Work and Mining

**BITCOINER****What is a 'dust limit' in Bitcoin?**

- A. The minimum transaction fee
- B. The smallest spendable amount of a UTXO**
- C. The maximum block size
- D. The minimum mining power

Technology and Security

**BITCOINER****What is the purpose of the 'difficulty adjustment'?**

- A. Lowering transaction fees
- B. Keeping the block time around 10 minutes**
- C. Increasing the block size
- D. Securing wallets

Proof of Work and Mining

**BITCOINER****What is a 'paper wallet'?**

- A. A wallet on paper with keys**
- B. A wallet for mining
- C. A digital wallet
- D. A wallet for transactions

Technology and Security

**BITCOINER****What is the purpose of a 'block header'?**

- A. Storing transactions
- B. Verifying the integrity of a block**
- C. Securing wallets
- D. Increasing mining power

Technology and Security

**BITCOINER**

**Which country adopted Bitcoin as legal tender in 2022?**

- A. Central African Republic
- B. Panama
- C. Cuba
- D. Argentina

Bitcoin History and Adoption

**BITCOINER**

**What is the purpose of a 'hardware wallet'?**

- A. Conducting mining
- B. Secure offline storage of private keys
- C. Trading transactions
- D. Storing blocks

Technology and Security

**BITCOINER**

**What is a 'nonce' in a Bitcoin block?**

- A. A transaction code
- B. A value adjusted during mining to find the hash
- C. A wallet backup
- D. A security protocol

Proof of Work and Mining

**BITCOINER**

**What is an 'orphan block'?**

- A. A block without transactions
- B. A block not included in the main chain
- C. A block without a miner
- D. A block with invalid transactions

Proof of Work and Mining

**BITCOINER**

**What is the goal of Fedimint in the Bitcoin ecosystem?**

- A. Generating new Bitcoins
- B. Enabling decentralized custody and transactions
- C. Introducing smart contracts
- D. Managing mining pools

Technology and Security

**SATOSHI**

**What does SHA-256 stand for?**

- A. Super Hash Algorithm
- B. Secure Hash Algorithm
- C. Simple Hash Application
- D. Satoshi Hash Architecture

Technology and Security

**SATOSHI**

**What is a 51% attack?**

- A. A hacker attack on wallets
- B. An overload attack on the network
- C. When a miner controls over 51% of the hash rate
- D. When half of all users sell Bitcoin

Technology and Security

**SATOSHI**

**Why is Proof of Work energy-intensive?**

- A. It uses smart contracts
- B. It requires complex hash calculations
- C. It stores transactions
- D. It encrypts private keys

Proof of Work and Mining

**SATOSHI**

**What is the Taproot upgrade?**

- A. An update to increase block size
- B. An update to improve privacy and scalability
- C. An update to introduce smart contracts
- D. An update to reduce mining difficulty

Technology and Security



SATOSHI



What message does the Genesis Block contain?

- A. Satoshi is here
- B. The Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks**
- C. Bitcoin is born
- D. Hello world

Bitcoin History and Adoption

SATOSHI



What is the function of difficulty in the Bitcoin network?

- A. It affects transaction costs
- B. It determines the reward per block
- C. It adjusts the mining difficulty**
- D. It decides the wallet balance

Proof of Work and Mining

SATOSHI



What is a soft fork?

- A. A complete network failure
- B. A backward-compatible protocol change**
- C. A new cryptocurrency
- D. A graphical interface for wallets

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



Which programming language was primarily used for Bitcoin Core?

- A. Python
- B. Rust
- C. C++**
- D. Go

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is a hard fork?

- A. An update that is backward-compatible
- B. A network upgrade that breaks consensus**
- C. A new wallet
- D. A mining accident

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



Which of these platforms is NOT a Layer-2 network?

- A. Lightning
- B. Liquid
- C. Taproot**
- D. Statechains

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What happens if a miner publishes an invalid block?

- A. They receive a higher reward
- B. They are permanently banned
- C. The block is rejected by the network**
- D. The block is still stored

Proof of Work and Mining

SATOSHI



What block size was specified in the Bitcoin whitepaper?

- A. 1 MB**
- B. 10 MB
- C. 0.5 MB
- D. unlimited

Bitcoin History and Adoption

SATOSHI



What is a multisig wallet?

- A. A wallet with multiple currencies
- B. A wallet requiring multiple signatures for transactions**
- C. A wallet for mining
- D. A wallet with an integrated exchange

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



How is the difficulty adjusted in Bitcoin mining?

- A. Not at all
- B. Automatically every 2016 blocks**
- C. Daily
- D. After each halving

Proof of Work and Mining

SATOSHI



Which algorithm is used for Bitcoin mining?

- A. MD5
- B. SHA-1
- C. SHA-256**
- D. Blake3

Proof of Work and Mining

SATOSHI



What is a 'ScriptSig' in a Bitcoin transaction?

- A. A mining script
- B. A script to unlock a UTXO**
- C. A wallet backup
- D. A security protocol

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is the purpose of a 'locktime' in Bitcoin?

- A. Executing transactions immediately
- B. Releasing transactions at a specific time**
- C. Locking blocks
- D. Encrypting wallets

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is an 'SPV Wallet' (Simplified Payment Verification)?

- A. A wallet for mining
- B. A wallet that only verifies block headers**
- C. A wallet for smart contracts
- D. A wallet for exchanges

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is the purpose of a 'CheckSequenceVerify' (CSV)?

- A. Confirming transactions immediately
- B. Setting relative time delays for transactions**
- C. Deleting blocks
- D. Securing wallets

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is a 'sidechain' in the Bitcoin context?

- A. An alternative blockchain linked to Bitcoin**
- B. A mining pool
- C. A wallet type
- D. A security protocol

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is the purpose of a 'Bloom Filter' in Bitcoin?

- A. Filtering transactions
- B. Improving privacy for SPV wallets**
- C. Finding blocks faster
- D. Calculating fees

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is a 'CoinJoin'?

- A. A mining pool
- B. A method to increase privacy by mixing transactions**
- C. A wallet type
- D. A security protocol

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is a 'Tapscript' in the Taproot upgrade?

- A. A new mining protocol
- B. A scripting language for more complex transactions
- C. A wallet backup
- D. A security protocol

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is the purpose of a 'Hash Time Locked Contract' (HTLC)?

- A. Securing wallets
- B. Enabling time-bound payments in the Lightning Network
- C. Finding blocks faster
- D. Deleting transactions

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is a 'Schnorr Signature' scheme?

- A. A mining algorithm
- B. A more efficient signature method in the Taproot upgrade
- C. A wallet type
- D. A security protocol

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is the purpose of a 'Difficulty Target' in Bitcoin?

- A. Validating transactions
- B. Setting the difficulty level for mining a block
- C. Securing wallets
- D. Calculating fees

Proof of Work and Mining

SATOSHI



What is a 'Chain Reorganization' in Bitcoin?

- A. Creating a new wallet
- B. When a longer blockchain replaces a shorter one
- C. A mining pool
- D. A security protocol

Proof of Work and Mining

SATOSHI



What is the purpose of an 'OP\_RETURN' in Bitcoin?

- A. Signing transactions
- B. Inserting small amounts of data into the blockchain
- C. Deleting blocks
- D. Securing wallets

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is a 'Statechain' in the Bitcoin context?

- A. A mining algorithm
- B. A method for off-chain UTXO transfers
- C. A wallet type
- D. A security protocol

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is the purpose of a 'Child Pays for Parent' (CPFP)?

- A. Creating a new wallet
- B. Speeding up an unconfirmed transaction with a higher fee
- C. Finding blocks faster
- D. Securing wallets

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is a 'Confidential Transaction' in the Bitcoin context?

- A. A transaction with hidden amounts
- B. A transaction without fees
- C. A transaction for mining
- D. A transaction for wallets

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is the purpose of a 'Block Subsidy'?

---

- A. Storing transactions
- B. The reward for miners for finding a block**
- C. Securing wallets
- D. Calculating fees

Proof of Work and Mining

SATOSHI



What is a 'Pruned Node' in the Bitcoin network?

---

- A. A node with the full blockchain
- B. A node with reduced historical data**
- C. A mining node
- D. A wallet node

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is the purpose of a 'CheckLockTimeVerify' (CLTV)?

---

- A. Executing transactions immediately
- B. Setting absolute time delays for transactions**
- C. Deleting blocks
- D. Securing wallets

Technology and Security

SATOSHI



What is Ark in the Bitcoin ecosystem?

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- A. A mining protocol
- B. A scaling solution for trust-minimized transactions**
- C. A wallet type
- D. A security protocol

Technology and Security