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 p
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 assignme
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?

A. A physical coin
B. Software or hardware for managing Bitc
C. A mining tool
D. An exchange account

Technology and Security

CURIOUS

Which year marked the start of the Bitcoin network?

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

Bitcoin History and Adoption

CURIOUS

Why is Bitcoin decentralized?

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?

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

Bitcoin History and Adoption

CURIOUS

What does a 'Halving' describe in Bitcoin?

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

Proof of Work and Mining

CURIOUS

What is a Satoshi?

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?

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

Technology and Security

CURIOUS

How often is a new Bitcoin block found on average?

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?

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?

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

Bitcoin History and Adoption

CURIOUS

What is a Bitcoin exchange?

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?

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?

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

Bitcoin History and Adoption

CURIOUS

What is a transaction fee in Bitcoin?

A. A tax to the government
B. An amount miners receive for processin
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?

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?

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 permissi
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 expensiv
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 transacti
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 recipien
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
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
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 sig
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 minut
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 tra
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
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 b
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 consens
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 transa
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 Bitco
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 transac
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 t
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 Li
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 Taproo
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 bl
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 sh
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 blockch
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 transactio
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 bloc
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?

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

Technology and Security