CURIOUS

What is the maximum supply of Bitcoin?

A. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] El Salvador

C. [ ] Nigeria

D. [ ] Iceland

Bitcoin History and Adoption

CURIOUS

Which symbol is used for Bitcoin?

A. [ ] $

B. [X] ■

C. [ ] €

D. [ ] £

Bitcoin History and Adoption

CURIOUS

What is a wallet in the Bitcoin context?

A. [ ] A physical coin

B. [X] 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?

A. [ ] 2007

B. [ ] 2008

C. [X] 2009

D. [ ] 2010

Bitcoin History and Adoption

CURIOUS

Why is Bitcoin decentralized?

A. [ ] It is controlled by a bank

B. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] The number of new Bitcoins per block is halved

D. [ ] The price is halved

Proof of Work and Mining

CURIOUS

What is a Satoshi?

A. [ ] A Bitcoin developer

B. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] Microsoft

C. [ ] Amazon

D. [ ] Netflix

CURIOUS

What is a Bitcoin exchange?

A. [ ] A mining pool

B. [X] A platform for buying and selling Bitcoin

C. [ ] A wallet provider

D. [ ] A regulator

CURIOUS

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

A. [ ] A central server

B. [X] A network without central authority

C. [ ] A mining pool

D. [ ] An exchange system

CURIOUS

What type of currency is Bitcoin?

A. [ ] Fiat currency

B. [X] Cryptocurrency

C. [ ] Gold-based

D. [ ] Stock-based

CURIOUS

What is a transaction fee in Bitcoin?

A. [ ] A tax to the government

B. [X] An amount miners receive for processing

C. [ ] A wallet subscription

D. [ ] A marketing cost contribution

CURIOUS

What is the main difference between Bitcoin and traditional money?

A. [ ] Bitcoin is physical

B. [ ] Bitcoin is centralized

C. [X] Bitcoin is digital and decentralized

D. [ ] Bitcoin has no value

CURIOUS

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

A. [ ] A new wallet

B. [X] An expression for rising prices

C. [ ] A mining protocol

D. [ ] A security feature

CURIOUS

What is a block in the context of Bitcoin?

A. [ ] A physical storage

B. [ ] A mining hardware

C. [X] A record of transactions

D. [ ] A wallet

CURIOUS

Who published the Bitcoin whitepaper?

A. [ ] Vitalik Buterin

B. [X] Satoshi Nakamoto

C. [ ] Hal Finney

D. [ ] Adam Back

CURIOUS

What is the purpose of a public key?

A. [ ] Signing transactions

B. [X] Receiving Bitcoin

C. [ ] Mining

D. [ ] Creating wallets

Technology and Security

CURIOUS

What does 'permissionless' mean in Bitcoin?

A. [ ] Nobody can use Bitcoin

B. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 100 Million

Bitcoin History and Adoption

CURIOUS

Which function does Bitcoin NOT directly fulfill?

A. [ ] Means of payment

B. [ ] Store of value

C. [X] Smart contracts

D. [ ] Unit of account

Technology and Security

CURIOUS

How many decimal places does 1 Bitcoin have?

A. [ ] 6

B. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] Mt. Gox

Bitcoin History and Adoption

BITCOINER

What is the purpose of the Lightning Network?

A. [ ] Bitcoin mining

B. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] ASIC

Proof of Work and Mining

BITCOINER

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

A. [ ] 1

B. [ ] 3

C. [X] 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. [X] Unconfirmed

D. [ ] Ghost

Technology and Security

BITCOINER

What is a 'cold wallet'?

A. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] C++

D. [ ] Go

Technology and Security

SATOSHI

What is a hard fork?

A. [ ] An update that is backward-compatible

B. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] SHA-256

D. [ ] Blake3

Proof of Work and Mining

SATOSHI

What is a 'ScriptSig' in a Bitcoin transaction?

A. [ ] A mining script

B. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] A method to increase privacy by mixing transactions

C. [ ] A wallet type

D. [ ] A security protocol

Technology and Security

Card 1

SATOSHI

What is a 'Tapscript' in the Taproot upgrade?

A. [ ] A new mining protocol

B. [X] A scripting language for more complex transactions

C. [ ] A wallet backup

D. [ ] A security protocol

Technology and Security

Card 2

SATOSHI

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

A. [ ] Securing wallets

B. [X] Enabling time-bound payments in the Lightning Network

C. [ ] Finding blocks faster

D. [ ] Deleting transactions

Technology and Security

Card 3

SATOSHI

What is a 'Schnorr Signature' scheme?

A. [ ] A mining algorithm

B. [X] A more efficient signature method in the Taproot upgrade

C. [ ] A wallet type

D. [ ] A security protocol

Technology and Security

Card 4

SATOSHI

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

A. [ ] Validating transactions

B. [X] Setting the difficulty level for mining a block

C. [ ] Securing wallets

D. [ ] Calculating fees

Proof of Work and Mining

Card 5

SATOSHI

What is a 'Chain Reorganization' in Bitcoin?

A. [ ] Creating a new wallet

B. [X] When a longer blockchain replaces a shorter one

C. [ ] A mining pool

D. [ ] A security protocol

Proof of Work and Mining

Card 6

SATOSHI

What is the purpose of an 'OP_RETURN' in Bitcoin?

A. [ ] Signing transactions

B. [X] Inserting small amounts of data into the blockchain

C. [ ] Deleting blocks

D. [ ] Securing wallets

Technology and Security

Card 7

SATOSHI

What is a 'Statechain' in the Bitcoin context?

A. [ ] A mining algorithm

B. [X] A method for off-chain UTXO transfers

C. [ ] A wallet type

D. [ ] A security protocol

Technology and Security

Card 8

SATOSHI

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

A. [ ] Creating a new wallet

B. [X] Speeding up an unconfirmed transaction with a higher fee

C. [ ] Finding blocks faster

D. [ ] Securing wallets

Technology and Security

Card 9

SATOSHI

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

A. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] 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. [X] A scaling solution for trust-minimized transactions

C. [ ] A wallet type

D. [ ] A security protocol

Technology and Security