

Philatelic Quiz #2

1. The postage stamps issued by a country can be sorted into two groups: those issued to commemorate a special event, called commemorative stamps, and the stamps which are on sale for an extended length of time. These long term stamps are called:

- (A) Basic
- (B) Definitive
- (C) Core

2. Sometimes there is a flaw on the printing plate, which shows on every stamp printed. These constant flaws are called a what?

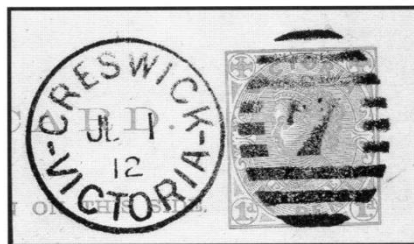


- (A) Variety
- (B) Variation
- (C) Variant

3. Stamps which are sold at a surcharge or premium over their face value, to raise money for a charity or similar cause, are called what?

- (A) Charity stamps
- (B) Surcharged
- (C) Donation stamps

4. In many stamp issuing countries in the 1800s, the stamps were cancelled with a numeral. Later the date stamp of the post office was joined beside it. What is this joined type of cancel called?



- (A) Double
- (B) Duplex
- (C) Twin

5. The white area or border around the edges of a sheet of stamps is called the what?

- (A) Border
- (B) Gutter
- (C) Selvedge

6. A stamp that has changed colour due to the action of chemicals such as acid or bleach, is called a what?

- (A) Changeling
- (B) Fraud
- (C) Rainbow

7. Scrim is a thick paper reinforced with a coarse mesh cloth. It cannot be torn easily. This type of paper was used for which type of envelope that was sold by the post office?

- (A) Peel and Stick
- (B) Registered
- (C) A4 size

8. The initials OAS written in the top right corner of envelopes posted by military personnel stands for what?

- (A) On Active Service
- (B) On Australian Service
- (C) Overseas Auxiliary Service

9. The post-independence name of this stamp issuing country is what?



- (A) Sri-Lanka
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Myanmar

10. Some sheets of stamps have marks around their edges, used as a guide by the people operating the perforating machines. (Before automatic perforators were invented). These guides are called what?



- (A) Perf pip
- (B) Perf diamonds
- (C) Guides

11. A study or collection of stamps, often of different countries, based on a theme or topic, such as butterflies or space or cars, is called what?

- (A) Topical
- (B) Unique
- (C) Thematic

12. Some printing companies experimented with types of ink that were not colourfast, so it would wash out when the stamp was soaked off the envelope. This was designed to prevent the stamps from being used again. What was the philatelic (stamp related) name for this type of ink?

- (A) Pasty
- (B) Fugitive
- (C) Fading

13. What do the initials NW in the overprint NWPI stand for



- (A) North West
- (B) Newly Won
- (C) Near West

14. Who is the king shown on this stamp?

- (A) King Edward VII
- (B) King George V
- (C) King Edward VIII

15. In the middle years of the 20th century, many British colonies produced sets of stamps with values ranging from ½ c, 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10. Lots of sets were sold to collectors without the two top values, due to the high cost of the final two stamps. A set of stamps missing some values is called a what?

- (A) Economy set
- (B) Budget set
- (C) Short set

16. Which Australian colony issued stamps from the 1850s until Federation in 1901 that never showed a portrait of Queen Victoria?

- (A) Tasmania
- (B) Western Australia
- (C) South Australia

17. How much did it cost to post a letter when decimal currency was introduced in 1966?

- (A) 4c (B) 10c (C) 20c

18. A stamp that is still attached to the original envelope or wrapper, such that most or all of the postmark is visible, is said to be:

- (A) Fine used
- (B) On piece
- (C) Postally verified

19. A stamp that has had its value changed by being overprinted with the new value is called a what?

- (A) Re-value
- (B) Changeling
- (C) Surcharge

20. This small stamp was issued by which former country?



- (A) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- (B) Austro-Hungarian Empire
- (C) National People's Republic