How things work college course/Computer quiz/Testbank/mirror

From Wikiversity

Contents

- 1 ComputerWikipedia
 - 1.1 ComputerWikipedia-v1s1
 - 1.1.1 Key to ComputerWikipedia-v1s1
 - 1.2 ComputerWikipedia-v2s1
 - 1.2.1 Key to ComputerWikipedia-v2s1
 - 1.3 ComputerWikipedia-v1s2
 - 1.3.1 Key to ComputerWikipedia-v1s2
 - 1.4 ComputerWikipedia-v2s2
 - 1.4.1 Key to ComputerWikipedia-v2s2

ComputerWikipedia

If you are reading this as a Wikiversity page, proper pagebreaks should result if printed using your browser's print option. On Chrome, Explorer, and Firefox, this option is available in the upper right hand corner of your screen. But, pagebreaks do not render properly if you use "Printable version" on Wikiversity's Print/export option on the left-hand sidebar.

This document contains either a study guide OR pairs of exams taken from the same exam bank

If two exams have the same s-number, then v1 and v2 have the same questions, presented in different (random) order.

Exams with different s-numbers have different questions and may not have the same difficulty. Click items in the table of contents and appropriate page should be reached. This feature should allow you to print only those pages that you need.

At the end of this document

Attribution for the quizzes identifies where the questions were obtained **Study guide** links reading materials and/or relevant equations.

ComputerWikipedia-v1s1

1. The Turing machine could not have been invented until after the halting problem was solved.
a) true
b) false
2. The chronological order by which electronic computers advanced is:
a) tubes, integrated circuits and then transistors
b) tubes, transistors, and then integrated circuits
c) transistors, integrated circuits, and then tubes
d) integrated circuits, tubes, and then transistors
3. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy the Astronomical Society's desire to predict lunar eclipses
a) true
b) false
4. A system that uses levers, pulleys, or other mechanical device to perform calculations is called an analogouputer
a) true
b) false
5. The Turing machine permitted a solution to the halting problem a) true
b) false

6. A system that uses tables of numbers is called an analog computer
a) true
b) false
7. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was preceded by such use on the Jacquard loom.
a) true
b) false
8. Analog computers were phased out by the dawn of the twentieth century (circa 1900)
a) true
b) false
9. The first English-language usage of the word "computer" referred to
a) Roman numerals
b) a person
c) counting rods
d) an abacus
10. In London (circa 1935) thousands of vacuum tubes were used to
a) control a textile mill
b) control a telephone exchange
c) calculate the value of π
d) count votes in an election

11. The Turing machine was a(n) device
a) prototype
b) digital
c) analog
d) conceptual
e) electromechanical
12. The Bombe was a(n) device used (circa 1940) to defeat the Enigma machine in World War II.}
a) Turing-complete
b) electric digital programmable
c) mechanical
d) electromechanical
13. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was later adopted to the Jacquard loom.
a) true
b) false
14. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy the Astronomical Society's desire to improve The Nautical Almanac.
a) true
b) false

15. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0: * Add 3
* If the number is divisible by 10, divide by 10 * Stop if the number exceeds 100 * Go to top
a) true
b) false
16. The Colossus, used to defeat the German Enigma machine during World War II in 1944, was
a) Turing-complete
b) electromechanical
c) mechanical
d) electric digital programmable
17. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0: * Add 3 * If the number is divisible by 10, add 10 * Stop if the number exceeds 100 * Go to top
a) true
b) false
18. Analog computers continued to be developed into the twentieth century
a) true
b) false

Key to ComputerWikipedia-v1s1

. The Turing machine could not have been invented until after the halting problem was solved.
- a) true
+ b) false
. The chronological order by which electronic computers advanced is:
- a) tubes, integrated circuits and then transistors
+ b) tubes, transistors, and then integrated circuits
- c) transistors, integrated circuits, and then tubes
- d) integrated circuits, tubes, and then transistors
. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy he Astronomical Society's desire to predict lunar eclipses
- a) true
+ b) false
A system that uses levers, pulleys, or other mechanical device to perform calculations is called an analog omputer
+ a) true
- b) false
. The Turing machine permitted a solution to the halting problem
+ a) true
- b) false

6. A system that uses tables of numbers is called an analog computer
- a) true
+b) false
7. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was preceded by such use on the Jacquard loom.
+ a) true
- b) false
8. Analog computers were phased out by the dawn of the twentieth century (circa 1900)
- a) true
+b) false
9. The first English-language usage of the word "computer" referred to
- a) Roman numerals
+ b) a person
- c) counting rods
- d) an abacus

10. In London (circa 1935) thousands of vacuum tubes were used to

- a) control a textile mill

- c) calculate the value of π

- d) count votes in an election

+ b) control a telephone exchange

11. The Turing machine was a(n) device
- a) prototype
- b) digital
- c) analog
+ d) conceptual
- e) electromechanical
12. The Bombe was a(n) device used (circa 1940) to defeat the Enigma machine in World War II.}
- a) Turing-complete
- b) electric digital programmable
- c) mechanical
+ d) electromechanical
13. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was later adopted to the Jacquard loom.
- a) true
+ b) false
14. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy the Astronomical Society's desire to improve The Nautical Almanac.
+ a) true
- b) false

1	5. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0:
*	Add 3
*	If the number is divisible by 10, divide by 10
*	Stop if the number exceeds 100

- * Go to top
- a) true

+ b) false

- 16. The Colossus, used to defeat the German Enigma machine during World War II in 1944, was
 - a) Turing-complete
 - b) electromechanical
 - c) mechanical
 - + d) electric digital programmable
- 17. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0:
- * Add 3
- * If the number is divisible by 10, add 10
- * Stop if the number exceeds 100
- * Go to top
- + a) true
- b) false
- 18. Analog computers continued to be developed into the twentieth century
 - + a) true
 - b) false

ComputerWikipedia-v2s1

1. The Turing machine permitted a solution to the halting problem
a) true
b) false
2. The first English-language usage of the word "computer" referred to
a) counting rods
b) an abacus
c) a person
d) Roman numerals
3. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was later adopted to the Jacquard loom.
a) true
b) false
4. The chronological order by which electronic computers advanced is:
4. The chronological order by which electronic computers advanced is: a) tubes, transistors, and then integrated circuits
a) tubes, transistors, and then integrated circuits
a) tubes, transistors, and then integrated circuits b) integrated circuits, tubes, and then transistors

5. In London (circa 1935) thousands of vacuum tubes were used to
a) control a textile mill
b) calculate the value of π
c) count votes in an election
d) control a telephone exchange
6. The Turing machine was a(n) device
a) prototype
b) electromechanical
c) conceptual
d) digital
e) analog
7. Analog computers continued to be developed into the twentieth century a) true b) false
8. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy the Astronomical Society's desire to improve The Nautical Almanac.
a) true
b) false
9. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was preceded by such use on the Jacquard loom.
a) true
b) false

15. A system that uses levers, pulleys, or other mechanical device to perform calculations is called an analog computer
a) true
b) false
16. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy the Astronomical Society's desire to predict lunar eclipses
a) true
b) false
17. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0: * Add 3 * If the number is divisible by 10, divide by 10 * Stop if the number exceeds 100 * Go to top
a) true
b) false
18. The Colossus, used to defeat the German Enigma machine during World War II in 1944, was
a) mechanical
b) Turing-complete
c) electric digital programmable
d) electromechanical

Key to ComputerWikipedia-v2s1

1. The Turing machine permitted a solution to the naiting problem
+ a) true
- b) false
2. The first English-language usage of the word "computer" referred to
- a) counting rods
- b) an abacus
+ c) a person
- d) Roman numerals
3. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was later adopted to the Jacquard loom.
- a) true
+ b) false

- 4. The chronological order by which electronic computers advanced is:
 - + a) tubes, transistors, and then integrated circuits
 - b) integrated circuits, tubes, and then transistors
 - c) transistors, integrated circuits, and then tubes
 - d) tubes, integrated circuits and then transistors

5. In London (circa 1935) thousands of vacuum tubes were used to
- a) control a textile mill
- b) calculate the value of π
- c) count votes in an election
+ d) control a telephone exchange
6. The Turing machine was a(n) device
- a) prototype
- b) electromechanical
+ c) conceptual
- d) digital
- e) analog
7. Analog computers continued to be developed into the twentieth century
+ a) true
- b) false
8. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy the Astronomical Society's desire to improve The Nautical Almanac.
+ a) true
- b) false
9. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was preceded by such use on the Jacquard loom.
+ a) true

- b) false

10. The Turing machine could no	ot have been invented until after the halting problem was solved.
- a) true	
+ b) false	
11. This algorithm halts if it star * Add 3 * If the number is divisible by 10 * Stop if the number exceeds 10 * Go to top	0, add 10
+ a) true	
- b) false	
	sed out by the dawn of the twentieth century (circa 1900)
- a) true	
+ b) false	
13. A system that uses tables of	numbers is called an analog computer
- a) true	
+ b) false	
14. The Bombe was a(n) War II.}	device used (circa 1940) to defeat the Enigma machine in World
+ a) electromechani	cal
- b) electric digital p	programmable
- c) mechanical	
- d) Turing-complet	e

15. A system that uses	levers, pulleys,	or other mechanic	al device to perfor	m calculations is	s called an
analog computer					

- + a) true
- b) false

16. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy the Astronomical Society's desire to predict lunar eclipses

- a) true
- + b) false

17. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0:

- * Add 3
- * If the number is divisible by 10, divide by 10
- * Stop if the number exceeds 100
- * Go to top
- a) true
- + b) false

18. The Colossus, used to defeat the German Enigma machine during World War II in 1944, was

- a) mechanical
- b) Turing-complete
- + c) electric digital programmable
- d) electromechanical

ComputerWikipedia-v1s2

1. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was preceded by such use on the Jacquard loom.
a) true
b) false
2. Analog computers continued to be developed into the twentieth century
a) true
b) false
3. The Bombe was a(n) device used (circa 1940) to defeat the Enigma machine in World War II.}
a) electric digital programmable
b) electromechanical
c) Turing-complete
d) mechanical
4. The chronological order by which electronic computers advanced is:
a) tubes, integrated circuits and then transistors
b) transistors, integrated circuits, and then tubes
c) integrated circuits, tubes, and then transistors
d) tubes, transistors, and then integrated circuits
5. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy the Astronomical Society's desire to improve The Nautical Almanac.
a) true
b) false

6. A system that uses tables of numbers is called an analog computer
a) true
b) false
7. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was later adopted to the Jacquard loom.
a) true
b) false
8. The first English-language usage of the word "computer" referred to
a) an abacus
b) counting rods
c) a person
d) Roman numerals
9. The Colossus, used to defeat the German Enigma machine during World War II in 1944, was
a) electric digital programmable
b) Turing-complete
c) electromechanical
d) mechanical
10. The Turing machine could not have been invented until after the halting problem was solved.
a) true
b) false

11. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0:
* Add 3 * If the number is divisible by 10, divide by 10
* Stop if the number exceeds 100
* Go to top
a) true
b) false
12. The Turing machine permitted a solution to the halting problem
a) true
b) false
13. The Turing machine was a(n) device
a) conceptual
b) digital
c) prototype
d) analog
e) electromechanical
14. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisf
the Astronomical Society's desire to predict lunar eclipses
a) true
b) false

15. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0:
* Add 3 * If the number is divisible by 10, add 10
* Stop if the number exceeds 100
* Go to top
a) true
b) false
16. In London (circa 1935) thousands of vacuum tubes were used to
a) calculate the value of π
b) control a telephone exchange
c) control a textile mill
d) count votes in an election
17. A system that uses levers, pulleys, or other mechanical device to perform calculations is called an analog computer
a) true
b) false
10. Analog commutant research and out by the days of the tryontiath contrary (cines 1000)
18. Analog computers were phased out by the dawn of the twentieth century (circa 1900)
a) true
b) false

Key to ComputerWikipedia-v1s2

Key to Computer wikipedia-v182
1. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was preceded by such use on the Jacquard loom.
+ a) true
- b) false
2. Analog computers continued to be developed into the twentieth century
+ a) true
- b) false
3. The Bombe was a(n) device used (circa 1940) to defeat the Enigma machine in World War II.}
- a) electric digital programmable
+ b) electromechanical
- c) Turing-complete
- d) mechanical
4. The chronological order by which electronic computers advanced is:
- a) tubes, integrated circuits and then transistors
- b) transistors, integrated circuits, and then tubes
- c) integrated circuits, tubes, and then transistors
+ d) tubes, transistors, and then integrated circuits
5. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy the Astronomical Society's desire to improve The Nautical Almanac.
+ a) true

- b) false

6. A system that uses tables of numbers is called an analog computer
- a) true
+ b) false
7. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was later adopted to the Jacquard loom.
- a) true
+ b) false
8. The first English-language usage of the word "computer" referred to
- a) an abacus
- b) counting rods
+ c) a person
- d) Roman numerals
9. The Colossus, used to defeat the German Enigma machine during World War II in 1944, was
+ a) electric digital programmable
- b) Turing-complete
- c) electromechanical
- d) mechanical
10. The Turing machine could not have been invented until after the halting problem was solved.
- a) true
+ b) false

* Add 3 * If the nu	gorithm halts if it starts at 0: mber is divisible by 10, divide by 10 ne number exceeds 100
	- a) true
	+ b) false
12. The Tu	uring machine permitted a solution to the halting problem
	+ a) true
	- b) false
13. The Tu	uring machine was a(n) device
	+ a) conceptual
	- b) digital
	- c) prototype
	- d) analog
	- e) electromechanical
	ge's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy omical Society's desire to predict lunar eclipses
	- a) true
	+ b) false

5. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0: Add 3
If the number is divisible by 10, add 10 Stop if the number exceeds 100 Go to top
+ a) true
- b) false
6. In London (circa 1935) thousands of vacuum tubes were used to
- a) calculate the value of π
+ b) control a telephone exchange
- c) control a textile mill
- d) count votes in an election
7. A system that uses levers, pulleys, or other mechanical device to perform calculations is called a nalog computer
+ a) true
- b) false
3. Analog computers were phased out by the dawn of the twentieth century (circa 1900)
- a) true
+ b) false

ComputerWikipedia-v2s2

1. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy the Astronomical Society's desire to predict lunar eclipses		
a) true		
b) false		
2. A system that uses tables of numbers is called an analog computer		
a) true		
b) false		
3. Analog computers were phased out by the dawn of the twentieth century (circa 1900)		
a) true		
b) false		
4. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was preceded by such use on the Jacquard loom.		
a) true		
b) false		
5. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0: * Add 3 * If the number is divisible by 10, add 10		
* Stop if the number exceeds 100 * Go to top		
a) true		
b) false		

6. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0: * Add 3
* If the number is divisible by 10, divide by 10 * Stop if the number exceeds 100
* Go to top
a) true
b) false
7. The chronological order by which electronic computers advanced is:
a) tubes, integrated circuits and then transistors
b) transistors, integrated circuits, and then tubes
c) integrated circuits, tubes, and then transistors
d) tubes, transistors, and then integrated circuits
8. The first English-language usage of the word "computer" referred to
a) an abacus
b) counting rods
c) a person
d) Roman numerals
9. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was later adopted to the Jacquard loom.
a) true
b) false

10. The Colossus, used to defeat the German Enigma machine during World War II in 1944, was
a) Turing-complete
b) mechanical
c) electric digital programmable
d) electromechanical
11. The Turing machine could not have been invented until after the halting problem was solved.
a) true
b) false
12. The Turing machine was a(n) device
a) electromechanical
b) conceptual
c) analog
d) prototype
e) digital
13. A system that uses levers, pulleys, or other mechanical device to perform calculations is called an analog computer
a) true
b) false

14. The Bombe was a(n) War II.}	device used (circa 1940) to defeat the Enigma machine in World
a) mechanical	
b) electric digital program	nmable
c) electromechanical	
d) Turing-complete	
15. In London (circa 1935) thousand	ls of vacuum tubes were used to
a) calculate the value of π	
b) control a telephone exc	hange
c) control a textile mill	
d) count votes in an electi	on
16. Babbage's account of the origin of the Astronomical Society's desire to	of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy improve The Nautical Almanac.
a) true	
b) false	
17. The Turing machine permitted a	solution to the halting problem
a) true	
b) false	
18. Analog computers continued to b	be developed into the twentieth century
a) true	
b) false	

Key to ComputerWikipedia-v2s2

1. Babbage's account of the origin of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy the Astronomical Society's desire to predict lunar eclipses
- a) true
+ b) false
2. A system that uses tables of numbers is called an analog computer
- a) true
+ b) false
3. Analog computers were phased out by the dawn of the twentieth century (circa 1900)
- a) true
+b) false
4. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was preceded by such use on the Jacquard loom.
+ a) true
- b) false
5. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0: * Add 3
* If the number is divisible by 10, add 10 * Stop if the number exceeds 100 * Go to top
+ a) true
- b) false

6. This algorithm halts if it starts at 0: * Add 3 * If the number is divisible by 10, divide by 10 * Stop if the number exceeds 100 * Go to top
- a) true
+ b) false
7. The chronological order by which electronic computers advanced is:
- a) tubes, integrated circuits and then transistors
- b) transistors, integrated circuits, and then tubes
- c) integrated circuits, tubes, and then transistors
+ d) tubes, transistors, and then integrated circuits
8. The first English-language usage of the word "computer" referred to
- a) an abacus
- b) counting rods
+ c) a person
- d) Roman numerals
9. Babbage's use of punch cards in the 1930s to solve a problem posed by the Astronomical Society was later adopted to the Jacquard loom.
- a) true
+ b) false

10. The Colossus, used to defeat the German Enigma machine during World War II in 1944, was
- a) Turing-complete
- b) mechanical
+ c) electric digital programmable
- d) electromechanical
11. The Turing machine could not have been invented until after the halting problem was solved.
- a) true
+ b) false
12. The Turing machine was a(n) device
- a) electromechanical
+ b) conceptual
- c) analog
- d) prototype
- e) digital
13. A system that uses levers, pulleys, or other mechanical device to perform calculations is called an analog computer
+ a) true
- b) false

14. The Bombe was a(n) War II.}	device used (circa 1940) to defeat the Enigma machine in World
- a) mechanical	
- b) electric digital progr	rammable
+ c) electromechanical	
- d) Turing-complete	
15. In London (circa 1935) thousand	s of vacuum tubes were used to
- a) calculate the value of	$f\pi$
+ b) control a telephone	exchange
- c) control a textile mill	
- d) count votes in an ele	ection
16. Babbage's account of the origin of the Astronomical Society's desire to	of the difference engine in the 1820s was that he was working to satisfy improve The Nautical Almanac.
+ a) true	
- b) false	
17. The Turing machine permitted a	solution to the halting problem
+ a) true	
- b) false	
18. Analog computers continued to b	be developed into the twentieth century
+ a) true	
- b) false	

Attribution (for quiz questions) under CC-by-SA license

How things work college course/Computer quiz

Study guide

Wikipedia:Computer

Retrieved from "https://en.wikiversity.org/w/index.php? title=How things work college course/Computer quiz/Testbank/mirror&oldid=1403352"

- This page was last modified on 3 July 2015, at 16:30.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.