

NAME _____

DATE: _____

EL CAMINO COLLEGE
EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 40
ASSISTIVE COMPUTER LITERACY
QUIZ -- HISTORY

- _____ 1. Ancient Chinese counting machine. A. Babylonians
- _____ 2. Started the modern age of the computer. B. Mark 1
- _____ 3. Built tabulating machine for census of 1890. C. Microprocessor
- _____ 4. The first computer programmer. D. Second Generation
- _____ 5. Used punched cards on mechanical loom. E. UNIVAC
- _____ 6. Developed the first mechanical calculating machine F. Herman Hollerith
- _____ 7. Recorded records on clay tablets. G. Joseph Jacquard
- _____ 8. First computer designed for business applications. H. Abacus
- _____ 9. Entire computer on a single chip. I. Ada, Countess of Lovelace
- _____ 10. FORTRAN and COBOL. J. Blaise Pascal

11. One of the major reasons why Pascal's machine was never developed was because:

- _____ A. He could not get enough funding for its development.
- _____ B. People refused to use it, fearing that they would lose their jobs.
- _____ C. It was not a good idea and did not work.
- _____ D. The competition was too keen.

12. Charles Babbage built on these concepts to design his calculating machine:

- _____ A. The mechanics of Pascal and the electrical concepts of Jacquard.
- _____ B. The punched card concept of Jacquard and the use of metal rods by Hollerith.
- _____ C. The microprocessors used by I.B.M. and the concept of mass production as developed by Pascal.

_____ D. The mechanical concept of a calculating machine from Pascal and the punched card concept from Jacquard.

13. Ada, The Countess of Lovelace has been remembered in history by having which of the following named after her:

A. A world famous computer museum in France.

B. A type of microprocessor.

C. The binary system in mathematics.

_____ D. A programming language.

14. Charles Babbage went down in history as the Father of the Computer. This was because his calculating machine had the four basic components of today's computers. These are:

A. Input, processing, storage and output.

B. Input, output, graphics and text.

C. Storage, processing, memory and text.

_____ D. Storage, punched cards, memory and output.

15. The major contribution of Herman Hollerith's machine was:

A. The use of transistors and the vacuum tube.

B. That it was small and led to the development of the laptop computer.

C. The use of punched cards and electrical circuits.

_____ D. That input could be entered directly into a computer from a keyboard.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE "TRUE" OR "FALSE".

_____ 16. The UNIVAC did away with the punched card system of data entry and temporarily captured the computer market from I.B.M.

_____ 17. First generation computers were known for their integrated circuits.

_____ 18. Some of the advantages of transistors over vacuum tubes is that they are smaller, need no warm-up time, consume less energy and they are faster and more reliable.

_____ 19. It was the development of the microprocessor that really opened up the computer for home use.

_____ 20. We will determine how we use our current technology.