

Quizbank/How things work/Study guide 3

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HTW T3_Study

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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.

HTW T3_Study-v1s1

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- a) Roman numerals
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59. Evidence suggests that it was not possible to set the Antikythera device without referring to a written table to ascertain the dial settings for a given date.

- a) true
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60. How did the Antikythera mechanism compensate for leap years?

- a) Two concentric dials were independently adjusted by hand; one dial marked a 365 day calendar, and the other marked the position of the Sun with respect to the ecliptic.
- b) There was no need to compensate for the leap year because the Sothic calendar included a leap year every four years.
- c) Two concentric dials were independently adjusted by a differential gear; one dial marked a 365 day calendar, and the other marked the position of the Sun with respect to the ecliptic.

61. The Antikythera device was dated to approximately

- a) 300-350 AD
- b) 300-350 BC
- c) 100-150 BC
- d) 500-550 BC

62. The **Antikythera wreck** was situated closer to Rome than to Greece.

- a) true
- b) false

63. The **Antikythera wreck** was discovered by _____ in _____.

- a) sponge divers; 1900
- b) Jacques-Yves Cousteau; 1976

64. What clue is cited to suggest that the Antikythera device was not the first of its kind?

- a) The quality of its manufacture.
- b) Instructions for making other devices were found at the wreck site.
- c) Other boxes in the wreck seemed to have held similar devices.
- d) Chemical analysis of the bronze.

65. **Bronze** is an alloy consisting primarily of _____, with other metals included _____

- a) copper; to make it hard.
- b) copper; to make it withstand corrosion.
- c) iron; as impurities that served little or no purpose.
- d) copper; as impurities that served little or no purpose.

66. Chemical analysis of the bronze used in the gears of the Antikythera device

- a) was not possible due to the degree of corrosion.
- b) suggested that Roman technology was used.
- c) suggested that a number of such devices had been produced.
- d) suggested that Greek technology was used.

67. Which of the following was NOT used as evidence in an effort to guess where the Antikythera device originated?

- a) Coins at the site seemed to originate from Pergamon, where an important library was situated.
- b) The Library of Alexandria, where Ptolemy would later work, would have been a likely destination or origin for the ship.
- c) Some of the astronomical events associated with the device could have only have been seen from Corinth, a region associated with Archimedes.
- d) Vases found at the site suggest an origin near the trading port of Rhodes, where Hipparchus was believed to have worked.

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- b) false

60. How did the Antikythera mechanism compensate for leap years?

- + a) Two concentric dials were independently adjusted by hand; one dial marked a 365 day calendar, and the other marked the position of the Sun with respect to the ecliptic.
- b) There was no need to compensate for the leap year because the Sothic calendar included a leap year every four years.
- c) Two concentric dials were independently adjusted by a differential gear; one dial marked a 365 day calendar, and the other marked the position of the Sun with respect to the ecliptic.

61. The Antikythera device was dated to approximately

- a) 300-350 AD
- b) 300-350 BC
- + c) 100-150 BC
- d) 500-550 BC

62. The **Antikythera wreck** was situated closer to Rome than to Greece.

- a) true
- + b) false

63. The **Antikythera wreck** was discovered by _____ in _____.

- + a) sponge divers; 1900
- b) Jacques-Yves Cousteau; 1976

64. What clue is cited to suggest that the Antikythera device was not the first of its kind?

- + a) The quality of its manufacture.
- b) Instructions for making other devices were found at the wreck site.
- c) Other boxes in the wreck seemed to have held similar devices.
- d) Chemical analysis of the bronze.

65. **Bronze** is an alloy consisting primarily of _____, with other metals included _____

- + a) copper; to make it hard.
- b) copper; to make it withstand corrosion.
- c) iron; as impurities that served little or no purpose.
- d) copper; as impurities that served little or no purpose.

66. Chemical analysis of the bronze used in the gears of the Antikythera device

- + a) was not possible due to the degree of corrosion.
- b) suggested that Roman technology was used.
- c) suggested that a number of such devices had been produced.
- d) suggested that Greek technology was used.

67. Which of the following was NOT used as evidence in an effort to guess where the Antikythera device originated?

- a) Coins at the site seemed to originate from Pergamon, where an important library was situated.
- + b) The Library of Alexandria, where Ptolemy would later work, would have been a likely destination or origin for the ship.
- c) Some of the astronomical events associated with the device could have only have been seen from Corinth, a region associated with Archimedes.
- d) Vases found at the site suggest an origin near the trading port of Rhodes, where Hipparchus was believed to have worked.

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