Antikythera mechanism/Quizzes/Testbank

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Contents

Antikythera

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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.

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

Antikythera-v1s1

1. The months of the Antikythera device are labeled with Egyptian names *transcribed* into Greek

___ a) true

___ b) false

2. As the Sun, Moon, and planets seem to move around the Earth, they remain close to a circle, called the **ecliptic**, that can be drawn on paper or imagined in the sky. The Babylonians divided this circle into 12 equal sections of 30 degrees each, and labeled the sections after the zodiacal constellations.

___ a) true

___ b) false

3. As the Sun, Moon, and planets seem to move around the Earth, they remain close to a circle, called the **ecliptic**, that can be drawn on paper or imagined in the sky. The Babylonians divided this circle into 12 unequal sections of approximately 30 degrees each, and labeled the sections after the zodiacal constellations.

___ a) true

___ b) false

4. The Antikythera device was dated to approximately

___ a) 300-350 BC

___ b) 300-350 AD

___ c) 100-150 BC

___ d) 500-550 BC

5. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the Saros cycle.}

___ a) true

___ b) false

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

___ a) suggested that Roman technology was used.

___ b) was not possible due to the degree of corrosion.

___ c) suggested that Greek technology was used.

___ d) suggested that a number of such devices had been produced.

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

___ a) copper; to make it withstand corrosion.

___ b) copper; to make it hard.

___ c) iron; as impurities that served little or no purpose.

___ d) copper; as impurities that served little or no purpose.

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

___ a) Chemical analysis of the bronze.

___ b) Other boxes in the wreck seemed to have held similar devices.

___ c) Instructions for making other devices were found at the wreck site.

___ d) The quality of its manufacture.

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

___ a) sponge divers; 1900

___ b) Jacques-Yves Cousteau; 1976

10. The Sothic calendar of 365 days did not include an extra day every four years. As a consequence, it advanced by _____ days in 8 years

___ a) 4

___ b) 1

___ c) 3

___ d) 2

11. A mechanical **analog computer** uses pulleys, levers, wheels or some other motion to solve problems of a mathematical nature.

___ a) true

___ b) false

12. The months of the Antikythera device are labeled with Greek names *transcribed* into Egyptian hieroglyphs.

___ a) true

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13. The Sothic calendar of 365 days did not include an extra day every four years. As a consequence, it advanced by _____ days in 12 years

___ a) 1

___ b) 4

___ c) 2

___ d) 3

14. How many years did it take before Europe made a device as sophisticated as the **Antikythera mechanism**?

___ a)300 years

___ b)30 years

___ c)1500 years

___ d)3000 years

___ e)15,000 years

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

___ a) 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.

___ 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 hand; one dial marked a 365 day calendar, and the other marked the position of the Sun with respect to the ecliptic.

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

___ a) The Library of Alexandria, where Ptolemy would later work, would have been a likely destination or origin for the ship.

___ b) 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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17. A _____ is a gear which has teeth that projects at right angles to the face of the wheel.

___ a) **spiral bevel gear**

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18. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the four seasons. }

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19. 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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20. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the Lunar phases.}

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

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22. **Eclipse seasons** last for approximately _____ and repeat just short of _____}

___ a) 34 days; six months

___ b) one month; 18 years

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Key to Antikythera-v1s1

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- b)30 years

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19. 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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20. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the Lunar phases.}

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- a) true

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22. **Eclipse seasons** last for approximately _____ and repeat just short of _____}

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- b) one month; 18 years

- c) six months; 54 years

- d) 7 days; one month

- e) six months; 18 years

Antikythera-v2s1

1. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the Saros cycle.}

___ a) true

___ b) false

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

___ a) suggested that Roman technology was used.

___ b) was not possible due to the degree of corrosion.

___ c) suggested that a number of such devices had been produced.

___ d) suggested that Greek technology was used.

3. The months of the Antikythera device are labeled with Egyptian names *transcribed* into Greek

___ a) true

___ b) false

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

___ a) The quality of its manufacture.

___ b) Other boxes in the wreck seemed to have held similar devices.

___ c) Chemical analysis of the bronze.

___ d) Instructions for making other devices were found at the wreck site.

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

___ a) sponge divers; 1900

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6. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the Lunar phases.}

___ a) true

___ b) false

7. A mechanical **analog computer** uses pulleys, levers, wheels or some other motion to solve problems of a mathematical nature.

___ a) true

___ b) false

8. 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

___ b) false

9. As the Sun, Moon, and planets seem to move around the Earth, they remain close to a circle, called the **ecliptic**, that can be drawn on paper or imagined in the sky. The Babylonians divided this circle into 12 unequal sections of approximately 30 degrees each, and labeled the sections after the zodiacal constellations.

___ a) true

___ b) false

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

___ a) There was no need to compensate for the leap year because the Sothic calendar included a leap year every four years.

___ b) 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.

___ 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.

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___ a) 300-350 AD

___ b) 300-350 BC

___ c) 500-550 BC

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16. The Sothic calendar of 365 days did not include an extra day every four years. As a consequence, it advanced by _____ days in 12 years

___ a) 3

___ b) 4

___ c) 1

___ d) 2

17. The months of the Antikythera device are labeled with Greek names *transcribed* into Egyptian hieroglyphs.

___ a) true

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18. How many years did it take before Europe made a device as sophisticated as the **Antikythera mechanism**?

___ a)15,000 years

___ b)300 years

___ c)1500 years

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19. As the Sun, Moon, and planets seem to move around the Earth, they remain close to a circle, called the **ecliptic**, that can be drawn on paper or imagined in the sky. The Babylonians divided this circle into 12 equal sections of 30 degrees each, and labeled the sections after the zodiacal constellations.

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

___ a) iron; as impurities that served little or no purpose.

___ b) copper; to make it hard.

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

___ a) Vases found at the site suggest an origin near the trading port of Rhodes, where Hipparchus was believed to have worked.

___ b) Coins at the site seemed to originate from Pergamon, where an important library was situated.

___ c) Some of the astronomical events associated with the device could have only have been seen from Corinth, a region associated with Archimedes.

___ d) The Library of Alexandria, where Ptolemy would later work, would have been a likely destination or origin for the ship.

Key to Antikythera-v2s1

1. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the Saros cycle.}

- a) true

+ b) false

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

- a) suggested that Roman technology was used.

+ b) was not possible due to the degree of corrosion.

- c) suggested that a number of such devices had been produced.

- d) suggested that Greek technology was used.

3. The months of the Antikythera device are labeled with Egyptian names *transcribed* into Greek

+ a) true

- b) false

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

+ a) The quality of its manufacture.

- b) Other boxes in the wreck seemed to have held similar devices.

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

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- b) Jacques-Yves Cousteau; 1976

6. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the Lunar phases.}

- a) true

+ b) false

7. A mechanical **analog computer** uses pulleys, levers, wheels or some other motion to solve problems of a mathematical nature.

+ a) true

- b) false

8. 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

- b) false

9. As the Sun, Moon, and planets seem to move around the Earth, they remain close to a circle, called the **ecliptic**, that can be drawn on paper or imagined in the sky. The Babylonians divided this circle into 12 unequal sections of approximately 30 degrees each, and labeled the sections after the zodiacal constellations.

- a) true

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

- a) There was no need to compensate for the leap year because the Sothic calendar included a leap year every four years.

+ b) 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.

- 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.

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13. A _____ is a gear which has teeth that projects at right angles to the face of the wheel.

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14. **Eclipse seasons** last for approximately _____ and repeat just short of _____}

+ a) 34 days; six months

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- a) 300-350 AD
- b) 300-350 BC
- c) 500-550 BC
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+ a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 1
- d) 2

17. The months of the Antikythera device are labeled with Greek names *transcribed* into Egyptian hieroglyphs.

- a) true
+ b) false

18. How many years did it take before Europe made a device as sophisticated as the **Antikythera mechanism**?

- a)15,000 years
- b)300 years
+ c)1500 years
- d)30 years
- e)3000 years

19. As the Sun, Moon, and planets seem to move around the Earth, they remain close to a circle, called the **ecliptic**, that can be drawn on paper or imagined in the sky. The Babylonians divided this circle into 12 equal sections of 30 degrees each, and labeled the sections after the zodiacal constellations.

+ a) true

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20. The Sothic calendar of 365 days did not include an extra day every four years. As a consequence, it advanced by _____ days in 8 years

- a) 3

- b) 4

- c) 1

+ d) 2

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

- a) iron; as impurities that served little or no purpose.

+ b) copper; to make it hard.

- c) copper; to make it withstand corrosion.

- d) copper; as impurities that served little or no purpose.

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

- a) Vases found at the site suggest an origin near the trading port of Rhodes, where Hipparchus was believed to have worked.

- b) Coins at the site seemed to originate from Pergamon, where an important library was situated.

- c) Some of the astronomical events associated with the device could have only have been seen from Corinth, a region associated with Archimedes.

+ d) The Library of Alexandria, where Ptolemy would later work, would have been a likely destination or origin for the ship.

Antikythera-v1s2

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

___ a) Instructions for making other devices were found at the wreck site.

___ b) Chemical analysis of the bronze.

___ c) Other boxes in the wreck seemed to have held similar devices.

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2. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the Lunar phases.}

___ a) true

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3. The Sothic calendar of 365 days did not include an extra day every four years. As a consequence, it advanced by _____ days in 8 years

___ a) 3

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4. The months of the Antikythera device are labeled with Egyptian names *transcribed* into Greek

___ a) true

___ b) false

5. As the Sun, Moon, and planets seem to move around the Earth, they remain close to a circle, called the **ecliptic**, that can be drawn on paper or imagined in the sky. The Babylonians divided this circle into 12 unequal sections of approximately 30 degrees each, and labeled the sections after the zodiacal constellations.

___ a) true

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6. A mechanical **analog computer** uses pulleys, levers, wheels or some other motion to solve problems of a mathematical nature.

___ a) true

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___ a)300 years

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Key to Antikythera-v1s2

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+ c)1500 years

- d)30 years

- e)15,000 years

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- b) false

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

- a) 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.

- 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 hand; one dial marked a 365 day calendar, and the other marked the position of the Sun with respect to the ecliptic.

12. The Antikythera device was dated to approximately

- a) 300-350 BC

- b) 300-350 AD

- c) 500-550 BC

+ d) 100-150 BC

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

+ a) sponge divers; 1900

- b) Jacques-Yves Cousteau; 1976

14. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the four seasons. }

+ a) true

- b) false

15. 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

- b) false

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

+ a) The Library of Alexandria, where Ptolemy would later work, would have been a likely destination or origin for the ship.

- b) Some of the astronomical events associated with the device could have only have been seen from Corinth, a region associated with Archimedes.

- c) Coins at the site seemed to originate from Pergamon, where an important library was situated.

- d) Vases found at the site suggest an origin near the trading port of Rhodes, where Hipparchus was believed to have worked.

17. The Sothic calendar of 365 days did not include an extra day every four years. As a consequence, it advanced by _____ days in 12 years

- a) 1

- b) 4

+ c) 3

- d) 2

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

- a) suggested that Greek technology was used.

+ b) was not possible due to the degree of corrosion.

- c) suggested that a number of such devices had been produced.

- d) suggested that Roman technology was used.

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

- a) true

+ b) false

20. **Eclipse seasons** last for approximately _____ and repeat just short of _____}

- a) six months; 54 years

- b) 7 days; one month

- c) six months; 18 years

+ d) 34 days; six months

- e) one month; 18 years

21. The months of the Antikythera device are labeled with Greek names *transcribed* into Egyptian hieroglyphs.

- a) true

+ b) false

22. A _____ is a gear which has teeth that projects at right angles to the face of the wheel.

- a) **spiral bevel gear**

+ b) **crown gear**

- c) **epicycle gear**

Antikythera-v2s2

1. The months of the Antikythera device are labeled with Greek names *transcribed* into Egyptian hieroglyphs.

___ a) true

___ b) false

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

___ a) copper; to make it withstand corrosion.

___ b) copper; to make it hard.

___ c) copper; as impurities that served little or no purpose.

___ d) iron; as impurities that served little or no purpose.

3. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the four seasons. }

___ a) true

___ b) false

4. A mechanical **analog computer** uses pulleys, levers, wheels or some other motion to solve problems of a mathematical nature.

___ a) true

___ b) false

5. As the Sun, Moon, and planets seem to move around the Earth, they remain close to a circle, called the **ecliptic**, that can be drawn on paper or imagined in the sky. The Babylonians divided this circle into 12 unequal sections of approximately 30 degrees each, and labeled the sections after the zodiacal constellations.

___ a) true

___ b) false

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

___ a) true

___ b) false

7. **Eclipse seasons** last for approximately _____ and repeat just short of _____}

___ a) 34 days; six months

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8. Sothic calendar was an Egyptian calendar with twelve months of 30 days plus five intercalary days to keep the year synchronous with the Lunar phases.}

___ a) true

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

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___ c) There was no need to compensate for the leap year because the Sothic calendar included a leap year every four years.

10. As the Sun, Moon, and planets seem to move around the Earth, they remain close to a circle, called the **ecliptic**, that can be drawn on paper or imagined in the sky. The Babylonians divided this circle into 12 equal sections of 30 degrees each, and labeled the sections after the zodiacal constellations.

___ a) true

___ b) false

11. How many years did it take before Europe made a device as sophisticated as the **Antikythera mechanism**?

___ a)300 years

___ b)3000 years

___ c)30 years

___ d)1500 years

___ e)15,000 years

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

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14. A _____ is a gear which has teeth that projects at right angles to the face of the wheel.

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

___ a) The quality of its manufacture.

___ b) Other boxes in the wreck seemed to have held similar devices.

___ c) Chemical analysis of the bronze.

___ d) Instructions for making other devices were found at the wreck site.

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Key to Antikythera-v2s2

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