

b_antikythera

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Attribution for each question is documented in the Appendix

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Latex markup at

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1 Quiz

1. A mechanical analog computer uses pulleys, levers, wheels or some other motion to solve problems of a mathematical nature.¹
 - 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.²
 - 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.³
 - A. true
 - B. false**
4. 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. ⁴
 - A. true**
 - B. false
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.⁵
 - A. true
 - B. false**
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.⁶
 - A. true
 - B. false**
7. The Sothic calendar of 365 days did not include an extra day every four years. As a consequence, it advanced by ---- days in 12 years⁷
 - A. 3**
 - B. 1
 - C. 2
 - D. 4
8. The Sothic calendar of 365 days did not include an extra day every four years. As a consequence, it advanced by ---- days in 8 years⁸
 - A. 3
 - B. 1
 - C. 2**
 - D. 4
9. The months of the Antikythera device are labeled with Egyptian names "transcribed" into Greek⁹

- A. true**
B. false
10. The months of the Antikythera device are labeled with Greek names "transcribed" into Egyptian hieroglyphs.¹⁰
A. true
B. false
11. Eclipse seasons last for approximately _____ and repeat just short of _____¹¹
A. 34 days; six months
B. 7 days; one month
C. six months; 18 years
D. one month; 18 years
E. six months; 54 years
12. How many years did it take before Europe made a device as sophisticated as the Antikythera mechanism?¹²
A. 300 years
B. 3000 years
C. 30 years
D. 1500 years
E. 15,000 years
13. A _____ has teeth that projects at right angles to the face of the wheel.¹³
A. crown gear
B. spiral bevel gear
C. epicycle gear
14. 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.¹⁴
A. true
B. false
15. How did the Antikythera mechanism compensate for leap years?¹⁵
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. 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.
C. There was no need to compensate for the leap year because the Sothic calendar included a leap year every four years.
16. The Antikythera device was dated to approximately¹⁶
A. 100-150 BC
B. 300-350 BC
C. 300-350 AD
D. 500-550 BC
17. The Antikythera wreck was situated closer to Rome than to Greece.¹⁷
A. true

B. false

18. The Antikythera wreck was discovered by _____ in _____.¹⁸
- A. sponge divers; 1900**
B. Jacques-Yves Cousteau; 1976
19. What clue is cited to suggest that the Antikythera device was not the first of its kind?¹⁹
- 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.
20. Bronze is an alloy consisting primarily of _____, with other metals included _____.²⁰
- 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.
21. Chemical analysis of the bronze used in the gears of the Antikythera device ²¹
- A. was not possible due to the degree of corrosion.**
B. suggested that Roman technology was used.
C. suggested that Greek technology was used.
D. suggested that a number of such devices had been produced.
22. Which of the following was NOT used as evidence in an effort to guess where the Antikythera device originated?²²
- A. Some of the astronomical events associated with the device could have only have been seen from Corinth, a region associated with Archimedes.
B. Coins at the site seemed to originate from Pergamon, where an important library was situated.
C. The Library of Alexandria, where Ptolemy would later work, would have been a likely destination or origin for the ship.
D. Vases found at the site suggest an origin near the trading port of Rhodes, where Hipparchus was believed to have worked.

2 Attribution

Notes

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