## **Multiple-choice Questions**

For each of the following questions, choose the letter of the one *best* response.

## Chapter 1

- 1. The two principal catalysts for the Information Age have been
  - a) books and pamphlets.
  - b) computers and communication networks.
  - c) movie theaters and public parks.
  - d) newspapers and magazines.
  - e) radio and television.
- 2. Which statement best supports the conclusion that society **can** control whether to adopt a new technology?
  - a) No new nuclear power plants were built in the United States for 25 years after the accident at Three Mile Island.
  - b) About half of all email messages are spam.
  - c) Despite decades of research, fusion power is an elusive goal.
  - d) People do not have to listen to Rush Limbaugh if they do not want to.
  - e) Some new technologies are simply too expensive to even consider adopting.
- 3. Tablets, abacuses, and manual tables
  - a) are no longer used, because of the proliferation of calculators and computers.
  - b) are examples of aids to manual calculating.
  - c) were developed in Western Europe in the late Middle Ages.
  - d) replaced Hindu-Arabic numerals as the preferred way to do calculations.
  - e) All of the above.
- 4. The mechanical adding machines of Pascal and Leibniz were not widely adopted because
  - a) they were too expensive.
  - b) there were unreliable.
  - c) they were too difficult to program.
  - d) they could not handle fractions.
  - e) bookkeepers successfully lobbied the King, and he made the machines illegal.
- 5. The calculating machine of Georg and Edvard Sheutz
  - a) computed the values of polynomial functions.
  - b) typeset the results of its computations.
  - c) performed calculations faster than they could be done manually.
  - d) performed calculations more reliably than they could be done manually.
  - e) All of the above.
- 6. Which of the following phrases does **not** describe the Gilded Age in America?
  - a) rapid industrialization
  - b) economic expansion
  - c) widespread electrification
  - d) concentration of corporate power
  - e) corporate mergers