

## IT 01.1 History of Computers




Тест закрыт для прохождения другим пользователям. Тестировать его можете только Вы.

### Инструкция к тесту

#### Заполните форму регистрации

Напишите свою фамилию

 **ВНИМАНИЕ!** При прохождении теста не используйте кнопку "Назад" в браузере и не открывайте тест на новой вкладке!

## IT 01.1 History of Computers

1 из 20

### Computers that used vacuum tubes.

- the first generation of computers
- the second generation of computers
- the third generation of computers
- the fourth generation of computers

2 из 20

### Computers that used transistors.

- the first generation of computers
- the second generation of computers
- the third generation of computers
- the fourth generation of computers

3 из 20

### Computers that used tiny integrated circuits.

- the first generation of computers
- the second generation of computers
- the third generation of computers
- the fourth generation of computers

4 из 20

### Computers that used microminuturized circuits.

- the first generation of computers
- the second generation of computers
- the third generation of computers
- the fourth generation of computers

5 из 20

A square or rectangular piece of silicon upon which several layers of an integrated circuit -  .

6 из 20

The first generation of computers came out in -  .

7 из 20

Computers that can complete approximately one million instructions per second are used -  .

8 из 20

Using transistors instead of vacuum tubes in computers was invented in -  .

9 из 20

**J. Napier ..... a mechanical way of multiplying and dividing.**

- reduces
- devised
- invented
- tried

10 из 20

**This type of machine ..... the possibility of making mistakes.**

- reduces
- devises
- invents
- tries

11 из 20

**The third-generation computers are controlled by ..... integrated circuits.**

- micro
- macro
- tiny
- microminiturization

The beads are moved ..... left ..... right.

- from / to
- in / of
- to / from
- of / in

That is why we count ..... tens and multiply ..... tens.

- from / to
- in / of
- to / from
- of / in

«The Analytical Engine» was shown ..... the Paris Exhibition ..... 1855.

- from / to
- in / of
- to / from
- at / in

The men responsible ..... this invention were Professor Howard Aiken and some people .....  
IBM.

- from / to
- in / of
- for / from
- at / in

1. J. Napier devised a mechanical way of multiplying and dividing.
2. The very first calculating device was the ten fingers of a man's hands.
3. Babbage showed his analytical engine at Paris Exhibition.
4. The first real calculating machine appeared in 1820.
5. The first analog computer was used in World War II.

- 1 2 3 4 5
- 2 1 4 3 5
- 2 1 3 5 4
- 3 5 2 1 4

What is abacus?

- a bead frame
- a frame bead
- a bone frame
- a wood frame

When did a lot of people try to find easy ways of calculating?

- 17th centurie
- 18th centurie
- 19th centurie
- 20th centurie

Who used Napier's ideas to produce logarithm?

- Charles Babbage
- Sir Isaac Newton
- Henry Briggs
- Vannevar Bush.

**How did the third generation of computers work?**

- controlled by tiny integrated circuits
- could do a million calculations a second
- were smaller in size and more dependable
- were 50 times faster than their predecessors