



Women History Month

MARGARET HAMILTON

Reading Comprehension



Name _____

Date _____

MARGARET HAMILTON

Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. When was Margaret Hamilton born?

- A. August 17, 1936
- B. August 17, 1936
- C. August 26, 1936
- D. August 26, 1936

2. Where did

- A. MIT
- B. Earlham
- C. Brandeis
- D. NASA

3. What was Apollo space

- A. Mathen
- B. Develop
- C. Designin
- D. Conduct

4. What is the work?

- A. Advanc
- B. Apollo G
- C. Astron
- D. Autom

5. Which owa President

- A. Nobel P
- B. Presiden
- C. NASA E
- D. Women

6. In which f software er

- A. Aeron
- C. Comput

MARGARET HAMILTON

EARLY LIFE

Margaret Hamilton, the pioneering computer scientist and software engineer, was born on August 17, 1936, in Rock, Indiana, USA. Margaret's fascination with mathematics and science began at an early age, and she showed a natural aptitude for problem-solving and analytical thinking. Despite the prevailing gender norms of the time, Margaret pursued her passion for technology with determination and resilience.

EDUCATION AND CAREER IN COMPUTING

Margaret Hamilton's academic journey became the cornerstone of her pioneering career in computing. With a b mathematics from Earlham College, she accomplished. Her pursuit of higher embarked on graduate studies in math. The early 1960s marked a pivotal moment. The Massachusetts Institute of Techn the rapidly evolving field of computer

APOLLO SPACE PROGRAM

Margaret Hamilton's most significant during her work on the Apollo space pr led a team of software engineers at MIT's Instrumentation Laboratory, where they developed the onboard flight software for the Apollo spacecraft. Margaret's pioneering work on the Apollo Guidance Computer (AGC) played a crucial role in enabling NASA to land astronauts on the Moon and return them safely to Earth.

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INNOVATIONS

Margaret Hamilton's innovative approach to software engineering and

was Margaret Hamilton's emphasis in h
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liability and error detection
complexity and redundancy
ethics and user interface

year was Margaret Hamilton born?

1936
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ACHIEVEMENT

Margaret Hamilton's exceptional contributions to both the Apollo space program and the field of software engineering have garnered her widespread recognition and acclaim. Among the numerous awards and honors bestowed upon her, Margaret received the prestigious NASA Exceptional Space Act Award, highlighting the extraordinary nature of her work in advancing space exploration through computing. Furthermore, in 2016, President Barack Obama awarded Margaret the Presidential Medal of Freedom, a testament to her profound impact on technology and innovation. Additionally, Margaret Hamilton has been rightfully inducted into the Women in Technology International Hall of Fame, solidifying her status as a pioneering figure in computing and a trailblazer for women in STEM fields.



IMPACT

Margaret Hamilton's impact on computing extends far beyond the Apollo space program. Her innovative software engineering and her reliability and safety have influenced software engineers and developers worldwide. Her legacy serves as a reminder of rigorous design and testing practices, ensuring reliable and secure software systems.

LEGACY

Margaret Hamilton's legacy as a pioneering computer software engineer will endure for generations to come, groundbreaking work on the Apollo Guidance Computer. For future advances in space exploration and the field of software engineering as a critical component technology, Margaret's legacy serves as an inspiration to push the boundaries of innovation and make a lasting world.



MARGARET HAMILTON

EARLY LIFE

Margaret Hamilton, the pioneering computer scientist and software engineer, was born on August 17, 1936, in Paoli, Indiana, USA. Margaret's fascination with mathematics and science began at an early age, and she showed a natural aptitude for problem-solving and analytical thinking. Despite the prevailing gender norms of the time, Margaret pursued her passion for technology with determination and resilience.

EDUCATION AND CAREER IN COMPUTING

Margaret Hamilton's academic journey became the cornerstone of her pioneering career in computing. With a bachelor's degree in mathematics from Earlham College, she set the stage for her accomplishments. Her pursuit of higher education continued as she embarked on graduate studies in mathematics at Brandeis University. The early 1960s marked a pivotal moment as Margaret joined the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), immersing herself in the rapidly evolving field of computer science.

APOLLO SPACE PROGRAM

Margaret Hamilton's most significant contribution to computing during her work on the Apollo space program at NASA. She led a team of software engineers at MIT's Instrumentation Laboratory, where they developed the onboard flight software for the Apollo spacecraft. Margaret's pioneering work on the Computer (AGC) played a crucial role in enabling NASA's astronauts on the Moon and return them safely to Earth.

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INNOVATIONS

Margaret Hamilton's innovative approach to software engineering emphasized on reliability and error detection revolutionized computer science. She pioneered the concept of "engineering" as a distinct discipline and developed ground techniques for software design and verification. Her groundbreaking work for modern software development helped to establish the field of software engineering as a profession.



Name _____ Date _____

MARGARET HAMILTON

Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

I. When was Margaret Hamilton born?

- A. August 17, 1960
- B. August 17, 1936
- C. August 26, 1985
- D. August 26, 1936

II. What graduate studies?

III. What contribution to the

IV. What in Margaret Hamilton's

V. What in 2016 from

Answers Key

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. B. August 17, 1936
2. C. Brandeis University
3. B. Developing onboard flight software
4. B. Presidential Medal of Freedom
5. B. Computer Science
6. C. Reliability and error detection
7. C. NASA Exceptional Space Act Award
8. C. Computer scientist and software engineers

EXPLANATORY QUESTIONS:

1. Margaret Hamilton was born on August 17, 1936, in Paoli, Indiana, USA.
2. Margaret Hamilton led a team of software engineers at MIT's Instrumentation Laboratory, developing onboard flight software for the Apollo spacecraft.
3. Margaret Hamilton pioneered the concept of "software engineering," emphasizing reliability and error detection, revolutionizing the field.
4. Margaret Hamilton received the NASA Exceptional Space Act Award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and induction into the Women in Technology International Hall of Fame.
5. Margaret Hamilton's legacy includes impacting software engineering, receiving awards for her contributions, and serving as an inspiration for innovation in computing.

READING
COMPREHENSION

Name _____

Date _____

MARGARET HAMILTON

Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. When was Margaret Hamilton born?

- A. August 17, 1960
- B. August 17, 1936
- C. August 26, 1988
- D. August 26, 1936

2. Where did Margaret Hamilton pursue her graduate studies?

- A. MIT's Instrumentation Laboratory
- B. Earlham College
- C. Brandeis University
- D. NASA

3. What was Margaret Hamilton's significant contribution to the Apollo space program?

- A. Mathematical calculations
- B. Developing onboard flight software
- C. Designing spacecrafts
- D. Conducting experiments on the Moon

4. What is the term "AGC" associated with in Margaret Hamilton's work?

- A. Advanced Guidance Center
- B. Apollo Guidance Computer
- C. Astronaut Guidance Control
- D. Automated Guidance Console

5. Which award did Margaret Hamilton receive in 2016 from President _____?

Answers Key

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. August 17, 1936
2. Brandeis University
3. Developing onboard flight software
4. Apollo Guidance Computer
5. Presidential Medal of Freedom
6. Instrumentation Laboratory
7. Reliability and error detection
8. Computer Science
9. NASA
10. NASA Exceptional Space Act Award
11. MIT's Instrumentation Laboratory
12. Computer scientists and software engineers

EXPLANATORY QUESTIONS:

1. Margaret Hamilton was born on August 17, 1936, in Pauls, Indiana, USA.
2. Margaret Hamilton led a team of software engineers at MIT's Instrumentation Laboratory, developing onboard flight software for the Apollo spacecraft.
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5. Margaret Hamilton's legacy includes impacting software engineering, receiving awards for her contributions, and serving as an inspiration for innovation in computing.

7. What was Margaret Hamilton's emphasis in her software engineering innovations?

- A. Speed and efficiency
- B. Reliability and error detection
- C. Complexity and redundancy
- D. User interface

8. What religious award did Margaret Hamilton receive for her pioneering space exploration through computing?

- A. Peace Prize
- B. National Gold Medal
- C. Exceptional Space Act Award
- D. Medal

9. Margaret Hamilton's legacy is described as a beacon of _____ for _____.

- A. Lists
- B. Lists
- C. Computer scientists and software engineers
- D. Astronomers

EXTENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Where was Margaret Hamilton born?

2. What role did Margaret Hamilton play in the Apollo space program?

3. How did Margaret Hamilton contribute to the field of software engineering?

4. What awards and honors did Margaret Hamilton receive? For what reasons?

5. How is Margaret Hamilton's legacy in the field of computing?

MCQ'S & QUESTIONS

ANSWER KEY INCLUDED

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