



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, 1960 - B. August 17, 1936 - C. August 17, 1935 - D. August 26, 1936	
2. Where did	
- A. MIT's - B. Earthborn - C. Brandeis - D. NASA	
3. What was	
- A. Apollo space - B. Mathematician - C. Designing - D. Conduct	
4. What is the	
- A. Advanced - B. Apollo 9 - C. Astron - D. Automa	
5. Which awa	
- A. President Ba - B. President - C. NASA Ex - D. Women	
6. In which f	
- A. "Software er - B. Aeronaut - C. Comput	

MARGARET HAMILTON

EARLY LIFE: Margaret Hamilton, the pioneering computer scientist and software engineer, was born on August 17, 1936, in Indianapolis, Indiana. Margaret's fascination with mathematics and science began at an early age, and she showed a natural aptitude for both. Her parents encouraged her 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 strong foundation in mathematics and science, she pursued higher education and embarked on graduate studies in mathematics. Her pursuit of higher education led her to graduate from Stanford University with a degree in mathematics. Margaret's academic success and her passion for technology led her to become a software engineer at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Her work on the Apollo space program was instrumental in the success of the Apollo 11 moon landing. Margaret's work on the Apollo space program was instrumental in the success of the Apollo 11 moon landing.

APOLLO SPACE PROGRAM: Margaret Hamilton's most significant contribution to the field of computing came during her work on the Apollo space program. She was a software engineer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Instrumentation Laboratory, where she designed the real-time software for the Apollo Guidance Computer (AGC). 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

NO-PREP & EDITABLE

READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

ACHIEVEMENT

Margaret Hamilton's exceptional contributions to both the Apollo space program and the field of software engineering have garnered her widespread recognition. 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.



Further recognition came in 2016, when 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 emphasis on reliability and safety have influenced software engineers and helped establish the field of software engineering as a critical component of modern technology. Margaret's legacy serves as an inspiration to push the boundaries of innovation and make a lasting impact on the world.

LEGACY

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

READING COMPREHENSION

Ready To Print

MARGARET HAMILTON

Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. When was Margaret Hamilton born?
A. August 17, 1926
B. August 17, 1936
C. August 26, 1926
D. August 26, 1936

or graduate studies?

int contribution to the

ceive in 2016 from

Answers Key

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. B: August 17, 1936
2. D: Brindley University
3. A: Apollo Guidance Computer
4. B: Developing onboard flight software
5. C: Apollo Guidance Computer
6. D: Presidential Medal of Freedom
7. B: Computer Science
8. C: NASA
9. C: Apollo 11
10. C: Computer scientists 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 Instrument Laboratory, where they developed the onboard flight software for the Apollo spacecraft.
3. Margaret Hamilton pioneered the concept of "software engineering," emphasizing reliability and error detection, revolutionizing the field of software engineering.
4. Margaret Hamilton received the NASA Exceptional Space Act Award, the Women in Technology International Hall of Fame, and induction into the Women in Technology International Hall of Fame.
5. Margaret Hamilton's legacy includes impacting software engineering, inspiring awards for her contributions, and serving as an inspiration for innovation in computing.

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 began her work at 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 came during her work on the Apollo space program at NASA. She led a team of software engineers at MIT's Instrument 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 astronauts to land on the Moon and return them safely to Earth.

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INNOVATIONS

Margaret Hamilton's innovative approach to software engineering emphasized reliability and error detection, revolutionizing the field of computer science. She pioneered the concept of "software engineering" as a distinct discipline and developed groundbreaking techniques for software design and verification. Her work laid the groundwork for modern software development, helping to establish the field of software engineering as a professional discipline.

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, 1936
- 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 spacesuits
- 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 Obama?

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. A. Reliability and error detection
6. C. NASA Exceptional Space Act Award
7. C. NASA Exceptional Space Act Award
8. C. Computer scientists and software engineers

EXPLANATORY QUESTIONS:

1. Margaret Hamilton was born on August 17, 1936, in Park, 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 of aerospace engineering.
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 inspiring software engineering researchers, awards for her contributions, and serving as an inspiration for dedication 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. Has Margaret Hamilton born?

religious award did Margaret Hamilton receive for her advancing space exploration through computing?
 Space Prize
 National Gold Medal
 Exceptional Space Act Award
 Medal

Hamilton's legacy is described as a beacon of
 for:
 jets
 ists
 other scientists and software engineers
 onomers

TENSION QUESTIONS:

1. and where was Margaret Hamilton born?

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

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

4. What awards and honors did Margaret Hamilton receive for her contributions?

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

MCQ'S & QUESTIONS

ANSWER KEY
INCLUDED

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