1. The inspirational notion of invention in relation to the shaping of technology can be categorized under:
   a. Science shapes technology
   b. Economy shapes technology
   c. **Technology shapes technology**
   d. Both a and b

2. The term “heroic inventor”, in the context of an invention, generally indicates the situation of
   a. Necessary constituent cultural elements are present for an invention
   b. Inventions are inevitable
   c. A radically new idea *does not* present itself almost ready-formed in the inventor’s mind
   d. **None of the above**

3. As a critique to the inspirational notion of invention, Ogburn and Hughes argue that inventions are
   a. Inevitable
   b. Matter of the minute and painstaking modification of existing technology
   c. Result of unpredictable flashes of inspiration
   d. **Both a and b**

4. ‘Neoclassical’ approach to the relationship between economics and technology is based upon the assumption that firms choose the technique of production that offers
   a. **The maximum possible rate of profit**
   b. The maximum possible production
   c. Technological advancement
   d. All of the above

5. According to Law, in the context of economic shaping of technology, key factors for technological innovation are
   a. Present costs and profits
   b. **Future costs and profits**
   c. Maximum possible production
   d. None of the above

6. According to Marx “economic calculation and economic laws are specific to particular forms of society, not universal”. The argument can be forwarded to buttress the point of
   a. Economic shaping of technology
   b. **Social shaping of technology**
   c. Economic shaping of society
   d. Technological shaping of society
7. The factor responsible for design of nuclear reactor and advent of nuclear energy is
   a. The market forces
   b. Military aspirations of the nation-state
   c. Energy sufficiency for a nation-state
   d. All of the above

8. Design of British and German civil airliners (in 1930s) reflected the ways in which those countries’ airlines were ‘chosen instruments’ of
   a. Imperialism
   b. Market expansion
   c. Technology dissemination
   d. Both b and c

9. Which of the following factors played a crucial role in the development of digital computers?
   a. Transition from industrial to post-industrial age
   b. Military requirements
   c. Educational needs
   d. The market forces

10. Edison had to keep the price of light bulb as low as possible, because
    a. To generate maximum profit
    b. To compete with existing gas system of energy
    c. Prices of electricity was too high
    d. All of the above

11. “Invention was 99 percent perspiration and 1 percent inspiration” was said by
    a. Donna Haraway
    b. Donald MacKenzie
    c. Thomas P. Hughes
    d. Thomas Edison

12. Which of the following is not correctly paired with reference to the invention of electric light system?
    a. S.Z. Mitchell financed the system
    b. Thomas Edison invented the system
    c. Samuel Insull financed the system
    d. All are correct

13. The concept ‘relevant social group’ refers to different groups of people involved with a technology have:
    a. Very different understandings of that technology
    b. Different understandings of its technical characteristics
    c. Similar understandings of its technical characteristics among the groups
    d. Both a and b
14. ‘Social construction of technology’ approach draws heavily upon earlier work applying a
   a. **Sociological perspective on scientific knowledge**
   b. Historical perspective on scientific knowledge
   c. Historical perspective on technological knowledge
   d. Sociological perspective on history

15. Actor-network theory calls for symmetry in the analytical treatment of human and
    material actors. The argument for the symmetry is
    a. Material world is a sphere separate from society
    b. The material world is not a simple reflection of human will
    c. **Material world is constitutive of society**
    d. Both a and b