1. This list of questions is from (an earlier edition of) Robert W. Sebesta. Concepts of Programming Languages, 9th ed. Addison-Wesley, 2009. Please indicate the source of your answer (e.g., a web site, a book, an article, class notes) with each question.

(a) In what year was the Plankalkuel designed? In what year was that design published?
(b) What two common data structures were included in Plankalkuel?
(c) How were the pseudocodes of the early 1950s implemented?
(d) Speedcoding was invented to overcome two significant shortcomings of the computer hardware of the early 1950s. What were these two?
(e) Which IBM computer introduced floating point arithmetic and indexing?
(f) In what year was the Fortran design project begun?
(g) What was the primary application area of computers at the time Fortran was designed?
(h) Where was LISP developed? By whom?
   (i) Which dialect of LISP was used until (approximately) 2009 for the introductory programming course at MIT?
   (ii) Which programming language is used now for the introductory programming course at MIT?
(j) What two professional organizations together designed ALGOL 60?
(k) In what version of ALGOL did block structure appear?
(l) What organization was most responsible for the early success of COBOL (in terms of extent of use)?
(m) What design criterion was used extensively in ALGOL 68?
(n) What are the concurrent program units of Ada called?

2. Recall that computer architecture is a major influence on programming languages, and "[most] programming languages can be viewed as abstractions of an underlying von Neumann architecture" [textbook, p.8]. Why the von Neumann architecture? Also, comment on the following statement, which Patterson and Hennessy label “a fallacy”: “Computers have been built in the same, old-fashioned way for too long, and this antiquated model of computation is running out of steam.” (Reference: Patterson, David A. and John L. Hennessy. Computer Organization and Design, p.29. Morgan Kaufmann, 1998.)