Quiz 4: *Computing Machinery and Intelligence*

1. What does Turing suggest as a replacement for the question, “Can machines think?”

2. What is one of the advantages Turing discusses for this new form of the question?

3. A digital computer can usually be regarded as consisting of what three parts?

4. Turing says that digital computers are “universal machines” because:
    a. it must be programmed afresh for each new machine which it is desired to mimic
    b. they can mimic any discrete-state machine
    c. they can predict all possible future states of the machine given the initial state and the possible input values
    d. the number of states of which such a machine is capable is usually enormously large