Name:…….
Class: ……

ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TEST 1 (Time: 90 minutes)

(Do not use the dictionary)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions

Most input/output devices reside the computer case. These devices communicate with what is inside the computer case through cables attached to the case at a connection called a port, sending data and/or instructions to the computer and receiving them from the computer. Most computers have their ports located on the back of the case, but some models put the ports on the front of the case for easy access. The most popular input devices are a keyboard and a mouse, and the most popular output devices are a monitor and a printer.

The keyboard is the primary input devices of a computer. The keyboards that are standard today are called enhanced keyboards and hold 102 keys. Some keyboards curved to be more comfortable for the hands and wrists, and are called ergonomic keyboards. In addition, some keyboards come equipped with a mouse port – a plug into which a mouse (another input devices) can be attached to the keyboard – although it is more common for mouse port to be located directly on the computer case. Electricity to run the keyboard comes from inside the computer case and is provided by wires in the keyboard cable.

1. What do input/output devices communicate with?

……

2. Where are computer posts located?

……

3. What are the most popular input devices?

……

4. What can be attached to the keyboard?

……

5. What do wires in the keyboard cable provide?

……

II. Translate part of the text into Vietnamese (Most input/output devices ……. monitor and a printer**)**

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III. Put one suitable word into each sentence

Memory	Devices	Instructions
Processing	Communicate	

1. All computers accept and process information in the form as …… and characters.
2. There aren't as many different types of …… used for giving results as there are for accepting information.
3. Computers are machines capable of ……..…… and outputting data.
4. Computers can still be useful even if they can't ……..……with the user.
5. The information necessary for solving problems is found in the …….. of the computer.

IV. Use the right form of the words in brackets to make complete sentences

1. A mainframe is ……. a minicomputer? (large)
2. Learning to use a computer is not ……...…… learning to program. (difficult)
3. A digital computer is ……. an analogue one. (expensive)
4. You can save money with a network because you'll need …… printers. (few)
5. BASIC is ……. …… programming language to learn. (easy)

V. Use the words given to make complete sentences

1. Computer/ machine/ intricate network/ electronic circuits.

……

2. Basic job/ computer/ processing/ information.

……

3. Computer/ made/ of/ electronic/ computers.

……

4. Much space/ taken/ up/ input/ output/ device.

……

5. Digital computer/ better/ analogue one.

……

VI. Translate the sentences into English

1. Máy tính lớn thường sử dụng đồng thời nhiều trình ứng dụng. chuyển từ chương trình này sang chương trình khác nhằm tăng hiệu suất xử lý.

……

……

2. Máy tính là thiết bị nhận thông tin dưới dạng câu lệnh hay còn gọi là chương trình và các ký tự hay còn gọi là dữ liệu.

……

……

3. Dữ liệu thường được lưu trữ trong bộ nhớ của máy tính.

……

4.Một chiếc máy tính có thể giải được rất nhiều các phép tính logic số học cùng một lúc.

……

……

5. Máy tính ngày nay có nhiều mạch hơn máy tính trước đây.

……

VII. In about 100 words, describe the computer.

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Name:…….
Class: ……

ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TEST 2 (Time: 90 minutes)

(Do not use the dictionary)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions

A mouse is a pointing device used to move a pointer on the screen and to make selection on the screen. The bottom of a mouse houses a rotating ball that is used to track movement and control the location of the pointer. The one, tow, or three buttons on the top of the mouse sever different purposes for different software packages. For example, Windows 98 uses the left mouse button to execute a command and the right mouse button to display information about the command.

Both the keyboard and the mouse receive input by mechanical means (you press a key or move the mouse), and this movement is converted into binary data that is input into the computer.

The monitor and the printer are the tow most popular output devices. The monitor is the visual device that displays the primary output of the computer. Once, all monitors were monochrome (one color), but today they display text and graphics in color. Hardware manufacturers typically rate a monitor according to the size of its screen (in inches) and by the number of dots on the screen used for display. A pixel is a dot or unit of color that is the smallest unit of display on a monitor.

A very important output device is the printer, which produces output on paper, often called hard copy. The most popular printers available today are ink – jet, laser, dot matrix printers. The monitor and the printer each needs its own power supply. Electrical power cords of them connect to electrical outlets. Some times the computer case provided an electric outlet for the monitor's power cord in order to eliminate the need for one more power outlet.

1. What is there at the bottom of a mouse?

……

2. How many buttons are there on the top of mouse?

……

3. How do the keyboard and mouse receive input?

……

4. What is the monitor?

……

5. What kinds of printers are the most popular today?

……

II. Translate part of the text into Vietnamese (A mouse is a pointing device ……. into the computer.

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III. Put one suitable word into each sentence

Device	Circuits	Devices
Memory	Terminal	

1. Every computer has ……. for performing arithmetic operating.
2. A …… with a screen is normally referred to as a CRT display unit.
3. A computer is a …… that possesses information in the form of program and data.
4. Card readers, tape drives, or disk drives are different …… for inputting information.
5. A computer can store information in a …….

IV. Use the right form of the words in brackets to make complete sentences

1. Various terminals ……..…… to this work – station. (connect)
2. Microcomputers …… as PUS. (know)
3. Magazines …….. by computers. (type – set)
4. Hard disks …… for the permanent storage of information.
5. When a computer program is run, the data ……..…… by the computer very rapidly. (process)

V. Use the words given to make complete sentences

1. Today/ we/ still count/ tens/ multiples/ ten.

……

2. Analogue computer/ use/ World War II/ help/ aim/ gums.

……

3. All/ operations/ ALU/ be/ under/ direction/ control/ unit.

……

4. Main storage/ CPU/ connected/ a console.

……

5. Many mini/ micro computer/ not/ have/ console.

……

VI. Translate the sentences into English

1. Chiếc máy tính tương tự đầu tiên được người Mĩ chế tạo vào năm 1930 nhằm phục vụ cho chiến tranh thế giới lần thứ hai …

……

……

2. Thước loga được phát minh ra cách đây hàng trăm năm.

……

3. Máy tính bao gồm 2 phần chính, đó là phần cứng và phần mềm.

……

4. Hệ thống máy vi tính hoàn chỉnh bao gồm bộ vi xử lý, bộ nhớ và thiết bị ngoại vi

……

5. Các sản phẩm hoàn thiện được gọi là chìa khóa trao tay.

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VII. In about 100 words, write about the history of computer.

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Name:…….
Class: ……

ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TEST 3 (Time: 90 minutes)

(Do not use the dictionary)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions

Most applications software fits into eight categories: word processing, spread sheet, database management, graphics, communications, games, mathematical modeling, and software development tools. There are many different products in each software category. For example, some popular database management packages include Access, Paradox, and Film make, and two popular word – processing packages include Word and WordPerfect.

Some applications software manufacturers are producing suites of software, which combine a word – processing program and spreadsheet program, and usually include a database management program, a presentation package, an e – mail package, and a Word Wide Web browser package. Suites provide many advantages, including the fact that the programs tend to use the same basic instruction sets; the programs are designed to make it easy to move data from one suite program to another; and files within a suite's programs can be linked, so that updates to data or text are automatically recorded in all linked files.

1. Is communications a kind of applications software?

……

2. What does each software category consist of?

……

3. What kinds of applications software are being produced?

……

4. How are updates to data or text automatically recorded in all linked files?

……

5. What are the names of the two popular word - processing packages mentioned in the text?

……

II. Translate part of the text into Vietnamese (Most applications software ……. Word and WordPerfect**)**

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III. Put one suitable word into each sentence

CPU processes purpose
memory hardware

1. Information processing takes places in the …… not in the input device or the output device.
2. The …… refers to all the electromechanical devices used in a computer installation.
3. Magnetic tape and magnetic disk units are used as secondary …… storage devices.
4. A computer isn't usually single …… machine and may require specialized personnel to operate it.
5. All other devices used in a computer system a attached to the ……

IV. Use the right form of the words in brackets to make complete sentences

1. In some modern system, information …… in optical disks. (hold)
2. All the activities of the computer system …… by central processing unit. (coordinate)
3. The drug – detecting test in the tour de France …… by computers. (support)
4. The first analogue computer …… an American named Vanne Var Bush. (build)
5. The second generation of computer …… to perform work ten time faster than their predecessors. (develop)

V. Use the words given to make complete sentences

1. Computers/ design/ process/ information/ call/ data.

……

2. Information/ present/ machine/ input.

……

3. Electrical/ signals/ not/ have/ travel/ far.

……

4. There/ be/ one/ problem/ semiconductor memory.

……

5. There/ be/ three types/ memory.

……

VI. Translate the sentences into English

1. Một hệ thống máy tính hoàn thiện cần cả phần cứng và phần mềm.

……

2. Máy tính có nghĩa là bộ xử lý và bộ nhớ trong.

……

3. Máy tính lớn là những cỗ máy mạnh mẽ và khổng lồ.

……

4. Thiết bị ngoại vi của máy tính lớn chiếm rất nhiều khoảng không.

……

5. Máy tính số giống như 1 chiếc máy tính tiền khổng lồ. Nó có thể tính toán rất nhanh và chính xác.

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VII. In about 100 words, present the characteristics of the computer.

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Name:…….
Class: ……

ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TEST 4 (Time: 90 minutes)

(Do not use the dictionary)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions

Applications software is designed to work on top of a particular OS. "On top of" here means that the application depends on the OS, such as MS – DOS or OS/2, in order to run. For example, consider a situation in which DOS loads and executes it. The application can not run or even load itself without DOS, much as a document cannot be edited without a word – processing program. DOS stays available to the application for the entire time the application is running. The application passes certain functions to DOS, such as reading from a CD – ROM or printing.

In general an application written to work with one OS will necessarily work with another. An application written to run on DOS does not work on a Macintosh system. There are, however, some exceptions. For instance, OS/2 is written so that any application designed to work with DOS also works with OS/2, an excellent early selling point for OS/2. However, to take full advantage of a DOS's power and an application's power, you should try to buy applications software written specifically for the OS that you are using.

1. What is the aim of applications software ?

……

2. Can applications software run without DOS?

……

3. What functions does the application pass to DOS?

……

4. What does not work on a Macintosh system?

……

5. What should you do if you want to take full advantage of an OS's power ?

……

II. Translate part of the text into Vietnamese (Applications software ……. a CD – ROM or printing**)**

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III. Put one suitable word into each sentence

Hardware Software Peripheral
Application Processing

1. A computer system consists of two components: hardware and ……
2. The central …… unit and the peripherals constitute the hardware component.
3. System software and …… software comprise the software component.
4. Devices that are used for secondary storage are considered port of …… component.
5. The devices along with input and output devices are referred to as …… devices.

IV. Use the right form of the words in brackets to make complete sentences

1. COBOL …… for business applications. (use)
2. In the next century, computers …… in natural languages like English or French. (program)
3. Original programs …… in a high – level language. (write)
4. A new version of Turbo Pascal …… just. (release)
5. All computer languages must …… into binary commands. (translate)

V. Use the words given to make complete sentences

1. Software/ programs/ control/ coordinate/ activities/ compute hardware.

……

2. Basic computers/ computer hardware/ join/ together.

……

3. A disk driver/ equipped/ two/ recording/ heads.

……

4. Non – impact printers/ be/ used/ very high speed.

……

5. Many lines/ printed/ same time.

……

VI. Translate the sentences into English

1. Máy tính tương tự hoạt động giống như đồng hồ đo tốc độ của xe ôtô.

……

2. Máy tính lai là sự kết hợp của cả máy tính số và máy tính tương tự.

……

3. CPU chịu trách nhiệm về mọi hoạt động diễn ra bên trong máy tính.

……

4. Bộ nhớ phụ và bộ nhớ trong không nằm cùng 1 nơi trong máy tính.

……

5. Máy tính nhỏ chỉ dùng cho một ứng dụng cố định và chạy một chương trình đơn lẻ.

……

VII. In about 100 words, write about hardware and software.

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Name:…….
Class: ……

ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TEST 5 (Time: 90 minutes)

(Do not use the dictionary)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions

It is common practice in computer science for the words "computer" and "processor" to be used interchangeably. More precisely, "computer" refers to the central processing unit (CPU) together with an internal memory. The internal memory or main storage, control and processing components make up the heart of the computer system. Manufactures design the CPU to control and carry out basic instructions for their particular computer.

The CPU coordinates all the activities of the various components of the computer. It determines which operations should be carried out and in what order. The CPU can also retrieve information from memory and can store the results of manipulations back into the memory unit for later reference.

In digital computer the CPU can be divided into two functional units called the control unit (CU) and the arithmetic – logical unit (ALU). These two units are made up of electronic circuits with millions of switches that can be in one of two states, either on or off.

The function of the control unit within the central processor is to transmit coordinating control signals and commands. The control unit is that portion of the computer that directs the sequence or step – by – step operations of the system, selects instructions and data from memory, interprets the program instructions, and controls the flow between main storage and the arithmetic – logical unit.

1. What does the term "computer" refer to?

……

2. What does the heart of the computer system consist of?

……

3. What does the CPU determine?

……

4. What are the two functional units of the CPU?

……

5. Can the central processor transmit coordinating control signs and commands?

……

II. Translate part of the text into Vietnamese (It is common practice ……. their particular computer**)**

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III. Put one suitable word into each sentence

Equipment Computer Calculations
Digital Powerful

1. A mainframe is a type of ……..…… that can sit on top of a desk.
2. Mainframes are very ……. and can execute jobs very rapidly and easily.
3. The analogue computer is far smaller than a ……..…… computer.
4. Mainframes are huge machines whose peripheral ……. takes up a lot of space.
5. The digital computer continuously works out ……

IV. Use the right form of the words in brackets to make complete sentences

1. In the 1970s, new languages such as LISP and PROLOG …… for research into Artificial Intelligence. (design)
2. The ADA language ……in 1979. (develop)
3. The surface of a floppy disk …… into concentric circles or "tracks". (divide)
4. Information stored in the RAM …… when the computer is turned off. (lose)
5. All computers …… up of groups of elements. (make)

V. Use the words given to make complete sentences

1. Mainframes/ large computer systems/ find/ computer installations.

……

2. Digital computer/ know/ as/ general – purpose.

……

3. Computer/ capable/ storing/ manipulating numbers.

……

4. Computers/ have/ circuits/ which/ decisions.

……

5. Computer/ not/ do/ anything/ unless/ person/ tell/ what/ do.

……

VI. Translate the sentences into English

1.Tất cả các máy tính đều có chung một số đặc điểm, chưa kể đến thiết kế hay chế tạo.

……

2. Một trong những đặc điểm quan trọng nhất của máy tính là khả năng lưu trữ thông tin trong bộ nhớ của nó.

……

……

3. Máy có thể loại bỏ nhiều công việc buồn tẻ và nhàm chán ra khỏi đời sống của chúng ta, khiến ta có nhiều thời gian hơn cho những công việc thú vị và mang tính sáng tạo.

……

……

4. Máy tính đã làm thay đổi rất nhiều về điều kiện làm việc của chúng ta.

……

5. Dữ liệu có thể được lưu vào các thiết bị lưu trữ phụ như băng từ, đĩa từ.

……

VII. In about 100 words, describe mainframes.

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Name:…….
Class: ……

ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TEST 6 (Time: 90 minutes)

(Do not use the dictionary)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions

The arithmetic – logical unit, on the other hand, is that portion of the computer in which the actual arithmetic operations, namely, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and exponentiation, called for in the instructions are performed. It also performs some kinds of logical operations such as comparing or selecting information. All the operations of the ALU are under the direction of the control unit.

Programs and the data on which the control unit and the ALU operate, must be in internal memory in order to be processed. Thus, if located on secondary memory devices such as disks or tapes, programs and data and first loaded into internal memory.

Main storage and the CPU are connected to a console, where manual control operations can be performed by an operator. The console is an important, but special purpose, piece of equipment. It is used mainly when the computer is being started up, or during maintenance and repair. Many mini and micro systems do not have a console.

1. Does the arithmetic – logical unit perform some kinds of logical operations?

……

2. Why must programs and data be in internal memory?

……

3. What are the main storage and the CPU connected to?

……

4. When is the console used?

……

5. Do all kinds of computers have a console?

……

II. Translate part of the text into Vietnamese (The arithmetic – logical unit ……. the control unit.**)**

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III. Put one suitable word into each sentence

An output device Computer Storage
Logical Control

1. The CPU is composed of arithmetic …… unit.
2. The CPU is responsible for all the activities taking place within a ……..……
3. The processor cannot operate on any information if the information is not in main ……
4. Only after the data has been processed by the CPU can the results be transmitted to ……
5. In digital computers, the CPU can be divided into two functional units called the …… unit and the arithmetic – logical unit.

IV. Use the right form of the words in brackets to make complete sentences

1. A computer is limited in its ability by the ……..… of man. (imagine/ imagination)
2. Many terminals can be …… to a basic system if the need arises. (add/ added)
3. There can be many …… involved in setting up a computer in an old building. (complications/ complicate)
4. There isn't a very big …….. in flowcharting for a program to be written in COBOL or FORTRAN. (differ/ different)
5. Computers are …… …… machines. (rely/ reliable)

V. Use the words given to make complete sentences

1. CPU/ designed/ control/ carry out/ basic instructions.

……..

2. CPU/ digital computer/ divided/ two functional units.

……..

3. 17^{th} and 18^{th} centuries/ many people/ try/ find/ easy ways/ calculating.

……..

4. Second generation/ computers/ be/ smaller/ dependable than/ first – generation/ computers.

……..

……..

5. First real/ calculating machine/ save/ lot/ time.

……..

VI. Translate the sentences into English

1. Thiết bị ngoại vi bao gồm các thiết bị đầu vào, đầu ra, các thiết bị nhớ phụ, .v.v.

……..

……..

2. Các thiết bị ngoại vi khác nhau như bộ đọc thẻ, bàn phím đều được nối với bộ xử lý trung tâm.

……..

……..

3. Phần mềm máy tính có thể chia làm 2 loại: phần mềm ứng dụng và phầm mềm hệ thống.

……..

……..

4. Phầm mềm hệ thống thường được gọi đơn giản là "hệ thống". Nó chỉ đạo máy tính thực hiện các tác vụ.

……..

……..

5. Phầm mềm ứng dụng có thể được cung cấp kèm theo phần cứng như là một phần của sản phẩm máy tính nhằm đáp ứng một nhu cầu nhất định.

……..

……..

VII. In about 100 words, write about Central Processing Unit.

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Name:…….
Class: ……

ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TEST 7 (Time: 90 minutes)

(Do not use the dictionary)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions

Information systems are often computerized because of the need to respond quickly and flexibly to queries. At the bottom level in the information hierarchy are the transactions processing systems, which capture and process internal information, such as sales, production and stock data. These produce the working documents of the business, such as invoices and statements. Typically, these are first systems which a company will install.

Above the transaction – level systems are the decision support systems. These take external information – market trends and other external financial data – and processed internal information, such as sales trends, to produce strategic plans, forecasts, and budgets. Often such systems are put together with PC spreadsheets and other unconnected tools. Management information systems lie at the top of the hierarchy of information needs. The MIS takes the plans and information from the transaction – level systems to monitor the performance of the business as a whole. This provides feedback to aid strategic planning, forecasting, and/or budgeting, which in turn affects what happens at the transactional level.

1. Why are information system often computerized?

……

2. What produce the working documents of the business?

……

3. Where are the transactions processing system?

……

4. What do decision support systems take to produce strategic plans …?

……

5. What do Management information systems take to monitor the performance of the business?

……

II. Translate part of the text into Vietnamese (Information systems ……. company will install. **)**

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III. Put one suitable word into each sentence

Memory Minicomputer Core
Capacity Unmagnified

1. Early computer memories had less storage ……..…… than newer ones.
2. The development of chips made it possible for ……...…… and microcomputers to be invented.
3. There are at least three different kinds of ……..… used in computers.
4. Core memory uses small metal rings which can be magnetized or ……...
5. Semiconductor memory was developed before …… memory and after bubble memory.

IV. Use the right form of the words in brackets to make complete sentences

1. Some people are good at inventing ……... stories. (imaginative/ imagine)
2. …… and subtraction are two basic mathematical operations. (add/ addition)
3. It is sometimes a very ……..…… process getting into a computer installation for security reasons. (complication/ complicated)
4. There are many ……..…… computer manufacturers today. (differ/ different)
5. If you don't know the meaning of a computer term you cannot always ……..… on an all – purpose dictionary for the answers. (reliable/ rely)

V. Use the words given to make complete sentences

1. One/ most/ important characteristics/ a computer/ be/ ability/ store/ information/ long.

……..
……..

2. Mainframes/ been/ reduce/ both/ size/ cost.

……..

3. Peripheral/ devices/ such/ card readers/ attach/ the CPU.

……..

4. Computer/ respond/ certain number/ instructions.

……..

5. Computing power/ become/ portable/ more impact/ cheap.

……..

VI. Translate the sentences into English

1. Máy tính số được sử dụng nhiều hơn bất kỳ loại máy tính nào khác.

……..

2. Máy tính số đôi khi được gọi là máy tính đa năng. Dữ liệu cung cấp cho nó là các mã được tạo thành bởi các con số

……..

……

3. Các nhân viên văn phòng sử dụng nhiều ứng dụng của máy tính như xử lý văn bản và cơ sở dữ liệu.

……..

……..

4. Đĩa mềm được làm từ nhựa mềm với bề mặt có thể từ hóa được.

……..

5. Đầu đọc có thể chuyển thông tin từ đĩa đến bộ nhớ của máy tính.

……..

VI. In about 100 words, present types of memory and their characteristics.

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Name:…….
Class: ……

ENGLISH FOR INFOMATION TECHNOLOGY

TEST 8 (Time: 90 minutes)

(Do not use the dictionary)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions

As mentioned previously, one of the most important characteristics of a computer is its capability of storing information in its memory long enough to process it. Not all computers have the same type of memory. In this section, three types of memory will be discussed: core memory, semiconductor memory (or chip), and bubble memory.

The memory of the first computers was made up of a kind grid of fine vertical and horizontal wires. At each intersection where the wires crossed, there was a small ferrite ring called a core (hence the name "core memory") which was capable of being either magnetized or demagnetized. Every intersection had its unique address: consequently, when an electrical current was passed through the wires, the magnetized as well as the unmagnified cores were identified by their respective addresses.

Each core represented a binary digit of either 0 or 1, depending on its state. Early computers had a capacity of around 80,000 bits; whereas now, it is not surprising to hear about computers with a memory capacity of millions of bits. This has been made possible by the advent of transistors by the advances in the manufacture of miniaturized circuitry. As the result, mainframes have been reduced in both size and cost. Throughout the 1950s, 1960s and up to the mid – 1970s, core memory dominated the market.

1. Is a computer's capability of storing information important?

……

2. How many types of memory are discussed?

……

3. Is the core memory a new invention?

……

4. What did each core represent?

……

5. What is the memory capacity of a computer today?

……

II. Translate part of the text into Vietnamese (Each core represented ……. dominated the market**)**

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III. Put one suitable word into each sentence

RAM Fields Hard
Data Disks

1. Secondary storage is limited in sire and is often too small to contain all the necessary …….
2. Floppy …… should be kept in their protective envelope when not in use.
3. Magnetic …… …… do not destroy data on floppy disks.
4. Information stored in ……. is lost when the computer is turned off.
5. Data and applications are stored in either ……..… or floppy disks which provide a more permanent backing store.

IV. Use the right form of the words in brackets to make complete sentences

1. It is practically impossible to ……. the speed at which a computer number. (imagine/ imaginable)
2. When buying a system, there is often no …… charge for the programs. (added/ additional)
3. It is sometimes very …… to explain computer concepts. (complicated/ complicatedly)
4. The opinions of programmers as to the best way of solving a problem often ……. greatly. (difference/ differ)
5. Computers can do mathematical operations quickly and ……..… (reliably/ reliability)

V. Use the words given to make complete sentences

1. There/ be/ two kind/ disk drivers.

……..

2. Information/ disk/ organized/ terms/ blocks.

……..

3. Computer software/ divided/ two very/ broad categories.

……..

4. Poorly chosen/ system/ incapable/ performing/ tasks.

……..

5. Data/ instructions/ store/ internal memory.

……..

VI. Translate the sentences into English

1. Những gì chúng ta nhìn thấy trên màn hình là được tạo ra và lưu trữ trong RAM.

……..

2. Các ký tự và hình ảnh mà chúng ta thấy trên màn hình được tạo thành bởi các điểm được gọi là phần tử ảnh.

……..

……..

3. Số lượng phần tử ảnh càng lớn thì cho ta hình ảnh càng rõ nét.

……..

4. Màn hình được điều khiển bởi 1 bảng mạch riêng được gọi là bộ điều hợp màn hình.

……..

5. Màn hình xách tay sử dụng màn hình tinh thể lỏng thay cho đèn hình.

……..

VII. In about 100 words, write about disk and disk drive.

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Name:…….
Class: ……

ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TEST 9 (Time: 90 minutes)

(Do not use the dictionary)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions

In the 1970s, there was a further development which revolutionized the computer field. This was the ability to etch thousands of integrated circuits onto a tiny piece (chip) of silicon, which is a non – metallic element with semiconductor characteristics. Chips have thousands of identical circuits, each one capable of storing one bit. Because of the very small size of the chip, and consequently of the circuits etched on it, electrical signals do not have to travel far, hence, they are transmitted faster. Moreover, the size of the components containing the circuitry can be considerably reduced, a step which has led to the introduction of both minis and micros. As a result, computers have become smaller, faster, and cheaper. There is one problem with semiconductor memory, however: when power is removed, information in the memory is lost unlike core memory, which is capable of retaining information during a power failure.

Another development in the field of computer memories is bubble memory. The concept which consists of creating a thin film of metallic alloys over the memory board. When this film is magnetized, it produces magnetic bubbles, the presence, or absence of which represents one bit of information. These bubbles are extremely tiny, about 0.1 micrometer in diameter. Therefore, a magnetic bubble memory can store information at a greater density than existing memories, which makes it suitable for micros. Bubble memories are not expensive, consume little power, are small in size, and are highly reliable. There is probably a lot more to learn about them, and research in this field continues.

1. What further development was there in the 1790s?

……

2. How many circuits do chips have?

……

3. What are the two advantages of very small size chips?

……

4. What is not good about semiconductor memory?

……

5. What type of computer is magnetic bubble memory suitable for?

……

II. Translate part of the text into Vietnamese (Another development ……. this field continues.

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III. Put one suitable word into each sentence

Output Impact (2)
Capable Printer

1. Laser writer are …… of printing more than one line at a time.
2. Line printers are much faster than other …… printer.
3. A printed ……..… of the data – processing operation is valuable because it provides a permanent record of the results.
4. Chain printers give a better quality printing than drum ……
5. Thermal and electrostatic printers are capable of shading whereas …….. printers are not.

IV. Use the right form of the words in brackets to make complete sentences

1. Programs written in a high – level language require ……... or translation into a machine code. (compiler/ compilation)
2. Most computer ……. make a plan of the program before they write it. This program is called flowchart. (program/ programmers)
3. One of the first persons to note that the computer is malfunctioning is the computer ……. (operator/ operation)
4. It is …… to work without a template if the flowcharts are not kept in file. (acceptable/ accepted)
5. Converting an algorithm into a sequence of instructions in a programming language is called ……..… (programmer/ programming)

V. Use the words given to make complete sentences

1. Central computers/ become/ faster/ powerful.

……..

2. Small machines/ equipped/ a fairly large display.

……..

3. CRT terminals/ be/ very/ powerful/ interactive.

……..

4. New input/ devices/ have/ developed/ bridge/ gaps/ between/ various devices.

……..

5. It/ be/ possible/ these devices/ change/ style/ size/ the letters.

……..

VI. Translate the sentences into English

1. "Hệ thống" là ám chỉ một tập hợp các bộ phận thống nhất cùng làm việc với nhau để tạo nên một tổng thể có ích.

……

……..

2. Máy tính được xem như là một hệ thống bao gồm phần cứng và phần mềm.

……..

3. Phần cứng máy tính là nói đến những bộ phận của hệ thống máy tính mà bạn có thể nhìn thấy được.

……..

……..

4. Bàn phím, màn hình, ổ đĩa và máy in là những thiết bị phần cứng.

……..

5. Phân mềm máy tính nói tới các chương trình hay các lệnh điều khiển phần cứng thực hiện tác vụ cụ thể.

……..

……..

VII. In about 100 words, present some main ideas about printers.

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Name:…….
Class: ……

ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TEST 10 (Time: 90 minutes)

(Do not use the dictionary)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions

As central computers became faster and more powerful, it was possible to establish many remote display stations from which operators could all use the same computer to display information and enter data. Later, even the small machines were equipped with a fairly large display screen and keyboard oriented towards use by a person with limited training, rather than by a highly skilled computer operator.

For many interactions with computers a permanent record is unnecessary; therefore, output that is scanned once and then thrown any procedures a lot of wasted paper. To solve this problem **cathode ray tube (CRT)** terminal can be used. In addition to eliminating paper waste, these terminals are completely silent and frequently much safer than **hard – copy** terminals. Because of their speed and quietness, CRT terminals are very useful interactive devices for use in offices and in other areas. The electronic circuitry used in them is very much the same as that in the familiar TV (video) set.

These display terminals are diverse and colourful. The original video output was single – colour (black and white) upper – case letters, but in more highly developed devices, lower – case letters can be displayed, and some give options of blinking and dual – density characters. Certain screens can produce "negative" (drank) character on a bright background or even make each character a different colour, if so desired. The latter is an important feature in order to catch someone's attention when a value is abnormal.

1. Why was it possible to establish many remote display stations?

……

2. What kind of terminal is used to eliminate paper waste?

……

3. What are display terminals like?

……

4. Are CRT terminals fast and quiet?

……

5. Can lower – case letters be displayed in underdeveloped devices?

……

II. Translate part of the text into Vietnamese (As central computers ……. computer operator**)**

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III. Put one suitable word into each sentence

Devices Paper Visual
Which Video

1. Modern terminals have numerous feature ……..… can be of use in computer – assisted instruction.
2. The development of CRT terminals help reduce the problem of wasted ……..
3. Terminals with …….. screens and hard copy output are useful for checking student record.
4. The full power of …… display terminals may soon be realized.

In recent years, new output devices have been developed to bridge the gaps between the various ……

IV. Use the right form of the words in brackets to make complete sentences

1. Computers ……..…… to have many remarkable powers. (think)
2. A computer cannot …… anything unless a person tells it what to do and gives it appropriate in formation. (do)
3. The first real calculating machine ……..… in 1820 as the result of several people's experiments. (appear)
4. Charge Babbage could ……..…… the father of computer. (call)
5. Instructions used by computers ……. inside the computer's memory. (always keep)

V. Use the words given to make complete sentences

1. Mainframes/ process/ immense amounts/ data.

……..

2. Smaller' computer/ take/ several steep/ perform/ particular operation.

……..

3. Digital computer/ make/ up/ 90 percent/ large computers.

……..

4. Digital computer/ be/ much/ good/ than/ analogue one.

……..

5. The power/ consumption/ these/ machines/ be/ quite/ high.

……..

VI. Translate the sentences into English

1. Máy tính đã từng được xem như là 1 chiếc máy công cực lớn.

……..

2. Thuật ngữ "máy tính" bao gồm những bộ phận của phần cứng mà ở đó các phép tính và các thao tác dữ liệu được thực hiện.

……..

……..

3. Máy tính có thể loại bỏ rất nhiều công việc buồn tẻ ra khỏi cuộc sống của chúng ta.

……..

4. Máy tính có thể giả quyết hàng loạt vấn đề mà không trở nên mệt mỏi hay buồn chán.

……..

5. Ý tưởng chính về 1 chiếc máy tính là chúng ta có thể buộc nó làm những việc chúng ta muốn.

……..

VII. In about 100 words, write about terminals.

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