

TEST 5 (Time: 90 minutes)

(Do not use the dictionary)

1. 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. Manufacturers 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?

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

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3. What does the CPU determine?

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

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

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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
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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 languagein 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.
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2. Digital computer/ know/ as/ general – purpose.
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3. Computer/ capable/ storing/ manipulating numbers.
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4. Computers/ have/ circuits/ which/ decisions.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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

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