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?

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2. How many circuits do chips have?

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

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4. What is not good about semiconductor memory?

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

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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.

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

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

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

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

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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.

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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.

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

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

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

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