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)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………..

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.

25