Name: **Class:**

I. Match the terms with the definitions.

A	B
1. Algorithm	a. holds data read or written to it by the processor.
2. Peripherals	b. displays the output from a computer on a screen.
3. RAM	c. a predetermined set of instructions for solving a specific problem in a limited number of steps.
4. Centralized database	d. provides fast access for sections of a program and its data.
5. Ports	e. is an automated or built-in database for such a virtualized environment.
6. Cache	f. input devices attached to the CPU.
7. ROM	g. sockets into which an external device may be connected.
8. Cloud database	h. the data is stored centrally and users from different locations can access this data.
9. Monitor	i. the set of programs between the applications programs and the hardware.
10. Operating system	j. holds instructions which are needed to start up the computer.

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II. Fill in the blanks with a word.

artificial intelligence	computer	hardware	virtual
robotics	database	back up	software

1. …….. is slowly making progress, but it could soon skyrocket into a new trend in technology.
2. ……, is a set of instructions, called a program, which tells the computer what to do.
3. Like human, a …….. retains information and becomes smarter over time.
4. Nowadays, data are actually stored in a public cloud, a hybrid cloud or a private cloud, also known as a …… environment.
5. …… means copying data to another place so that you don't lose it.

III. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Information stored in the RAM is lost when the computer is turned off. Because of this, data and applications are stored in either hard or floppy disks which provide a more permanent backing store. Floppy disks are so called because they consist of flexible plastic material which has a magnetizable surface. They are available in two sizes: 5.25-inch disks are used in old computers, 3.5-inch disks are the most popular today. The surface of a floppy disk is divided into concentric circles or 'tracks', which are then divided into 'sectors'. When you insert a blank disk into a disk drive, it must be 'initialized', or formatted, before information can be recorded onto it. This means that magnetic areas are created for each track and sector, along with a catalogue or 'directory' which will record the specific location of files. When you save a file, the operating system moves the read/write heads of the disk drive towards empty sectors, records the data and writes an entry for the directory. Later on, when you open that file, the operating system looks for its entry in the directory on the disk, moves the read/write heads to the correct sectors, and reads the file into the RAM area.

1. Why are data and applications not stored in RAM?
2. Which type of floppy disk was used in computers in the past?
3. What are "tracks"?
4. What happens to a blank disk when you insert it into a disk drive?
5. What does the operating system do when you save a file?

IV. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F)

1. _____ A mainframe is used by large organizations that need to process small amount of data.
2. _____ Software is any physical part of the computer which includes the internal components and the external parts like the monitor and printer.
3. _____ A cloud database is an automated or built-in database for such a virtualized environment.
4. _____ Databases can store large numbers of records about most things.
5. _____ Personal databases are needed for functional lines such as marketing, employee relationships, customer service, etc.

V. Translate into Vietnamese.

1. The CPU can also retrieve information from memory and can store the results of manipulations back into the memory unit for later reference.

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2. The most important function of a computer is to hold information in its memory in order to process it.

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3. Computer hardware refers to the parts of the computer system that you can see and hold, such as the keyboard, monitor, disk drive and printer.

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4. Computer software can be divided into very broad categories: systems software and application software.

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5. The success or failure of any computer system depends on the skill with which the hardware and software components are selected and blended.

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