TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC TÀI NGUYÊN VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG
THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

PHIẾU NHẬP CÂU HỎI TRẮC NGHIỆM KHÁCH QUAN

Đơn vị: Khoa Hệ thống Thông tin và Viễn thám
Học phần: Anh văn chuyên ngành CNTT
Số đơn vị học phần: 02
Trình độ đào tạo: Đại học
Thời gian nhập:

UNIT: COMPUTER USERS
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 01

Unit: Computer Users
Kỹ năng: Biết
Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What do you use the computer for?

Các đáp án:

A	Studying.
B	Relaxing.
C	Shopping.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 02

Unit: Computer Users
Kỹ năng: Phân tích
Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Who are using computers in the following picture?

Các đáp án:

A	Primary school teacher
B	Open university student
C	The girl, aged 6
D	Artist

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 03

Unit: Computer Users
Kỹ năng: Phân tích
Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Who are using computers in the following picture?

Các đáp án:

A	The girl, aged 6
B	Open university student
C	Primary school teacher
D	Artist

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 04

Unit: Computer Users
Kỹ năng: Phân tích
Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Who are using computers in the following picture?

Các đáp án:

A	Open university student
B	Primary school teacher
C	The girl, aged 6
D	Artist

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 05

Unit: Computer Users
Kỹ năng: Phân tích
Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Who are using computers in the following picture?

Các đáp án:

A	Primary school teacher

B	The girl, aged 6
C	Open university student
D	Artist

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: NGỮ PHÁP

Grammar: Past simple tense, and Present perfect tense

Câu hỏi số: 06

Unit: Computer Users
Kỹ năng: Hiểu
Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which are sentences below written in the past simple?

Các đáp án:

A	I’ve scanned in about a third of these photographs.
B	I scanned in about a third of these photographs.
C	I’m adding a sound track.
D	I like shopping online.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 07

Unit: Computer Users
Kỹ năng: Áp dụng
Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which are sentence below written in the present perfect?

Các đáp án:

A	I’ve organized the paintings into themes.
B	I bought this competer last week.
C	I’m watching movies.
D	I like shopping online.

Đáp án đúng: A

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

Computers make the world smaller and smarter

The ability of tiny computing devices to control complex operations has transformed the way many tasks are performed, ranging from scientific research to producing consumer products. Tiny “computers on a chip” are used in medical equipment, home appliances, cars and toys. Workers use handheld computing devices to collect data at a customer site, to generate forms, to control inventory, and to serve as desktop organisers.

Not only is computing equipment getting smaller, it is getting ore sophisticated. Computers are part of many machines and devices that once required continual human

supervision and control. Today, computers in security system result in safer environments, computers in phones provide features such as call forwarding, call monitoring, and call answering.

These smart machines are designed to take over some of the basic tasks previously performed by people; by so doing, they make file a little easier and a little more pleasant. Smart cards store vital information such as health records frivers' licenses, bank balances, and so on. Smart phones, cars, and appliances with built in computers can be programmed to better meet individual needs. A smart house has a built-in monitoring system that can turn lights on and off, open and close windows, operate the oven, and more.

With small computing devices aavaiable for performing smart tasks like cooking dinner, programming the VCR, and controlling the flow of information in an organization, people are able to spend more time doing what they often do best – being creative. Computers can help people work more creatively.

Multimedia systems are known for their educational and entertainment value, which we call 'edutainment'. Multimedia combines text with sound, video, animation, and graphics, which greatly enhances the interaction between user and machine and can make information more interesting and appealing to people. Expert systems software enables computers to 'think' like experts. Medical diagnosis expert systems, for example, can help doctors pinpoint a patient's illness, suggest further tests, and prescribe appropriate drugs.

Connectivity enables computers and software that might otherwise be incompatible to communicate and to share resources. Now that computers are proliferating in many areas and networks are available for people to access data and communicate with others, personal computers are becoming interpersonal PCs. They have the potential to significantly improve the way we relate to each other. Many people today telecommute – that is, use their computers to stay in touch with the office while thay are working at home. With the proper tools, hospital staff can get a diagnosis from a medical expert hundreds or thousands of miles away. Similarly, the disabled can communicate more effectivey with others using computers.

Distance learning and videoconferencing are concepts made possible with the use of an electronic classroom or boardroom accessible to people in remote locations. Vast databases of information are currently available to users of the internet, all of whom can send mail messages to each other. The information superhighway is designed to significantly expand this interactive vonnectivity so that people all over the world will have free accwss to all these resources.

People power is critical to ensureing that hardware, software, and connectivity are effectively integrated in a socially responsible way. People – computer users and computer professionals – are the ones who will decide which hardware, software, and network enfure and how great an impact they will have on our lives. Ultimately peole power must be exercised to ensure that computers are used not only efficiently but in a socially responsible way.

Câu hỏi số: 08

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What uses of handheld computers are mentioned in the text?

Các đáp án:

A	To collect data at a customer site
B	To generate forms, to control inventory
C	To serve as desktop organisers
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 09

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What benefits do we have when we use computers for security purpose?

Các đáp án:

A	Safer environments
B	Improve energy efficiency
C	Provide features such as call forwarding, call monitoring, and call answering
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 10

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What are the benefits of using computers with the ‘Cars’ item?

Các đáp án:

A	Safer environments
B	Improve energy efficiency
C	Provide features such as call forwarding, call monitoring, and call answering
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 11

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What are the benefits of using computers with the ‘Phones’ item?

Các đáp án:

A	Safer environments
B	Improve energy efficiency
C	Provide features such as call forwarding, call monitoring, and call answering
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 12

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What smart devices are mentioned in the text?

Các đáp án:

A	Handheld computing
B	Smart card
C	Smart phone
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 13

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What are smart cards used for?

Các đáp án:

A	Health records
B	Drivers' licenses
C	Bank balances
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 14

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What are the advantages of multimedia?

Các đáp án:

A	To enhance the interaction between user and machine
B	To make information more interesting to people
C	To make information more appealing to people
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 15

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What can medical expert systems do?

Các đáp án:

A	To help doctors pinpoint a patients' illness

B	To suggest further tests
C	To prescrible appropriate drugs
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 16

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What types of computing systems are made available to people in remote locations using electronic classrooms or boardrooms?

Các đáp án:

A	Videoconferencing
B	Minicomputer
C	Supercomputer
D	PC (Personal Computer)

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 17

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to match the terms in Table A with the statements in Table B.

Table A	Table B
1. Edutainment	a. Software that enables computers to 'think' like experts.
2. Multimedia	b. Use computers to stay in touch with the office while working at home.
3. Expert system	c. Internet system designed to provide free, interactive access to vast resources for people all over the world.
4. Telecommute	d. Multimedia materials with a combination of educational and entertainment content.
5. Information superhighway	e. A combination of text with sound, video, animation, and graphics.

Các đáp án:

A	1e; 2d; 3a; 4b; 5c
B	1d; 2e; 3a; 4b; 5c
C	1d; 2a; 3e; 4b; 5c
D	1d; 2e; 3a; 4c; 5b

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 18

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statements as True or False?
Desktop organizers are programs that require desktop computers.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 19

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statements as True or False? Computers are sometimes used to monitor systems that previously needed human supervision.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 20

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statements as True or False? Networking is a way of allowing otherwise incompatible systems to communicate and share resources.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 21

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statements as True or False? The use of computers prevents people from being creative.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 22

Unit: Computer Users

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statements as True or False? Computer users do not have much influence over the way that computing develops.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

UNIT: COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 23

Unit: Computer Architecture

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What type of computer was used by marketing research person to collect data from the general public?

Các đáp án:

A	Suppercomputer and Mainframe
B	Minicomputer
C	Workstation
D	Hand-held computer

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 24

Unit: Computer Architecture

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What type of computer was used by large company processing payroll data?

Các đáp án:

A	Supercomputer and Mainframe
B	Minicomputer
C	Workstation
D	Personal Computer

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 25

Unit: Computer Architecture

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What type of computer was used by travelling salesperson giving marketing presentations?

Các đáp án:

A	Notebook
B	Minicomputer
C	Workstation
D	Personal Computer

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 26

Unit: Computer Architecture

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What type of computer was used by large scientific organization processing work on nuclear research?

Các đáp án:

A	Supercomputer and Mainframe
B	Workstation
C	Minicomputer
D	Personal Computer

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 27

Unit: Computer Architecture

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What type of computer was used by businessperson keeping track of appointments while travelling?

Các đáp án:

A	Workstation
B	Minicomputer
C	Supercomputer and Mainframe
D	Laptop

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 28

Unit: Computer Architecture

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What type of computer was used by graphic designer?

Các đáp án:

A	Supercomputer and Mainframe
B	Minicomputer
C	Workstation
D	Personal Computer

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 29

Unit: Computer Architecture

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What type of computer was used by secretary doing general office work?

Các đáp án:

A	Supercomputer and Mainframe
B	Minicomputer
C	Workstation
D	Personal Computer

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

How to read a computer ad

1	Intel Pentium IV 1.7GHz Processor
2	Mini Tower Chassis
3	256MB Rambus RDRAM
4	60GB Hard Drive
5	Embedded Intel 3D Direct AGP video with 64MB SDRAM
6	64-voice wavetable sound
7	48 X CD-ROM Drive
8	19'' (1 7.9'' VIS) Color SVGA monitor
9	Microsoft Windows XP
10	1.44MB 3.5'' Floppy Drive
11	Microsoft Intellimouse
12	105-key keyboard

1. The main processing chip that operates at a clock speed of 1.7 thousand million cycles per second.
2. A small size of tall and narrow style of case containing the computer system.
3. 256 megabyte of Rambus dynamic type of main memory chips that constitute the computer RAM.
4. A hard drive internal storage device with a capacity of approximately 60 thousand million bytes.
5. A video controller for controlling the monitor screen that is built on to the computer motherboard. It can process 3D images using the AGP type of video bus interface. It also contains approximately 64 million bytes of synchronous dynamic random access memory that is used as video memory.
6. A soundcard that has 64 voices and generates sounds using the wavetable system.
7. A CD-ROM storage device that operates at 48 times the speed of the original CD-ROM devices.
8. A color monitor for displaying output on a screen at resolutions determined by the SVGA standard. The diagonal measurement of the whole screen is 19 inches but the diagonal measurement of the actual viewable area of the screen is only 1 7.9 inches.
9. The operating system that is used to control the system.

Câu hỏi số: 30

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is the memory size of this PC?

Các đáp án:

A	256MegaBit
B	60GB

C	64MB
D	256MegaByte

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 31

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which input devices are supplied?

Các đáp án:

A	Microsoft Intellimouse
B	19’’ Color SVGA monitor
C	Microsoft Windows XP
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 32

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What size is the monitor?

Các đáp án:

A	19 inches
B	17.9 inches
C	7.9 inches
D	Không có thông tin

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 33

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How fast is the processor?

Các đáp án:

A	1.7 thousand million cycles per second
B	48 X
C	60GB
D	1.7 million cycles per second

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 34

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is the capacity of the hard drive?

Các đáp án:

A	Exactly 60 thousand million bytes
B	Approximately 60 thousand million bytes
C	60 Gigabits
D	64 Megabytes

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 35

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which operating system does it use?

Các đáp án:

A	Microsoft Windows
B	Unix
C	Linux
D	Microsoft Windows XP

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 36

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What multimedia features does the computer have?

Các đáp án:

A	64-voice wavetable sound
B	3D Direct AGP video
C	48 X CD-ROM
D	256MB Rambus RDRAM

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 37

Unit: Computer Architecture

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Match each item in Column A with its function in Column B.

A - Item	**B - Function**
1. RAM	a. Controls the cursor
2. Processor	b. Inputs data through keys like a typewriter
3. Mouse	c. Displays the output from a computer on a screen
4. Clock	d. Reads DVD-ROMs
5. Monitor	e. Reads and writes to removable magnetic disks
6. Keyboard	f. Holds instructions which are needed to start up the computer
7. DVD-ROM drive	g. Holds data read or written to it by the processor
8. Cache	h. Provides extremely fast access for sections of a program and its data
9. ROM	i. Controls the timing of signals in the computer
10. 3.5’’ floppy drive	j. Controls all the operations in a computer

Các đáp án:

A	1f; 2j; 3a; 4i; 5c; 6b; 7d; 8h; 9g; 11e
B	1g; 2j; 3a; 4i; 5c; 6b; 7d; 8h; 9f; 11e
C	1g; 2j; 3b; 4i; 5c; 6a; 7d; 8h; 9f; 11e
D	1h; 2j; 3a; 4i; 5c; 6b; 7d; 8g; 9f; 11e

Đáp án đúng: B

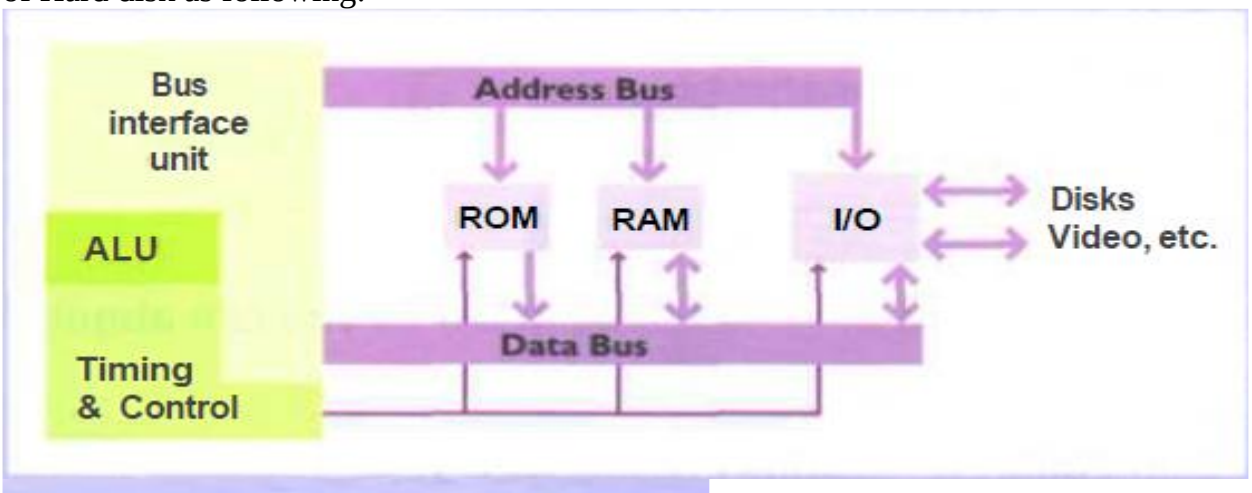
PHẦN: NGỮ PHÁP

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Khó

Study these examples of prepositions of place with figure of Computer Buses and figure of Hard disk as following:



Choice the right preposition for (…) in each sentence below:

Câu hỏi số: 38

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Data moves … the CPU and RAM.

Các đáp án:

A	Among
B	Between

C	From
D	Inside

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 39

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Data flow … ROM to the CPU.

Các đáp án:

A	From
B	Between
C	Along
D	Outside

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 40

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

A program is read … disk … memory.

Các đáp án:

A	From/Into
B	From/To
C	To/From
D	On/To

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 41

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Data transferred … the data bus.

Các đáp án:

A	Among
B	Along
C	Above
D	Via

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 42

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

The address number is put … the address bus.

Các đáp án:

A	Into

B	Onto
C	Via
D	Through

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 43

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

The hard disk drive is … a sealed case.

Các đáp án:

A	Outside
B	Inside
C	Out
D	In

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 44

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Heads move … the disk.

Các đáp án:

A	Via
B	Through
C	Across
D	Into

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 45

Unit: Computer Architecture

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Tracks are divided … sectors.

Các đáp án:

A	Into
B	By
C	From
D	Via

Đáp án đúng: A

UNIT: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 46

Unit: Computer Applications

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Where were the computer used for?

Các đáp án:

A	Supermarkets
B	Hospitals
C	Airports and Police headquarters
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: NGỮ PHÁP
Grammar: Passive voice

Câu hỏi số: 47

Unit: Computer Applications

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

The passive is often used to describe the steps in a process where the action is more important than the agent and where the agent is already known to the reader. Which sentences as following was written in passive form?

Các đáp án:

A	The radar sends out a beam of radio waves.
B	The information is stored on a smart card.
C	The smart card stores bank account information.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: B

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

Data mining

Data mining is simply filtering through large amounts of raw data for useful information that gives business a competitive edge. This information is made up of meaningful patterns and trends that are already in the data but were previously unseen.

The most popular tool used when mining is artificial intelligence (AI). AI technologies try to work the way the human brain works, by making intelligent guesses, learning by example, and using deductive reasoning. Some of the more popular AI methods used in data mining include neural networks, clustering, and decision trees.

Neutral networks look at the rules of using data, which are based on the connections found or on a sample set of data. As a result, the software continually analyses value and compares it to the other factors, and it compares these factors repeatedly until it finds patterns emerging. These patterns are known as rules. The software then looks for other patterns based on these rules or sends out an alarm when a trigger values is hit.

Clustering divides data into groups based on similar features or limited data ranges. Clusters are used when data isn’t labeled in a way that is favorable to mining. For

instance, an insurance company that wants to find instances of fraud wouldn't have its records labeled as fraudulent or not fraudulent. But after analyzing patterns within clusters, the mining software can start to figure out the rules that point to which claims are likely to be false.

Decision trees, like clusters, separate the data into subsets and then analyze the subsets to divide them into further subsets, and so on (for a few more levels). The final subsets are then small enough that the mining process can find interesting patterns and relationships within the data.

Once the date to be mined is identified, it should be cleansed. Leaning data frees it from duplicate information and erroneous data. Next, the data should be stored in a uniform format within relevant categories or fields. Mining tools can work with all types of data storage, from large data warehouses to smaller desktop databases to flat files. Data warehouses and data marts are storage methods that involve archiving large amounts of data in a way that makes it easy to access when necessary.

When the process is complete, the mining software generates a report. An analyst goes over the report to see if further work needs to be done, such as defining parameters, using other data analysis tools to examine the data, or even scrapping the data if it's unusable. If no further work is required, the report proceeds to the decision makers for appropriate action.

The power of data mining is being used for many purposes, such as analyzing Supreme Court decisions, discovering patterns in health care, pulling stories about competitors from newswires, resolving bottlenecks in production processes, and analyzing sequences in the human genetic makeup. There really is no limit to the type of business or area of study where data mining can be beneficial.

Câu hỏi số: 48

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What tool is often used in data mining?

Các đáp án:

A	AI (artificial intelligent)
B	EnCASE
C	Neural networks
D	Clustering

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 49

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What AI method is used for separating data into subsets and then analyses the subsets to divide them into further subsets for a number of levels?

Các đáp án:

A	Neural Network
B	Clustering

C	Decision Tree
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 50

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What AI method is used for continually analyzing and comparing data until patterns emerge?

Các đáp án:

A	Neural Network
B	Clustering
C	Decision Tree
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 51

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What AI method is used for dividing data into groups based on similar features or limited fata ranges?

Các đáp án:

A	Neural Network
B	Clustering
C	Decision Tree
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 52

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What term is used for the patterns found by neural networks?

Các đáp án:

A	Connections
B	Sample set of data
C	Trigger
D	Rules

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 53

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

When are clusters used in data mining?

Các đáp án:

A	When data is labeled in a way that is favorable to mining.
B	When data isn’t labeled in a way that is favorable to mining.
C	When data isn’t labeled in a way that isn’t favorable to mining.
D	When data is labeled in a way that isn’t favorable to mining.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 54

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What types of data storage can be used in data mining?

Các đáp án:

A	External Hard Drive (HDD), and Solid State Drive (SSD)
B	Network Sttached Storage (NAS), and Cloud Storage
C	USB Thumb Drive or Flash Drive, and Optical Drive (CD/DVD)
D	All types of data storage.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 55

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What can an analyst do to improve the data mining results?

Các đáp án:

A	They go over the report to see if further work needs to be done.
B	They refine parameters.
C	They use other data analysis tools to examine the data.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 56

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Name some of the ways in which data mining is currently used?

Các đáp án:

A	Analyzing Supreme Court decisions
B	Discovering patterns in health care, and pulling stories about competitors from newswires
C	Resolving bottlenecks in production processes, and analyzing sequences in the human genetic makeup
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 57

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Match the term in Table A with the statement in Table B.

Table A	**Table B**
1. Data mining	a. Storage method of archiving large amounts of data

	to make it easy to access.
2. AI	b. Data free from duplicate and erroneous information
3. Cleansed data	c. A process of filtering through large amounts of raw data for useful information
4. Data warehouse	d. A computing tool that tries to operate in a way similar to the human brain.

Các đáp án:

A	1d; 2c; 3b; 4a
B	1a; 2d; 3b; 4c
C	1c; 2d; 3b; 4a
D	1d; 2c; 3a; 4b

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 58

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following as True or False:
Data mining is a process of analyzing known patterns in data.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 59

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following as True or False:
Artificial intelligent is commonly used in data mining.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 60

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following as True or False:
In data mining, patterns found while analyzing data are used for further analyzing the data.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 61

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following as True or False: Data mining is used to detect false insurance claims.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 62

Unit: Computer Applications

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following as True or False: Data mining is only useful for a limited range of problems.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

UNIT: PERIPHERALS
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 63

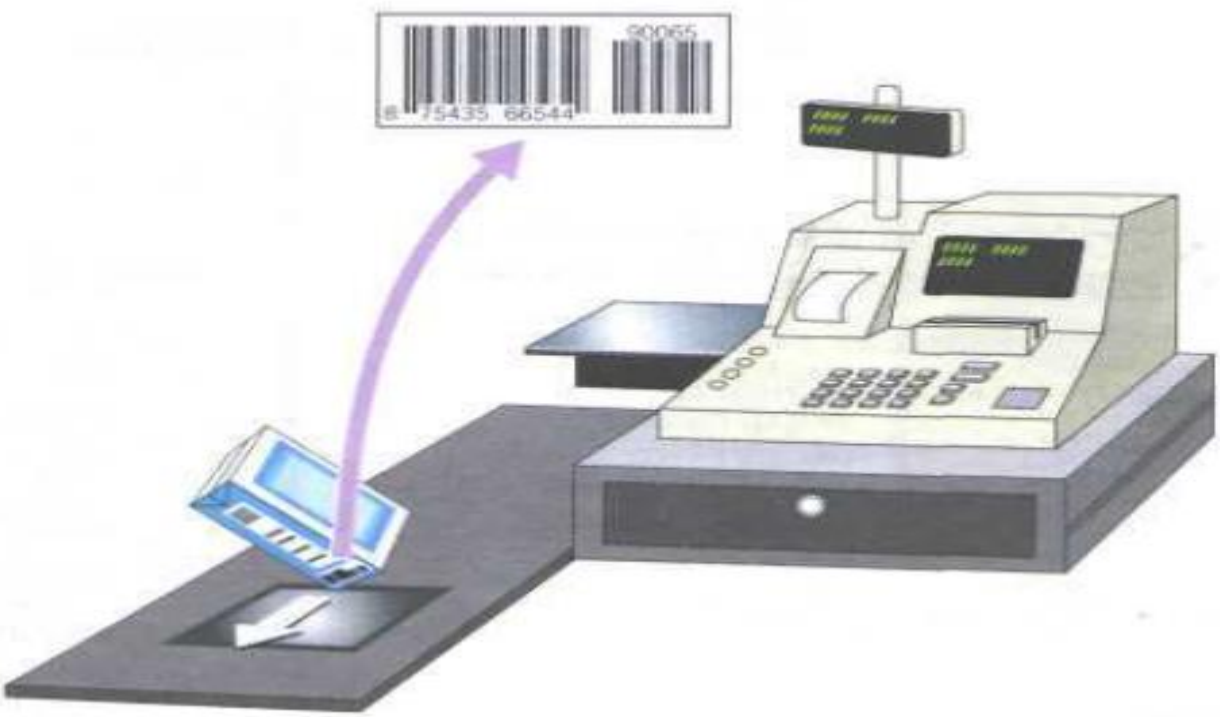
Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Identify the peripherals in this computer application:



Các đáp án:

A	Barcode reader
B	Monitor
C	Keyboard

D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 64

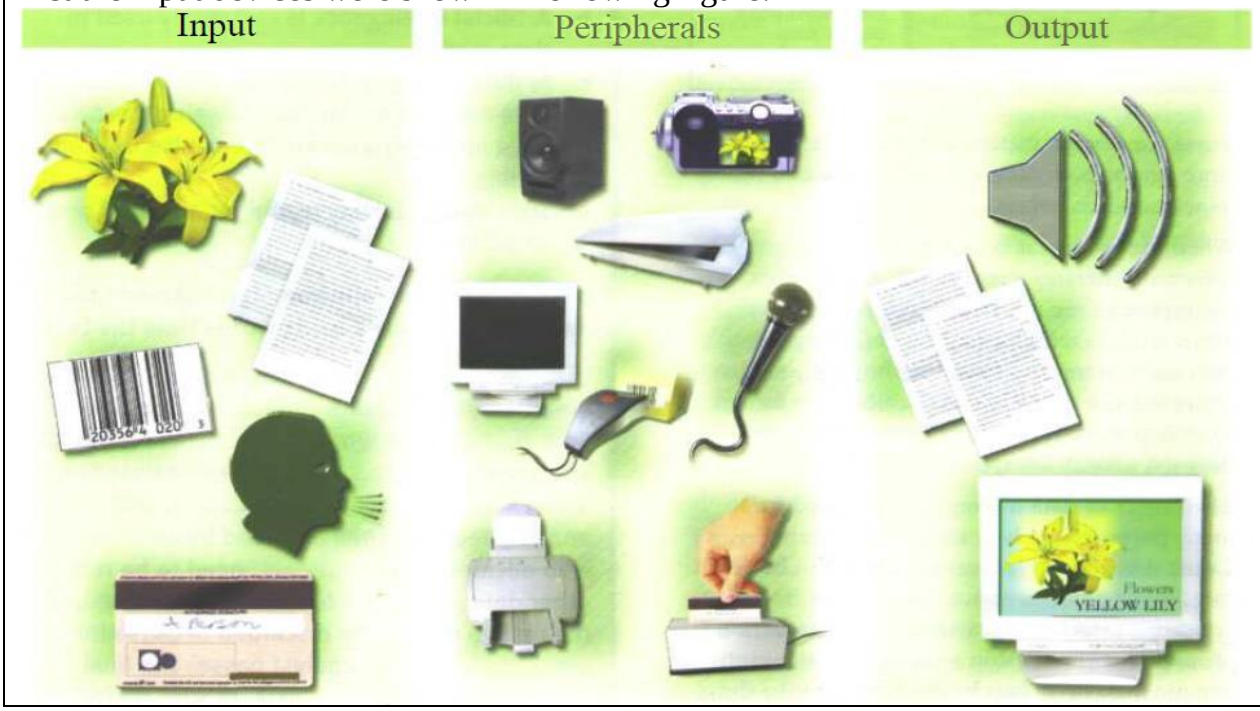
Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

List the input devices were shown in following figure:



Các đáp án:

A	Microphone
B	Card reader
C	Scanner
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 65

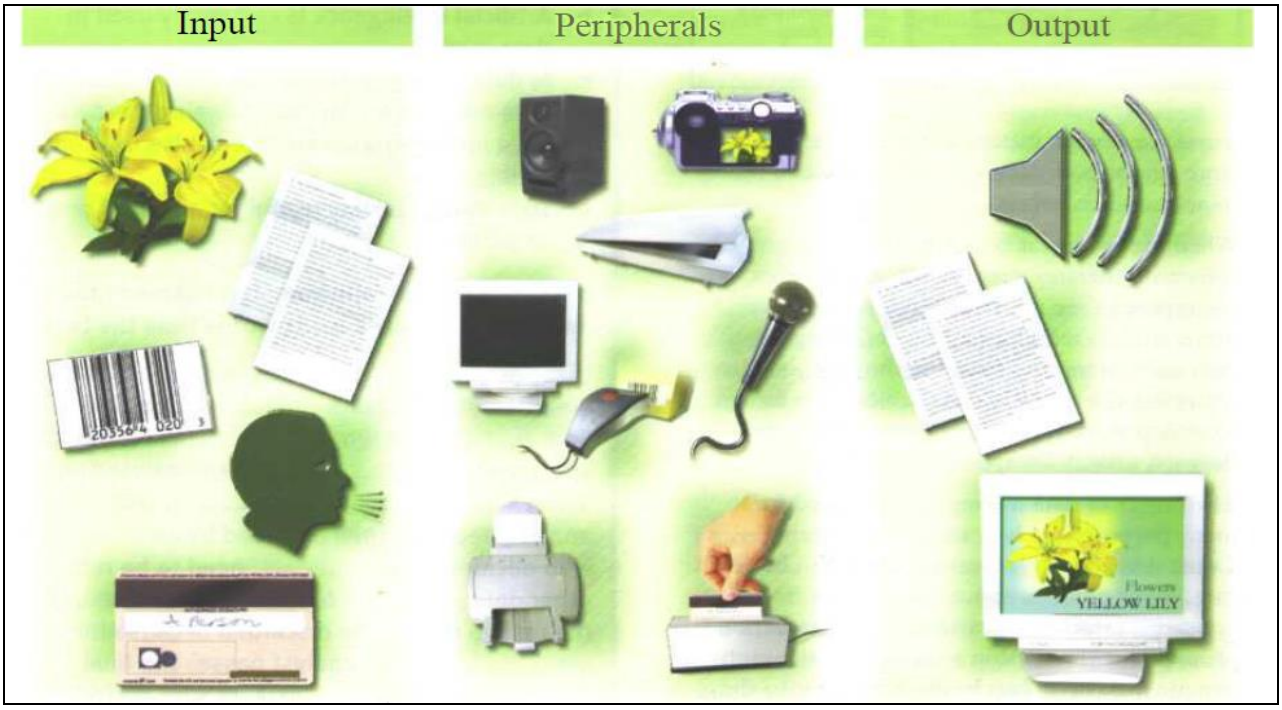
Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

List the output devices were shown in following figure:



Các đáp án:

A	Monitor
B	Speaker
C	Printer
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 66

Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Comparing features which are similar between digital camera and conventional camera. Which sentences below are right?

Các đáp án:

A	Like the conventional camera, the digital camera has a view finder.
B	The conventional camera required chemical processing whereas the digital camera does not.
C	The conventional camera uses film unlike the digital camera.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 67

Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Contrasting features which are different between digital camera and conventional camera. Which sentence as following are right?

Các đáp án:

A	With digital camera you can delete unsatisfactory images; however with conventional camera you cannot.
B	With a digital camera you can transfer images directly to a PC but with a conventional camera you need to use a scanner.
C	The conventional camera use film unlike the digital camera.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 68

Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which type of peripheral would you advise in case of recording moving images?

Các đáp án:

A	Microphone
B	Scanner
C	Webcam
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 69

Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which type of peripheral would you advise in case of printing very high quality text and graphics?

Các đáp án:

A	Dot printer
B	Laser printer
C	Scanner
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: **B**

Câu hỏi số: 70

Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which type of peripheral would you advise in case of recording sound?

Các đáp án:

A	Microphone
B	Speaker
C	Digital camera
D	Webcam

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 71

Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which type of peripheral would you advise in case of inputting printed praphics?

Các đáp án:

A	Digital camera
B	Scanner
C	Barcode reader
D	Printer

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 72

Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which type or peripheral would you advise in case of inputting a lot of text?

Các đáp án:

A	Mouse
B	Keyboard
C	Monitor
D	Printer

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 73

Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Phân tích

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Study this list of some of the subjects included in the Diploma course. In which of these subject areas would you study the topics which follow?

Subje t a eas	**Topics**
1. Computer architecture	a. Wordprocessing and other office applications
2. HW Installation & Maintenance	b. PC Bus Architectures
3. Info Tech Application	c. Maintain of Desktop
4. Multi-user Operating System	d. Unix Operating System
5. Network Technology	e. LAN Topologies

Các đáp án:

A	1b; 2c; 3a; 4d; 5e
B	1e; 2c; 3a; 4d; 5b
C	1b; 2c; 3a; 4e; 5d
D	1b; 2a; 3c; 4d; 5e

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 74

Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Phân tích

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Study this list of some of the subjects included in the Diploma course. In which of these subject areas would you study the topics which follow?

Subject area	**Topic**
1. Software Development Life Cycle	a. Binary system
2. Standalone Computer System Support	b. Writing a program
3. Software Development Procedural Lang.	c. How to connect printers
4. Data Communications	d. Pascal

Các đáp án:

A	1d; 2c; 3b; 4a
B	1b; 2c; 3d; 4a
C	1b; 2a; 3d; 4c
D	1a; 2c; 3d; 4b

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 75

Unit: Peripherals

Kỹ năng: Phân tích

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Study this list of some of the subjects included in the Diploma course. In which of these subject areas would you study the topics which follow?

Subject Area	**Topic**
1. Information System & Services	a. Making presentations
2. System Development	b. Binary system
3. Communication	c. Creating a database
4. Project Management	d. Modems
5. Mathematics for Computing	e. Writing a program

Các đáp án:

A	1c; 2b; 3d; 4a; 5e
B	1d; 2e; 3c; 4a; 5b
C	1c; 2e; 3d; 4b; 5a
D	1c; 2e; 3d; 4a; 5b

Đáp án đúng: D

UNIT: OPERATING SYSTEMS
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 76

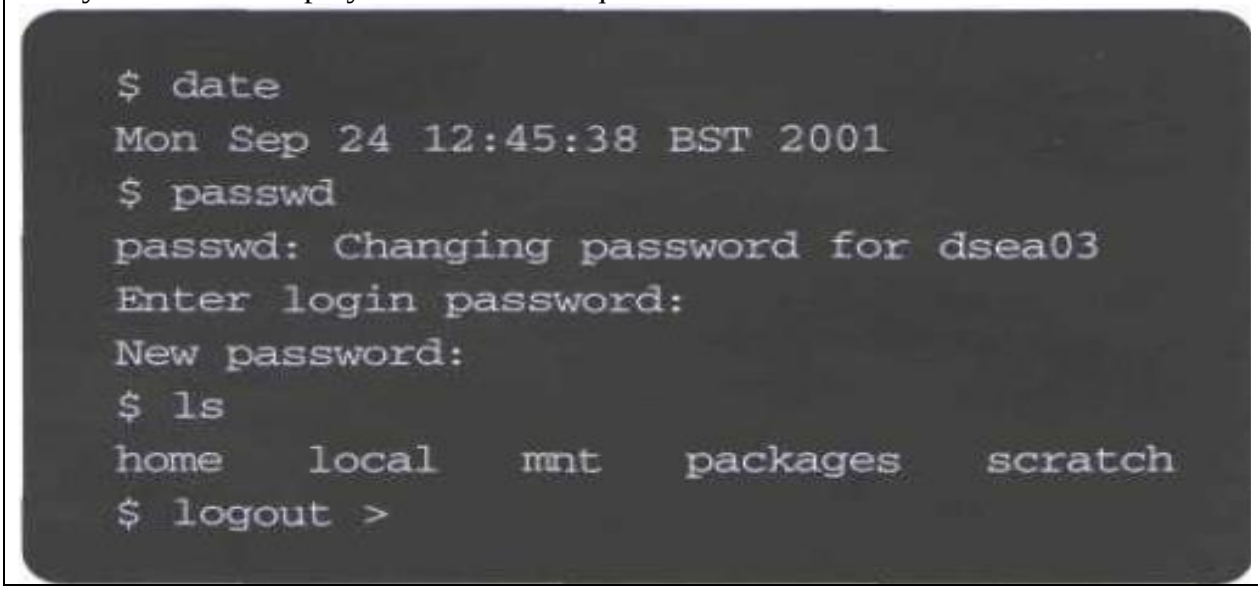
Unit: Operating Systems

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Study this screen display and answer the question: Which Unix commands does it show?



Các đáp án:

A	data
B	passwd
C	ls
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

Operating Systems: Hidden Software

When a brand new computer comes off the factory assembly line, it can do nothing. The hardware needs software to make it work. Are we talking about applications software such as wordprocessing or spread sheet software? Partly, but an applications software package does not communicate directly with the hardware. Between the applications software and the hardware is a software interface – an operating system. An operating system is a set of programs that lies between applications software and the computer hardware.

The most important program in the operating system, the program that manages the operating system, is the supervisor program, most of which remains in memory and is thus referred to as resident. The supervisor controls the entire opeating system and loads into memory other operating system programs (called nonresident) from disk storage only as needed.

An operating system has three main functions: manage the computer's resources, such as the central processing unit, memory, disk drives, and printers; establish a user interface; and execute and provide services for applications software. Keep in mind, however, that much of the work of an operating system is hidden from the user. In particular, the first listed function, managing the computer's resources, is taken care of without the user being aware of the details.

Furthermore, all input and output operations, although invoked by an applications program, are actually carried out by the operating system.

Câu hỏi số: 77

Unit: Operating Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What difference is there between applications software and operating system?

Các đáp án:

A	An operating system is between the applications software and the hardware.
B	An applications software package does not communicate directly with the hardware.
C	An operating system manages the computer resources.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 78

Unit: Operating Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Why is the supervisor program the most important program in the operating system?

Các đáp án:

A	It is the main part of operating system.
B	It executes the operating system.
C	It manages the operating system.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 79

Unit: Operating Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What difference between resident and non-resident program?

Các đáp án:

A	Resident program remains in memory, and non-resident program was loaded into memory form disk storage.
B	Non-resident program remains in memory. Resident program was loaded into memory form disk storage.
C	Non-resident program is supervisor program. Resident was not.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 80

Unit: Operating Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What are the main functions of an operating system?

Các đáp án:

A	Manage the computer resources
B	Establish a user interface
C	Execute and provide service for applications software.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: NGỮ PHÁP
Grammar: Prepositon

Câu hỏi số: 81

Unit: Operating Systems

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Make the sentence from following words: Manage/computer/resource/important/function/operating/system

Các đáp án:

A	Manage the computer resources is an important function of the operating system.
B	Managing the computer's resources is an important function of the operating system.
C	Managing the computer resources is an important function of operating system.
D	Manage the computer's resources is important function of the operating system.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 82

Unit: Operating Systems

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Make the sentence from following words: Operating/ system/ start/ run/ user/ interface/ as soon as/ PC/ switch

Các đáp án:

A	Operating system starts running the user interface as soon as PC is switched on.
B	The operating system starts running the user interface as soon as the PC is switched on.
C	Operating system starts run the user interface as soon as PC is switched on.
D	The operating system starts run the user interface as soon as the PC switched.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 83

Unit: Operating Systems

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Make the sentence from following words: Another/ function/ operating/ system/ execute/ provide/ service/ application/ software

Các đáp án:

A	Another function for operating system is executing and providing service for applications software.

B	Another function for the operating system is executed and provided services for application software.
C	Another function of the operating system is executing and providing service applications software.
D	Another function of the operating system is executing and providing services for applications software.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Khó

LINUX

Linux has its roots in a student project. In 1992, an undergraduate called Linus Torvalds was studying computer science in Helsinki, Finland. Like most computer science courses, a big component of it was tought on (an about) Unix. Unix was the wonder operating system of the 1970s and 1980s: both a textbook example of the principles of operating system design, and sufficiently robust to be the standard OS in engineering and scientific computing. But Unix was a commercial product (Licensed by ATEtT to a number of reseller), and cost more than a student could pay.

Annoyed by the shortcommings of Minix (a compact Unix clone written as a teaching aid by Professor Andy Tannenbaum) Linus set out to write his own 'kernel' – the core of an operating system that handles memory allocation, talks to hardware devices, and makes sure everything keeps running. He used the GNU programming tools developed by Richard Stallman's Free Software Foundations, an organization of volunteers dedicate to fulfilling Stallman's ideal of making good software that anyone could use without paying. When he'd written a basic kernel, he released the source code to the Linux kernel on the Internet.

Source code is important. It's the original from which compiled programs are generated. If you don't have the source code to a program, you can't modify it to fix bugs or add new features. Most software companies won't sell you their source code, or will only do so for an eye-watering price, because they believe that if they make it available it will destroy their revenue stream.

What happened next was astounding, from the conventional, commercial software industry point of view – and utterly predictbale to anyone who knew about the Free Software Foundation. Programmers (mostly academics and student) began uusing Linux. They found that it didn't do things they wanted it to do – so they fixed it. And where they improved it, they sent the improvements to Linus, who rolled them into the kernel. And Linux began to grow.

There's a term for this model of software development; it's called Open Source. Anyone can have the source code – it's free. Anyone can contribute to it. It you use it heavily you may want to extend ro develop or fix bugs in it – and it is so easy to give your fixes back to the community that most people do so.

An operating system kernel on its own isn't a lot of use; but Linux was purposefully designed as a near-clone of Unix, and there is a lot of software out there that is free and was designed to compile on Linux. By about 1992, the first distributions appeared.

A distribution is the Linux-user term for a complete operating system kit, complete with the utilities and applications you need to make it do useful things –

command interpreters, programming tools, text editors, typesetting tools, and graphical user interfaces based on the X windowing system. X is a standard in academic and scientific computing, but not hitherto common on PCs; it's a complex distributed windowing system on which people implement graphical interface like KDE and Gnome.

As more and more people got to know about Linux, some of them began to port the Linux kernel to run on non-standard computers. Because it's free, Linux is now most widely ported operating system there is.

Câu hỏi số: 84

Unit: Operating Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What did Linus Torvalds use to write the Linux kernel?

Các đáp án:

A	KDE
B	X windowing system
C	GNU programming tools
D	Gnome

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 85

Unit: Operating Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How was the Linux kernel first made available to the general public?

Các đáp án:

A	When Linus'd written a basic kernel, he released the source code to the Linux kernel on the Internet.
B	The Linux kernel was first made available to the general public by Free Software Foundation.
C	By about 1992, the first distributions appeared.
D	As more and more people got to know about Linux, some of them began to port the Linux kernel to rung on non-standard computers.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 86

Unit: Operating Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is a programmer likely to do with source code?

Các đáp án:

A	To modify
B	To fix bugs
C	To add new
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 87

Unit: Operating Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Why will most software companies not sell you their source code?

Các đáp án:

A	Because they believe that if they make it available it will destroy their revenue stream.
B	Because they believe that if they make it not available it will destroy their revenue stream.
C	Because they believe that if they make it available it will not destroy their revenue stream.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 88

Unit: Operating Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What type of utilities and applications are provided in a Linux distribution?

Các đáp án:

A	Command interpreters
B	Programming tools, and text editors
C	Typesetting tools, and graphical user interfaces
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 89

Unit: Operating Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is X?

Các đáp án:

A	It likes KDE.
B	It is a standard in academic like Gnome.
C	It is complex distributed windowing system on which people implement graphical interface.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 90

Unit: Operating Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What graphical user interfaces are mentioned in the text?

Các đáp án:

A	KDE
B	Gnome
C	X windowing
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

UNIT: GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 91

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Study this diagram of a graphical user interface (GUI). Identify these features:

1. Window
2. Icon
3. Menu
4. System tray
5. Taskbar
6. Submenu
7. Desktop
8. button

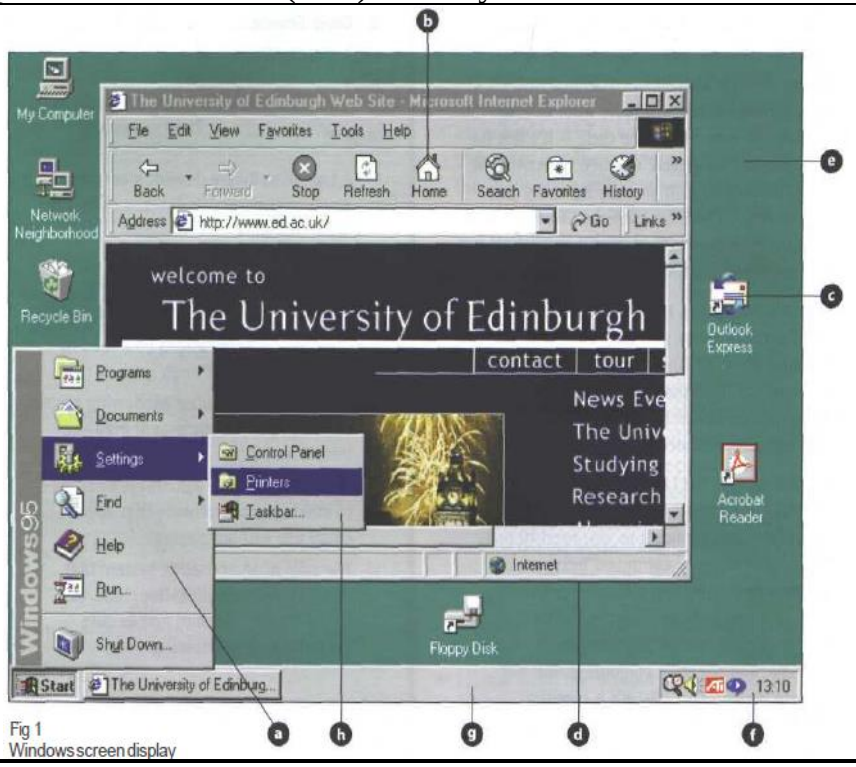


Fig 1
Windows screen display

Các đáp án:

A	1e; 2c; 3a; 4f; 5g; 6h; 7d; 8b
B	1d; 2c; 3h; 4f; 5g; 6a; 7e; 8b
C	1d; 2c; 3a; 4f; 5g; 6h; 7e; 8b
D	1d; 2c; 3b; 4f; 5g; 6h; 7e; 8a

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 92

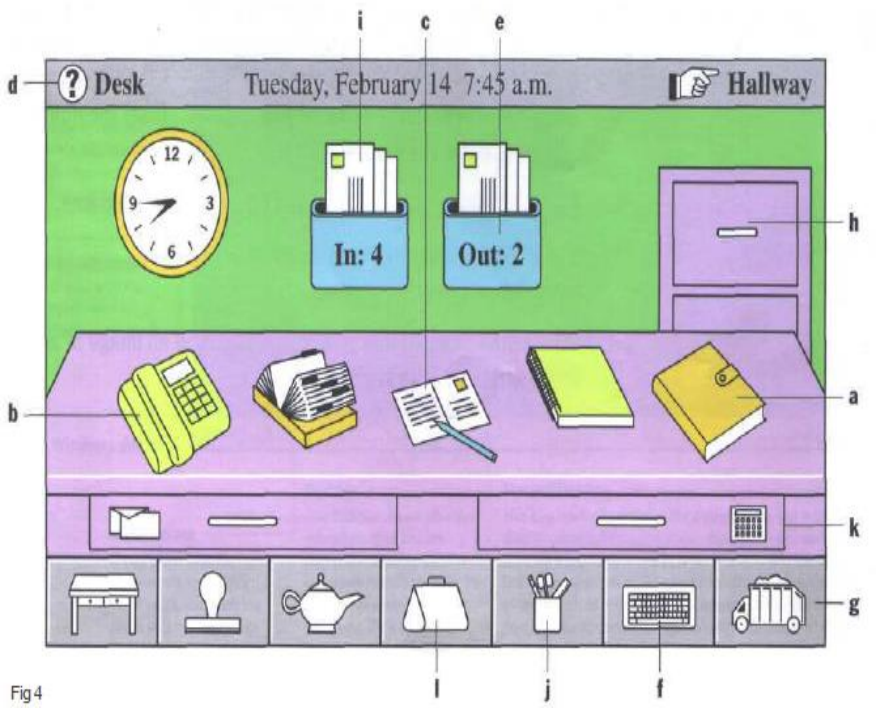
Unit: Graphical User Interface

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Study this version of a GUI. Which part of the screen would you touch if you want to:

1. Make a phone call 2. Send an email 3. Access a keyboard 4. Record an appointment 5. Get help 6. Write new mail	 Fig 4 Magic Cap GUI

Các đáp án:

A	1b; 2e; 3f; 4c; 5d; 6a
B	1b; 2e; 3f; 4a; 5d; 6c
C	1b; 2i; 3f; 4a; 5d; 6c
D	1k; 2e; 3f; 4a; 5d; 6c

Đáp án đúng: B

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn I

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

Study this diagram of the Windows Desktop and answer the question about its features:

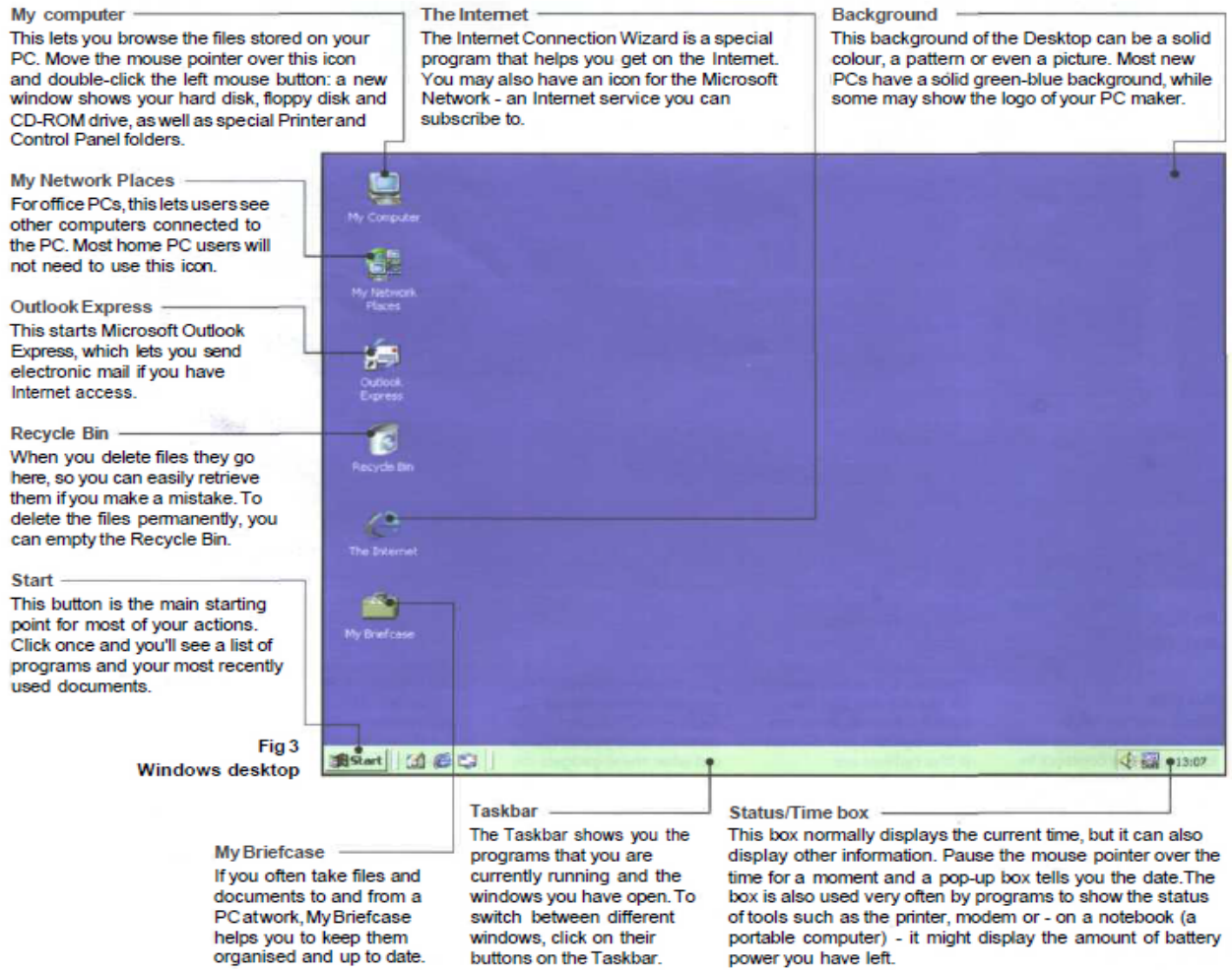


Fig 3
Windows desktop

Câu hỏi số: 93

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What does Outlook Express let you do?

Các đáp án:

A	To get on the Internet
B	To see other computers connected to the PC
C	To send electronic email
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 94

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which feature shows you current programs?

Các đáp án:

A	Taskbar
B	Status/Time box
C	Start
D	Background

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 95

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How do you read the date?

Các đáp án:

A	Click one on the start and you will see the date.
B	Click on the button on the taskbar.
C	Pause the mouse pointer over the time for a moment and a pop-up box tell you the date.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 96

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is My Briefcase for?

Các đáp án:

A	It helps to keep files organized and up to date.
B	It helps to keep files and documents organized and up to date.
C	It helps to keep documents organized.
D	It helps to keep documents up to date.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 97

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which background color is most common?

Các đáp án:

A	Green
B	Black and White
C	Solid green-blue
D	It depends on user.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 98

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which feature shows other computers networked with yours?

Các đáp án:

A	My Network Places
B	The Internet
C	Taskbar
D	Start

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 99

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which feature lets you see which files are stored on your PC?

Các đáp án:

A	Recycle Bin
B	Start
C	Background
D	My Computer

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 100

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is the program that helps you get on the Internet?

Các đáp án:

A	Start
B	Status/Time Box
C	Outlook Express
D	The Internet

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 101

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How do you delete files permanently?

Các đáp án:

A	To restore file from Recycle Bin
B	To click right on the file and delete it
C	To empty Recycle Bin
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn II

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Khó

USER INTERFACE

Cheaper and more powerful personal computers are making it possible to perform processor-intensive tasks on the desktop. Break-through in technology, such as speech recognition, are enabling new ways of interacting with computers. And the convergence of personal computers and consumer electronics devices is broadening the base of computer users and placing a new emphasis on ease of use. Together, these developments will drive the industry in the next few years to build the first completely new interfaces since SRI International and Xerox's Palo Alto Research Center did their pioneering research into graphical user interfaces in the 1970s.

True, it's unlikely that you'll be ready to toss out the keyboard and mouse any time soon. Indeed, a whole cottage industry – inspired by the hyperlinked design of the World Wide Web – has sprung up to improve today's graphical user interface. Companies are developing products that organize information graphically in more intuitive ways. XML-based formats enable users to view content, including local and

network files, within a single browser interface. But it is the more dramatic innovations such as speech recognition that are poised to shake up interface design.

Speech will become a major recognition may never be a complete replacement for other input devices, future interfaces will offer a combination of input types, a concept known as multimodal input. A mouse is a very efficient device for desktop navigation, for example, but not for changing the style of a paragraph. By using both a mouse and speech input, a user can first point to the appropriate paragraph and then say to the computer, 'Make that bold'. Of course, multimodal interfaces will involve more than just traditional input devices and speech recognition. Eventually, most PCs will also have handwriting recognition, text to speech, the ability to recognize faces or gestures, and even the ability to observe their surroundings.

It's no secret that the amount of information – both on the Internet and within intranets – at the fingertips for computer users has been expanding rapidly. This information onslaught has led to an interest in intelligent agents, software assistants that perform tasks such as retrieving and delivering information and automating repetitive tasks. Agents will make computing significantly easier. They can be used as Web browsers, help-desks, and shopping assistants. Combined with the ability to look and listen, intelligent agents will bring personal computers one step closer to behaving more like humans. This is not an accident. Researchers have long noted that users have a tendency to tart their personal computers as though they were human. By making computers more 'social,' they hope to also make them easier to use.

As these technologies enter mainstream applications, they will have a marked impact on the way we work with personal computer. Soon, the question will be not 'what does software look like' but 'how does it behave?'

Câu hỏi số: 102

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What developments are driving the development of completely new interfaces?

Các đáp án:

A	PC convergence
B	Consumer electronic devices
C	Speech recognize
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 103

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What has inspired a whole cottage industry to develop to improve today's graphical user interface?

Các đáp án:

A	PC convergence
B	Consumer electronic devices
C	The hyperlinked design of the World Wide Web.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 104

Unit: Graphical User Interface

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

In what way have XML-based formats changed the user interface?

Các đáp án:

A	It enables users to view content within a single browser interface.
B	It enables users to communicate with PC via speech.
C	It organizes information graphically in more intuitive ways.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 105

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What types of computer are certain to benefit from speech technology?

Các đáp án:

A	Palm-size and handheld PCs.
B	PCs
C	Laptop
D	Minicomputer

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 106

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Name a process where a mouse is particularly useful.

Các đáp án:

A	Desktop navigation
B	Changing the style of a paragraph
C	Input the text
D	Voice input

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 107

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Name a process where mouse is not useful.

Các đáp án:

A	Desktop navigation
B	Changing the style of a paragraph
C	Input the text
D	Voice input

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 108

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What facilities are multimodal interfaces likely to offer in the future?

Các đáp án:

A	Handwriting recognition, and Text to speech
B	The ability to observe their surrounding
C	The ability to recognize faces and gestures
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 109

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What type of input device will be used to give vision to the user interface?

Các đáp án:

A	Mouse and Microphone
B	Mouse and Keyboard
C	Microphone and Keyboard
D	Webcam and Touchpad

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 110

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What development has led to an interest in intelligent agents?

Các đáp án:

A	The amount of information
B	The hardware development
C	The software development
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 111

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

List ways in which intelligent agents can be used.

Các đáp án:

A	Web browsers
B	Help-desks
C	Shopping assistants
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 112

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to match the terms in Table A with the statements in Table B:

Table A	Table B
1. GUI	a) Software assistant that performs tasks such as retrieving and delivering information and automating repetitive tasks.
2. Multimodal interface	b) Text to speech
3. Intelligent agent	c) Graphical user interface
4. TTS	d) A system that allows a user to interact with a computer using combination of inputs such as speech recognition, hand-writing recognition, text to speech, etc.

Các đáp án:

A	1c; 2a; 3d; 4b
B	1c; 2d; 3b; 4a
C	1a; 2d; 3c; 4b
D	1c; 2d; 3a; 4b

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 113

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False:

Fewer people are using computers because computer functions are becoming integrated into other electronic devices.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 114

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False:

Keyboard and mice will soon not be required for using personal computers.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 115

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: There have been no improvements in interface design since the development of the GUI.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 116

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: Speech recognition is likely to completely replace other input devices.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 117

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: Computer speech and vision will free the user from having to sit in front of a keyboard and screen.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 118

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: Intelligent agents will make computers seem more like humans.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

PHẦN: NGỮ PHÁP

Grammar: Verbs + Object + Infinitive; or Verbs + Object + To-infinitive

Câu hỏi số: 119

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Kỹ năng: Phân tích

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Complete the gap in the sentence with the correct from of the verb in brackets: A GUI lets you … (point) to icons and click a mouse button to execute a task.

Các đáp án:

A	point
B	to point
C	points
D	pointed

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 120

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Kỹ năng: Phân tích

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Complete the gap in the sentence with the correct from of the verb in brackets: A GUI allows you … (use) a computer without knowing any operating system commands.

Các đáp án:

A	use
B	to use
C	uses
D	used

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 121

Unit: Graphical User Interfaces

Kỹ năng: Phân tích

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Complete the gap in the sentence with the correct from of the verb in brackets: The X Window System enables Unix-based computers … (have) a graphical look and feel.

Các đáp án:

A	have
B	to have
C	has
D	to has

Đáp án đúng: B

UNIT: APPLICTIONS PROGRAMS AND MULTIMEDIA

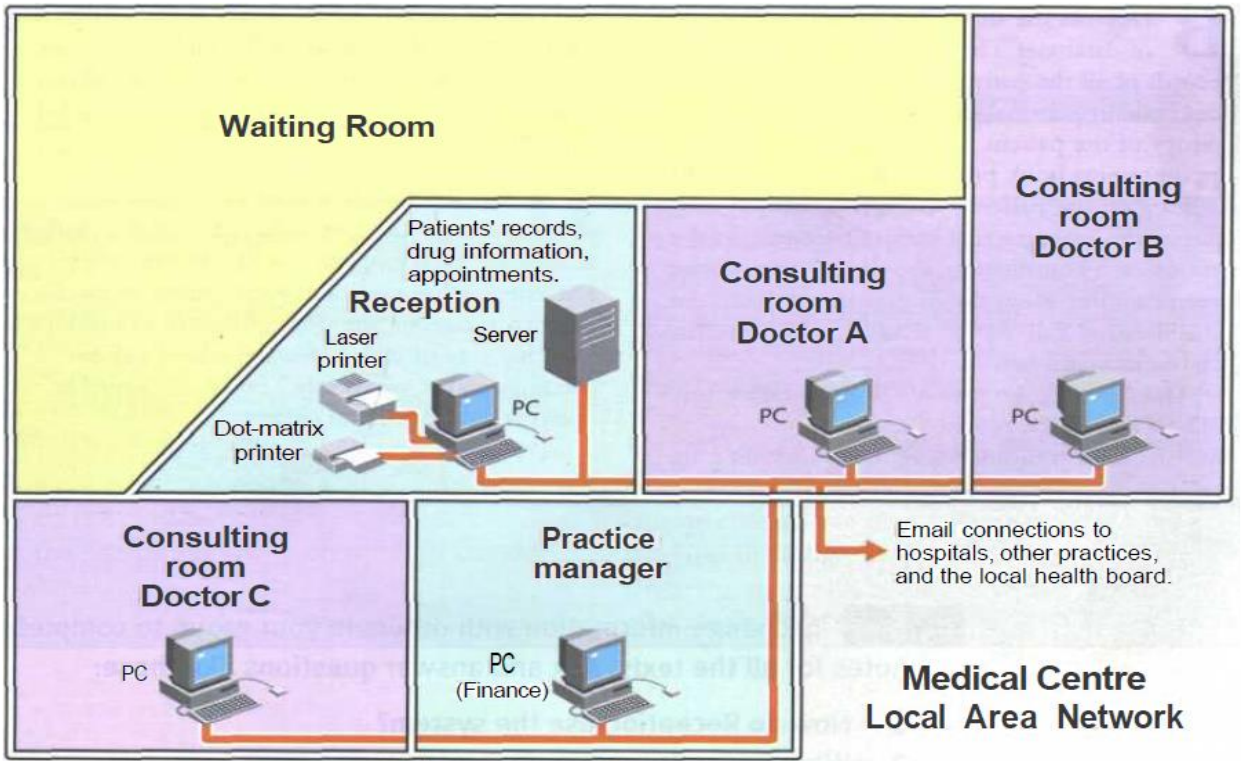
PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn I

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

Study the diagram of a medical center:



The system consists of 5 networked PCs, one in each of the consulting rooms, one in the Practice Manager's office and the other in Reception alongside the file server. (Each PC has its own laser printer). There is also a dot-matrix printer in Reception for prescriptions as these are printed on special paper. All users have access to Microsoft Office.

Doctors use the system to access a number of databases. The most important holds the records of all the patients in the practice. These files contain personal details and the medical history of the patient. The doctor can call up the appointments book prior to the consultation. By clicking on the patient's name, they have immediate access to that patient's records. At the end of each consultation, the doctor enters brief case notes including the diagnosis and treatment. This database can also be used to produce statistics for research and reports.

Doctors can also access a drugs database on CD-ROM which provides prescribing information on thousands of drugs including their suitability for different categories of patients. This is updated every month. Another database is a conditions dictionary which provides information on a wide range of problems.

Reception staff use specially tailored software developed from a database to enter all appointment dates and times for each doctor. The program generates daily lists of appointments and can be accessed by the doctors. Reception uses the patient database to identify children and old people who are due to have vaccinations. They then use mail merging to create letters asking for appointments to be made.

The Practice Manager uses a payroll package based on a spreadsheet to calculate salaries for each employee of the health center. She enters all income and expenditure to produce practice accounts. She uses a database to produce a monthly rote of which doctors are on call in evenings and at weekends. This rote is available over the network to all users.

Câu hỏi số: 122

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which applications programs will be used by Reception?

Các đáp án:

A	Microsoft Office
B	Photoshop
C	ArcGIS
D	AutoCAD

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 123

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which applications programs will be used by Practice Manager?

Các đáp án:

A	MS-Access
B	MS-Excel
C	MS-Word
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 124

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which applications programs will be used by Doctor?

Các đáp án:

A	MediTouch EHR Software
B	NueMD
C	Office Practicum
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 125

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How do Receptions use the system?

Các đáp án:

A	They use specially tailored software to enter all appointment dates and times for each doctor.
B	They use the patient database to identify children and old people who are due to have vaccinations.
C	They use mail merging to create letters asking for appointments to be made.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 126

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How do doctors use the system?

Các đáp án:

A	They access patient database to see personal details and the medical history.
B	At the end of consultation, they enter brief case notes including the diagnosis and treatment.
C	They access a drugs database.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 127

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How do Practice Manager user the system?

Các đáp án:

A	They use a payroll package to calculate salaries for each employee.
B	They enter all income and expenditure to produce practice accounts.

C	They use a database to produce a monthly rote of which doctors are on call.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 128

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Match the multimedia term in Column A to the actives in Column B:

Column A	Column B
1. MIDI	a. Watching movies
2. MP3	b. Composing music on a PC
3. DVD	c. Downloading music from the Internet
4. MPEG	d. Using reference works like encyclopedias

Các đáp án:

A	1b; 2a; 3c; 4d
B	1c; 2b; 3a; 4d
C	1d; 2c; 3a; 4b
D	1b; 2c; 3a; 4d

Đáp án đúng: D

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn II

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

The tricks to MPEG's success

The most common system for the compression of video is MPEG. It works like this. The single data stream off the CD-ROM is split into video and audio component, which are then decompressed using separate algorithms. The video is processed to produce individual frames as follows. Imagine a sequence of frames depicting a bouncing ball on a plain background. The very first is called an Intra Frame (I-Frame). I-Frames are compressed using only information in the picture itself just like conventional bitmap compression techniques like JPEG.

Following I-Frames will be one or more predicted frames (P-Frames). The difference between the P-Frame and I-Frame it is based on is the only data that is stored for this P-Frame. For example, in the case of a bouncing ball, the P picture is stored simply as as description of how the position of the ball has changed from the previous I-Frame. This takes up a fraction of the space that would be used if you stored the P-Frame as a picture in its own right shape or colour changes are also stored in the P-Frame. The next P-Frame may also be based on this P-Frame and so on. Storing differences between the frames gives the massive reduction in the abount of information needed to reproduce

the sequence. Only a few P-Frames are allowed before a new I-Frame is introduced into the sequence as a new reference point, since a small margin of error creeps in with each P-Frame.

Between I and P-Frame are bi-directional frames (B-Frames), based on the nearest I or P-Frames both befor and after them. In our bouncing ball example, in a B-Frame the picture is stored as the difference between the previous I or P-Frame and the B-Frame when playing back the sequence, the MPEG algorithm uses a combination of two references. There may be a number of B-Frames between I and P-Frames. No other frame is ever based on a B-Frame so they don't propagate errors like P-Frames.

Typically, you will have two or three Bs between Is or Ps, and perhaps three to five P-Frames between Is.

Câu hỏi số: 129

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Into what components is the data stream split?

Các đáp án:

A	Video and Audio
B	Video and Picture
C	Audio and Picture
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 130

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What information does an Intra frame contain?

Các đáp án:

A	Audio
B	Picture
C	Video
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 131

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is stored in the P-Frames following an I-Frame?

Các đáp án:

A	Audio
B	Picture

C	Video
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 132

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What gives the massive reduction in the amount of information needed to reproduce a video sequence?

Các đáp án:

A	Compacking difference
B	Processing difference
C	Storing difference
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 133

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is a new I-Frame used after a few P-Frames?

Các đáp án:

A	A-Frame
B	B-Frame
C	C-Frame
D	D-Frame

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 134

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is stored in a B-Frame?

Các đáp án:

A	The difference between the previous I or P-Frame.
B	The same between the previous I or P-Frame.
C	The difference between I-Frame and P-Frame.
D	The same between after I or P-Frame.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 135

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Why do B-Frames not propagate errors?

Các đáp án:

A	There is only one B-Frame between I-Frame and P-Frame.
B	There are a number of B-Frames between I or P-Frames.
C	No other frame is ever based on a B-Frame.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 136

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statement as True or False: JPEG is the most common compression system used for video.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 137

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statement as True or False: P-Frames only store the changes in the image.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 138

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statement as True or False: There is always at least one P-Frame between two I-Frames.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 139

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statement as True or False: B-Frames store the complete picture information.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 140

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statement as True or False: There can only be one B-Frame between each I and P-Frame.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 141

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statement as True or False: There are typically about four P-Frames between each I-Frame.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 142

Unit: Applications Programs and Multimedia

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Match the words in Table A with the statements in Table B:

Table A	Table B
1. Algorithm	a. A common type of compression used for video data.
2. I-Frame	b. A compressed video frame known as a predict d frame.
3. JP G	c. A compressed video frame that stores changes between the frame before it and the frame after it.
4. P-Frame	d. A formula used for decompressing component of a data stream.

5. B-Frame	e. A type of compression used for bitmap images.
6. MPEG	f. A compressed video frame that contains the complete image information.

Các đáp án:

A	1d; 2f; 3e; 4b; 5c; 6a
B	1e; 2d; 3f; 4b; 5c; 6a
C	1d; 2e; 3f; 4c; 5b; 6a
D	1d; 2e; 3f; 4b; 5c; 6a

Đáp án đúng: D

UNIT: COMPUTING SUPPORT OFFICER
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 143

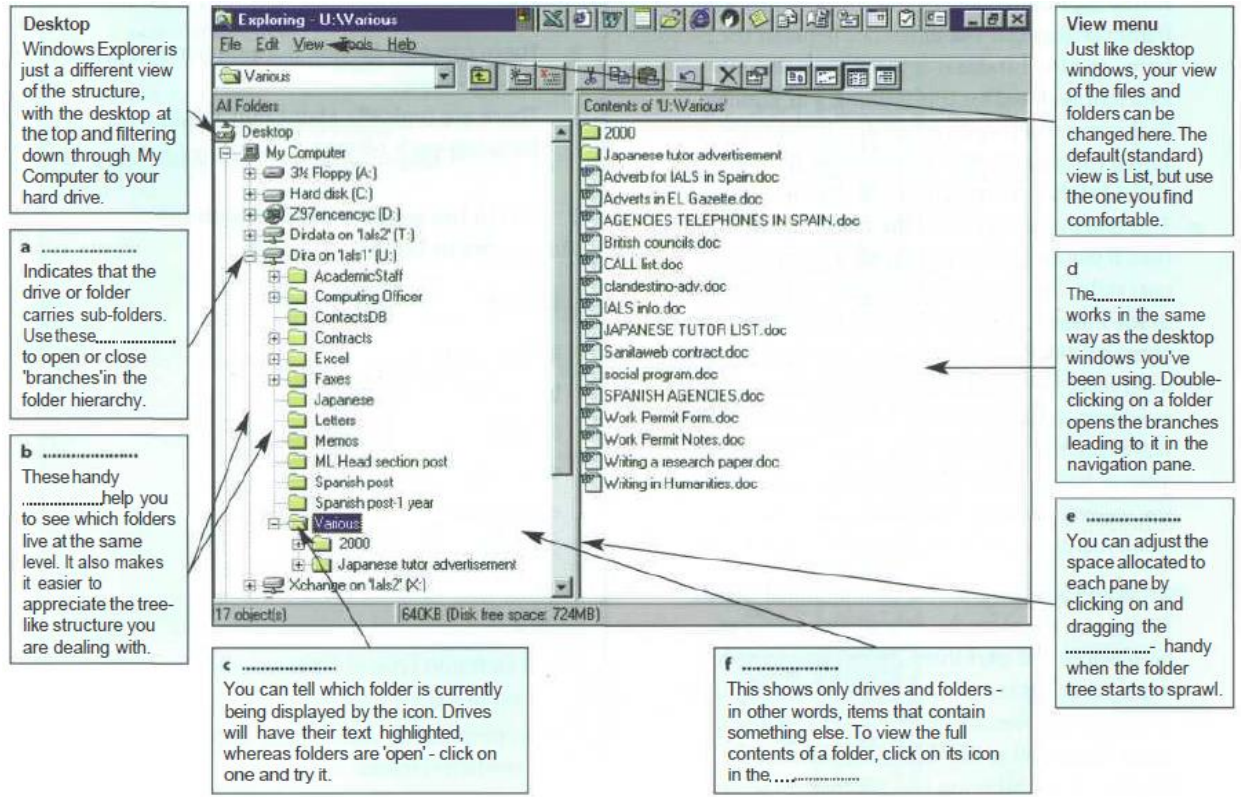
Unit: Computing Support Officer

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Study this screen display of Windows Explorer. Add these tittles to the texts: 1 (Toggle-box); 2(Explorer); 3(Selected icon); 4(Divider); 5(Guidelines); 6(Navigation pane)



Các đáp án:

A	1d; 2e; 3c; 4b; 5a; 6f
B	1e; 2d; 3c; 4b; 5f; 6a

C	1d; 2e; 3b; 4c; 5a; 6f
D	1f; 2e; 3c; 4b; 5a; 6d

Đáp án đúng: A

PHẦN: NGỮ PHÁP

Grammar: If-sentences

Câu hỏi số: 144

Unit: Computing Support Officer

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

We can use an if-sentence to link an action and its effect. To make the sentence from the words as following: You/ click/ button/, that/ compact/ you/ C drive

Các đáp án:

A	If you clicked on this button, that would just compact your C drive.
B	If you have clicked on this button, that just compact your C drive.
C	If you click on this button, that would just compact your C drive.
D	If you click on this button, that will just compact your C drive.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 145

Unit: Computing Support Officer

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

We can use an if-sentence to link an action and its effect. To make the sentence from the words as following: You/ click/ button/, that/ open/ it/ show/ you/ you/ folder

Các đáp án:

A	If you clicked on this button, that opens it up and shows you all your folders.
B	If you will click on this button, that opens it up and shows you all your folders.
C	If you would click on this button, that will open it up and show you all your folders.
D	If you click on this button, that will just compact your C drive.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 146

Unit: Computing Support Officer

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

We can use an if-sentence to describe the possible effect of an effect of a imagined action. To make this kind of sentence from the words as following: You/ spill/ coffee/ you/ keyboard/, you/ damage/ it

Các đáp án:

A	If you spilled coffee on your keyboard, you will damage it.
B	If you spill coffee on your keyboard, you will damage it.
C	If you spilled coffee on your keyboard, you could damage it.
D	If you spill coffee on your keyboard, you could damage it.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 147

Unit: Computing Support Officer

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

We can use an if-sentence to describe the possible effect of an effect of an imagined action. To make this kind of sentence from the words as following: There/ no/ other/ folder/, you/ have/ little/ box/ there

Các đáp án:

A	If there were no other folders there, you wouldn’t have a little box in there.
B	If there was no other folder there, you will not have a little box in there.
C	If there were no other folders there, you would have a little box in there.
D	If there was no other folder there, you wouldn’t has a little box in there.

Đáp án đúng: A

UNIT: NETWORKS
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 148

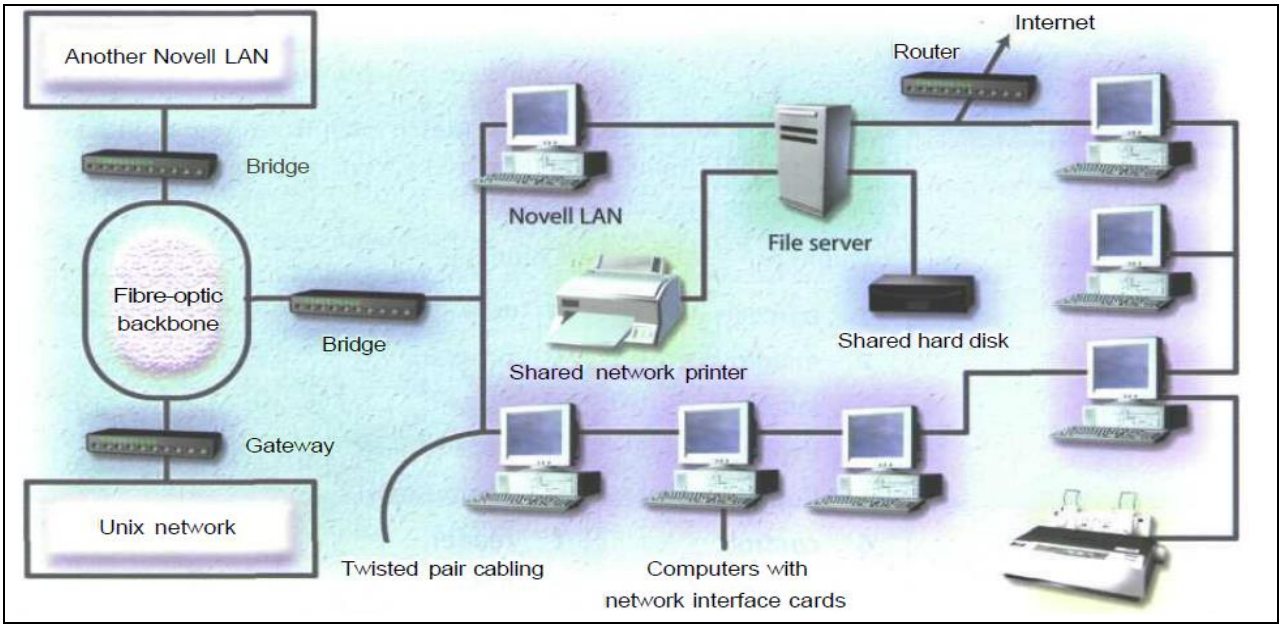
Unit: Networks

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which components were shown in the following diagram:



Các đáp án:

A	File server, LAN, and Backbone
B	Router, and Bridge
C	Modem, and Gateway
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

Network Communications

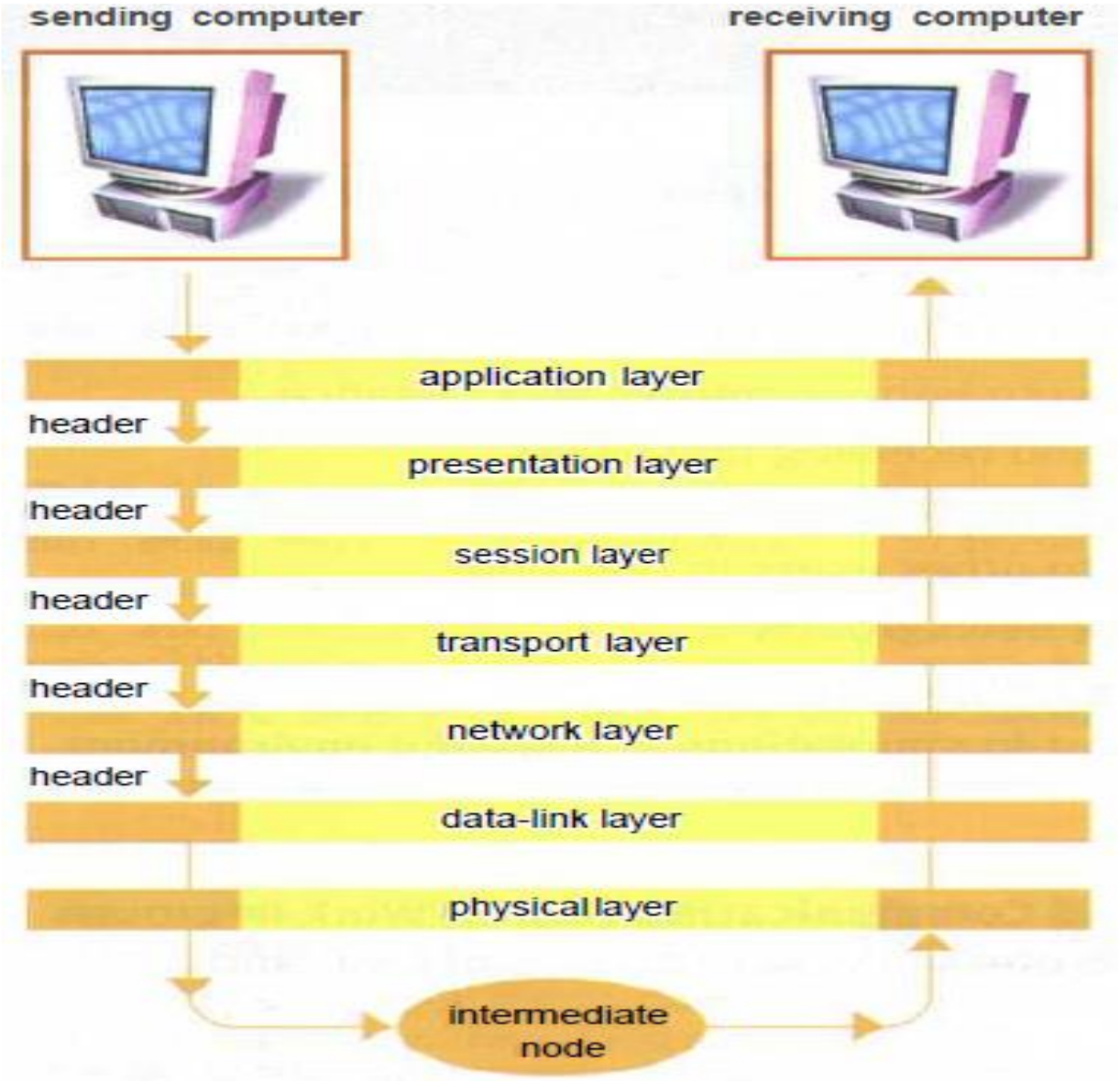
The application layer is the only part of a communications process that a user sees, and even then, the user doesn't see most of the work that the application does to prepare a message for sending over a network. The layer converts a message's data from human-readable form into bits and attaches a header identifying the sending and receiving computers.

The presentation layer ensures that the message is transmitted in a language that the receiving computer can interpret (often ASCII). This layer translates the language, if necessary, and then compresses and perhaps encrypts the data. It adds another header specifying the language as well as the compression and encryption schemes.

The session layer opens communications and has the job of keeping straight the communications among all nodes on the network. It sets boundaries (called bracketing) for the beginning and end of the message, and establishes whether the messages will be sent half-duplex, with each computer taking runs sending and receiving, or full-duplex, with both computers sending and receiving at the same time. The details of these decisions are placed in a session header.

The transport layer protects the data being sent. It subdivides the data into segments, create checksum tests – mathematical sums based on the contents of data –

that can be used later to determine if the data was scrambled. It can also make backup copies of data. The transport header identifies each segment's checksum and its position in the message.



The network layer selects a route for the message. It forms data into packets, counts them, and adds a header containing the sequence of packets and the address of the receiving computer.

The data-link layer supervises the transmission. It confirms the checksum, then addresses and duplicates the packets. This layer keeps a copy of each packet until it receives confirmation from the next point along the route that the packet has arrived undamaged.

The physical layer encodes the packets into the medium that will carry them – such as an analogue signal, if the message is going across a telephone line – and sends the packets along that medium. An intermediate node calculates and verifies checksum for each packet. It may also reroute the message to avoid congestion on the network.

At the receiving node, the layered process that sent the message on its way is reversed. They physical layer reconverts the message into bits. The data-link layer recalculates the checksum, confirms arrival, and logs in the packets. The network layer recounts incoming packets for security and billing purposes. The transport recalculates

the checksum and reassembles the message segments. The session layer holds the parts of the message until the message is complete and sends it to the next layer. The presentation layer expands and decrypts the message. The application layer converts the bits into readable characters, and directs the data to the correct application.

Câu hỏi số: 149

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Into what units is data subdivided by the transport layer?

Các đáp án:

A	Message
B	Segment
C	Packet
D	Bits

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 150

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Into what units is data subdivided by the network layer?

Các đáp án:

A	Message
B	Segment
C	Packet
D	Bits

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 151

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Into what units is data subdivided by the data-link layer?

Các đáp án:

A	Message
B	Segment
C	Packet
D	Bits

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 152

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Into what units is data subdivided by the physical layer?

Các đáp án:

A	Message
B	Segment
C	Packet
D	Bits

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 153

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Into what units is data subdivided by the application layer?

Các đáp án:

A	Message
B	Segment
C	Packet
D	Bits

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 154

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is the purpose of a transmission checksum test?

Các đáp án:

A	To determine if the data was lost.
B	To determine if the data was scrambled.
C	To fix transition errors.
D	To check the above layer.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 155

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How long does the data-link layer keep a copy of each packet?

Các đáp án:

A	Until it confirms the checksum.
B	Until it duplicates the packets.

C	Until it receives confirmation from the next point along the route that the packet has arrived undamaged.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 156

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What processes can be carried out at intermediate nodes?

Các đáp án:

A	It calculates the checksum for each packet.
B	It verifies the checksum for each packet.
C	It reroute the message to avoid congestion on the network.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 157

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which network communications layer is described by the following statement: Makes sure that the message is transmitted in a language that the receiving computer can understand.

Các đáp án:

A	Application layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Network layer
D	Data-link layer

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 158

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which network communications layer is described by the following statement: Protects the data being sent.

Các đáp án:

A	Application layer
B	Presentation layer
C	Network layer
D	Data-link layer

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 159

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which network communications layer is described by the following statement: Encodes and sends the packets.

Các đáp án:

A	Application layer
B	Transport layer
C	Presentataion layer
D	Data-link layer

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 160

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which network communications layer is described by the following statement: Supervises the transmission.

Các đáp án:

A	Application layer
B	Transport layer
C	Network layer
D	Data-link layer

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 161

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which network communications layer is described by the following statement: The part of a communications process that a user sees.

Các đáp án:

A	Application layer
B	Transport layer
C	Network layer
D	Data-link layer

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 162

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which network communications layer is described by the following statement: Start communications and looks after communications among network nodes.

Các đáp án:

A	Application layer
B	Session layer
C	Network layer
D	Physical layer

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 163

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which network communications layer is described by the following statement: Chooses a route for the message.

Các đáp án:

A	Application layer
B	Transport layer
C	Network layer
D	Data-link layer

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 164

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which network communications layer is described by the following statement: Makes backup copies of the data if required.

Các đáp án:

A	Application layer
B	Transport layer
C	Network layer
D	Data-link layer

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 165

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which network communications layer is described by the following statement: Confirm the checksum, then addresses and duplicates the packets.

Các đáp án:

A	Application layer
B	Transport layer
C	Network layer
D	Data-link layer

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 166

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to match the term in Table A with the statement in Table B:

Table A	Table B
1. Bracketing	a. Transmission mode in which each computer takes turns sending and receiving.
2. Half-duplex	b. Mathematical calculations based on the contents of data.
3. Full-duplex	c. Set boundaries for the beginning and end of a message.
4. Checksum	d. Transmission mode in which both computers send and receive at the same time.

Các đáp án:

A	1c; 2d; 3a; 4b
B	1b; 2a; 3d; 4c
C	1c; 2b; 3d; 4a
D	1c; 2a; 3d; 4b

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 167

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False:

Most of the work that an application does to prepare a message for sending over a network is not seen by the user.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 168

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: ASCII is always used to transmit data.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 169

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: The encryption layer compresses the message.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 170

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: The network layer keeps track of how many packets are in each message.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 171

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: The network layer keeps a copy of each packet until it arrives at the next node undamaged.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 172

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: Analogue signals are used on ordinary telephonelines.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 173

Unit: Networks

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: When a message arrives at its destination, it passes through the same seven network communications layers as when it was sent, but in reverse order.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

UNIT: THE INTERNET AND WORLD WIDE WEB
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 174

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Match each of the Internet services in Column A with the uses in Column B:

Column A	Column B
1. IRC	a. Logging on to your computer at a distance.
2. MOOs	b. Sending and receiving message
3. Email	c. Downloading a file from a server
4. FTP	d. Chatting to other users in real-time
5. WWW	e. Accessing newsgroups
6. Telnet	f. Browsing webpages
7. Usenet	g. Taking part in simulations in a shared environment

Các đáp án:

A	1d; 2g; 3b; 4a; 5f; 6c; 7e
B	1f; 2g; 3b; 4c; 5d; 6a; 7e

C	1d; 2g; 3b; 4c; 5f; 6a; 7e
D	1d; 2e; 3b; 4c; 5f; 6a; 7g

Đáp án đúng: C

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

How TCP/IP Dissimilar Machines

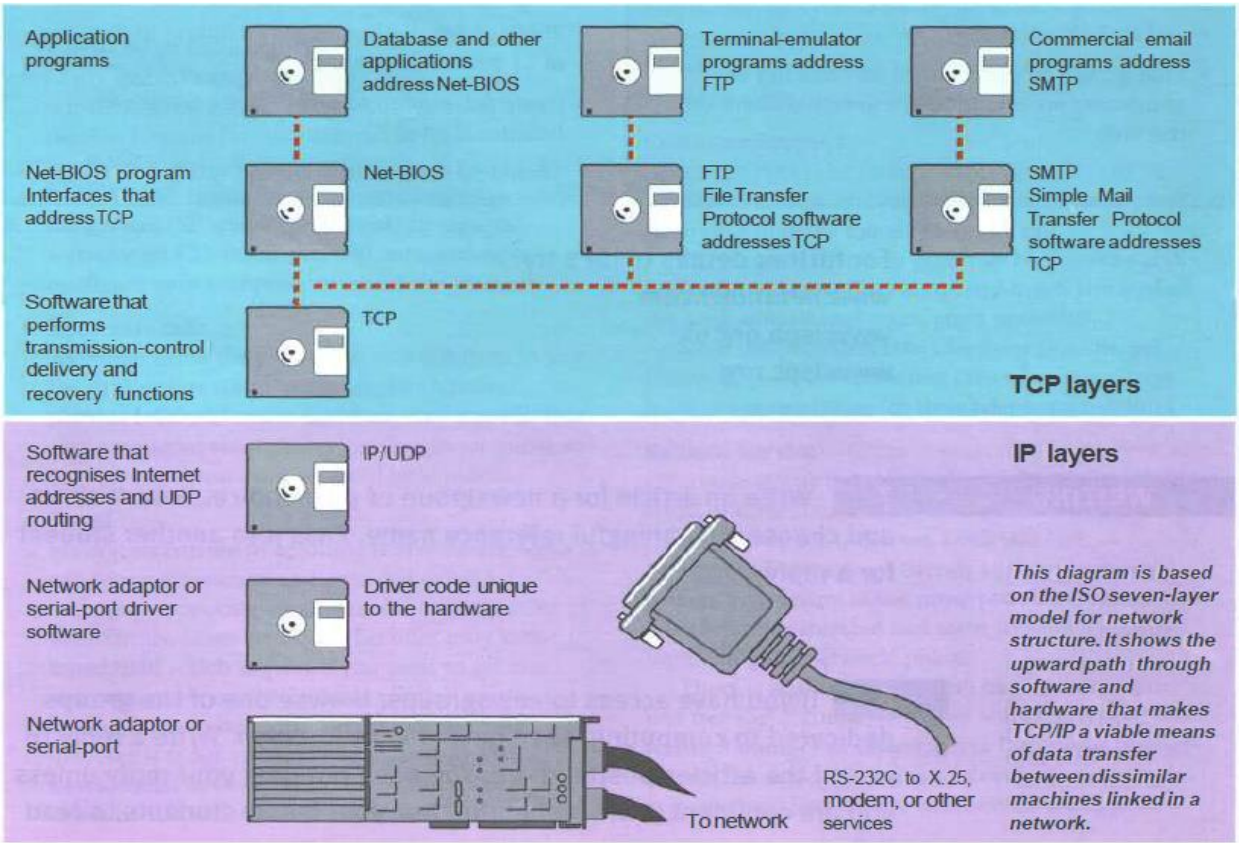
At the heart of the Internet Protocol (IP) portion of TCP/IP is a concept called the Internet address? This 32-bit coding system assigns a number to every node on the network. There are various types of addresses designed for networks of different sizes, but you can write every address with a series of numbers that identify the major network and the sub-networks to which a node is attached. Besides identifying a node, the address provides a path that gateways can use to route information from one machine to another.

Although data-delivery systems like Ethernet or X.25 bring their packets to any machine electrically attached to the cable, the IP modules much know each other's Internet addresses if they are to communicate. A machine acting as a gateway connecting different TCP/IP networks will have a different Internet address on each network. Internal look-up tables and software based on another standard – called Resolution Protocol – are used to route the data through a gateway between networks.

Another piece of software works with the IP-layer programs to move information to the right applications on the receiving system. This software follows a standard called the User Datagram Protocol (UDP). You can think of the UDP software as creating a data address in the TCP/IP message that states exactly what application the data block is supposed to contact at the address the IP software has described. The UDP software provides the final routing for the data within the receiving system.

The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) part of TCP/IP comes into operation once the packet is delivered to the correct Internet address and application port. Software packages that follow the TCP standard run on each machine, establish a connection to each other, and manage the communication exchanges. A data-delivery system like Ethernet doesn't promise to deliver a packet successfully. Neither IP nor UDP knows anything about recovering packets that aren't successfully delivered, but TCP structures and buffers that data flows, looks for responses and takes action to replace missing data blocks. This concept of data managements is called reliable stream service.

After TCP brings the data packet into a computer, other high-level programs handle it. Some are enshrined in official US government standards, like the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). If you use these atandard protocols on different kinds of computers, you will at least have ways of easily transferring files and other kinds of data.



Conceptually, software that supports the TCP protocol stands alone. It can work with data received throght a serial port, over a packet-switched network, or from a network system like Ethernet. TCP software does not even have to know they exist. But in practice TCP is an integral part of the TCP/IP picture, and it is most frequently used with those two protocols.

Câu hỏi số: 175

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What purpose does the Internet address have apart from identifying a node?

Các đáp án:

A	To identify the major network which a node is attached.
B	To provide a path that gateway can use to route information frome one node to another one.
C	To identify the sub-networks which a node is attached.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 176

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What data-delivery systems are mentioned in the text?

Các đáp án:

A	ATM

B	DDDS or LLC
C	Ethernet or X.25
D	ADDS

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 177

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What do IP modules need to know about each other to communicate?

Các đáp án:

A	The Internet address of each other if they are to communicate.
B	The domain name
C	The name of the PC, which one to communicate with.
D	The size of the IP packets

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 178

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How many Internet addresses does a gateway have?

Các đáp án:

A	2
B	3
C	It depends on how many different TCP/IP networks were connected with the gateway.
D	It depends on how many ports we have on the gateway.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 179

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What does UDP software do?

Các đáp án:

A	It provides the final routing for the data within the receiving system.
B	It creates a data address.
C	It routes the packets to the destinations.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 180

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

When does the TCP part of TCP/IP come into operation?

Các đáp án:

A	To establish a connection to each other.
B	The packet is delivered to the correct Internet address and application port.
C	To manager the communication exchanges.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 181

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What processes are performed by TCP software to provide reliable stream service?

Các đáp án:

A	The reliable stream service.
B	To create a data address in the TCP/IP message that states exactly what application the data block is supposed to contact the address.
C	TCP structures and buffers the data flow, looks for responses and takes actions to replace missing data blocks.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 182

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What standard protocols are mentioned which are used to deal with the data after TCP brings it into the computer?

Các đáp án:

A	FTP, and SMTP
B	SMTP, and HTTP
C	HTTP, and DNS
D	DNS, and FTP

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 183

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to match the terms in Table A with the statements in Table B:

Table A	Table B
1. Internet address	a. Standard used for software that routes data through a gateway.
2. Resolution Protocol	b. Standard used by software that moves information to the correct application on the receiving system of a network.
3. Look-up table	c. Standard used by software that manages communication exchanges between computers on the Internet.
4. Gateway	d. A 32-bit number identifying a node on an IP network.
5. User Datagram Protocol	e. Stored information used to route data through a gateway.
6. Transmission Control Protocol	f. A device for connecting dissimilar networks.

Các đáp án:

A	1d; 2e; 3a; 4f; 5c; 6b
B	1d; 2a; 3e; 4f; 5b; 6c
C	1d; 2b; 3e; 4f; 5c; 6a
D	1d; 2a; 3e; 4f; 5c; 6b

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 184

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False:
Internet addresses are an integral part of the IP protocol.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 185

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False:
Internet addresses can be written as a series of numbers.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 186

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: UDP software provides the final routing for data within the receiving system.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 187

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: UDP recovers packets that are not delivered successfully.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 188

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: TCP only works with packet-switched networks.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 189

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: TCP only works when it is combined with IP.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Phân tích

Mức độ: Dễ

Study this URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

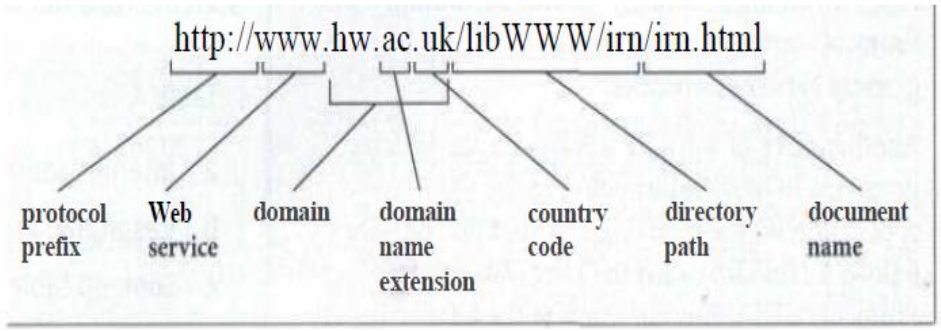


Fig 1
Uniform Resource Locator

Câu hỏi số: 190

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which part of the address tells you: the company is in the UK

Các đáp án:

A	Web service
B	Country code
C	Domain name extension
D	Document name

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 191

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which part of the address tells you: this is the webpage

Các đáp án:

A	Domain name extension
B	Web service
C	Directory path
D	Document name

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 192

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which part of the address tells you: the type of transmission standard your browser must use to access the data.

Các đáp án:

A	Domain name extension
B	Country code
C	Directory path
D	Document name

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 193

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which part of the address tells you: these points to the computer where the webpage is stored

Các đáp án:

A	Domain name extension
B	Country code
C	Directory path
D	Document name

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 194

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which part of the address tells you: this is where the webpage is stored in the computer.

Các đáp án:

A	Domain name extension
B	Protocol prefix
C	Directory path
D	Document name

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 195

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which part of the address tells you: this is a company.

Các đáp án:

A	Domain name extension
B	Country code
C	Directory path
D	Web service

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 196

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which part of the address tells you: this is a Web file

Các đáp án:

A	Domain name extension
B	Country code
C	Directory path
D	Document name

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 197

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Study this approved domain name extensions and their meanings. Then match these suggestions for new extensions to their meanings.

Extension	Meaning
1. .aero	a. General use
2. .biz	b. Professionals
3. .com (.co in UK)	c. Aviation industry
4. .coop	d. Cooperatives
5. .edu (.ac in UK)	e. Educational and research
6. .gov	f. Government
7. .info	g. Commercial
8. .int	h. Internal organization
9. .mil	i. Museums
10. .museum	j. Military agency
11. .name	k. Non-profit organization
12. .net	l. Gateway or host
13. .org	m. Individuals
14. .pro	n. Businesses

Các đáp án:

A	1f; 2n; 3i; 4d; 5e; 6h; 7c; 8a; 9j; 10g; 11m; 12l; 13k; 14b
B	1h; 2n; 3g; 4d; 5e; 6f; 7c; 8a; 9j; 10i; 11m; 12l; 13k; 14b

C	1h; 2m; 3g; 4d; 5b; 6f; 7c; 8a; 9j; 10i; 11n; 12l; 13k; 14e
D	1f; 2n; 3g; 4d; 5e; 6h; 7c; 8a; 9i; 10j; 11m; 12l; 13b; 14k

Đáp án đúng: B

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

Email Protocols

Although the format of a mail message, as transmitted from one machine to another, is rigidly defined, different mail protocols transfer and store message in slightly different ways. The mail system you're probably used to employs a combination of SMTP and POP3 to send and receive mail respectively. Others may use IMAP4 to retries mail, especially where bandwidth is limited or expensive.

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

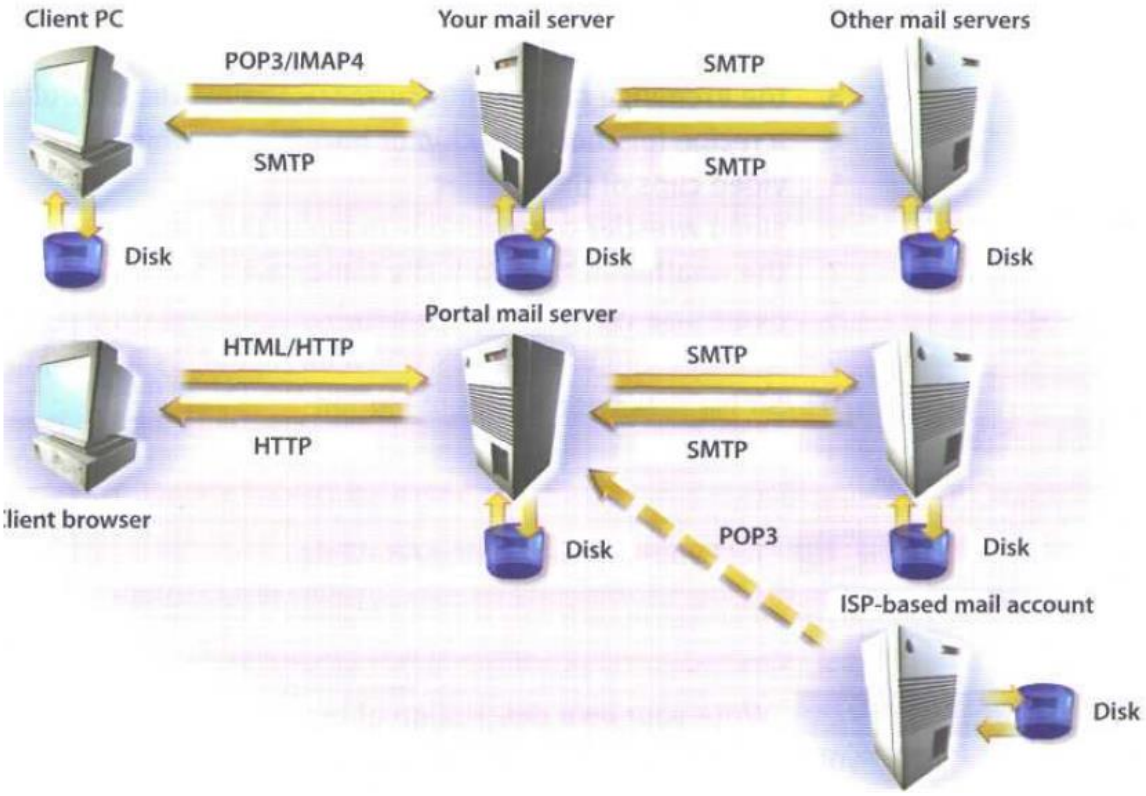
SMTP is used to transfer message between one mail server and another. It is used by email programs on PCs to send mail to the server. SMTP is very straightforward, providing only facilities to deliver messages to one or more recipients in batch mode. One a message has been delivered; it can't be recalled or cancelled. It's also deleted from the sending server once it's been delivered. SMTP uses 'push' operation, meaning that the connection is initiated by the sending server rather than the receiver. This makes it unsuitable for delivering messages to desktop PCs, which aren't guaranteed to be switched on at all times.

In host-based mail systems, such as Unix and Web mail, SMTP is the only protocol the server uses. Received messages are stored locally and retrieved from the local file system by the mail program. In the case of Web mail, the message is then translated into HTML and transmitted to your browser. SMTP is the only protocol for transferring messages between servers. How they're then stored varies from system to system.

Post Office Protocol

POP is a message-retrieve protocol used by many PC mail clients to get messages from a server, typically your ISP's mail server. It only allows you to download all messages in your mailbox at once. It works in 'pull' mode, receiving PC initiating the connection. PC-based POP3 mail clients can do this automatically at a preset interval. When you use your Web mail account to access a POP3 mailbox, the mail server opens a connection to the POP3 server just as a PC-based application would. The messages are then copied into your Web mailbox and read via a browser.

Since POP3 downloads all the messages in your mailbox, there's an option to leave messages on the server, so that they can be picked up from different machines without losing any. This does mean that you'll get every message downloaded every time you connect to the server. If you don't clean out your mailbox regularly, this could mean long downloads. When using a Web mail account leaving messages on the server – if too many build up, each download will take a long time and fill up your inbox. Many Web mail systems won't recognize messages you've already downloaded, so you'll get duplicates of ones you haven't deleted.



Internet Mail Access Protocol

IMAP is similar in operation to POP, but allows you more choice over what message you download. Initially, only message headers are retrieved, giving information about the sender and subject. You can then download just those messages you want to read. You can also delete individual message from the server, and some IMAP4 servers let you organize your mail into folders. This makes download times shorter and there's no danger of losing messages.

Câu hỏi số: 198

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Name of the different email protocol mentioned in the text.

Các đáp án:

A	SMTP
B	POP
C	IMAP
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 199

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which email protocol is used to transfer messages between server computers?

Các đáp án:

A	SMTP

B	POP
C	IMAP
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 200

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Why is SMTP unsuitable for delivering messages to desktop PCs?

Các đáp án:

A	SMTP uses ‘pll’ operation.
B	SMTP uses ‘push’ operation.
C	SMTP is very straightforward.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 201

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Name two host-based mail systems mentioned in the text.

Các đáp án:

A	Window Mail Server Exchange and Unix
B	Window Mail Server Exchange and Linux
C	Unix and Web mail
D	Linux and Web mail

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 202

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Where are email messages stored in an SMTP system?

Các đáp án:

A	Email messages didn’t store after it was delivered.
B	On the mail client
C	On the receiver server
D	On the sender server

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 203

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What happens when you use your Web mail account to access a POP3 mailbox?

Các đáp án:

A	The mail server opens a connection to the POP3 server just as a PC-based application would.
B	The messages are copied into your Web mailbox.
C	The messages are read via a browser.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 204

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Give an advantage of having an option to leave POP3 messages on the server.

Các đáp án:

A	You'll get every message downloaded every time you connect to the server.
B	Each download will take along time.
C	The message will fill up your inbox.
D	You might get duplicates of messages you haven't deleted.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 205

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Give and disadvantage of having an option to leave POP3 message on the server.

Các đáp án:

A	You might get duplicates of messages you haven't deleted.
B	Each download will take along time.
C	The message will fill up your inbox.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 206

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What are the advantages of using the IMAP4 protocol?

Các đáp án:

A	You might get duplicates of messages you haven't deleted.
B	Each download will take along time.

C	The message will fill up your inbox.
D	It allows you more choice over what messages you download.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 207

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: Different mail systems transfer emails in different ways.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 208

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: IMAP4 requires more bandwidth than the other email protocols.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 209

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: SMTP delivers messages one at a time.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 210

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: SMTP does not allow a delivered message to be cancelled.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 211

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False:
SMTP is only one of many protocols used to send mail between servers.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 212

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False:
POP protocol allows the user to download one message at a time.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 213

Unit: The Internet and World Wide Web

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Match the terms in Table A with the statement in Table B.

Table A	Table B
1. SMTP	a. An email transfer process in which the connection is initiated by the sending computer rather than the receiving computer.
2. 'Push' operation	b. A mail transfer protocol that initially only retrieves the message headers.
3. POP	c. An email transfer process in which the receiving computer initiates the connection.
4. 'Pull' operation	d. A simple mail transfer protocol that is used to send message between servers.

5. IMAP	e. A message-retrieval protocol that downloads all email messages at the same time.

Các đáp án:

A	1d; 2b; 3c; 4a
B	1c; 2a; 3d; 4b
C	1b; 2a; 3c; 4d
D	1d; 2a; 3c; 4b

Đáp án đúng: D

UNIT: WEBSITES
PHẦN: NGỮ PHÁP
Grammar: Giving advice

Câu hỏi số: 214

Unit: Websites

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which sentences as following can you use to giving an advice?

Các đáp án:

A	You navigation system should be based on text links.
B	Don’t change the location of your navigation elements.
C	I recommend Sang’s Web Navigation.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

XML Takes on HTML

Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) is the language that spawned both HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XML (Extensible Markup Language). SGML is not a true language; it is a metalanguage, which is a language from which you can create other languages. In this case, it is the creation of a markup language (a system of encoded instructions for structuring and formatting electronic document elements).

HTML is an application-specific derivation of SGML. It is a set of codes, general used for webpages that creates electronics documents according to rules established by SGML. HTML is a language that is all about the presentation of your information, not what the actual data is. You can, therefore, say that HTML is a presentation language.

XML is a subset of SGML, but it is also, like SGML, a metalanguage. XML defines a specific method for creating text formats for data so that files are program independent, platform independent, and support internationalization (able to read different language, etc.). In fact, because XML is an extensible language, you don't even have to have a browser to interpret the page. Application can parse the XML document and read the information without any human intervention.

XML, unlike HTML, is concerned with the identity; meaning and structure of data, XML is extensible because it lets website developers create their own set of customized tags for documents. This ability to define your own tags is the main feature of XML and it is what gives developers more flexibility.

By defining your own markup tags, you can explicitly define the content in the document. This makes XML a more intelligent markup language than HTML. For example, in HTML, you could have a paragraph tag <p> preceding a paragraph about baseball. Your Web browser sees this tag and knows to present the following text, however, is that it is text; it doesn't know that it is specifically about baseball. In an XML document, you could define a <BASEBALL> tag to refer specifically to the text in the paragraph in your document. This way, when your XML browser examines the document, the document knows what data it contains, and that makes the content more intelligent. Search engines that make use of XML data can do a better job of finding the pages you are looking for because of the intelligent nature of XML content.

XML, by design, does not deal with how the data is displayed to the end user. Because HTML is a presentation language, XML documents use HTML tags to help handle the visual formatting of the document. Also, you can use XML in your HTML documents to provide metadata, which is data about data in the document.

XML will do to the Web and e-commerce what HTML originally did to the Internet. XML and its associated applications have the potential to blow the foot off the Internet and how we do business.

Câu hỏi số: 215

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What languages were derived from SGML?

Các đáp án:

A	HTML and XML
B	HTML and Java
C	XML and Java
D	Java and Dotnet

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 216

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What type of language is used to structure and format elements of a document?

Các đáp án:

A	SGML
B	HTML
C	XML
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 217

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Name two metalanguages.

Các đáp án:

A	AGML and XML
B	XML and HTML
C	HTML and Dotnet
D	Dotnet and AGML

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 218

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What elements of data is XML (but not HTML) concerned with?

Các đáp án:

A	Identity
B	Meaning
C	Structure
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 219

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is meant by the term ‘extensible’?

Các đáp án:

A	It lets website developers create their own set of customized tags for documents.
B	This is the main feature of XML.
C	It is what gives developers more flexibility.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 220

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What makes XML a more intelligent language than HTML?

Các đáp án:

A	This is the main feature of XML.
B	By defining your own markup tags, you can explicitly define the content in the document.
C	It is what gives developers more flexibility.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 221

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What does the HTML markup tag<p> indicate?

Các đáp án:

A	To define the content in the document
B	To show that XML is more intelligent than HTML
C	The following text as a paragraph
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 222

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Why are search engines able to do a better job with XML documents?

Các đáp án:

A	Because of the intelligent nature of XML content.
B	Because XML has the tags.
C	Because XML does not deal with how the data is displayed to the end user.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 223

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What type of website is particularly like to benefit from XML?

Các đáp án:

A	Personal Websites

B	E-commercial websites
C	Photo sharing websites
D	Information websites

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 224

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: HTML is no longer useful for creating webpages.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 225

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: SGML is more complex than XML.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 226

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: XML files can only be used on Unix systems.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 227

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: XML files can only be read by browser programs.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 228

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False:
HTML is a markup language.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 229

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False:
Internet searches will be better with XML files.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 230

Unit: Websites

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Match the terms in Table A with the statements in Table B.

Table A	Table B
1. Metadata	a. Extensible markup language
2. Metalanguage	b. A cording system used for structuring and formatting documents.
3. HTML	c. Data about data
4. XML	d. An example of a page presentation language
5. Markup language	e. A language from which you can create other language.

Các đáp án:

A	1a; 2e; 3d; 4b; 5c
B	1c; 2a; 3b; 4d; 5e

C	1c; 2e; 3d; 4b; 5a
D	1c; 2b; 3d; 4e; 5a

Đáp án đúng: C

UNIT: COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 231

Unit: Commmunications Systems

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What additional features does your phone have?

Các đáp án:

A	Phone book, Alarm call
B	Messages, Go to online
C	Calls register, Calculator
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: NGỮ PHÁP
Grammar: Predictions

Câu hỏi số: 232

Unit: Commmunications Systems

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Make the sentence from following words, using future tense: Smart/ phone/ revolution/ the way/ we/ communicate

Các đáp án:

A	Smart phone revolutionize the way we communicate.
B	Smart phone revolutionized the way we communicate.
C	Smart phone will revolutionize the way we communicate.
D	Smart phone going to revolutionize the way we communicate.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 233

Unit: Communications Systems

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Make statements about these predictions for the next time, using the follow sentence: All school children in my country will have mobile phones.

Các đáp án:

A	In fact that all school children will have mobile phones but it's probable that many of the older pupils will have them.
B	In fact that all school children will have mobile phones?
C	In my opinion, all school children have mobile phones.
D	I think it's unlikely that all school children will have mobile phones but it's probable that many of the older pupils will have them.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

Broadband Communications

Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDN)

ISDN service can be carried over existing telephone network infrastructure to terminal adapters (TAs) in the client machine. A common ISDN interface standard has a digital communications line consisting of three independent channels: two Bearer (B) channels, each at 64Kbit/s, and one Data (D) channel at 16Kbit/s. The D channel is used to carry signaling and supervisory information to the network; while the B channels carry the data can be linked to provide a 128Kbit/s data channel.

Wireless connections

The wireless alternatives conmen in two forms: satellite and cellular. Satellite systems require the use of a modem to maintain the upload. Downstream bandwidth is provided via a dedicated satellite dish, connector hardware and proprietary software.

Cellular systems use assigned radio frequencies and are based around a network of transmitters that are arranged in a cellular network, much like cellular mobile phone systems.

The cable alternative

Cable companies can also offer affordable broadband services over copper coaxial or fiber infrastructure networks. The connection is shared by several customers on a branch, so actual connections rates are variable, unlike ISDN and DSL.

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)

DSL technology capitalizes on the existing network of copper infrastructure, but allows digital signals to be carried rather than analogue. It allows the full bandwidth of the copper twisted-pair telephone cabling to be utilized.

With splitter-based services, the DSL signal is pulled out from the phone line as it enters your premises and is wired separately to a DSL modem. This involves additional

hardware and installation by the service provider at the customer site. The shielded option involves no installations, but the telephone company's equipment and some of your equipment might need upgrading.

With Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL), most of the duplex bandwidth is devoted to the downstream direction, with only a small proportion of bandwidth being available for upstream. Much Internet traffic through the client's connection, such as Web browsing, downloads and video streaming, needs high downstream bandwidth, but user requests and responses are less significant and therefore require less on the upstream. In addition, a small proportion of the downstream bandwidth can be devoted to voice rather than data, allowing you to hold phone conversations without requiring a separate line.

DSL-based services are a very low-cost option when compared to other solutions offering similar bandwidth, so they can be made available to the customer at extremely competitive prices.

Câu hỏi số: 234

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How many channels does an ISDN system commonly use?

Các đáp án:

A	2
B	3
C	4
D	1

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 235

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What types of wireless systems are named in the text?

Các đáp án:

A	Wi-Fi and GSM
B	GSM and Satellite
C	Satellite and Cellular
D	Cellular and Wi-Fi

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 236

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What do PCs connected to a satellite system use to send data?

Các đáp án:

A	Modem
B	Dish
C	Software
D	Repeater

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 237

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What types of cables are used in cable network systems?

Các đáp án:

A	Twisted pair and Copper coaxial
B	Copper coaxial and Patch cable
C	Copper coaxial and Optical fiber
D	Oprical fibre and Patch cable

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 238

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What may need to be upgraded when using a shielded DSL system?

Các đáp án:

A	ISP equipment
B	Customer equipment
C	No installation
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 239

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Compared to the downstream bandwidth, the upstream bandwidth in an ADSL line is:

Các đáp án:

A	Larger
B	Smaller
C	The same

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 240

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which type of broadband service is the cheapest?

Các đáp án:

A	ADSL
B	DSL
C	ISDN
D	Wireless

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 241

Unit: Communications Systems

Kỹ năng: Phân tích

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Match the terms in Table A with the statements in Table B.

Table A	Table B
1. ISDN	a. DSL system that separates the digital signals from the analogue signals.
2. TA	b. Digital channel used to carry ISDN signaling and supervisory information to the network.
3. Data channel	c. Device installed on a PC to allow it to receive ISDN signals.
4. Bearer channel	d. Integrated Services Digital Network
5. DSL	e. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
6. Splitter-based services	f. Digital channel used to carry ISDN data
7. ADSL	g. Digital Subscriber Line

Các đáp án:

A	1d; 2c; 3b; 4f; 5a; 6g; 7e
B	1d; 2c; 3f; 4b; 5g; 6a; 7e
C	1d; 2c; 3b; 4f; 5g; 6a; 7e
D	1f; 2c; 3b; 4d; 5g; 6a; 7e

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 242

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False:

ISDN can only operate over a special digital telephone line.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 243

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: Two ISDN channels can be combined to give the user double the bandwidth.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 244

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: Computers connectes to a satellite system no a modem.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 245

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: Cellular networks work in a similar way to mobile phone systems.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 246

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: DSL systems require a special digital telephone line.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 247

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: DSL systems use analogue signals.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 248

Unit: Communications Systems

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to mark the following statements as True or False: You need a separate line to hold normal phone conversations on an ADSL system.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

UNIT: COMPUTING SUPPORT
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 249

Unit: Computing Support

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What the most common computing problems are for you?

Các đáp án:

A	Virus, and Computer hangs
B	Software problems
C	Hardware problems
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: NGỮ PHÁP
Grammar: Diagnosing a fault and giving advice

Câu hỏi số: 250

Unit: Computing Support

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Nam is trying to identify the cause of the problem. He’s not completely certain. What

should you say?

Các đáp án:

A	It sounds as if you may have a driver fault.
B	It sounds as if you have a driver fault.
C	You probable have a driver fault.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 251

Unit: Computing Support

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

If you want to advise someone to do something, what shall you say?

Các đáp án:

A	Try to reinstall the sound drivers.
B	You should reinstall the sound drivers.
C	I recommend reinstalling the sound drivers.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

Raiding hard drivers

Server manufacturers connect hard drives to ensure that data is adequately protected and can be quickly accessed. Computer engineers call such an arrangement a redundant array of inexpensive disks (RAID). By arranging drives in sets, users hope to take advantage of the higher seek times of smaller drives. A special hard disk controller, called a RAID controller, ensures that the RAID array's individual drives are seen by the computer as one large disk drive.

RAID schemes are numbered, with higher numbers indicating more elaborate methods for ensuring data integrity and fault tolerance (or a computer's ability to recover from hardware errors).

	Raid 0	Raid 1	Raid 2-4	Raids
Fault tolerance?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
What does it do?	Called disk striping, RAID o breaks data into blocks that a spread across all drives rather than filling one before writing to the next.	Called disk mirroring, RAID 1 uses two identical drives: data written to the first is duplicated on the second.	RAID 2-4 are rarely used and simply enhance the striping provided by other RAID levels.	Called striping with parity, the popular RAID 5 writes error-correcting or parity data across available drives.

What are the advantages ?	Improved disk I/O through – the fastest of all RAID configurations as it distributes read/write operations across multiple drives. Good for imaging and science work where speed is important.	If either drive fails, the other continues to provide uninterrupted access to data.	2 enhance 0 by using additional drives to store parity data. 3 enhance 2 by requiring only one error-checking drive. 4 build on 3 by using larger block sizes, boosting performance.	If one drive fails, its contents are recovered by analyzing the data on the remaining disks and comparing it with the parity data.
What are the disadvantages?	The failure of any single drive means the entire array is lost.	Inefficient use of disk space.	Uses dedicated disks to store the parity data used to reconstruct drive contents. Up to 30% more hard disk space needed than 1.	Not as fast as RAID 0.

Câu hỏi số: 252

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Give two reasons why server computers often have connected hard drives?

Các đáp án:

A	To ensure that data is adequately protected and can be quickly accessed.
B	To make sure that data is security and can be stored.
C	To save a big data and can be easily accessed.
D	To install the server OS and using a lot of application software’s.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 253

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Why is RAID 0 particularly suited to imaging and scientific work?

Các đáp án:

A	Because RAID 0 break data into blocks.
B	Because of speed is an advantage of RAID 0.
C	Because RAID 0 have no fault tolerance.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 254

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is advantage of using drive mirroring?

Các đáp án:

A	To extend the storage
B	To enhance the security
C	To recover the data
D	To back up data

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 255

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

To store data, what does the RAID levels higher than 1 require?

Các đáp án:

A	At least double the disk space
B	Up to about a third more disk space
C	Less than half the disk space
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 256

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Where is the back up data stored in a RAID 5 system?

Các đáp án:

A	Driver 1
B	Remaining disk
C	Driver 3
D	Driver 5

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 257

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which levels of RAID can reconstruct data lost in failed drives from the back up data spread across the remaining drives in the array?

Các đáp án:

A	Level 0
B	Level 1
C	Level 2-4
D	Level 5

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 258

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Which level of RAID is the fastest

Các đáp án:

A	Raid 0
B	Raid 1

C	Raid 2-4
D	Raids

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 259

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Match the terms in Table A with the statements in Table B.

Table A	Table B
1. RAID	a. Information which is used to restore data if one of the RAID drives fail
2. RAID controller	b. A process of spreading data across a set of disks.
3. An array	c. Redundant array of inexpensive disks
4. Striping	d. A set
5. Mirroring	e. A device for controlling a set of hard disks.
6. Check data	f. The technique of writing the same information to more than one drive

Các đáp án:

A	1b; 2e; 3c; 4d; 5a; 6f
B	1c; 2d; 3b; 4e; 5f; 6a
C	1d; 2e; 3c; 4f; 5b; 6a
D	1b; 2e; 3c; 4d; 5f; 6a

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 260

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False:
Small disks tend to have lower seek times than large disks.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 261

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False:
RAID Controller made one large hard disc action as a set of Small discs.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 262

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False:

In RAID systems, one disk is filled with data before the next disk is used.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 263

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: A higher numbered RAID array uses a more elaborate system to protect the integrity of data.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 264

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: RAID 0 provides good data recovery.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 265

Unit: Computing Support

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement as True or False: Small file servers do not usually use RAID level 3.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

UNIT: DATA SECURITY
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 266

Unit: Data Security

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How are computer viruses like biological viruses?

Các đáp án:

A	Very small program

B	Simple organism
C	To reproduce itself
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 267

Unit: Data Security

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is the effect of a virus patching the operating system?

Các đáp án:

A	To enable virus to detect program files.
B	To copy virus into program files.
C	Viruses run when the user runs an infected program.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: NGỮ PHÁP
Grammar: Cause and effect

Câu hỏi số: 268

Unit: Data Security

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Make the sentence to describe the relationship between these actions? A data or event occurs; and the trigger routine runs.

Các đáp án:

A	The data or event occurs which causes the trigger routine to run.
B	The trigger routine run which causes the data or event occurs.
C	The trigger routine run will make a data or event occurs.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 269

Unit: Data Security

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is the relationship between these events?

Các đáp án:

A	Lỗ hổng bảo mật (security flaw).
B	Khai thác (Exploit).
C	Hacker
D	Bản vá (Patch)

Đáp án đúng: A

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

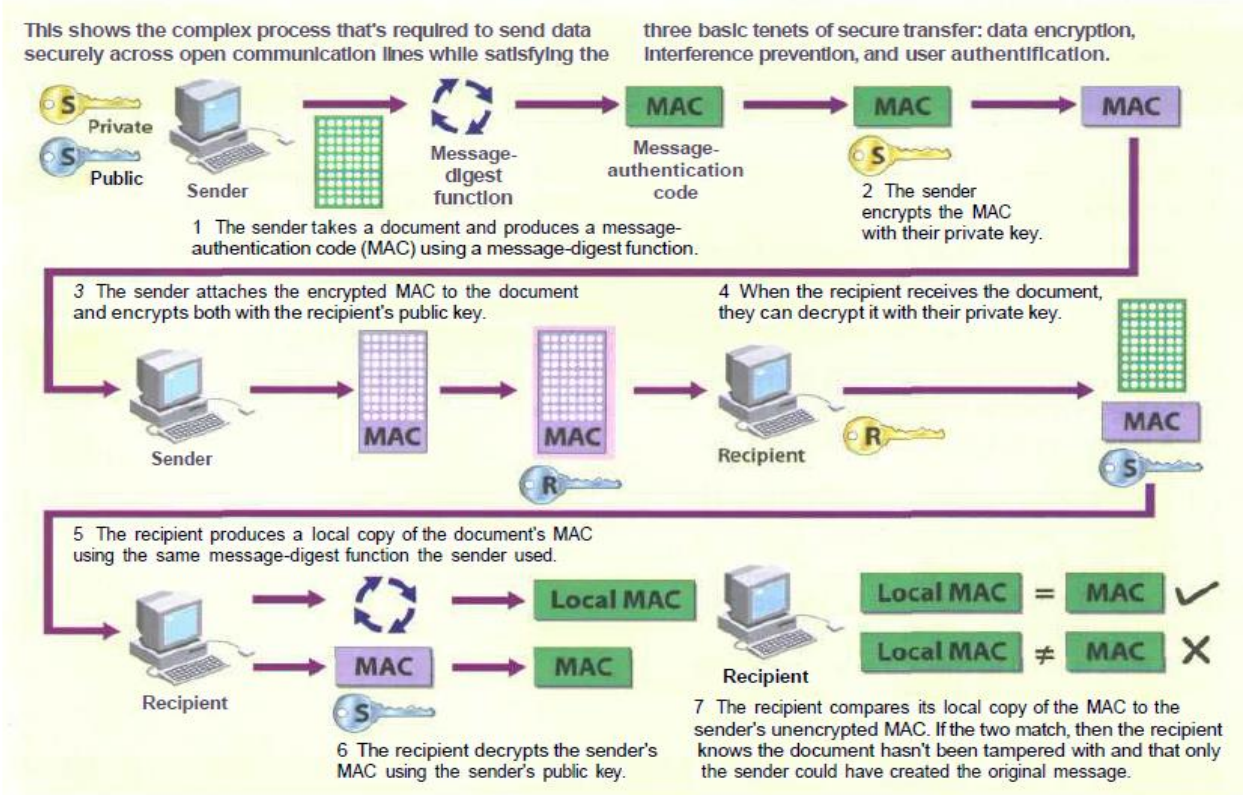
Mức độ: Trung bình

Safe transfer data

Secure transactions across the Internet have three goals. First, the two parties engaging in a transaction (say, an email or a business purchase) don't want a third party to be able to read this transmission. Some form of data encryption is necessary to prevent this. Second, the receiver of the message should be able to detect whether someone has tampered with it in transit. This calls for a message-integrity scheme. Finally, both parties must know that they're communicating with each other, not an impostor. This is done with user authentication.

Today's data encryption methods rely on a technique called public-key cryptography. Everyone using a public-key system has a public key and a private key. Messages are encrypted and decrypted with these keys. A message encrypted with your public key can only be decrypted by a system that knows your private key.

For the system to work, two parties engaging in a secure transaction must know each other's public keys. Private keys, however, are closely guarded secrets know only to their owners. When I want to send you an encrypted message, I use your public key to turn my message into gibberish. I know that only you can turn the gibberish back into the original message, because only you know your private key. Public-key cryptography also works in reverse – that is, only your public key can decipher your private key's encryption.



To make a message tamper-proof (providing message integrity), the sender runs each message through a message-digest function. This function within an application produces a number called a message-authentication code (MAC). The system works because it's almost impossible for an altered message to have the same MAC as another message. Also, you can't take a MAC and turn it back into the original message.

The software being used for a given exchange produces a MAC for a message before it's encrypted. Next, it encrypts the MAC with the sender's private key. It then encrypts both the message and the encrypted MAC with the recipient's public key and sends the message.

When the recipient gets the message and decrypts it, they also get an encrypted MAC. The software takes the message and rungs it through the same message-digest function that the sender used and creates its own MAC. Then it decrypts the sender's MAC. If the two are the same, then the message hasn't been tampered with. The dynamic of the Web dictate that a user-authentication system must exist. This can be done using digital certificates.

A server authenticates itself to a client by sending an unencrypted ASCII-based digital certificate. A digital certificate contains information about the company operating the server, including the server's public key. The digital certificate is 'signed' by a trusted digital-certificate issuer, which means that the issuer has investigated the company operating the server and believes it to be legitimate. If the client trusts the issuer, then it can trust the server. The issuer 'signs' the certificate by generating a MAC for it, then encrypts the MAC with the issuer's private key. If the client trusts the issuer, then it already knows the issuer's public key.

The dynamics and standards of secure transactions will change, but the three basic tenets of secure transactions will remain the same. If you understand the basic, then you're already three steps ahead of everyone else.

Câu hỏi số: 270

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement with True or False: A message encrypted with a public key can be decrypted by anyone.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 271

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement with True or False: To send a secure message you must know the recipient's public key.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 272

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement with True or False: Secure message are normally encrypted using a private key before they are sent.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 273

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement with True or False:
A message can be reconstructed from its MAC.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 274

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement with True or False:
Two messages can often have the same MAC.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 275

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement with True or False:
A digital certificate is sent to a client in an encrypted form.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 276

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement with True or False:
A digital certificate should be signed by a trusted digital-certificate issuer.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 277

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Mark the following statement with True or False:

A MAC is used to check that a message has not been tampered with.

Các đáp án:

A	True
B	False

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 278

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What does data encryption provide?

Các đáp án:

A	Privacy
B	Integrity
C	Authentication
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 279

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

A message encrypted with the recipient’s public key can only be decrypted with?

Các đáp án:

A	The sender’s private key
B	The sender’s public key
C	The recipient’s private key
D	Anyone

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 280

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What system is commonly used for encryption?

Các đáp án:

A	Public-key cryptography
B	Private-key cryptography
C	Public-key encryption
D	Private-key encryption

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 281

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is the opposite of ‘encrypt’?

Các đáp án:

A	Decrypt
B	De-encrypt
C	MAC
D	De-MAC

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 282

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

A message-digest function is used to?

Các đáp án:

A	Authentication a user
B	Create a MAC
.C	Encrypt a message
D	Decrypt a message

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 283

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What information does a digital certificate give to client?

Các đáp án:

A	Information about the company operating the server.
B	Server's private key
C	Issuer's public key
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 284

Unit: Data Security

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to match the function in Table 1 with the keys in Table 2.

Table 1	Table 2
1. To encrypt a message for sending	a. Sender's private key
2. To decrypt a received message	b. Trusted issuer's private key
3. To encrypt the MAC of a message	c. The recipient's private key
4. To encrypt the MAC of a digital signature	d. The recipient's public key

Các đáp án:

A	1d; 2c; 3b; 4a
B	1d; 2b; 3a; 4a
C	1c; 2b; 3a; 4d
D	1d; 2c; 3a; 4b

Đáp án đúng: D

UNIT: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 285

Unit: Software Engineering

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Put these five stages of programming in the correct sequence:

a. Design a solution
b. Code the program
c. Document and maintain the program
d. Clarify the problem
e. Test the program

Các đáp án:

A	a ->d ->b ->e ->c
B	d ->a ->b ->c ->e
C	d ->a ->b ->e ->c
D	a ->d ->b ->c ->e

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 286

Unit: Software Engineering

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Match the statement in Table A with these steps belong to in Table B.

Table A	Table B
1. Clarify the problem	a. Clarify the objectives and users
2. Design a solution	b. Debug the program
3. Code the program	c. Write programmer documentation
4. Test the program	d. Do a structured walkthrough
5. Document and maintain the program	e. Select the appropriate programming language

Các đáp án:

A	1d; 2a; 3e; 4b; 5c
B	1a; 2d; 3e; 4b; 5c
C	1a; 2d; 3b; 4e; 5c
D	1a; 2d; 3e; 4c; 5b

Đáp án đúng: B

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

Object-Oriented Programming

One of the principal motivations for using OOP is to handle multimedia applications in which such diverse data types as sound and video can be packaged together into executable modules. Another is writing program code that's more intuitive and reusable; in other words, code that shortens program-development time.

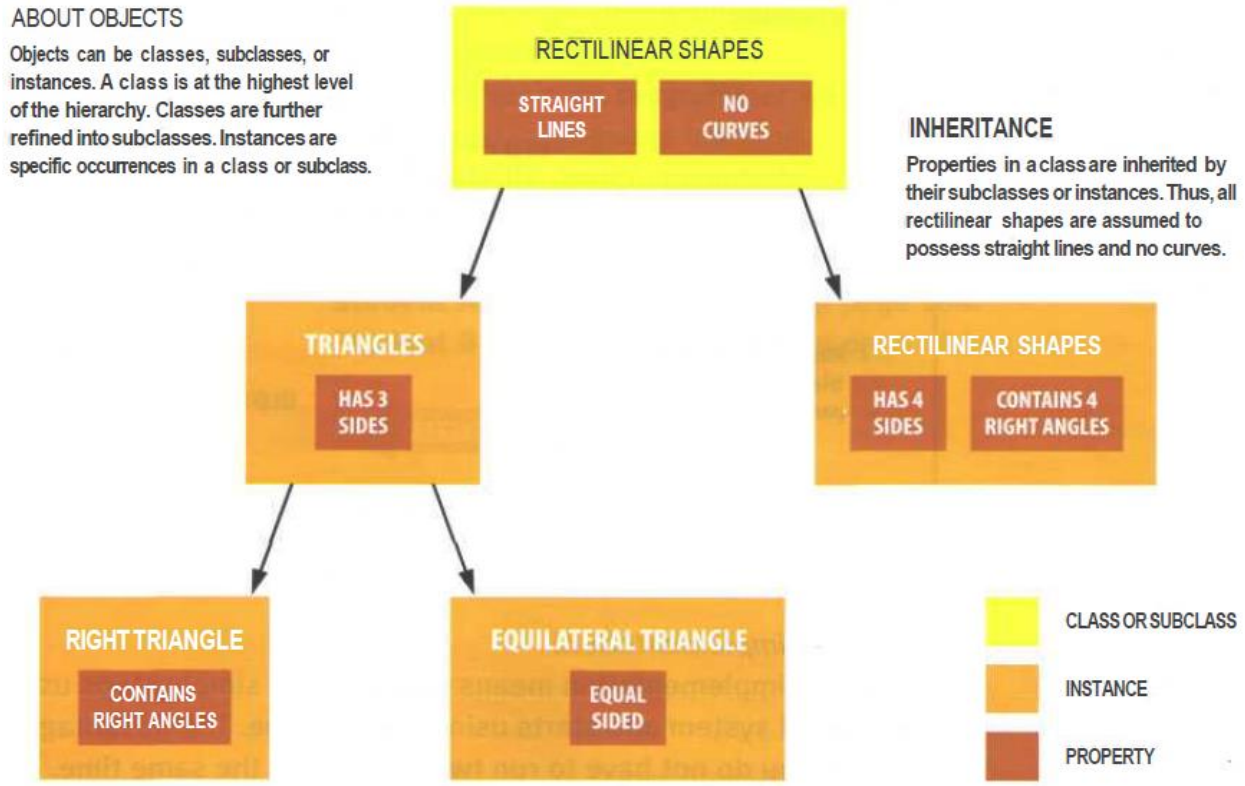
Perhaps the key feature of OOP is encapsulation – bundling data and program instructions into modules called 'objects'. Here's an example of how objects work. An icon on a display screen might be called 'Triangles'. When the user selects the Triangles

icon – which is an object, composed of the properties of triangles and other data and instructions – a menu might appear on the screen offering several choices. The choices may be create a new triangle and fetch a triangle already in storage. The menu, too, is an object, as are the choices on it. Each time a user selects an object, instructions inside the object are executed with whatever properties or data the object holds, to get to the next step. For instance, when the user wants to create a triangle, the application might execute a set of instructions that displays several types of triangles – right, equilateral, isosceles, and so on.

Many industry observers feel that the encapsulation feature of OOP is the natural tool for complex applications in which speech and moving images are integrated with text a graphics. With moving images and voice built into the objects themselves, program developers avoid the sticky problem of deciding how each separate type of data is to be integrated and synchronized into a working whole.

A second key feature of OOP is inheritance. This allows OOP developers to define one class of objects, say ‘Rectangles’, and a specific instance of this class, say ‘Squares’. Thus, all properties of rectangles has 4 sides and contain 4 right angles are the two shown here – are automatically inherited by rapidly processing business data. For instance, consider a business that has a class called ‘Employees at the Dearborn Plant’ and a specific instance of this class, Welders. If employees at the Dearborn plant are eligible for a specific benefits package, welders automatically qualify for the package. If a welder named John Smith is later relocated from Dearborn to Birmingham, Alabama, where a different benefits package is available, revision is simple. An icon representing John Smith – such as John Smith’s face – can be selected on the screen a dragged with a mouse to an icon representing the Birmingham plant. He then automatically inherits the Birmingham benefit package.

A third principle behind OOP is polymorphism. This means that different objects can receive the same instructions but deal with them in different ways. For instance, consider again the triangles example. If the user right clicks the mouse on right triangle, a voice clip might explain the properties of right triangles. However, it the mouse is right clicked on Equilateral triangle, the voice instead explains properties of equilateral triangles.



The combination of encapsulation, inheritance and polymorphism leads to code reusability Reusable code, means that new programs can easily be copied and pasted together from old programs. All one has to do is access a library of objects and stitch them into working whole. This eliminates the need to write code from scratch and then debug it. Code reusability makes both program development and program maintenance faster.

Câu hỏi số: 287

Unit: Software Engineering

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What advantages of using object-oriented programming are mentioned in the text?

Các đáp án:

A	To handle multimedia applications.
B	To writer program code that's more intuitive and reusable.
C	To code that shorten program-development time.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 288

Unit: Software Engineering

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What are three key features of OOP?

Các đáp án:

A	The object that is encapsulation – bundling data and program instructions into modules.
B	The inheritance that allows OOP developers to define one class of objects.
C	The polymorphism that means the different objects can receive the same instructions but deal with them in different ways.

D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 289

Unit: Software Engineering

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What multimedia data types are referred to in the text?

Các đáp án:

A	Sound and Video
B	Video and Text
C	Text and Image
D	Image and Sound

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 290

Unit: Software Engineering

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

List the defferent types of triangle mentioned in the text?

Các đáp án:

A	Right
B	Equilateral
C	Isosceles
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 291

Unit: Software Engineering

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What feature avoids the problem of deciding how each separate type of data is integrated and synchronized into a working whole?

Các đáp án:

A	Moving images and voice built into the objects themselves.
B	The different objects can receive the same instructions but deal with them in different ways.
C	Code reusable.
D	A module containing data and program instructions.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 292

Unit: Software Engineering

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What specific type of rectangle is named in the text?

Các đáp án:

A	Rectangle has 4 sides.
B	Rectangle contains 4 right angles.
C	Squares
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: C

Câu hỏi số: 293

Unit: Software Engineering

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What features are made quicker by code reusability?

Các đáp án:

A	The combination of encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism.
B	Both grogram development and program maintenance.
C	Copy and paste.
D	The library's objects.

Đáp án đúng: B

Câu hỏi số: 294

Unit: Software Engineering

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Re-read the text to match the terms in Table A with the statement in Table B.

Table A	Table B
1. OOP	a. An OOP property that allows data and program instructions to be bundled into an object.
2. Encapsulation	b. A list of choices.
3. Object	c. An OOP property that enables different objects to deal with the same instruction in different ways.
4. Menu	d. A reusable collection of objects.
5. Square	e. A module containing data and program instructions.
6. Polymorphism	f. Object-Oriented Programming
7. Library	g. A rectangle with equal sides.

Các đáp án:

A	1f; 2c; 3a; 4b; 5g; 6e; 7d
B	1f; 2e; 3a; 4b; 5d; 6c; 7g
C	1g; 2e; 3a; 4f; 5b; 6c; 7d
D	1f; 2e; 3a; 4b; 5g; 6c; 7d

Đáp án đúng: D

UNIT: THE FUTURE OF IT
PHẦN: MỞ ĐẦU

Câu hỏi số: 295

Unit: The future IT

Kỹ năng: Biết

Mức độ: Dễ

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

How do you think developments in IT will affect what areas of life in the next ten years?

Các đáp án:

A	Commerce
B	Work
C	The relationship between humans and computers
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: NGỮ PHÁP

Grammar: Future perfect and It in subject position

Câu hỏi số: 296

Unit: The future IT

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Trung bình

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

We use the future perfect to predict actions which will be completed before a particular time in the future. Which sentences below are right?

Các đáp án:

A	By 2020 scientists will have developed active contact lenses.
B	In 2020 scientists have developed active contact lenses.
C	Scientist has developed active contact lenses since 2020.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 297

Unit: The future IT

Kỹ năng: Áp dụng

Mức độ: Khó

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

We can make predictions using 'it' in subject position when the true subject of the prediction is a 'that' clause. Which sentences below are right?

Các đáp án:

A	It's likely that computers will be used to develop other faster computers.
B	It's possible that we'll work from telework centers in future.
C	It's amazing that scientists will have developed active contact lenses by 2020.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

PHẦN: ĐỌC HIỂU

Phần nội dung câu hỏi lớn

Kỹ năng: Hiểu

Mức độ: Trung bình

Futures

Talking to Professor Cochrane is probable as close as you can get to time travelling without leacing the current dimension, as his vision stretches far into the 21st century and beyond. His seemingly unshakeable conviection is that anything is possible if you ralyy put your mind to it. In fact, British Telecom – BT is already sitting on a host of innovations poised to blow your mind during this century.

Designed for the 21st century, Peter Cochrane's signet ring is built round a chip that holds all the details of his passport, bank account, medical records and driving license. According to Cochrane, it's set to revolutionise shopping. The ring is already a fully operational prototype, but it will be some time before you'll be trading your credit card in for the ultimate fashion accessory.

It’s not just jewellery that’s set to get smarter. One of the biggest projects down at the Lab is looking at artificial intelligence as a way of creating software programs, networks, telephones and machines with a degree of interlligent built in. By sensing their environment, they should be able to develop new capacities as demands change. I have software that is reeding, which is interchanging genes and creating adaptable behavior. This means you’ll see that network come alive – it will watch what you do and it will adapt.

It doesn’t stop there, though, as BT as taken artificial intelligence one step further and created machines that are solving their own problems.

It’s already good talk, but with artificially intelligent phones one the way it will be even better. Cochrane is at present working on smart phones that can translate English into German, Japanese and French in real-time.

Câu hỏi số: 298

Unit: The future IT

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

Of what is Professor Cochrane completely convinced?

Các đáp án:

A	Anything is possible.
B	Everything is impossible.
C	Nothing is possible
D	Anything is impossible

Đáp án đúng: A

Câu hỏi số: 299

Unit: The future IT

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is stored in the professor’s signet ring?

Các đáp án:

A	Passport
B	Bank account
C	Medical record and driving license.
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: D

Câu hỏi số: 300

Unit: The future IT

Phần nội dung câu hỏi:

What is the BT lab developing with artificial interlligent?

Các đáp án:

A	A way of creating software programs
B	A way of creating network, and telephones
C	A way of creating machines
D	Cả 3 đáp án trên đều đúng.

Đáp án đúng: