

HCMC U.T. English Department Class: Name: Student's code:	Test Code: SUM1920-01 No of credits: 03 Subject code: 006122 Book: <i>Information Technology</i> Units: Book 1 (5,9,14) Book 2 (8,9,10) Book 3 (6,7,9,11)	Invigilator 1	Invigilator 2	Total score	Approved by
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WRITTEN TEST

Duration: 60 minutes

I. READING COMPREHENSION (2.5 pts)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions below.

Networking, also known as computer networking, is the practice of transporting and exchanging data between nodes over a shared medium in an information system. Networking comprises not only the design, construction and use of a network, but also the management, maintenance and operation of the network infrastructure, software and policies.

Computer networking enables devices and endpoints to be connected to each other on a local area network (LAN) or to a larger network, such as the internet or a private wide area network (WAN). This is an essential function for service providers, businesses and consumers worldwide to share resources; use or offer services, and communicate. Networking facilitates everything from telephone calls to text messaging to streaming video to the Internet of things (IoT). The level of skill required to operate a network directly correlates to the complexity of a given network. For example, a large enterprise may have thousands of nodes and rigorous security requirements, such as end-to-end encryption, requiring specialized network administrators to oversee the network. At the other end of the spectrum, a layperson may set up and perform basic troubleshooting for a home Wi-Fi network with a short instruction manual. Both examples constitute computer networking.

There are two primary types of computer networking: wired networking and wireless networking. Wired networking requires the use of a physical medium for transport between nodes. Copper-based Ethernet cabling, popular due to its low cost and durability, is commonly used for digital communications in businesses and homes. Alternatively, optical fiber is used to transport data over greater distances and at faster speeds, but it has several tradeoffs, including higher costs and more fragile components. Wireless networking uses radio waves to transport data over the air, enabling devices to be connected to a network without any cabling. Wireless LANs are the most well-known and widely deployed form of wireless networking. Alternatives include microwave, satellite, cellular and Bluetooth, among others.

As a general rule, wired networking offers greater speed, reliability and security compared to wireless networks; wireless networking tends to provide more flexibility, mobility and scalability.

Questions

1. How is computer networking defined?
→
2. What is the essential function of computer networking?
→
3. On what ground is the level of skill required to operate a network
→
4. How does wired networking differ from wireless networking?
→
5. Why is copper-based Ethernet cabling commonly used for digital communications in businesses and homes?
→

II. TERM TESTING (2.5 points)

Fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word or phrase.

1. A system for computer networks to receive IP addresses and other configuration information is called
2. A/an is a computer program that allows people to look at web pages on the Internet.
3. A computer program that allows people to search for particular information, products, etc. on the Internet is called a/an
4. A/an is a device that allows you to hold multipoint videoconferences. It connects calls from several different locations.
5. A measurement of the amount of information that a computer network can send or receive is called
6. A collection of 24 satellites that give accurate position and navigation data to people all over the Earth is called a/an

7. A/an _____ is a word or set of words on a website or document. When you click on it, it takes you to a different website.
8. To gain unauthorized access to a computer system by taking advantage of the owner's legitimate connection is called to _____.
9. A/an _____ is a person or program that attempts to access a network or computer without permission.
10. A system's ability to change size as needed in a given situation is called a/an _____.

III. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (2.5 pts)

Rewrite the following sentences as directed, keeping their original meanings unchanged.

1. The Help facility enables users to get advice on most problems. (Use **with**)
→
2. Nam organizes records in a computer program organizing information and performing calculations. (Use **which**)
→
3. Overwriting viruses are believed to have destroyed all the director's files. (Begin the sentence with **It**)
4. Windows allows users to display two different folders at the same time. (Use **permit**)
→
5. Basecamp® opens in any browser, so employees can use it from home or the office. (Use **since**)
→

IV. TRANSLATION (2.5 points)

A. Translate the following sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Cloud computing offers more elasticity and scalability than normal computing. Businesses have access to many resources from both the private and public clouds.
→
2. Video conferencing is an interactive communication technology which allows two or more users to interact using video and audio. It brings people face-to-face virtually as users see and hear each other by using a computer, webcam, microphone and broadband Internet.
→
3. GPS which stands for Global Positioning Service is fast becoming the world's most reliable navigation system. Routing unfamiliar territories is the primary reason for using it and why travelers like it.
→

B. Translate the following sentences into English.

4. Phím Shift cho phép người dùng đánh máy bằng chữ hoa.
→
5. Người sử dụng phải giữ thiết lập tường lửa ở chế độ càng nghiêm ngặt càng tốt.
→

This is the end of the test.