暨 南 大 学 考 试 试 卷

教师填写	20__20__ - 20__21__ 学年度第__1____学期 课程名称：_____计算机专业英语_____ 授课教师姓名：_____吴小天_____ 考试时间:__2021__年__1__月__5__日	课程类别 必修[✓] 选修[ ] 考试方式 开卷[ ] 闭卷[✓] 试卷类别(A、B) [A] 共 12 页
考生填写	_____学院 _____ 专业_____班(级) 姓名_____学号 _____内招[ ] 外招[ ]	

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	**总 分**
得分										
评阅人										

一、Translate the following words and expressions into Chinese（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. Hexadecimal：_____

2.Polymorphism：_____

3. Sampling：_____

4. Resource preemption：_____

5. Quadric Surfaces：_____

6. Digital forensics：_____

7. Off-the-shelf components：_____

8. Address bus：_____

9. State-of-the-art：_____

10. Design pattern：_____

二、Translate the following Chinese key terms into English.（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. 大型机：_____

2. 瀑布模型：_____

3. 编译器：_____

4. 隐写术：_____

5. 机器语言：_____

6. 队列：_____

7. 软件生命周期：_____

8. 个位：_____

9. 低通滤波：_____

10. S 和 T 的交集：_____

三、Fill in the blanks.（共 10 小题，每一空 1 分，共 12 分）

1. Organization of Computers: CPU, _____ and input/output devices

2. There are four kinds of threats to the security of a computing system: interruption, interception, modification, and _____.

3. Two main cryptography schemes:_____ and _____.

4. Types of databases: _____， hierarchical database, _____, relational database, object-oriented database, and EVA database.

5. TCP/IP is divided into four separate layers: network interface layer, internet

layer, _____, and application layer.

6. Internally, the CPU has three sections: _____, ALU and control unit.

7. The instruction cycle is also called the fetch-_____-and-execute cycle.

8. Resource control actions of the module can be classified into

(a). Policies governing the use of resources.

(b). _____ to implement the policy.

9._____(also known as clear box testing, glass box testing, transparent box testing and structural testing, by seeing the source code) tests internal structures or workings of a program, as opposed to the functionality exposed to the end-user.

10. Multimedia includes: text，audio sound，static images，_____，full-motion video，graphic

四、Choose the collect answers (Single choice).（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. A (　　) is a functional unit that interprets and carries out instructions.

A. memory　B. processor　C. storage　D. network

2. When (　　) interleaving is used, all memory locations within a chip are contiguous within system memory.

A. high-order

B. low-order

C. little endian

D. big endian

3. Every valid character in a computer that uses even ( ) must always have an even number of 1 bits.

A. parity B. check C. test D. compare

4. Purpose of using complement in number systems：（ ）

A. representing positive numbers

B. representing fractional numbers

C. representing integer numbers

D. representing negative numbers

5. Key elements of a scientific research paper: Title，( )，Introduction，Proposed Method， Experimental Result， Discussions， Conclusions and Reference.

A. Appendix

B. Abstract

C. Table of contents

D. Nomenclature

6. The key feature of the third generation computers is ( ).

A. vacuum tubes

B. transistors

C. integrated circuits

D. large scale integration

7. Nyquist-Shannon sampling theorem states that, when converting from an analog signal to digital, the sampling frequency must be (　　) the highest frequency of the input signal in order to be able to reconstruct the original perfectly from the sampled version.

A. less than twice

B. greater than twice

C. less than triple

D. greater than triple

8. The maximum number of data that can be expressed by 8 bits is (　　).

A. 64　　B. 128　　C. 255　　D. 256

9. (　　): The process of identifying and correcting errors in a program.

A. Debug　　B. Bug　　C. Fault　　D. Default

10. (　　): The porting effort of an operating system is determined by _____, rather than by the size of its architecture specific part.

A. the size of the policies

B. the size of the OS kernel

C. the size of the non-OS kernel

D. the size of the user interface

五、Choose the collect answers (Multiple choices).（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. Stage of development in the view point of testing: (　　)

A. Pre-Alpha

B. Pre-Testing

C. Alpha release

D. Testing release

E. Beta release

2. Two popular strategies for resource allocation are: （　　）.

A. Partitioning of resources.

B. Requesting for a resource.

C. Allocation from a pool.

D. Resource sharing.

3. The C's program building process involves four stages and utilizes different 'tools' such as a _____, _____, _____, and _____.（　　）

A. linker

B. assembler

C. preprocessor

D. compiling

E. interpreter

4. (　　) are typical examples of quantization processes.

A. mapping

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B. rounding

C. compressing

D. truncation

E. sampling

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5. The basic building blocks used in Internet are: （　　）.

A. domain names and URLs

B. client/server computing

C. circuit-switching

D. communications capacity

E. packet-switching

F. TCP/IP

G. HTTP/FTP/SSL/SMTP

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六、Reading comprehension.（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

Records	leaves	beyond	random	database
Two	power	depth	nodes	end

A binary tree is a method of placing and locating files (called records or keys) in a (1), especially when all the data is known to be in (2) access memory (RAM). The algorithm finds data by repeatedly dividing the number of ultimately accessible (3) in half until only one remains.

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In a tree, records are stored in locations called (4). This name derives from the fact that records always exists at (5) points; there is nothing (6) them. Branch points are called (7). The order of a tree is the number of branches (called children) per node. In a binary tree, there are always (8) children per node, so the order is 2. The number of leaves in a binary tree is always a (9) of 2. The

number of access operations required to reach the desired record is called the (10) of the tree.

(1)_____, (2)_____, (3)_____, (4)_____,

(5)_____, (6)_____, (7)_____, (8)_____,

(9)_____, (10)_____.

enforces	interact	environment	interpretation	executable
servers	compiler	dynamic	single	applet

Java is a programming language expressly designed for use in the distributed (1) of the Internet. IT was designed to have the "look and feel“ of the C++ language, but it's simpler to use than C++ and (2) an object oriented programming model. Java can be used to create complete applications that may run on a (3) computer or be distributed among (4) and clients in a network. It can also be used to build a small application module or (5) for use as part of a Web page. Applets make it possible for a web page user to (6) with the page. The Java virtual machine includes an optional just-in-time (7) that dynamically compiles bytecode into (8) code as an alternative to interpreting one bytecode instruction at a time. In many case, the (9) JIT compilation is faster then the virtual machine (10).

(1)_____, (2)_____, (3)_____, (4)_____,

(5)_____, (6)_____, (7)_____, (8)_____,

(9)_____, (10)_____.

七、Translate the following sentences into Chinese.（共 3 小题，每小题 3 分，共 9 分）

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1. Cloud computing is a general term for anything that involves delivering hosted services over the Internet. These services are broadly divided into three categories: Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS). The name cloud computing was inspired by the cloud symbol that's often used to represent the Internet in flow charts and diagrams.

2. The database is said to be "flat", meaning that it has no structure for indexing and there are usually no structural relationships between the records. A flat file can be a plain text file or a binary file.

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3. While doubly linked lists can be seen as special cases of multiply linked list, the fact that the two orders are opposite to each other leads to simpler and more efficient algorithms, so they are usually treated as a separate case.

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八、Translate the following paragraphs into English.（共 3 小题，每小题 3 分，共 9 分）

1. 在十六进制数制系统中，个位的权为 16^0 ；十位的权为 16^1；而百位的权为 16^2。

2. 分组交换是传输数据的一种方法，它先将数据信息分割成许多称为“分组”的数据信息包；当路径可用时，经过不同的通信路径发送；当到达目的地后，再将它们组装起来。

3. 在密码学里，公钥基础设施是一种把公钥和实体身份进行绑定的一种约定。绑定是使用认证中心进行证书注册、证书发放的过程。基于绑定的确保等级，这个过程可以是一个自动的过程，也可以在人类监督下进行。

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九、Answer the questions in English.（共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

1、What is Von Neumann architecture. Please give a brief description.

2、What are the big endian and little endian in memory system. Please give a brief description.

3、What is resource preemption?

4、How to generate the radix-1 and radix complements?

5、What is black box testing?

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