西南大学 计算机与信息科学学院(软件学院)

## 计算机科学导论 》课程试题 【A】卷 2009~2010 学年 第1学期 期末 考试 人数 考试时间 120 分钟 考核方式 闭卷笔试 学生类别 本科 适用专业或科类 计算机与信息科学学院各专业 年级 2009 级 密 题号 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 合计 得分 签名 阅卷须知: 阅卷用红色墨水笔书写,得分用阿拉伯数字写在每小题题号前,用正分表示,不得分则在题号 姓名 前写 0; 大题得分登录在对应的分数框内; 统一命题的课程应集体阅卷, 流水作业; 阅卷后要进行复核, 发现漏评、漏记或总分统计错误应及时更正;对评定分数或统分记录进行修改时,修改人必须签名。 特别提醒:学生必须遵守课程考核纪律,违规者将受到严肃处理。 出 封 —. Single Choice (30 Points) 1. The physical equipment that processes data in order to create information is called the topology a) compiler b) c) hardware d) software \_\_\_\_ type of memory will save its content when the power is off. CPU Cache RAM b) 线 Printer Memory c) d) ROM \_\_are prewritten formulas provided by the spreadsheet program that perform calculations. range a) b) function recalculation c) 4. DBMS are comprised of tables that made up of rows called and columns call 派 fields, records 命题教师: 教研室或系负责人: 主管院长: 年 月 日 第1页共12页

b)	records, fields
c)	addresses, fields
d)	records, range
5. In a	network, the client computers will use operating system.
a)	network
b)	stand-alone
c)	embedded
d)	none
6. The	Internet was launched in 1969 and was originally called
a) A	AARPNET
b) (	CERNET
c) (	CERN
d) .	ARPANET
7. "wv	ww.swu.edu.cn" in a URL presents
a)	client
b)	server
c)	the domain name
d)	the protocol
8	_ provides additional information and requests user input.
a) bu	uttons
b) di	alog box
c) to	olbar
d) po	pinter
9. The	procedural language must be translated into machine language is a kind of translator which
conve	rts the procedures into the machine codes at a time before executed, no object code saved.
a)	compiler
b)	assembler
c)	interpreter
d)	translator
10. Ill	ustration programs are used for creating and editing
a)	HTML codes
b)	vector images
c)	text
d)	bitmap images
11. Pr	ograms that are make copies of files to be used in case the originals are lost or damaged are called
a) A	ntivirus programs
b) D	riagnostic programs
c) B	ackup programs
d) U	ninstall programs

12	buses, connect CPU to slots on the mother board.
a)	address
b)	data
c)	system
d)	expansion
13.	loop structure will perform the codes before checking the condition.
a)	DO UNTIL
b)	DO WHILE
c)	IF-THEN-ELSE
d)	DO WHAT
14. T	The numbers of bits that can travel simultaneously by the CPU is known as the
a)	bps
b)	word
c)	bus width
d)	Byte
15. 4	A error occurs when the programmer uses an incorrect calculation or leaves out a
prog	ramming procedure.
a)	syntax
b)	programming
c)	logic
d)	analyst
16. T	These languages use abbreviations and mnemonics that make it easier for humans to understand.
a)	assembly language
b)	machine language
c)	C,C++
d)	JAVA
17	indicates the distance between each pixel on the monitor.
a)	Refresh rate
b)	Resolution
c)	Size
d)	Dot pitch
18. F	Files that are broken into small parts and stored wherever space is available are said to be
	<del></del> :
a)	uninstalled
b)	fragmented
c)	compressed
d)	lost
19. V	When a program repeats as long as a certain condition remains, it is an example of a(n)

	_ logic structure.
a)	IF-THEN-ELSE
b)	sequence
c)	selection
d)	loop
20. 7	Toolbars contain small outlined areas called that provide shortcuts for quick access to commonly
used	I commands.
a)	buttons
b)	dials
c)	bullets
d)	pointers
21. I	Drawing programs and image editors are used for creating and editing
a)	HTML codes
b)	vector images
c)	text
d)	bitmap images
22.	terminal provides access to the Internet and typically displays Web pages on a standard
telev	vision set.
a)	dumb
b)	intelligent
c)	network
d)	internet
23	is a kind of binary coding schemes which is designed to support international languages,
uses	16 bits.
a)	ASCII
b)	EBCDID
c)	Unicode
a)	Binary system
24	ports are used to replace serial and parallel ports, are faster.
a)	Serial
b)	Parallel
c)	HPSB
d)	USB
25	is a Window program that locates and eliminates unnecessary fragments and rearranges
files	and unused disk space to optimize operations
a)	Disk Cleanup
b)	Disk Defragmenter
c)	Sherlock
d)	Active Desktop

1	26.	A computer's produces precis	sely t	imed electrical beats or impulses.
	a)	system clock		
	b)	metronome		
	c)	timekeeper		
	d)	chronometer		
	27.	uses special preprinted ch	narac	ters that can be read by a light source and changed
	into	machine-readable code.		
į	a)	UPC		
	b)	OMR		
	c)	MICR		
密 	d)	OCR		
į	28.	is carried on through	out a	all the programming steps.
	a)	coding		
	b)	design		
	c)	debugging		
	d)	documentation		
		is a sequential-access stora	ige n	nedium.
	a)	A floppy disk		
封	b)	A hard disk		
		Magnetic tape		
į	d)	DVD		
			ntial	information for computer booting, it doesn't lose
į		content when power is off.		
	a)	ROM		
į		RAM		
	c)	ALU		
 线	d) —	CMOS  Fill In The Blanks With Th	. C	ivon Torma (20 Points)
=======================================	—`			
	a.	word	b.	resolution
İ	c.	telnet	d.	morphing
İ	e.	system bus	f	virtual reality
	g	search engines	h	procedure
	i	query	j	program design
	k	general-purpose	1	sectors
	m	RAID		n device driver

O	virtual memory	p	procedure language			
q	head crash	r	browser			
S	pointer	t	warm booting			
1. to fe	is one part of informollow.	atic	on system. It's the rules or guidelines for people			
2. 0	Graphics, video and audio, multimedia i	s th	eapplication software.			
3	is the number of bits that can be acc	esse	ed at one time by the CPU.			
	With, large programs are dividely a hard disk.	ded	into parts and the parts stored on a secondary device,			
5	is expressed as a matrix of these	dots	and pixels.			
	can improve the performance of a network or within specialized devices.	exte	rnal storage, connect several hard disks to one another			
7	is used to make the I/O device	es to	communicate with the computer system.			
8	connects the CPU to memory	on	the system board.			
	n the step a solution is created gn, pseudocode, flowcharts, and logic structu		g programming techniques such as top-down program			
10.	will happen when the rea	d/w	rite heads contact the surface of a hard disk.			
	connects to remote computers vides in one tool an uncomplicated interface t		ens and transfers files, displays text and images, and e Internet and Web.			
12.	are designed to express the log	gic-	the procedures that can solve general problem.			
	are specialized programs that rnet.	assi	ist you in locating information on the web and the			
	is a Internet standard that allows to log on to that computer.	s you	to connect to another computer (host) on the Internet			
15.	is a question or a request for spe	cific	data contained in a database.			
16.	is a special effect in which one	ima	ge seems to melt into another.			
17	is an artificial, or simulated, real	lity g	generated in 3-D by a computer.			
18.	occurs when the computer is alre	eady	on, and you restart it without turning off the power.			
19. 1	Mouse can control and change i	ts sh	ape depending on its current function.			
20. Each track is divided into wedge-shaped sections called  \( \subseteq \text{True/False} \) (20 Points)						
1. T	he content of flash memory card can be lost v	wher	the power is off.			
2. Backup programs can reduce the size of files to get more free storage space.						
3. Directory search requires its users to input the keywords, which can be compared against its						
	database, and returns a list.					
	4. Graphic elements used to represent familiar object is called folder.					
5. E	5. Embedded operating system is stored the ROM of the computer devices.					

<ol><li>Slot provides a connection</li></ol>	n point for small s	pecialized electronic	parts called chips.
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- 7. "Debugging" refers to the process of eliminating syntax and logic errors.
- 8. Computer requires direct current to power its electronic components.
- 9. Serial port sends data 8 bits at a time.
- 10. Download is the process that copying files from your computer to another computer on the Internet.
- 11. The intelligent terminal hasn't hard disk, relies on a host computer.
- 12. Dpi is a measure of the clarity of images produced by the monitors.
- 13. Plug and Play is a set of hardware that allows expansion cards to install themselves.
- 14. CPU caching improves processing by acting as a temporary high-speed holding area between I/O devices and CPU.
- 15. DVD-RW is write once format.

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线

- 16. C is the 4th generation programming language.
- 17. Unicode is used for minicomputer, 8 bits.
- 18. The output of printer is commonly referred to as soft copy.
- 19. A software suite is a collection of several programs.
- 20. A dumb terminal can process data independently.

## 四、Translate the Following Key Terms into Chinese (10 Points)

1. Modem	11. refresh rat
2. LCD	12. RAID
3. AI	13. OOP
4.GUI	14. driver
5. Search Engine	15. NIC
6. ROM	16. URL
7. FTP	17. PDA
8. HTTP	18. plug-in
9. Virtual Reality	19. DBMS
10 software engineering	20 LISB

五、Complete the following conversions between different numbering systems. (9 Points)

1.	$(111110111011101)_2 = ($	) <sub>10</sub> =(	) <sub>8</sub> = (	)16
2.	$(127.25)_{10} = ($	)2=(	) <sub>8</sub> = (	)16

反码是\_\_\_\_\_, 补码是\_\_\_\_\_\_.

## $\overrightarrow{\wedge}$ . Fill in the Blanks (5 Points)

1. Software that helps the computer manager its own internal resources is called software.
2 is programs that automatically submit your search request to several search engines simultaneously
3 uses thousands of dots or pixels to represent images.
4 is a communication medium for the entire computer system, every component of the system unit connects to it
5 graphically present the sequence of steps needed to solve a programming problem. 七、 <b>Translate the Following Paragraph into Chinese</b> (6 Points)
(a) CPU and Cache (3 points)

CPU is the Central Processing Unit (CPU) of the acronym(首字母缩略词), CPU in general by the logic operation unit, control unit and storage units. In the logic operation and the control unit includes a number of registers, the registers for the CPU in the process of processing data for temporary storage of data. Cache means that data can be exchanged for high-speed memory, it first in the memory and CPU to exchange data, so fast, it is also known as cache. Associated with the processor cache is divided into two general - L1 cache, also called the internal cache; and L2 cache, also known as external cache. For example, Pentium4 "Willamette" core products of the 423-pin(针) architecture, with 400MHz front side bus(前端总线), with two full-speed 256KB cache, 8KB cache level tracking, SSE2 instruction set.

## (b) Screen resolution (3 points)

Screen resolution isn't the same as the size of the screen itself. Rather, it is related to the number of pixels -- or distinct dots -- on a display, and an indication of how much material can be seen on the screen without scrolling. A higher-resolution screen allows you to see more of a Web page, spreadsheet or list of emails than a lower-resolution screen, even if both are the same physical size. Because higher-resolution screens cost more, most netbooks(上网本) come with low-resolution screens to keep prices down. But poor resolution combined with a small netbook screen results in frustrating visuals, like Web pages that display just a small portion of their contents, forcing you to scroll down or horizontally to see the rest of the page.

L	2	3	er choice) 4	5	
5	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	
26	27	28	29	30	
二. Match point per		vith the most cl	osely related let	tered item (20	Poir
ĺ	2	3	4	5	
5	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	
三. True/F	alse (20 Poi	nts, 1 point per	question)		
	2	3	4	5	
5	7	8	9	10	
1	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	
四. Transl	ate the follow	ing terms into C	Chinese (10 Poi	nts, 0.5 point pe	r ter
l	2	3	4	5	
5	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	
.6	17	18	19	20	

3. X= <b>-</b> 0.1111011,	采用定点小数表	示,设机器字长为	18,则 x 的原码是					
反码是	,补码是_							
六. Fill in the blank(5 Points)								
1	2	3	4	5				

七. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese(6 Points)

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