

**YAYASAN SASMITA JAYA**

**UNIVERSITAS PAMULANG**

**SK MENDIKNAS NO. 136/D/0/2001**

Jl. Surya Kencana No.1 Pamulang Barat – Tangerang Selatan, Banten Telp. /Fax. (021) 7412566

UJIAN AKHIR SEMESTER GANJIL TAHUN AKADEMIK 2021/2022

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| Nama : | Andri Firman Saputra | NIM : | 201011402125 |
| Mata Kuliah : | Bahasa Inggris 3 | Hari/Tanggal : | Rabu / 05-Januari-2022 |
| Program Studi : | Teknik Informatika | Waktu : | 8:50 - 10:30 |
| Dosen : | Sulasih, S.S., M.Pd. | Sifat Ujian : | Tutup Buku |
| Semester : | 3 | Shift : | Reguler A |

1. Read the text and answer the following questions. (25 points)

MICROCOMPUTERS

The early 1970s saw the birth of the microcomputers, or micro for short. The central processor of micro, called the microprocessor, is built a single semiconductor device; that is, the thousands of individual circuit elements necessary to perform all the logical and arithmetic functions of a computer are manufactured as a single chip. A complete microcomputer ststem is composed of a micruprocessor, a memory and peripheral equipment. The processor, memory and electronic bits. Although minis can be equipped with much larger primary memory sizes, micros are becoming more powerful and converging with minicomputer technology.

The extremely low price of micros has opened up entirely new areas of application for computers. Only 20 years or so ago, a central processing unit of medium capability sold for a few hundred thousand dollars (U.S), and now some microprocessors sell for as cheaply

$10. Of course, by the time you have a usable microcomputer system, the price will be somewhere between $10.000 depending on the display unit.

The available range of microcomputer system is evolving more rapidly than minicomputers. Because of their incredibly low price, it is now possible to use only a small fraction of the computer’s capability in a particular system application and still be far ahead financially of any other way of getting the job done. For example; thousands of industrial robots are in use today, and the number is growing very rapidly as this relatively new industry improves the price and performance of its products by using the latest microcomputers.

Even though the sotfware available for most microcomuter systems is very limited more so than for minis – it does not discourage their use in the many high-volume, fixed applications for which programming is especially a ‘one shot deal’ as is the case in the space shuttle program. In addition to their extensive use in control system of all types, they are destined for many new users from more complex calculators to automobile engine operation and medical diagnostics. They are already used in automobile emission control system and are the basis of many TV game attachments. There is also a rapidly growing market for personal computers whose application potential in education is only just beginning to be exploited.

It would seem that the limits for microcomputer applications have by no means been reached. There are those who predict that the home and hobby computer markets will grow into a multi-billion dollar enterprise within a decade or so. It would also appear that performance of microprocessors could well increase ten-fold before 1990 while prices for micros could decrease by as much. (English for Computer Science, Norma D. Mullen)

* 1. a. Write “T” for the true statements and “F” for the false on the line provided !
     1. It is s chip that consists of thousands of individual circuit elements. T
     2. Memory equipment is an element of a complete microcomputer system T
     3. Microcomputer instruction sets are more intricate than those of minicomputers. T
     4. The word length available of all sorts of microcomputers is only one type. F
     5. Although microcomputer becomes more powerful, they cannot meet the technology of minicomputer. F

1. Please create your own questions based on the reading text above
   1. What is a microcomputers?
   2. What are the advantages of a microcomputer?
   3. What is better than microcomputers and minicomputers?
   4. When was the minicomputer invented?
   5. How to use a microcomputer for an automobile engine?
   6. Combine the sentences to form adjective clause, don’t forget to use the correct relative pronoun, and use the 2nd sentence as an adjective clause. (25 points)
      1. The lesson wasn’t easy which We did the lesson yesterday.
      2. We know the man very well Who wrote that book.
      3. The laptop formerly belonged to me that he is fixing the laptop now.
      4. I spoke to the professor yesterday who The professor teaches that subject.
      5. Is this the letter Which You wanted me to deliver the letter.
      6. The students are all in this class whose He knows the students.
      7. The mechanic found the difficulty that We hired the mechanic.
      8. He put the marker in the book which He was reading the book.
      9. I handed the telegram to the man Who The telegram had just arrived.
      10. She tried to remember the software Which She had learned the software last week.
   7. Complete the sentences below using your own words to form the clauses (25 points)
2. Noun clauses
   1. Why he chooses the Information Technology class is very complicated
   2. I want to know whose laptop that is in my table
   3. I don’t remember how many computers are in computer lab
   4. They don’t know who the leader of computer class
   5. Where I want to go, you always following me
   6. I know the new student who wrote that book
3. Adjective Clauses
   1. This is the class where the students of information technology learning
   2. The student whose laptop is new is he
   3. The final examination that we are writing is English
   4. Today is the day when I take my license drive
   5. This is the book of computer that she wrote
4. Adverb Clauses
   1. After finishing his study in this class he went home
   2. You should always read a contract letter before you are issued
   3. Since she worked as a programming she rarely takes a food
   4. While the lecturer was lecturing to the class I listening
   5. Because they want to be a programmer, they study very hard
   6. **Create your own sentences based on these folowing terms**
5. a simple sentence

I speak english at Wednesday

1. a compound sentence

I tried to speak Japanese, and my friend tried to speak English

1. a complex sentence

Before Andre and Irgi arrived at the train station before noon, I did not see them at the station.

c. a compound complex sentence

Though Devi prefers watching romantic comedy films, She rented the latest spy, and She enjoyed it very much.

**UNIVERSITAS PAMULANG**

**KARTU UJIAN AKHIR SEMESTER GANJIL 2021/2022** **NOMOR UJIAN : 830843514684**

FAKULTAS / PRODI : TEKNIK / TEKNIK INFORMATIKA S1 NAMA MAHASISWA : ANDRI FIRMAN SAPUTRA

NIM 201011402125

SHIFT : REGULER A

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| **No** | **Hari/ Tanggal** | **Waktu** | **Ruang** | **Kelas** | **Mata Kuliah** | **Paraf** | |
| 1 | - |  |  | 03TPLP016 | STRUKTUR DATA | 1 |  |
| 2 | - | 03TPLP016 | MATEMATIKA DISKRIT |  | 2 |
| 3 | - | 03TPLP016 | ALJABAR LINIER DAN MATRIKS | 3 |  |
| 4 | - | 03TPLP016 | STATISTIK DASAR |  | 4 |
| 5 | - | 03TPLP016 | GRAPH TERAPAN | 5 |  |
| 6 | - | 03TPLP016 | PRAKTIKUM FISIKA II |  | 6 |
| 7 | - | 03TPLP016 | BAHASA INGGRIS III | 7 |  |
| 8 | - | 03TPLP016 | JARINGAN KOMPUTER |  | 8 |
| 9 | - | 03TPLP016 | SISTEM BERKAS | 9 |  |

**Peraturan dan Tata Tertib Peserta Ujian**

1. Peserta ujian harus berpakaian rapi, sopan dan memakai jaket Almamater
2. Peserta ujian sudah berada di ruangan sepuluh menit sebelum ujian dimulai
3. Peserta ujian yang terlambat diperkenankan mengikuti ujian setelah mendapat ijin, tanpa perpanjangan waktu
4. Peserta ujian hanya diperkenankan membawa alat-alat yang ditentukan oleh panitia ujian
5. Peserta ujian dilarang membantu teman, mencontoh dari teman dan tindakan-tindakan lainnya yang mengganggu peserta ujian lain
6. Peserta ujian yang melanggar tata tertib ujian dikenakan sanksi akademik

Tangerang Selatan, 1 Januari 2022 Ketua Panitia Ujian

**UBAID AL FARUQ, S.Pd., M. Pd NIDN. 0418028702**