**UNIT 3 + 4**

**VOCABULARY UNIT 3 +4**

1. Data is sent from one device to another using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like Wi-Fi or cables.

A. WANs B. VNPT C. network D. LANs

2. The … is the part of the computer that connects to the internet.

A. touchscreen B. modem C. touchpad D. projector

3. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to store and organize large amounts of information.

1. accelerometer B. database C. location D. projector

4..To find specific data in a database, you can use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function.

A. touchscreen B. search C. touchpad D. projector

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_might use mobile devices to take orders, check orders, update the customer database or keep track of expenses.

A. Delivery drivers B. technicians C. Sales people D. clients

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_cover a large area and usually use telephone lines or a mobile phone system to connect.

A. WANs B. VNPT C. A Network D. LANs

7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be very useful for a delivery driver. If he or she gets lost, it’ll help him or her to find his or her customer.

A. Torch B. Peripheral device C. A GPS D. Search bar

8. A device that shows a copy of the computer’s screen on a large screen, often use in presentations.

A. stylus B. projector C. headset D. touchpad

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_might be connected directly to each other by cable or through a wireless network such as Wi-Fi.

A. WANs B. VNPT C. A Network D. LANs

10. A small part inside smartphones and other devices that measures change of speed, e.g.: if someone drops it…

A. optical character recognition B. accelerometer

C. location D. customize

11. Changing written or printed words to data that a computer can understand: …

A. optical character recognition B. accelerometer

C. location D. customize

12. A word used to show that something is completely correct and true…

A. customize B. accelerometer C. location D. exactly

13. A pen- shaped device sometimes used with some kinds of screens.

A. touchscreen B. stylus C. touchpad D. projector

14. A flat pressure-sensitive pad and pen-shaped device, often used with graphic design software.

A. touchscreen B. stylus

C. graphic tablet and stylus D. projector

15. A device people wear on their heads that includes a microphone as well as headphones.

A. touchscreen B. stylus C. headset D. touchpad

16. A printer that has other functions such as scanning, copying and/or faxing.

A. multifunction printer B. stylus C. headset D. touchpad

17. A collection of devices in a single box, accessed through a network and thus more flexible than a device attached to only one computer.

A. accelerometer B. stylus C. multifunction printer D. NAS device

18. This is the pricing model most common in consumer software. If you buy software in a box from a shop, you’re probably use this model.

A. Freemium pricing B. Tiered pricing C. Traditional pricing D. Subscription pricing

19. This model is just like lowest level of tiered pricing and may have advertising inside the program.

A. Freemium pricing B. Tiered pricing C. Traditional pricing D. Subscription pricing

20. In this the buyer pays a regular fee, usually monthly, to use the software.

A. Freemium pricing B. Freeware C. Traditional pricing D. Subscription pricing

**GRAMMAR UNIT 3+ 4**

1. I work in a IT company. Today, I …the company because my manager is away.

A. manage B. manages C. am managing D. managed

2. We need to…the computers in our administration office and our design office.

A. replaces B. replace C. to replace D. replacing

3. You might want to partition the hard drive …the different partitions for different purposes.

A. using B. to use C. uses D. use

4. The computer has to …the projector’s resolution: press the ‘Function’ key (‘Fn’) on the laptop.

A. finds out B. find out C. finding out D. to find out

5. Don’t forget to switch off the equipment and … the projector from the computer when you’ve finished.

A. to unplug B. unplugs C. unplug D. unpluging

6. If a customer … their order, the office can’t send the new details easily

A. change B. changes C. changing D. changed

7. If the battery life …long, we can use it for a long time/on long areophane flights.

A. are B. be C. is D. been

8. If the phone has a camera, he …to carry another camera.

A. doesn’t need B. doesn’t needs C. does need D. doesn’t need to

9. I am having trouble with the new browser we …on our PCs.

A. use B. are use C. will use D. are using

10. The browser (the client) will ask the server for a web page... then sends the web page back.

A. when B. in which C. who D. which

11. If the device has a USB recharger, people can … it from their laptops.

A. recharge B. recharging C. to recharge D. recharges

12. If you receive … important email, try to send … quick “thanks” message in reply.

A. a/the B. an/a C. a/an D. an/the

13. She … in an HR Department. This week she … the department because my manager is away.

A. works/ manage B. work/ is managing C. works/ is managing D. works/ manages

14. After…the password, log in to check that the new one works.

A. being reset B. resetting C. reset D. resets

15. While … an operating system, the computer may reboot several times.

A. installing B. installs C. install D. being installed

16. After you … work tomorrow, please check out the database problem.

A. starting B. starts C. start D. started

17. We can find the total number of hours by … the database.

A. being queried B. queries C. query D. querying

18. She …. from the multifunction device when it … working.

A. printed / stopped B. was printing / stopped

C. is printing / stopped D. printed / was stopped

19. If a technician…to order a new part, he or she…a message electronically.

A. needs/ sends B. need/ send C. needs/ will sends D. need/ will send

20. If you use a tablet, you can … documents easily.

A. sends B. send C. sending D. to send

**task 5: Read the following passages and circle the letter A, B, C or D**

Networking can be defined as a group of computers and other devices connected in some ways so as to be able to (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data and it is referred as connecting computers electronically for the purpose of sharing information. Resources such as files, applications, printers and software are common information shared in a networking. The advantage of (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be seen clearly in terms of security, efficiency, manageability and cost effectiveness as it allows collaboration between users in a wide range. Basically, network consists (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hardware component such as computer, hubs, switches, routers and other devices which form the network infrastructure. These are the devices that play an important role in data transfer from one place to another using different technology such as radio waves and wires. There are many types of network available in the networking industries and the most common network are Local Area Network (LAN) and Wide Area Network (WAN). LAN network is made up of two or more (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_connected together in a short distance usually at home, office buildings or school. WAN is a network that covers wider area than LAN and usually covers cities, countries and the whole world. Several major LAN can be connecting together to form a WAN. As several devices (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to network, it is important to ensure data collision does not happen when this devices attempt to use data channel simultaneously. A set of rules called Carrier Sense Multiple Access / Collision detection are used to detect and prevent collision in networks.

1. A. exchange B. to exchange C. exchanges D. to exchanges

2. A. cable B. networking C. screen D. computer

3. A. with B. of C. by D. on

4. A. satellite B. cables C. lines D. computers

5. A. connect B. are being connected C. are connected D. connected

**task 6: Read the following passages and circle the letter A, B, C or D**

The rapidly expanding technology of cellular communication, wireless LANs, and satellite services will make information accessible anywhere and at any time. Regardless of (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, most mobile computers will be equipped with a wireless connection to the fixed part of the network, and, perhaps, to other mobile computers. The resulting computing environment, which is often referred (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as mobile or nomadic computing, no longer requires users to maintain a fixed and universally known position in the network and enables almost unrestricted mobility. Mobility and portability will create an entire new class of (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and, possibly, new massive markets combining personal computing and consumer electronics. Mobile Computing is an umbrella term used to describe technologies that enable people to access network services anyplace, anytime, and anywhere.

The Mobile Computing Structure: The mobile communication in this case, refers to the infrastructure put in place to ensure that seamless and reliable communication goes on. These would include devices such as protocols, services, bandwidth, and portals necessary to facilitate and support the stated services. The data (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is also defined at this stage. This ensures that there is no collision with other existing systems which offer the same service. Mobile hardware includes mobile devices or device components that receive or access the service of mobility. They would range from portable laptops, smartphones, tablet Pc's, Personal Digital Assistants. Mobile software is the actual program that runs on the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It deals with the characteristics and requirements of mobile applications. This is the engine of the mobile device. In other terms, it is the operating system of the appliance. It's the essential component that operates the mobile device.

1. A. weight B. size C. form D. width

2. A. to B. with C. on D. for

3. A. technologies B. applications C. discoveries D. applicants

4. A. formation B. forming C. form D. format

5. A. mobile hardware B. protocols C. bandwidth D. mobile device

**task 7: Read the following passages and circle the letter A, B, C or D**

Databases are used within a medical context for many purposes. For example, they are used to hold patient details so they can be accessed from anywhere within a hospital or network of hospitals. With the recent improvements in image compression techniques, X-rays and scan output can also be held in databases and accessed in the same way. These multi-user databases are managed by a piece of software called a database management system (DBMS). It is this which differentiates a database from an ordinary computer file. Between the physical database itself (i.e. the data as actually stored) and the users of the system is the DBMS. All requests for access to data from users – whether people at terminals or other programs running in batch – are handled by the DBMS. One general function of the DBMS is the protection of database users from machine code (in much the same way that COBOL shields programmers from machine code). In other words, the DBMS provides a view of the data that is elevated above the hardware level, and supports user-requests such as “Get the PATIENT record for patient Smith”, written in a higher-level language. The DBMS also determines the amount and type of information that each user can access from a database. For example, a surgeon and a hospital administrator will require different views of a database. When a user wishes to access a database, he makes an access request using a particular data-manipulation language understood by the DBMS. The DBMS receives the request, and checks it for syntax errors. The DBMS then inspects, in turn, the external schema, the conceptual schema, and the mapping between the conceptual schema and the internal schema. It then performs the necessary operations on the stored data.

1. Databases in a medical context hold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ details for easy access.

A. database B. patient C. hospital D. network

2. A piece of software known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manages these multi-user databases.

A. multi-user databases B. a database management system (DBMS)

C. physical database D. database

3. The DBMS protects users from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ code.

A. A software B. protection C. A database D. machine

4. Different users may require different\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a database.

A. user-requests B. supports C. views D. requests

5. Users make access requests using a specific \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_language understood by the DBMS.

A. supports B. views C. requests D. A data-manipulation

**task 8: Read the following passages and circle the letter A, B, C or D**

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 their transmission. Some form of data encryption is necessary for their privacy. 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 known only to their owners. When I want to send you an encrypted message, I use 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 the 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.

1. Secure online transactions aim to achieve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ objectives.

A. two B. three C. second D. first

2. Public-key cryptography involves the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keys.

A. public and private B. public C. private D. encrypted and decrypted

3. Only the owner of a private key can \_\_\_\_\_\_ an encrypted message.

A. encrypt B. guard C. decrypt D. decipher

4. The sender uses the recipient's \_\_\_\_\_\_ key to encrypt a message.

A. public and private B. public C. private D. encrypted and decrypted

5. To ensure message integrity, the sender runs each message through a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_function.

A. application produces B. message- digest

C. message-authentication code D. altered message