PART 2. PRACTICE EXERCISES

4.1 Complete these word partnerships with the words in the box.

by	database	in	key	permissions	record	smoothly	tablet

1 type _____ a formula
2 retrieve a(n) _____
3 multiply _____
4 primary _____
5 query a(n) _____
6 set _____
7 run _____
8 graphics _____

4.2 Use the words in brackets to complete these sentences. You may need to change or add some words.

9 We can print a list of customers from the database by _____. (run / report)
10 Back everything up _____. (before / reinstall the OS)
11 I was working on some new software when _____. (my computer / crash)
12 I checked the memory but I _____. (not check / hard drive)
13 Could you give me a call after _____? (repair / the computer)
14 Please check the logs while _____. (you / in / server room)
15 Don't forget to unplug the peripherals after _____. (use / computer)

4.3 Write the words that match these definitions.

16 something you put on your head to listen and speak to other people over the internet _____

17 a problem that happens when paper gets stuck in a printer _____

18 a word for the '–' symbol in formulae _____

19 a database object that makes it easy to enter data _____

20 a line of cells from top to bottom of a worksheet in a spreadsheet _____

21 remotely install new software on a group of computers _____

22 a word for the '/' symbol in formulae _____

23 a device that prints, scans and copies _____

4.4 Correct the mistakes in these sentences. <u>Underline</u> one or two incorrect word(s) and write the correct word(s) on the line.

24 He founded a problem with his computer. _____

25 Yesterday afternoon he visit a client. _____

26 You checked the spreadsheet carefully? _____

27 After starting a new OS install, you should back up your computer. _____

28 A stylus is an output device. _____

29 If you divide eight by four, you get thirty-two. _____

30 There is a problem with the formula in query B2 of the spreadsheet. _____

4.5 Read the text and do the tasks below

The history of the Internet began with the development of electronic computers in the 1950s. The public was first introduced to the concepts that would lead to the Internet when a message was sent over the ARPANet from computer science Professor Leonard Kleinrock's laboratory at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), after the second piece of network equipment was installed at Stanford Research Institute (SRI). Packet switched networks such as ARPANET, Mark I at NPL in the UK, CYCLADES, Merit Network, Tymnet, and Telenet, were developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s using a

variety of protocols. The ARPANET in particular led to the development of protocols for internetworking, in which multiple separate networks could be joined together into a network of networks.

In 1982, the Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) was standardized, and consequently, the concept of a world-wide network of interconnected TCP/IP networks, called the Internet, was introduced. Access to the ARPANET was expanded in 1981 when the National Science Foundation (NSF) developed the Computer Science Network (CSNET) and again in 1986 when NSFNET provided access to supercomputer sites in the United States from research and education organizations. Commercial Internet service providers (ISPs) began to emerge in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The ARPANET was decommissioned in 1990. The Internet was commercialized in 1995 when NSFNET was decommissioned, removing the last restrictions on the use of the Internet to carry commercial traffic.

Since the mid-1990s, the Internet has had a revolutionary impact on culture and commerce, including the rise of near-instant communication by electronic mail, instant messaging, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) "phone calls", two-way interactive video calls, and the World Wide Web with its discussion forums, blogs, social networking, and online shopping sites. The research and education community continues to develop and use advanced networks such as NSF's very high speed Backbone Network Service (vBNS), Internet2, and National LambdaRail. Increasing amounts of data are transmitted at higher and higher speeds over fiber optic networks operating at 1-Gbit/s, 10-Gbit/s, or more. The Internet's takeover over the global communication landscape was almost instant in historical terms: it only communicated 1% of the information flowing through two-way telecommunications networks in the year 1993, already 51% by 2000, and more than 97% of the telecommunicated information by 2007. Today the Internet continues to grow, driven by ever greater amounts of online information, commerce, entertainment, and social networking.

Write the time of these events

31 The history of the Internet began. …….

32 The concept of the Internet appeared. …….

33 Commercial Internet service providers began to emerge. …….

34 The APPANET was decommissioned. ……

35 Computer Science Network was developed for the first time. ……

Answer the questions below

36 Who sent the public the message that would lead to the Internet?

……..

37 When were packet switched networks developed?

……..

38 When did the Internet come out?

……

39 Did the ARPANET stop working after the emergence of ISPs?

……

40 How many applications have been available on the Internet since the mid-1990s?

……

4.6 Translate the following sentences in to Vietnamese.

41 The **Internet** is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard Internet protocol suite (*TCP/IP*) to serve billions of users worldwide.

……

……

…….....

42 PCs linked to the Internet have high probability of virus attacks and as a result of this your hard disk can crash, giving you a lot of trouble.

……

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……..

4.7 Translate the following sentences in to English.

43 Lợi ích lớn nhất của Internet mang lại cho chúng ta là những thông tin hữu ích về mọi lĩnh vực của đời sống xã hội.

……

……

44 Nero Burning ROM là giải pháp chuyên nghiệp cho việc ghi các đĩa âm thanh, dữ liệu và hình ảnh.

……

……

45 Tôi gõ ngày vào ô này nhưng nó lại hiện số.

……

……

4.8 ▶ 019 Listen to a database administrator describing the structure of a company database to a trainee. Fill in the blanks with the missing words.

I was going to walk you through our client database. It looks like a spreadsheet, doesn't it? Each record in the [46] is like a row on a spreadsheet. It has several fields – like cells in a spreadsheet. This one has the customer ID and information about the person who we contact at the company; given name, family name, job title, [47], you know, things like that. We give each customer a customer ID so that each record is unique – everyone has a different customer ID. Because it's unique, we can use it as the [48].

There's another table here, the table for orders. We give each order a unique order number – that becomes the primary key for that table. And we have fields for item, number of items ordered, cost and so on.

Next, we have the forms, which make it easy to put [49] into a table. This one's for adding a new customer or updating customers' details.

And we have a few reports already prepared for printing. Here's one of them, the yearly report for total sales. We can also retrieve a record, of course, if we just want to look at one record. And if we want to combine information from more than one table, we can query the 50 . Is that making sense? Any questions so far?